Search for Common Ground
Trust, Collaboration, Breakthroughs

Final Evaluation Report

Building Resilience through Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration to Prevent Violent Extremism in Indonesia

21 November 2022

Submitted to
Search for Common Ground, Indonesia

RiTeRa

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

NCTA	National Counter-Terrorism Agency
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DGC	Directorate General of Correction
Dinsos	Social Services Office/Bureau
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FKUB	Religious Harmony Forum
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
Kesbangpol	National and Political Unity Agency
KII	Key Informant Interviews
MCIT	Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
MoRA	Ministry of Religious Affairs
OECD-DAC	Economic Co-operation and Development - Development Assistance Committee
P/CVE	Prevent and Countermeasure Violent Extremism
Pokja	Local reintegration forums
R & R	Rehabilitation and Reintegration
SFCG/Search	Search for Common Ground
UKM	Christian University of Maranatha
VEO	Violent Extremist Organization

Executive Summary

The threat of radicalism that leads to violent extremism/terrorism remains a security concern in Indonesia. In the last few decades, Indonesian citizens who embraced a radical ideology openly expressed their support toward violent extremism by joining or funding violent extremist organizations (VEOs) such as Jamaah Islamiyah (JI), the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), or other local affiliates in Indonesia. National efforts to counter terrorism have been fruitful, resulting in a significant number of former VE actors in need of rehabilitation and reintegration process. Nevertheless, because of existing inequality, discrimination against minorities, economic disadvantage, lack of satisfaction with the government, and the spread of radical ideology as well as manipulation in the name of religion in the community, the risks of new people joining VEOs and embracing radical ideas persist. Presidential decree No. 7 in 2021 outlines "The National Action Plan to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism (P/CVE) through the promotion of multi-stakeholder collaborations (engaging stakeholders at the local levels, including non-government institutions) and the use of soft approaches (non-security measures) to prevent and counter violent extremism in the community. These soft approaches include raising awareness of VE ideologies and networks, promoting peace and tolerance among intrafaith and interfaith groups, countering violent extremism narratives in online media, and providing psychosocial support for former VE convicts and their families on their way to return to the community as law-abiding citizens".

Search for Common Ground (Search) implemented a 24-month project titled "**Building Resilience through Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration to Prevent Violent Extremism in Indonesia**" in five locations (Greater Jakarta, Cirebon, Palu/Poso, Tasik/Garut, and Greater Solo) where communities seem more susceptible to VEOs' influence. The project goal was to **strengthen comprehensive community-based responses to violent extremist radicalization, recruitment, and recidivism**. The objectives were: 1). To enhance community resilience to violent extremist narratives and 2). To improve community-grounded Rehabilitation and Reintegration (R&R) programs designed to support P/CVE efforts and reduce recidivism and recruitment by returnees. Search employed three principles; *mitigations (curative), counter-narrative, and reflective,* which combined multi-stakeholder collaboration and soft approaches recommended in the National Action Plan (NAP). The project targeted key stakeholders such as the Directorate General of Correction (DGC) and Ministry of Religious Affairs (MoRA), as well as beneficiaries, including government institutions, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), universities, and youths.

The project was driven by a theory of change: "***IF** key community leaders have the capacity to foster critical thinking and tolerance among at-risk groups **AND** community-based R&R programs are enhanced to support P/CVE efforts in the larger community in a conflict-sensitive manner, **THEN** communities in Indonesia will increase their resilience to radicalization and recruitment by VEOs".*[1]

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[1] Search for Common Ground. (2021). Monitoring and Evaluation Plan: Building Resilience Through Multi Stakeholder Collaboration to Prevent Violent Extremism in Indonesia

Data collection in the final evaluation process involved all (608 of 608) direct project beneficiaries. The methods utilized were Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), and surveys, which provided several key findings and recommendations.

Key Findings

- **Relevance:** Stakeholders and beneficiaries (97%) and qualitative interviews highlighted the project's relevance to national needs and efforts on P/CVE and R&R. At the project design level, the relevance was due to the fact that the project's three principles (mitigation measures, counter-narrative response, and reflective approach) were integral to the NAP's three pillars (prevention, law reinforcement, and collaboration). Qualitative findings showed that the local reintegration forum (mitigation) and capacity building (mitigation and reflection) aligned with the NAP, and that Search is among the first organizations to support the NAP implementation.

  The project's relevance to local needs and efforts was agreed upon by 90 percent of survey respondents. According to FGD and KII participants, social media messaging and R&R training helped reduce the stigma about Poso as a "terrorism nest" and increased nationalism among participants. Moreover, it was among the few programs that promoted nationalism at the community level. Participants also highlighted that the project's approach to use social media to influence youth was relevant since youths were highly likely to use social media platforms, as reported in other studies. Lastly, the project was relevant to the local need to improve collaboration between stakeholders and increase the outcomes of P/CVE and R&R efforts.

- **Effectiveness:** Stakeholders and beneficiaries reported positive and intended changes as the results of their engagement in the Search project. According to FGD and KII participants, the project helped to achieve its impact, including improved acceptance from R&R beneficiaries, increased curiosity among youths, increased community awareness regarding extremism and radicalism, and improved availability of socioeconomic support for the R&R beneficiaries. Moreover, 97 percent of leaders in project areas attributed their knowledge about potential solutions to extremism and how to engage relevant authorities in the project intervention. The highest acknowledgment was given by stakeholders in Greater Jakarta (79%) and the lowest in Palu/Poso (66%). The project also achieved its outcome indicators by 100 percent for increasing tolerance and diversity through 10 initiatives at the local level and 82 percent through Arts and Cultural Events targeting youths. The project also promoted the use of "soft approaches" among 100 percent of workshop participants at their workplaces and in the community. Collaboration between stakeholders was formed and deemed effective by 50 percent of government employees.

- **Efficiency:** Search managed the project efficiently by implementing the SMART approach, which enhanced its feasibility. The project achieved its goal and objectives, and the budget absorption was 97 percent (very high). Minor changes during the project implementation, such as the engagement of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and the use of online methods, did not reduce its efficiency. The project efficiency was also linked to the

correct selection of key stakeholders and target beneficiaries, through which it did not create a new system but built on existing ones.

- **Intermediate Impact:** The project achieved its goal of strengthening community-based responses to violent extremist radicalization, recruitment, and recidivism. Government agencies developed and endorsed five documents, action plans, or tools beyond the target of four to support P/CVE and R&R in their areas. Also, survey respondents (93%) reported increased tolerance toward diversity and reduced stigma toward R&R beneficiaries. Moreover, the project also resulted in at least five exit strategies aiming to continue multi-stakeholder coordination meetings, improve parental awareness of P/CVE and R&R, use social media messages to reduce stigma toward R&R beneficiaries, create positive narratives for religious leaders, and involve community leaders in P/CVE and R&R efforts.

- **Sustainability:** The project promoted a sense of ownership among its target groups and resulted in the development of exit strategies, as reported by 80 percent of key stakeholders (DGC and MoRA), CSOs (90%), and youths (63%). However, there was a need to improve the involvement of community leaders (33%) in the exit strategy process.

Recommendations

- Include the development of action plans by participants at the end of activities and use them as evidence or tools to measure project achievement in the final evaluation study.

- Cover monitoring and evaluation topics in training materials to enable participants to measure the positive and negative impact of the new knowledge and skills they implemented at work and in the community.

- Include practical sessions such as real case management in P/CVE and R&R training or to develop practical guidelines for field practitioners.

- Advocate or build the capacity of key stakeholders to manage multi-stakeholder collaboration, such as defining the roles and responsibilities of each collaborator.

- Advocate key stakeholders on the need to create tools to determine a successful R&R process so that stakeholders and community members can confidently seek or provide financial support to the R&R beneficiaries.

Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1. Context Overview

Indonesia has dealt with transnational terrorism and radicalism for at least two decades. Indonesia is among the top 30 countries with the highest terrorism incidents. Indonesia recorded the highest number of terrorism incidents in 2002 and the most peaceful period in 2008 (Figure 1). The trend fluctuated within the last decade, slightly increasing during the Covid-19 pandemic in 2021 compared to before the pandemic in 2019.[2] Religious-based terrorist attacks targeting foreigners and Indonesians remain a national security concern and threat. One of the most devastating events attacking foreigners was the Bali bombing in 2002, resulting in the deaths of 202 Australians. For 20 years, terrorist attacks targeted Indonesian citizens occurred across the nation, usually in public places and religious buildings such as churches and mosques.[3]
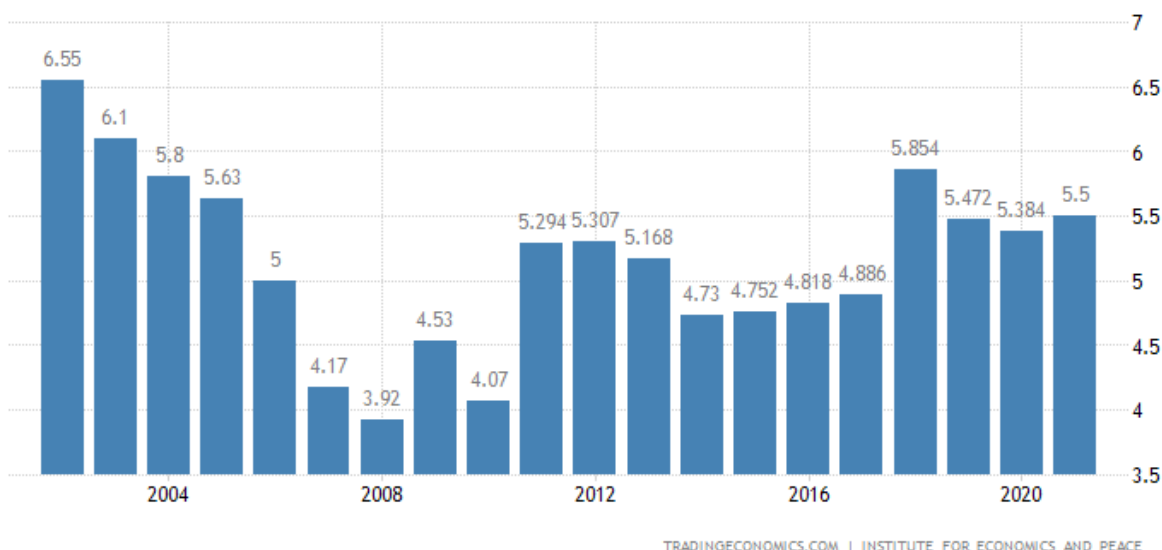
Figure 1. Indonesia Global Terrorism Index 2002 - 2021[2]

Remarks: The scores indicate the Global Terrorism Index (GTI), which is a combined measurement of four indicators: incidents, fatalities, injuries, and property damage. The scores range from 0 (no impact) to 10 (highest impact).

As the world's largest Muslim-majority country, Indonesia is attractive to Islamic extremists such as the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), Jamaah Islamiyah (JI), and Al-Qaeda affiliates. This since Islamic extremists usually employ religious propositions such as Qur'an verses to attain support and recruit members.[4] Despite the Indonesian constitution reinforcing religious diversity, a section of Indonesian Muslims embraced extremist ideologies and supported Islamic extremist movements, resulting in various terrorist attacks in the nation. One of the examples is Amrozi from East Java Province, who led the Bali Bombing in 2002 and several church bombings on Christmas Eve in 2000 after joining JI and Al-Qaeda.

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[2] Institute for Economics and Peace. (2022). Global Terrorism Index 2022: Measuring the impact of terrorism. Synedy, Australia.
[3] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorism_in_Indonesia
[4] Zuhdi, M.A. & Hayatullah, I.K. (2020). Narrative for terrorism and transnationalism ISIS theology through the doctrine of religion. Journal of Terrorism Studies 2 (1). DOI: 10.7454/jts.v2i1.1015.

The Indonesian government commits to counterterrorism efforts, internationally and nationally. International collaborations include cooperating with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), Terrorism Prevention Branch-United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (TPB-UNODC), and United Nations Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (UNCTED). Nationally, the Indonesian government implemented a hard and reactive approach by establishing anti-terrorism bodies such as Special Detachment (Densus) 88 in 2002 and The National Counter Terrorism Agency (NCTA) in 2010. Despite Indonesia's progress in reducing and managing terrorist attacks, Islamic extremists and their influences remain in Indonesia (Figure 1). It signaled further efforts to eradicate violent extremisms in Indonesia, which motivated the Indonesian government to implement preventive soft approaches.[5]

1.2. Project Overviews

In response to the call for implementing preventive soft approaches to counter-terrorism in Indonesia, Search for Common Ground (Search) implemented a 24-month project titled "**Building Resilience through Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration to Prevent Violent Extremism in Indonesia** ". The project was funded by the United States Department of State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) and was implemented from 30 September 2020 to 30 September 2022. The project focuses on building the capacity of government and communities to address 'supply and demand' factors contributing to the spread of violent extremist ideology in Indonesia. Furthermore, Search was also aware of increased internet use during the Covid-19 pandemic, and that violent extremist organizations (VEOs) conducted online recruitment and spread their ideology narratives through the internet. Search saw a need to create proactive communities while mitigating negative narratives spread through social media platforms. Search then defined an overall project goal *"***to strengthen comprehensive community-based responses to violent extremist radicalization, recruitment, and recidivism***".* [6]

The project covered two specific objectives:
- Objective 1: To enhance community resilience to violent extremist narratives, and
- Objective 2: To improve community-grounded R&R programs designed to support P/CVE efforts and reduce recidivism and recruitment by returnees.

The project implementation was driven by a Theory of Change: "***IF*** *key community leaders have the capacity to foster critical thinking and tolerance among at-risk groups* ***AND*** *community-based R&R programs are enhanced to support P/CVE efforts in the larger community in a conflict-sensitive manner,* ***THEN*** *communities in Indonesia will increase their resilience to radicalization and recruitment by VEOs".* [7]

Using this framework, Search implemented five activities to achieve the two objectives, which are:
1. P/CVE training for the religious counselors, CSOs, and other related stakeholders in the target area,

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[5] The Diplomat. (2019). *Tracing Indonesia's Counterterrorism Measures Since the 2002 Bali Bombings*
[6] SFCG. (2022). Terms of Reference: Project Final Evaluation: Building Resilience through Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration to Prevent Violent Extremism in Indonesia.
[7] Search for Common Ground. (2021). Monitoring and Evaluation Plan: Building Resilience Through Multi Stakeholder Collaboration to Prevent Violent Extremism in Indonesia

2. Arts and cultural events targeting youth and women to promote national identity and reduce extremism and intolerant views,
3. Capacity building on media and digital messaging campaigns through workshops for religious counselors, youth organizations, DGC Public Relations Officers, and other related stakeholders,
4. R&R training for practitioners such as prison and parole officers, religious counselors, social workers, psychosocial workers, and other stakeholders implementing R&R efforts in target locations,
5. Local reintegration forums (*pokja*) to increase coordination and collaboration among R&R practitioners in target locations, and
6. Production and dissemination of stories and videos of R&R beneficiaries such as former convicted terrorists, deportees, and returnees.

Search implemented the project in five focus areas: Greater Jakarta, Cirebon, Garut/Tasikmalaya, Greater Solo, and Palu/Poso. These locations were selected according to the history of community members' engagement in terrorism and extreme violence events, which indicated a vulnerability to VEOs' recruitment and extreme ideology.

The project beneficiaries consist of two main groups, which are:
1). **Primary target groups** consist of prison counselors and parole officers, religious counselors (government and non-government affiliated), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), social workers, psychosocial workers, and youth;
2). **Secondary target groups (government counterparts)** consist of the Religious Harmony Forum (FKUB) and the National and Political Unity Agency (Kesbangpol).

1.3. Evaluation Objectives

Search conducted a final evaluation of the project as a part of continuous improvement and learning principles to increase its program effectiveness. The approach to the final evaluation is grounded in the guiding principles of Search's works which are: participatory, culturally sensitive, committed to building capacity, affirming and positive while honest and productively critical, and valuing knowledge and approaches from within the context.

The final evaluation aims to document the end of project achievements and determine whether and how it achieves its goal and objectives, identify lessons learned, and promote future improvement and learning for Search, project stakeholders, and beneficiaries.[8] To achieve this aim, the evaluator conducted the evaluation process by employing a participatory method engaging the project implementers and beneficiaries.

2.4. Evaluation Criteria

The final evaluation was guided by the criteria established by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC): **relevance,**

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[8]Search for Common Ground. (2021). Monitoring and Evaluation Plan: Building Resilience Through Multi Stakeholder Collaboration to Prevent Violent Extremism in Indonesia

effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability.[9] The evaluator developed evaluation questions relevant to the criteria and ensured data consistency by using operational definitions provided in the Project Monitoring Evaluation Plan and the Global Impact Framework.

The definition of the OECD-DAC criteria is provided in Table 1 below

Table 1. OECD-DAC Criteria and Definition

OECD-DAC CRITERIA	DEFINITION
Relevance	● The relevance of the project in managing existing and potential conflicts related to violent extremism in five project locations according to the project stakeholders and beneficiaries. ● Aspects measured: relevance of approaches, selection of methods or instruments, and adjustments made during the Covid-19 pandemic, along with the impact on local needs.
Effectiveness	● The project's success in achieving the goal to support P/CVE efforts and reduce recidivism and recruitment by returnees and objectives to enhance community resilience to violent extremist narratives and improve community-grounded R&R programs. ● Aspects measured: outcome indicators listed in the project log frame.
Efficiency	● Strategic and efficient allocation of resources such as funds, human resources, time, and expertise in achieving the project outcomes. ● Aspects measured: use of resources in comparison to outcomes achieved.
Intermediate Impact	● Direct changes experienced by stakeholders and beneficiaries as the results of the project implementation, including intended and unintended as well as positive and negative changes. ● Aspects measured: the extent of changes that are attributable to the project.
Sustainability	● The long-term continuation of the project beyond Search support. ● Aspects measured: exit strategy developed by stakeholders and beneficiaries to sustain the project and ownership of the project.

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[9] OECD. (2019). Better criteria for better evaluation. Revised evaluation criteria definitions and principles for use.

Chapter 2. Methodology

2.1. Evaluation Scope

The final evaluation covered project activities/initiatives implemented by Search in the five project locations: Greater Jakarta, Cirebon, Garut/Tasikmalaya, Greater Solo, and Palu/Poso. The data was collected between 02 and 24 September 2022 using a hybrid online and offline approach.

2.2. Data Sources

The final evaluation comprised the use of secondary data collection through desk reviews and primary data collection using surveys (100% online), focus group discussions/FGDs (89% online, 11% offline), and key informant interviews/KIIs (90% online, 10% offline).

The use of data collection methods is provided below:
- *Secondary data collection* through *d*esk reviews of the project proposal, monitoring and evaluation plan, global impact framework (GIF), performance indicator tracking table (PITT), quarterly narrative reports, stories of returnees, and success stories. The results of the desk reviews informed the development of data collection tools such as survey questionnaires and guidelines for FGDs and KIIs. Search Project Manager, Project Officer, DME Officer, and the Senior Regional DME Specialist reviewed and approved the data collection tools. The evaluator translated the approved data collection tools from English to Indonesian for use in the field data collection.
- *Primary data collection* consisted of quantitative and qualitative data collection through surveys, FGDs, and KIIs. The results were used to answer the OECD-DAC evaluation criteria. The data sources were the project's key players, such as the Search team, stakeholders, beneficiaries, trainers, and consultants working on the project.

2.3. Sample and Sampling

We calculated the sample size and ensured an adequate representation of the total key stakeholders and intended beneficiaries in the five project locations. We consulted Search to determine the sample size by category of beneficiaries and project location.

Surveys (n=263 respondents)

The target population of the five project locations consists of 15,000 beneficiaries (778 direct and 14,222 indirect beneficiaries). We used 778 direct beneficiaries as the population size in the statistical equation and excluded 14,222 indirect beneficiaries because the project did not document their contact details. We calculated the sample size to achieve a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error, as mentioned in the Terms of Reference (ToR). Using a statistical formula[10] (Figure 2), we attained a minimum sample size of 258.

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[10]*Daniel, W.W. (1999). Biostatistics: A Foundation for Analysis in the Health Sciences. 7th edition. New York: John Wiley & Sons.*

$$n = \cfrac{\cfrac{z^2 p(1-p)}{e^2}}{1 + \left(\cfrac{z^2 p(1-p)}{e^2 N}\right)}$$

Figure 2. Sample Size Calculation for Surveys

Remarks:
n   = sample size
z   = the z score for a 95% confidence interval (1.96)
p   = the estimated proportion of occurrence (0.5)
d   = the degree of acceptable error (0.05)
N   = the population size (778)

Of 778 direct beneficiaries, 608 (78%) provided accurate contact details. We invited 100 percent (608 of 608) people to participate in the surveys and received 263 responses from 137 training beneficiaries and 126 non-training beneficiaries (Table 2). The response rate was 43 percent, which is 13 percent higher than the average response rate reported for online surveys.[11]

Table 2. Survey Respondents

Respondent Categories	Number of Respondents	% (of Total Respondents)
1. **Training beneficiaries**		
a) Greater Jakarta	34	13%
b) Cirebon	14	6%
c) Palu/Poso	24	9%
d) Greater Solo	31	12%
e) Tasik/Garut	32	12%
Subtotal 1	**137**	**52%**
2. **Non-training beneficiaries**		
a) Arts & cultural events	56	21%
b) Local reintegration forum	24	9%
c) Others	46	18%
Subtotal 2	**126**	**48%**
Grand Total 1 and 2	**263**	**100%**

Table 2 summarizes the characteristics of 263 survey respondents participating in the final evaluation. The sample was distributed proportionately, as recommended by Search. Compared to training participants, there were challenges in recruiting non-training beneficiaries, such as youth attending arts and cultural events to participate in the surveys. A common reason given by non-training participants was that they could not remember attending the event. When we tried to help them to remember by providing information about the events, such as dates, locations, and types of activities, we learned that they had worries about participating due to their personal sensitivity to the topic of "violent extremism". However, when we provided more explanation regarding the study purpose and data confidentiality, several youths became more motivated to complete the surveys. Overall, there was slightly lower participation among

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[11] Minan, V. and Muraleedharan, A. (2020). Internet-based surveys: relevance, methodological considerations and troubleshooting strategies. Gen Psychiatr, 33(5): e100264. doi: 10.1136/gpsych-2020-100264.

respondents in Cirebon, most likely because they had participated in FGDs and KIIs conducted before the surveys. Some of them limited their participation to one or two of the three data collection types due to busy work/study schedules or feeling content with their contribution to the FGDs and/or KIIs. Nonetheless, overall responses to the surveys were positive.

Focus Group Discussions (n=9 FGDs)

We conducted 9 FGDs consisting of 2 FGDs for implementers (Search and Project Consultants) and 7 FGDs for project beneficiaries in five project locations. The FGDs for project beneficiaries attended by 68 people consist of 30 key stakeholders (DGC and MoRA) and 38 other beneficiaries such as other government officers, CSOs, and youths, as summarized in Table 3. FGDs for project beneficiaries were conducted through Zoom in Greater Jakarta (1 FGD, 9 participants), Cirebon (1 FGD, 9 participants), Palu/Poso (2 FGDs, 11 participants each), Greater Solo (2 FGDs, 10 and 8 participants each), and Tasik/Garut (1 FGD, 10 participants).

Table 3. FGDs Locations and Participants

Types of Target Groups	FGD Locations					Total (by types of target groups)
	Greater Jakarta (1 FGD)	Cirebon (1 FGD)	Palu/Poso (2 FGDs)*	Greater Solo (2 FGDs)*	Tasik/ Garut (1 FGD)	
A. Primary Target Groups						
DGC	1	4	6 (3 + 3)	6 (3 + 3)	2	**19**
MoRA	4	1	0	4 (2 + 2)	2	**11**
CSOs	2	1	12 (6 + 6)	4 (2 + 2)	1	**20**
Youths	1	3	0	0	0	**4**
B. Secondary Target Groups						
Other government offices	1	0	4 (2+2)	4 (2 + 2)	5	**14**
TOTAL (by FGD)	**9**	**9**	**22 (11 + 11)**	**18 (9+9)**	**10**	**68**

Each FGD was attended by 9-10 participants and the types of participants were heterogeneous, representing different affiliations. We adopted this method in place of homogeneous participants in accordance with Search's suggestion. However, we were fully alert on ensuring that the entire FGDs were carried out in conflict sensitive manner not to jeopardize the personal dignity and sense of security and comfort of the participants. Even though heterogeneous participants resulted in longer FGD durations and were more challenging to facilitate, we found that it was an opportunity to observe and endorse the multi-stakeholder collaboration promoted in the project. Overall gender representation in the FGDs was based on the population size consisting of 44 (65%) males and 24 (35%) females. FGDs in Palu/Poso had the lowest female participation. Two females attended each FGD, and 9 other participants were males. Fortunately, gender imbalance among the participants did not reduce their contribution to the group discussion.

Key Informant Interviews (n=30 KIIs)

We identified KII participants using two means recommended by the Search. Firstly, by selecting KII respondents among FGD participants who demonstrated an active contribution and provided valuable information to the discussion (n=26). Secondly, by inviting project beneficiaries in Search's recommendation list (n=13). To meet the first recommendation, we developed a 1-4 rating system to measure participants' activeness and quality of contribution.

- Score 1= Participants commented on less than 25 percent of the total questions and provided examples related to the project in less than 25 percent of comments.
- Score 2 = Participants commented on less than 50 percent of the total questions and provided examples related to the project in less than 50 percent of comments.
- Score 3 = Participants commented on less than 75 percent of the total questions and provided examples related to the project in less than 75 percent of comments.
- Score 4 = Participants commented on over 75 percent of the total questions and provided examples related to the project in more than 75 percent of comments.

We approached 39 project beneficiaries, and 30 people (77%) agreed to interviews, while the remaining 9 people (23%) were either "not responding" to phone calls and WhatsApp messages (n=2), unable to find a time slot for interviews (n=2), agreed to interviews but withdrew in the last minute or "no show" (n=3), and unwilling to be interviewed due to approaching retirement (n=1) or had participated in the surveys and FGD (n=1). After achieving the minimum target of 30 KIIs, we tried to reach out to other FGD participants to address low participation among several types of beneficiaries, such as youths (Table 4). However, most respondents responded that they had contributed everything they knew through the FGDs and surveys.

Below is the distribution of the 30 KIIs among five types of participants.

Table 4. KII participants

Types of Participants	Male	Female	Greater Jakarta	Cirebon	Palu/ Poso	Greater Solo	Tasik/ Garut	ACTUAL (%)
DGC	4	5	3	1	2	2	1	9 (30%)
MoRA	3	3	3	2	1	-	-	6 (20%)
CSOs	5	3	-	1	3	2	2	8 (27%)
Youths	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	2 (7%)
Government (others)	3	2	-	-	1	1	3	5 (17%)
TOTAL	**17**	**13**	**6**	**5**	**8**	**5**	**6**	**30 (100%)**

Table 4 summarized the characteristics of 30 KII respondents that contributed to the final evaluation. Key stakeholders (DGC and MoRA) accounted for 50 percent of the total respondents followed by NGOs (27%), other government institutions (17%), and youths (7%). Overall, there was a high consistency between the total and types of beneficiaries interviewed and targeted in the methodology, which means KIIs were likely to achieve data saturation of qualitative information.

2.5. Evaluation Team

The evaluation team comprises 19 persons (1 Team Leader, 3 Technical Consultants, 10 External Enumerators from Christian University of Maranatha/UKM, 2 Internal Enumerators, 1 Data Manager, 2 Data Administrators). The roles and responsibilities of the evaluation team members are provided in Table 5.

Table 5. Roles and Responsibilities of Evaluation Team

Tasks	Roles and Responsibilities	Supervision/s
1. Inception Report	Evaluators: Data collection tools Team Leader: Study methods and approaches	Team Leader
2. Android-based data collection tools	Data Managers: Develop tools, Troubleshooting	IT manager, Team Leader
3. Enumerator Training Material and Delivery	P/CVE Consultant: Training material and delivery Evaluators: Data collection tools Data Manager: CAPI operation	IT Manager, Team Leader
4. Field Data Collection	Enumerators UKM: Online FGDs Technical Consultants: Offline FGDs & KIIs Enumerators RiTeRa: Online KIIs Data Administrators RiTeRa: Arrange schedules for FGDs and KIIs; conducting online surveys	Data Manager, Team Leader
5. Data cleaning and Validation	Data Manager: Random check on recordings and reported data; Data cleaning and validity	Team Leader
6. Data Analysis and Reporting	Data Manager: Quantitative data analysis Evaluators: Qualitative data analysis Team Leader: Final report writing and editing	Team Leader

In addition to internal enumerators, we engaged psychologists from the Christian University of Maranatha (UKM) as external enumerators. In addition, we also engaged a CSO staff working on P/CVE to train the evaluation team on P/CVE and R&R basics. Meanwhile, RiTeRa team members have been working together on similar projects before while the technical team (team leader, technical consultants) has at least 5-10 years of experience managing end-line and final evaluation studies.

2.6. Ethical Considerations

Several measures were taken to protect the study participants' rights and confidentiality of information they provided, such as:
a. Protection of human subjects by following the Declaration of Helsinki, national, and local regulations. Measures taken including protecting the confidentiality of data attained by storing the data in password-protected folders, de-identified data by replacing the names of respondents with codes, and respecting the requests made by the respondents to keep the confidentiality of information given (if any) by conducting a combined analysis instead of quoting a single statement to prevent readers from identifying the source of information.
b. Attainment of informed consent after providing information on the final evaluation purpose, types of participation expected, potential risks and benefits, and voluntary nature of the

participation. The evaluation team keeps records of people accepting or rejecting to participate for monitoring purposes, but this information was not shared with others, including Search.

c. Attainment of consent for recording FGDs and KIIs and then used password-protected folders to secure the recordings.

d. Compliance with Search's Supplier Code of Conduct as outlined on the Search's website https://www.sfcg.org/code-of-conduct.

e. Attainment of approval from Search on the study methodology and data collection tools to ensure that the study was in line with the general principles related to security, dignity, and self-worth of the study participants while ensuring the integration of context-specific approaches in the study.

2.7. Study Limitation

There were several limitations to the study methodology because of time and budget constraints. We outlined their impact on the evaluation process and results and provided the mitigation process if applicable.

o *Data collection order*. We started the final evaluation with FGDs and then continued with KIIs and surveys, parallelly. We prioritized the FGD completion due to a need to present the results in an exit strategy forum held by Search at the beginning of the final evaluation stage, early in October 2022. As a result, there were limited opportunities to clarify the quantitative study findings through FGDs and KIIs which were completed before and at the same time as the surveys.

o *Online data collection*. Internet connection was the main challenge in conducting online FGDs. Generally, internet connection in Palu/Poso was poorer compared to the other four project locations, but the rainy season that happened during the final evaluation period reduced internet quality in the five project locations. Hence, internet disconnection occurred quite frequently during the FGDs resulting in the loss of speakers' voices and limited use of cameras to improve the voice quality. We mitigated this problem by calculating the rating system based on the total questions being asked when FGD participants were connected instead of using the total of FGD questions. Moreover, we also invited FGD participants in KIIs (selected participants) and surveys (all participants) so they had other opportunities to contribute to the final evaluation.

o *Heterogenic FGDs by location*. Conducting FGDs for heterogeneous participants was challenging and increased the duration of most FGDs from 60 minutes (planned) to 120 minutes (actual). Nonetheless, heterogenous FGDs also promoted knowledge-sharing between beneficiaries, increased understanding about other people's roles in the P/CVE efforts, facilitated multi-stakeholder collaboration, and produced richer information due to perspective differences. However, time constraints limited opportunities to explore more detail, and the information gathered only touched the surface of the discussion topics. We navigated the limitation by employing the FGD rating system and were able to collect more details.

o *Caution to participate among youths*. Most participants felt comfortable with their participation in the FGDs, KIIs, and surveys. However, youths attending Arts and Cultural Events seemed more cautious. Some of them requested face-to-face interviews, so they could meet the interviewer in person. It might relate to the fact that they were not training beneficiaries, so they did not interact directly with the Search team and were not aware that the events were funded by Search. As shown in Table 3, only four youths participated in the FGDs; none from Palu/Poso, Greater Solo, and Tasik Garut. Hence, qualitative data regarding the youths were based on the four respondents participating in the FGDs and KIIs.

Chapter 3. Key Findings

Key findings were the results of combined analyses of quantitative and qualitative data. The key findings were disaggregated by gender, age, location, and target groups when relevant. The data synthesis was conducted in accordance with the project indicators.

3.1. Relevance

In addition to the hard approach (establishment of *Densus* 88 and *NCTA to arrest and prosecute VE actors*), the Indonesian President, Joko Widodo, issued Presidential Decree Number 7 in 2021 on the "National Action Plan to Prevent and Countermeasure Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism". The National Action Plan (NAP) emphasizes the importance of multi-stakeholder collaboration and soft approaches. Multi-stakeholder collaboration means a synergy between the national government and sub-national stakeholders to prevent and countermeasure violent extremism (P/CVE), an expansion of the previously government-limited initiative. Soft approaches refer to measures that prevent and counter violent extremism through non-security and law enforcement mechanisms. The measures include raising awareness of VE ideologies and networks, promoting peace and tolerance among intra and inter-faith groups, countering violent extremism narratives in online media, and providing psychosocial support for former VE convicts and their families that are on their way to return to communities as law-abiding citizens.

Relevance evaluates the project contribution to the NAP at national and local levels. Study findings show that **the project is relevant to national and local needs and efforts** (Figure 3).
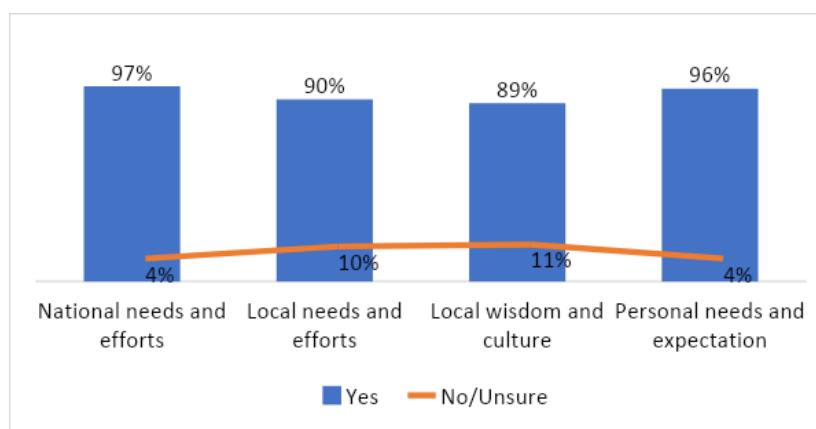
Figure 3. Relevance with national, local, and individual needs and efforts

Figure 3 shows a very high consensus among project beneficiaries regarding the project's relevance with national (97%) and local (90%) needs and efforts on P/CVE and R&R. The project also met target beneficiaries' needs and expectations (96%) while maintaining its relevance within the local context (89%). Between 5 percent and 10 percent of participants were unsure or disagreed. Nonetheless, overall consensus meant the project was highly relevant at the national, local, and individual levels.

National

Group interviews with Search team explained how the project design aligned with the NAP. The NAP consists of three pillars: prevention (preparedness, counter-radicalization, and deradicalization), law reinforcement (protection of witnesses and victims, strengthening of the national legislative framework), and collaboration (at national, local, and international levels). Meanwhile, the project employed three principles: **mitigation, counter-narrative, and reflective**. *Mitigation* refers to a curative approach in which the project built the capacity of stakeholders and service providers (such as religious counselors, Social Services Office/Bureau, National and Political Unity Agency*)* and strengthened the local reintegration forum (multi-stakeholder collaboration). *Counter-narrative* provides alternative narratives to counter existing extreme ideology from spreading in the community through social media influencers and build peace/peace narratives through social media training. *Reflective work was* done in the form of capacity building for R&R practitioners to help them align their practices with national and local goals and objectives. Table 6 summarizes the alignment between the project's "three principles" and the NAP's "three pillars".

Table 6. Project alignment with the NAP

Search Project "Three Principles"	The NAP "Three Pillars"		
	Prevention	Law Reinforcement	Collaboration
Mitigation		x*	x
Counter Narrative	x		
Reflective		x*	

Remarks: *capacity building

Table 6 provides evidence regarding the alignment of the project with the NAP's three pillars, as identified in the surveys. FGDs and KIIs participants also highlighted its alignment with national needs and efforts on P/CVE and R&R.

An interview in Tasik/Garut elaborated on how the local reintegration forum (the project's mitigation) and capacity building (the project's mitigation and reflection) supported the NAP as below:

> *"The project is relevant because it promotes multi-stakeholder collaboration and unifies perception among stakeholders in managing R&R beneficiaries. And it happens for the first time! Many factors play roles in P/CVE and R&R (hence, it requires multi-stakeholder collaboration). Also, the project activities (for instance, capacity building for R&R practitioners) are very relevant to the project beneficiaries, such as DGC and parole officers." – DGC, Male, 50 years old.*

Local

The project's relevance at the local level achieved a 90 percent consensus among survey respondents. FGD participants in Palu/Poso further explained that the social media messaging and R&R training (mitigation and counter-narrative) they attended helped reduce stigma toward

R&R beneficiaries and about Poso as a "nest of terrorists". These activities also promoted nationalism.

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> "The project was helpful, particularly for Poso, which received a label as a terrorist nest. Through social media messaging training, we reduced the stigma by creating and posting content promoting Poso as a safe place and an integrated part of Indonesia. We learned to filter information by approving contents that do not contain hate speech and are free from hoaxes on our social media platforms, Posonesia." – CSO, Female, 25 years old.

The project's *counter-narrative strategy* utilized social media to prevent the spread of extremist ideology and promote peacebuilding or peace narrative. According to youth and NGOs focusing on youth, "*this method is relevant as youth are highly likely to access social media for information.*" A previous study reported the vital role of social media in spreading political issues among youth, including radical ideology and extremism. Hence, this strategy addressed the needs of the youth.

A government officer also added:

> "The project is very useful to educate participants to conduct preventive actions. Few programs promote attitudes based on Pancasila, but this (Search) two-year program is very helpful in promoting nationalism. The R&R training also helped us reduce stigma toward R&R beneficiaries and improve our relationship with them." – Government officer, Male, 47 years old.

Lastly, the project also improved multi-stakeholder collaboration at the local level, as explained by an FGD participant in Greater Solo.

> "The project is very helpful, and I really appreciate it. I said it was helpful because it opened an opportunity to network with government agencies and other institutions. The project made it possible to exchange information regarding the prevention of radical extremism, especially in our area, Sukoharjo". – CSO, Male, 25 years old.

However, despite the relevance, project locations such as Cirebon experienced challenges in forming a local reintegration forum (*Pokja*) to promote multi-stakeholder collaboration.

> "In 2019, there was a discourse to establish a working group (Pokja) consisting of all relevant agencies, such as the Social Services Office/Bureau and the Ministry of Religious Affairs. However, until now, it has not been formed. Pokja is really needed because P/CVE efforts require the collaboration of all relevant stakeholders. The local government needs other institutions' support to provide accommodations for R&R beneficiaries. Early coordination with the Regional Government, Regional Secretary, Military Resort Command (Danrem), and Indonesian Police (Polri) had not yet resumed. The discussion has been ongoing informally, but an official Pokja was not yet developed." – DGC, Female, 48 years old.

3.2. Effectiveness

The evaluation tried to measure the achievement of project goals and outcomes. Table 7 summarizes project indicators and corresponding results/achievements.

Table 7. Achievement of outcome indicators

Categories	Indicators	Target	Achievement	Status
Goal: Strengthen comprehensive community-based responses to violent extremist radicalization, recruitment, and recidivism	Total number of technical guidance documents, action plans, or tools created or endorsed by government agencies to bring together all relevant stakeholders to improve P/CVE and R&R through soft approaches (PITT, B-6)	4	5 Cirebon = 1 Tasik/Garut = 3 Greater Jakarta = 1	Achieved
	Percentage of leaders in project areas who can attribute an increase in people's knowledge of potential solutions to extremism and how to engage the relevant authorities to Search's project intervention (PITT, B-7) – by location, gender, and age.	60%	92%	Achieved
Outcome 1.1: Civil society organizations (CSOs), community leaders, and religious counselors in the target communities have the capacity to promote critical thinking and tolerance, and identify and prevent further radicalization.	The total number of initiatives around tolerance and diversity, which training participants took the lead in organizing (PITT, B-44).	10	10	Achieved
Outcome 1.2: Leverage new and traditional media to increase public awareness and support for tolerance and inclusion.	Percentage of participants and audience members who indicate that arts and culture events increased their support for initiatives around tolerance and inclusion (PITT, B-50) - – by location, gender, and age.	60%	82%	Achieved
	Percentage of workshop participants involved in producing media messaging that incorporates "soft" approaches promoted by Search's project (PITT, B-63).	60%	167%	Achieved
Outcome 2.1: Government agencies, social workers, psychosocial officers, and parole officers increase their capacity and coordination with other practitioners to support holistic, community-grounded R&R programs.	Percentage of government workers who attended the training and who claim that coordination with at least 50% of other agencies/bodies listed in the survey is effective (PITT, B-212) – by location, gender, and age.	50%	83%	Achieved

Table 7 shows 100 percent achievement of the project's goal and outcomes indicators, which means project activities were effective and consistent with its purposes. Below we discuss each indicator in more detail.

Goal: Strengthen comprehensive community-based responses to violent extremist radicalization, recruitment, and recidivism

Indicator 1. Four (4) technical guidance documents, action plans, or tools created or endorsed by government agencies to bring together all relevant stakeholders to improve P/CVE and R&R through soft approaches.

The project achieved the target by 125 percent. There were at least 5 (five) documents, action plans, or tools approved or endorsed by government agencies. In the surveys, we identified at least 20 documents based on responses from 58 of 85 government officials participating in the surveys. However, respondents did not provide details of the other 15 documents. Hence, there were unidentified documents in the study. Moreover, due to a strong alignment between Search Project and Presidential Decree No. 7 in 2021, the indicator achievement is more likely a combined result of both efforts.

Below is the list of documents, action plans, or tools created or endorsed by the government offices:

1. MoU between MoRA and DGC to open access to MoRA's religious counselors to provide counseling in prisons. Previously, only CSOs conducted counseling in prisons (MoRA, Depok).
2. Guidelines on mediating religious harmony (Religious Harmony Forum Yogyakarta, Tasik, Surakarta, and Tangerang)
3. Collaboration document with Baznaz (zakat agency) on house renovation and livestock provision for R&R beneficiaries (National and Political Unity Agency, Tasik),
4. Collaboration document with the Office of Education to provide education funding for R&R beneficiaries' children (National and Political Unity Agency, Tasik),
5. Action plan on the socialization of "Garda Pancasila" (National and Political Unity Agency, Cirebon).

Indicator 2. Sixty percent (60%) of leaders in project areas can attribute an increase in people's knowledge of potential solutions to extremism and how to engage the relevant authorities to Search's project intervention – disaggregated by location, gender, and age.

Survey results show that 92 percent of respondents acknowledged that the project helped increase people's knowledge of potential solutions to extremism and how to engage relevant authorities, whether directly, through activities they attended, or indirectly through CSOs, religious counselors, and social influencers. This means the project exceeded the target by 32 percent. Table 8 below provides the distribution of responses by location, gender, and age.

Table 8. Knowledge of potential solutions and authority engagement attributed to the project

Description	Yes	No	Unsure	Total
Location				
Cirebon	67% (28)	0% (0)	33% (14)	**16% (42)**
Tasik/Garut	77% (37)	2% (1)	21% (10)	**18% (48)**
Greater Jakarta	79% (38)	0% (0)	21% (10)	**18% (48)**

Description	Yes	No	Unsure	Total
Palu/Poso	66% (35)	0% (0)	34% (18)	**20% (53)**
Greater Solo	71% (51)	1% (1)	28% (20)	**27% (72)**
Gender				
Male	74% (119)	1% (1)	25% (40)	**61% (160)**
Female	68% (69)	1% (1)	31% (32)	**39% (102)**
Other	100% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	**0% (1)**
Age				
Youth (0-29)	57% (47)	2% (2)	40% (33)	**31% (82)**
Middle-aged Adult (30-49)	77% (96)	1% (1)	22% (28)	**50% (125)**
Senior-aged Adult (50-64)	83% (45)	2% (1)	15% (8)	**5% (54)**
Elderly (>64)	50% (1)	50% (0)	50% (1)	**5% (2)**

Table 8 shows the percentage of respondents attributing knowledge of potential solutions and how to engage authority to the project. There were no significant differences in participants' attribution between location, gender, and age. Greater Jakarta gave the project the highest credit on the knowledge attainment (79%), while Palu/Poso was the lowest (66%). Males (74%) acknowledged the project's contribution to their knowledge, slightly higher than females (68%). Lastly, adults gave the highest attribution (77%-83%) to the project, while youths (57%) gave the lowest acknowledgment, nearly meeting the expectations.

Outcome 1.1: Civil society organizations (CSOs), community leaders, and religious counselors in the target communities have the capacity to promote critical thinking and tolerance and identify and prevent further radicalization.

Indicator Outcome 1.1: Ten (10) initiatives around tolerance and diversity which training participants took the lead in organizing activities [promoting tolerance and diversity]

Project stakeholders and beneficiaries implemented at least ten (10) initiatives around tolerance and diversity in line with their roles in the P/CVE and R&R at different levels. This meant an achievement of the project target by 100 percent. Types of initiatives range from conducting a positive campaign through social media to adopting training methods in their projects and expanding collaboration to include other actors or stakeholders, including parents and community leaders.

Below are five types of initiatives reported by participants:
1. Positive campaigns through social media platforms. Training participants took the initiative to develop contents that promote tolerance and diversity after completing the training. In the future, the participants plan to involve R&R beneficiaries as authors or speakers to promote peace in their areas (two initiatives in Poso, and one initiative in Cirebon).
    "Search training equipped me with conceptual knowledge about P/CVE without creating discord in Poso City...I have the initiative to implement

the new knowledge by creating animation videos that promote tolerance and diversity and posting them on social media platforms. Also, I created a comic book that explains the danger of extremism. These initiatives are supported by the local government and the cartoon house community in Poso" (Youth, Male, 40 years old).

"I became more selective in approving content posted on our social media platforms. After the training, I became more aware of (the difference between) positive and negative content. I began to review the content one by one. Nowadays, I delete at least 500- 600 negative posts every week" (CSO, Male, 40 years old).

"I received training on the development of P/CVE content and its distribution through social media platforms...Before the training, I did not have adequate knowledge about extremism and radicalism... At the training, I learned creative ideas about P/CVE content...Along with ten media team members in Cirebon, we created innovative content that are easy to understand and attractive to social media users (knowledge learned in training). We included P/CVE quotes from famous people...I feel content when social media users share the contents we posted" (Youth, Male, 24 years old).

2. A religious youth group in Jakarta conducted home visits to R&R beneficiaries and their families. They brought the P/CVE materials they attained from the project's training as guidelines. Previously, they hesitated to initiate contact with R&R beneficiaries and their families since they did not know what topics to discuss due to the scarcity of access to P/CVE materials. As a result, they visited several families and maintained good relationships. Some of the R&R beneficiaries were already engaged in community events.

3. A religious counselor in Depok expanded counseling services from prison to community settings.
   "I have increased knowledge and skills regarding conflict transformation and peace catalyst. I also learned about different approaches implemented by various stakeholders who participated in the training, including other government institutions and CSOs... However, I can't implement the new knowledge and skills at my workplace because there are no R&R beneficiaries to counsel (at the moment). So, I became an external counselor for MUI...I implemented the knowledge and skills and (successfully) mediated a case about Qur'an misinterpretation...I think it is the way I promote tolerance and diversity" (Religious Counselor, Female, 36 years old).

4. Government offices prioritized the integration of P/CVE and R&R components into their programs. Prior to the project, P/CVE and R&R effort was not a priority, and the implementation was seasonal (one initiative in Depok, one initiative in Poso, and one initiative in Cirebon).

"This year, MoRA Depok prioritized the year of harmony as an effort to prevent extremism at our workplace" (Religious Counselor, Female, 36 years old).

"There is an improvement...National and Political Unity Agency Poso and religious counselors became more regular in socializing (P/CVE) in areas that are vulnerable to extremism in Poso City" (CSO, Male, 40 years old).

"The local government through FKUB conducted a dialogue with community members, community leaders, and religious leaders through a forum 'kampung kerukunan' or tolerance kampong in Cirebon (Religious Counselor, Female, 48 years old).

5. There were also initiatives from the participants of the local reintegration forums in Cirebon and Tasik to develop joint programs with other stakeholders that resulted in the comprehensive management of former terrorist convicts and their families. Joint programs refer to a combined effort of stakeholders to assist R&R beneficiaries and their families. Previously, the R&R management was exclusive to certain government bodies (participants chose not to mention names). Hence, there were basic aspects uncovered. As a result, there were R&R beneficiaries who were somewhat 'abandoned' and struggled to meet their financial needs. In the joint programs, participants approached other stakeholders that could contribute to the gap and provide income-generating opportunities for R&R beneficiaries and families. While there was a need to define the roles of each party in the local P/CVE to improve synergy between initiatives, participants agreed that the project contributed to the birth of the initiative.

Outcome 1.2: Leverage new and traditional media to increase public awareness and support for tolerance and inclusion.

Indicator Outcome 1.2.1. Sixty percent (60%) of the project participants and audiences who indicate that arts and culture events increased their support for initiatives around tolerance and inclusion.

The project exceeded the target by 22 percent. The respondents reported that Arts and Cultural Events increased initiatives around tolerance and inclusion. Table 9 summarizes opinions regarding its impact on respondents by location, gender, and age.

Table 9. Tolerance and inclusion related to arts and cultural events

Description	Yes	No	Unsure	Total
Location				
Cirebon	12 (80%)	-	3 (20%)	**15 (25%)**
Tasik/Garut	2 (67%)	1 (33%)	-	**3 (5%)**
Greater Jakarta	1 (100%)	-	-	**1 (2%)**
Palu/Poso	15 (88%)	1 (6%)	1 (6%)	**17 (29%)**
Greater Solo	19 (83%)	-	4 (17%)	**23 (39%)**

Description	Yes	No	Unsure	Total
Gender				
Male	27 (82%)	-	6 (18%)	**33 (56%)**
Female	22 (85%)	-	4 (15%)	**26 (44%)**
Age				
Youth (0-29)	70 (85%)	0 (0%)	12 (15%)	**82 (31%)**
Middle-aged Adult (30-49)	119 (95%)	1 (1%)-	5 (4%)	**125 (47%)**
Senior-aged Adult (50-64)	54 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	**54 (21%)**
Elderly (>64)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	**2 (1%)**

Table 9 shows that adults (68%) more than youth (31%) attended the arts and cultural events even though the activity aimed to target youths. Overall, there was between 80 percent and 88 percent consensus among participants that the activity increased their initiatives related to tolerance and inclusion. There was nearly no difference in opinion regarding its contribution across genders and locations. This data confirms the project's effectiveness in achieving its intended outcomes to promote tolerance and inclusion using arts and cultural approaches.

Indicator Outcome 1.2.2. Sixty percent (60%) of workshop participants are involved in producing media messaging that incorporates "soft" approaches promoted by Search's project.

Survey results show that Search exceeded the target by 40 percent against the target of 60 percent, in which all workshop participants incorporated "soft" approaches promoted by the Search project (Table 10). As described earlier, participants conveyed positive messages by implementing knowledge and skills they learned from the workshop. Social influencers and youth planned their posts more systematically by promoting tolerance and inclusion and preventing the spread of radicalism and violence. For example, a media planner in Cirebon who usually posted religious topics through social media platforms has now included the promotion of tolerance as a part of the religious messages. In one of his writings[12], he highlighted that extremisms could result in hostility, rejection, and even murder. Hence, educators need to focus on teaching multiculturalism and pluralism at schools.

Table 10. Participants incorporated "soft approaches" in media messaging

Description	Yes	No	Total
Location			
Cirebon	10 (18%)	0 (0%)	**10 (18%)**
Tasik/Garut	10 (18%)	0 (0%)	**10 (18%)**
Greater Jakarta	10 (18%)	0 (0%)	**10 (18%)**
Palu/Poso	13 (23%)	0 (0%)	**13 (23%)**
Greater Solo	13 (23%)	0 (0%)	**13 (23%)**
Gender			
Male	41 (73%)	0 (0%)	**41 (73%)**
Female	14 (25%)	0 (0%)	**14 (25%)**

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[12] https://mubadalah.id/pentingnya-pemahaman-toleransi-bagi-peserta-didik/

Description	Yes	No	Total
Other	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	**1 (2%)**
Age			
Youth (0-29)	14 (25%)	0 (0%)	**14 (25%)**
Middle-aged Adult (30-49)	34 (61%)	0 (0%)	**34 (61%)**
Senior-aged Adult (50-64)	7 (13%)	0 (0%)	**7 (13%)**
Elderly (>64)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	**1 (2%)**

Table 10 demonstrates that males (73%) and females (25%) participated in the social media messaging workshops. Data also showed that youth (below 29 years) were the second largest group (25%) after middle-aged (30-49 years) adults (61%) among the workshop participants. Nonetheless, all participants, regardless of the project location, gender, and age groups, claimed that they incorporated a "soft approach" in the social media messages they produced and disseminated after the workshop.

Outcome 2.1: Government agencies, social workers, psychosocial officers, and parole officers increase their capacity and coordination with other practitioners to support holistic, community-grounded R&R programs.

Indicator Outcome 2.1.2. 50 percent of government workers who attended the training and who claim that coordination with at least 50 percent of other agencies/bodies listed in the survey is effective (PITT, B-212) – by location, gender, and age.

The proportion of government workers who deemed coordination with at least 50 percent of other agencies was effective reached 91 percent against the 50 percent target, which means achieving the target by nearly 200 percent (Table 11).

Table 11. Effectiveness of coordination with other agencies

Description	Yes	No	Total
Location			
Cirebon	8 (89%)	1 (11%)	**9 (14%)**
Tasik/Garut	11 (73%)	4 (27%)	**15 (23%)**
Greater Jakarta	15 (100%)	0 (0%)	**15 (23%)**
Palu/Poso	12 (100%)	0 (0%)	**12 (19%)**
Greater Solo	12 (92%)	1 (8%)	**13 (20%)**
Gender			
Male	38 (84%)	7 (16%)	**45 (70%)**
Female	15 (79%)	4 (21%)	**19 (30%)**
Age			
Youth (0-29)	9 (90%)	1 (10%)	**10 (16%)**
Middle-aged Adult (30-49)	30 (91%)	3 (9%)	**33 (52%)**
Senior-aged Adult (50-64)	19 (90%)	2 (10%)	**21 (33%)**

Table 11 shows that males (84%) were slightly higher than females (79%) in admitting the effectiveness of formed collaboration. There was no difference between age groups regarding

the quality of the coordination. This finding aligned with FGD and KII results, where qualitative study respondents expressed the need for continued support to strengthen and sustain newly developed coordination and collaboration while assisting new players in building their networks.

> *"The multi-stakeholder collaboration works well. But I think it will be better if there are also area-specific forums, so the (project) target or outcomes are more relevant to the distinctive needs of the community members in each area. At the moment, we are approaching stakeholders at the community level, such as the head of the village, RT and RW. However, it needs more support and effort to convince the community-level stakeholders to collaborate with us in the P/CVE effort"* (CSO, Male, 25 years old).

> *"Multi-stakeholder collaboration is indeed important. But the local government should take the lead in ensuring that the collaboration is optimal and harmonious (DGC, Female, 48 years old).*

In addition to the project indicators, we also analyzed the project's contribution toward participants' roles and responsibilities, which were elaborated on in more detail by study participants. The capacity building provided through knowledge and skills training has resulted in improved conceptual knowledge about extremism and communication skills among 97 percent (230 of 236[13]) participants attending the P/CVE and R&R training. Before the capacity-building training, some participants claimed they carried out their duties without truly understanding the basic concept of what they were doing and the connection between their tasks and the extremism dynamics. After the capacity-building training, they became more aware of the contribution of their tasks toward preventing and countering violent extremism (P/CVE) as well as factors influencing people's decision to embrace the radical ideology. Improved communication skills were reported by participants who had direct contact with R&R beneficiaries and their families. In particular, they became more skillful in identifying and implementing effective communication strategies, such as reaching out to family members or other influential community figures, as a more effective method to approach resisting individuals.

> *"Before the training, it was challenging to approach R&R beneficiaries who refused our effort to communicate. After this training, we learned communication strategies and implemented them in Solo City. Instead of approaching the R&R beneficiaries, we initiated contact with their family members, such as children or wives. We engaged their children in various community events and gave them opportunities to play some roles in the Indonesian Independence Day (Perayaan 17 Agustusan). Since their children participated in the event, R&R beneficiaries also attended the event and gave their respect to the Indonesian flag."* – (CSO, Male, 25 years old)

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[13] According to the M&E plan, this indicator applies to P/CVE and R&R training participants. So, we excluded other participants from the analysis.

As the project also strengthens the local collaboration between stakeholders, civil society organizations (CSOs) reported that they became increasingly confident and more capable of building collaborations with other parties working on deradicalization and social reintegration.
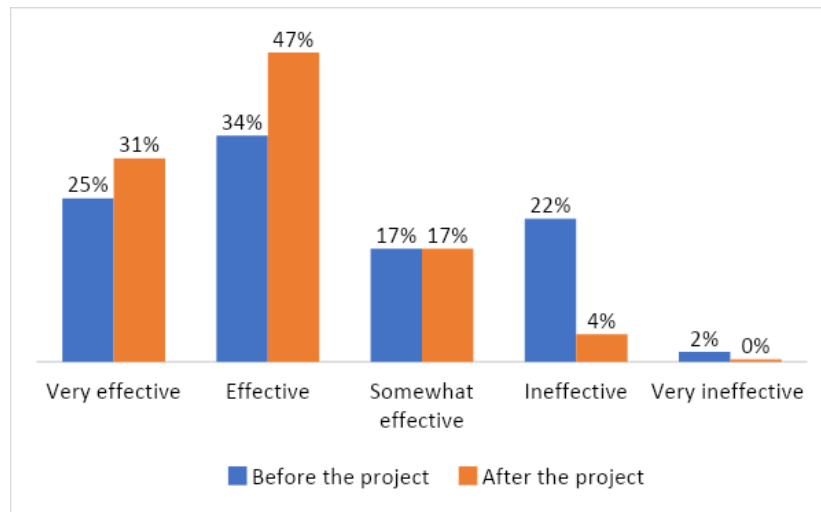

Figure 4. Collaboration of multi-stakeholders

Figure 4 demonstrates the effectiveness of multi-stakeholder collaboration before and after the project implementation. There were increases in the proportion of participants who claimed the collaboration became more effective (47%) and very effective (31%) after project implementation compared to before project implementation (34% and 25%), respectively. The percentage of participants who thought the collaboration was ineffectively decreased by nearly 20 percent from before the project (22%) to after the project (4%). During the time of the evaluation, none of the participants said that the collaboration was very ineffective. This indicates the success of the project in improving multi-stakeholder collaboration in five project areas.

Multi-stakeholder collaboration is a new but vital initiative in the National Action Plan to counter terrorism in Indonesia. Search supported this initiative by strengthening the local reintegration forums, which is a forum consisting of multi-stakeholders to promote P/CVE and R&R. Figure 5 below shows the effectiveness of such collaboration according to survey respondents in the five project areas.
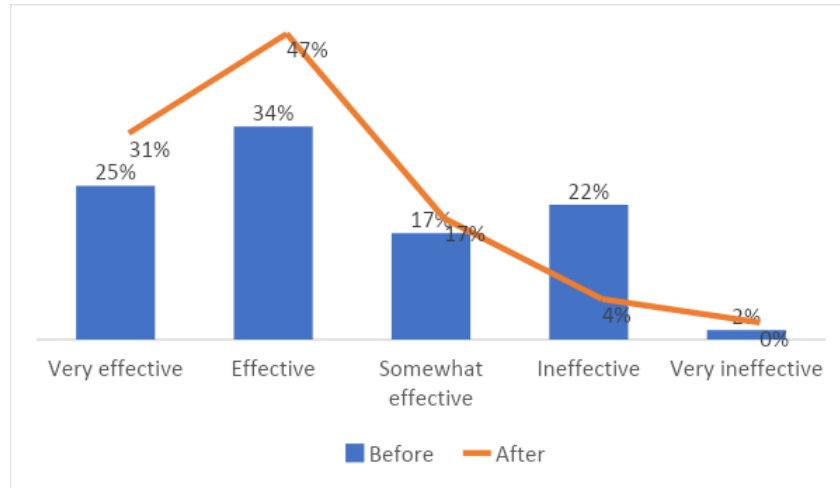
Figure 5. Multi-stakeholder collaboration before and after the project

The above Figure shows the effectiveness of the intervention increased from 59 percent (before) to 78 percent (after). Less than five percent of participants thought that the alliance was ineffective. Meanwhile, people who thought the collaboration was somewhat effective (17%) did not change their perception after attending the forum. In addition, forum participants also gained other benefits from the intervention. Participants reported increased knowledge and skills to network, new opportunities to connect with relevant local government and non-government institutions working on P/CVE and R&R, and open collaboration options to expand the scope of social services for former terrorist convicts and their families (such as economic resilience, health insurance, and financial assistance for business). Active engagement of government institutions working on P/CVE and R&R in the forum, such as DGC and MoRA, significantly motivated non-government participants to sustain the project and former terrorist convicts to become pioneers for their communities. Meanwhile, participants deemed the collaboration was (very) ineffective due to challenges experienced in establishing an effective alliance with others, either due to lack of experience managing P/CVE and R&R or not having a joint program to offer to others due to lack of funding.

We further analyzed the distribution of new collaboration formed as the outcomes of the local reintegration forums, as shown in Figure 6.
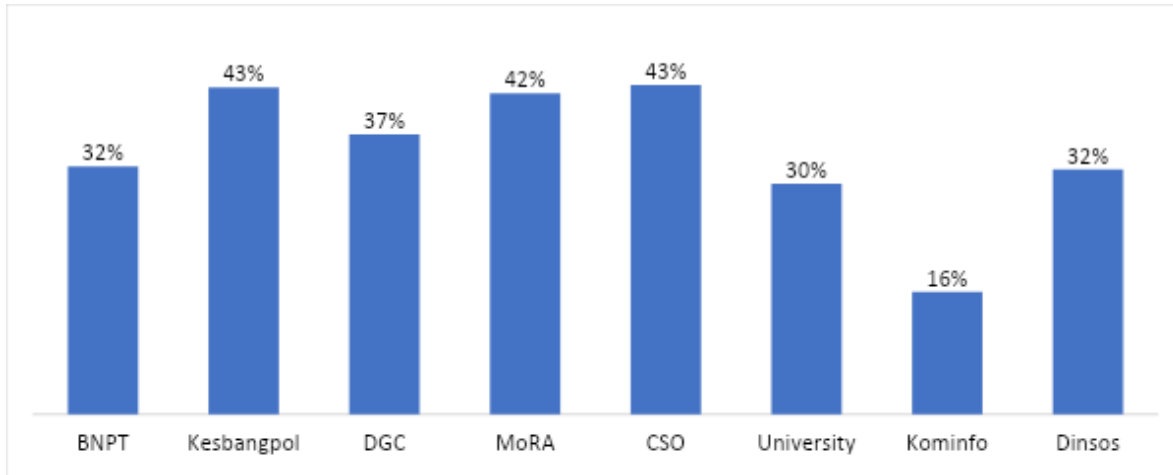
Figure 6. New collaboration was established

Around half of the participants built a new alliance with the National and Political Unity Agency (43%), CSOs (43%), and MoRA (42%). Over a third established a new network with DGC (37%), NCTA (32%), and universities (30%). Less than 20 percent collaborated with the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (MCIT). Further data investigation shows that 55 percent (145 of 263) of participants built new cooperation with at least two institutions. For instance, Poso youths have cooperated with DGC and Social Services Office/Bureau. Additionally, 33 percent (88 of 263) claimed they had established a new cooperation with at least four institutions. For instance, youths in Solo have now collaborated with DGC, MoRA, Social Services Office/Bureau, and universities). As a result of these new alliances, there was better coordination and communication between institutions, even though it still required further strengthening and local leadership to sustain. For instance, according to project implementers that reported P/CVE activities to NCTA, sharing experiences occurred between project implementers (government and non-government), and new stakeholders were identified to fill the gap in the P/CVE effort.

3.3. Efficiency

Knowledge of strategic and efficient allocation of resources is vital to ensure that the values attained are comparable to the resources spent on the project. Regarding this, Search employed highly feasible project management. Using a project design that meets Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, and Time-bound (SMART) criteria, Search succeeded in achieving all the project targets within the planned timeline, and the budget absorption was very high (97%). There were no significant changes in the original project design except for minor modifications. The first was the inclusion of new actors, such as Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and *zakat (Islamic alms)* agencies in the government's P/CVE and R&R efforts. The second was online instead of offline implementation methods during the Covid-19 pandemic, but it did not influence the quantitative outcomes of the activities.

In implementing the project, Search engaged and built the capacity of key actors in the P/CVE and R&R efforts, which were DGC and MoRA. The project also involved women to ensure

gender equality and inclusion, CSOs and community leaders to support community-based activities, local religious counselors to support comprehensive R&R programs locally, and youth and women returnees to promote peace and tolerance in their communities. Search approached the project under the human rights umbrella, which opened a higher opportunity to involve new non-governmental actors. The selection of the project locations was in accordance with the risk levels of recruitment and engagement in terrorism. To sum up, the project utilized the budget, time, and resources efficiently.

3.4. Intermediate Impact

Intermediate impact covers direct changes experienced by stakeholders and beneficiaries as the results of attending project activities, whether intended or unintended or positive or negative. FGD and KII participants reported how the new knowledge and skills they obtained from the project increased the acceptance of the R&R beneficiaries and curiosity about P/CVE among youths and community members. Meanwhile, the multi-stakeholder collaboration also resulted in increased socioeconomic support toward R&R beneficiaries.

Below is an example on how the project increased acceptance of the R&R beneficiaries according to an FGD participant in Greater Jakarta.

> *"My opinion became more acceptable to the R&R beneficiaries after the training. As a result, some of them started to lead religious activities in their community. I had inner satisfaction watching the fruit of the counseling (I provided)." – Religious Counselor, Female, 50 years old.*

A youth participant claimed that the project increased his peer's curiosity about P/CVE.

> *"I am not sure whether the knowledge I shared from the training helped prevent CVE among my peers, but they responded positively and asked questions about extremism and radicalism." – Youth, Male, 22 years old.*

Furthermore, KII participants also claimed that the project increased community awareness about extremism and radicalism. Below is an example from a KII participant in Palu/Poso.

> *"Multi-stakeholder collaboration promoted the involvement of civil society in the P/CVE and R&R efforts. As a result, civilians became more sensitive (aware) and paid attention to dangers of extremism and radicalism in social life." – DGC, Male, 53 years old.*

Tolerance toward diversity and inclusion are vital for achieving peacebuilding and sustainable development.[14] In the surveys, respondents believed that the project increased tolerance (93%). In the second FGD in Palu/Poso, we found that all participants agreed that the multi-stakeholder collaboration increased tolerance among community members. As stated by one of the participants:

> *"The multi-stakeholder collaboration increased involvement of other religions. Women and children of different faith worked together to promote P/CVE in the*

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[14] UN Security Council. (2015). 7361st Meeting, "Maintenance of International Peace and Security".

community. It increased tolerance among them." – Religious Counselor, Female, 55 years old.

FGD and KII participants also reported a reduced stigma towards R&R beneficiaries as a result of the project activities. Below is an interview with a government officer in Tasik/Garut who highlighted the project's impact on community acceptance toward R&R beneficiaries and their families.

"I applied the knowledge and skills I obtained from the training to ensure community acceptance toward the children and wives of R&R beneficiaries. As a result, their children can continue their education, and their wives can participate in the PKK. They are not excluded." – Government Institution, Female, 44 years old.

The multi-stakeholder collaboration also increased socioeconomic support toward R&R beneficiaries in Tasik/Garut.

"In the training, we learned how to provide guidance and supervise the R&R beneficiaries. Therefore, we formed a team in Surakarta and coordinated with other stakeholders to assist R&R beneficiaries and their families. We managed to secure various support such as education scholarships for children, cooking utensils for women so they can produce and sell food, and agricultural training for R&R beneficiaries." – DGC, Female, 36 years old.

3.5. Sustainability

Project sustainability refers to any strategic plans developed by stakeholders and beneficiaries to maintain the project's efforts on P/CVE and R&R. The figure below shows the survey results on the availability of exit strategies according to five categories of stakeholders and beneficiaries.
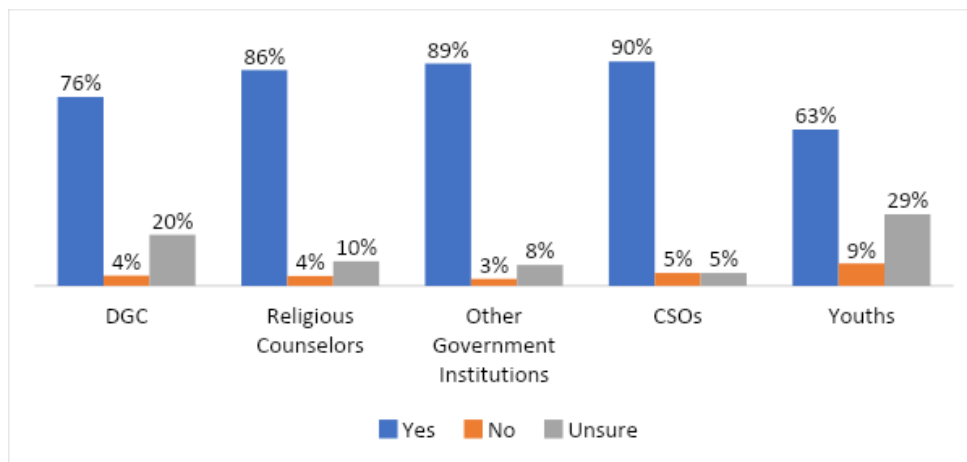

Figure 7. Availability of exit strategy

Around 80% of key stakeholders (DGCs and religious counselors) reported the existence of exit strategies to sustain the project in the long term. The highest commitment was shown by CSOs

(90%), while the lowest was among youths (63%). Overall, this data indicates a high commitment from key stakeholders and beneficiaries to continue the efforts initiated by Search.

Since the project promotes the collaboration of multi-stakeholders, there was a need to explore the types of stakeholders involved in the exit strategy development. Data analysis shows that the highest engagement was among the government institutions (62%), as provided in Table 12 below.

Table 12. Involvement in exit strategy development

Types of Stakeholders/Beneficiaries	Total	Percentage
Government Institutions	163	62%
Non-government institutions	115	44%
Community Leaders	88	33%
Women	124	47%
Youths	130	49%

Table 12 shows the roles of youths (49%), women (47%), and non-government institutions (44%) in project sustainability efforts. The lowest engagement was among community leaders (33%), contrary to the local need to engage community figures in P/CVE and R&R, as expressed by the study participants. The lack of collaboration with community leaders was an issue deemed by FGDs and KIIs participants as an aspect that would require strengthening in future efforts.

Examples of exit strategy plans mentioned are:
1) Regular coordination meetings between stakeholders consisting of government institutions, private sectors, and community organizations to exchange information, share updates on activities and challenges experienced, and obtain feedback.
2) Capacity building of parents by educating them about P/CVE and R&R. Some children joined the VEOs due to the lack of parental supervision. Hence, parental education will increase their awareness about the risk of extremism and radicalism for their children.
3) Positive narratives through social media platforms to reduce stigma and discrimination toward R&R beneficiaries. This will be done by displaying content about R&R beneficiaries who had their nationalism restored and left radical ideology. The content will focus on how they could change and deserve a chance to reintegrate into the community and attain public trust.
4) Development of positive religious narratives for religious leaders. This requires collaboration between religious counselors, community leaders, and religious leaders. The plan is to use a proactive approach by providing religious leaders with P/CVE-related religious speech to counter negative narratives in the community. It countermeasures the extremists' efforts to spread their extreme ideology.
5) Engaging community leaders at the village level to reach out to community members in their areas. P/CVE and R&R efforts were mainly the government's responsibility. However, the multi-stakeholder collaboration made it possible to involve new actors.

Since the community leaders know their community members well, they can effectively communicate P/CVE and R&R messages in their areas.

Conclusions

- Overall, Search is successful in supporting the National Action Plan to promote P/CVE and R&R at five project locations. The main contributors to the success were the alignment between the project's three principles and the NAP's three pillars, coupled with effective project management.

- Multi-stakeholder coordination and collaboration is an effective and strategic method to engage and empower relevant stakeholders to participate and be involved in the global efforts to identify and prevent extreme violence and radicalism at all levels. The collaboration between parties working on the rehabilitation and reintegration process has also created a more sustainable impact by providing opportunities to contribute to its continuation according to their respective roles and availability of resources.

- Capacity building for social service providers is pertinent in changing mindsets and bringing new perspectives about P/CVE and R&R. It has also provided a platform for project implementers to build their network and engage other stakeholders in their program. Training continuity is vital for the sustainability of the efforts and the regeneration process and as a means to update knowledge and skills according to community development.

- There is a need to address inequality and discrimination in the community, factors that lead to radicalism. Discrimination toward R&R beneficiaries has been reduced through the project, but it requires further efforts to address the issues fully. While providing aid is necessary to assist the reintegration process of R&R beneficiaries, there is a consensus that their economic independence remains a high priority. This is more achievable through better collaboration between stakeholders, such as engaging stakeholders focusing on livelihood training, accompanied by improving existing systems that discriminate against R & R beneficiaries due to the lack of trust toward their reintegration level.

- Promoting tolerance and inclusion through social media platforms is effective in targeting youths. Capacity building for social influencers is vital in improving systematic and peaceful theme-oriented content. Its effectiveness increases through collaboration with influential community leaders, R&R beneficiaries, and youths as front liners in conveying positive messages.

- The final evaluation findings indicate the participants' commitment to sustaining the project initiative. Participants have provided various exit strategies formulated to maintain P/CVE and R&R efforts started by Search. However, these exit strategies are still in their early stage. Some of them are ideas that have yet to be presented to relevant stakeholders.

Recommendations

- A strong alignment between the Search project and the NAP limits the possibility of identifying documents, action plans, and tools created or endorsed by the government that is exclusively attributable to the project. Some participants mentioned that activities they attended did not include the development of action plans, which seemed to reduce stakeholders' commitment to creating MoU, action plans, or tools. **Search may tackle this limitation in the future by including the development of action plans at the end of activities and measuring the progress during the final evaluation study.** This method will enable the identification of new ideas created as a part of the Search project, provide a framework for the participants to realize their ideas, and supply evidence of the project's achievements.

- Participants claimed that the project resulted in improved tolerance in addition to increased knowledge and skills. However, the participants felt they lacked in skills to monitor and evaluate the impact of their efforts at the workplace and in the community. Hence, their evaluation of the impact was incomplete and subjective. On the other hand, participants commended the systematic approach and design used in the project, which they thought to be useful for conducting an objective impact evaluation. **Considering the need and positive appraisal of the project design, Search may consider including capacity building on monitoring and evaluation in its future projects**.

- Collaboration opportunities facilitated by Search through the local reintegration forum and training activities have resulted in more stakeholders contributing to P/CVE and R&R efforts in the project's locations. However, the new collaboration is still in its early stage, and the roles of each party are yet to be defined. It could also be challenging for new actors who had no previous experience implementing such an initiative to be accepted by the community or trusted by other stakeholders. **Hence, Search may consider providing advocacy or capacity building for key stakeholders to define the roles and responsibilities of each collaborator.**

- The project greatly increased the participants' conceptual knowledge and skills regarding P/CVE and R&R. This conceptual learning will become more impactful if continued with field experience in which **participants** can put the new knowledge and skills into practice. As also expressed by participants, **we recommend including practical sessions, such as real case management, or providing practical guidelines that the participants can use in the field.**

- Stigma and the lack of trust toward R&R beneficiaries remain an issue that hinders a successful R&R. While some R&R beneficiaries were trusted to receive financial aid or income-generating activities, some of the others were struggling to meet their needs. **Hence, there seems to be a need to create tools and indicators of a successful R&R process as a guideline for stakeholders and community members in providing financial support without the fear of funding misuse. Search may consider advocating for the government on tool development.**

Appendices

Appendix 1. ToR Final Evaluation Study

TERMS OF REFERENCE
Project Final Evaluation:
Building Resilience through Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration to Prevent Violent Extremism in Indonesia

Search for Common Ground (Search) Indonesia is seeking to hire a consultant to carry out a final evaluation for its project "Building Resilience through Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration to Prevent Violent Extremism in Indonesia". For this consultancy, Search Indonesia seeks to procure the services of an independent, external consultant(s) to design, plan and conduct a rigorous project final evaluation. The objective of this evaluation is to document project achievements and lessons learned from the 24- month project on preventing violent extremism in Indonesia.

Background of the Organization
Search (www.sfcg.org) is an international peacebuilding organization that strives to find local solutions to today's toughest violent conflicts — and save millions of lives in the process. It is working in 33 countries across Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and the USA. It works with governments, civil society, state institutions, youth, women, media organizations and other stakeholder groups to promote peace, reconciliation, tolerance, and collaboration across dividing lines.

Search has been working in Indonesia since 2002. As a diverse country, Indonesia is facing challenges in managing social harmony and tolerance within the heterogeneous society. Search, in collaboration with local partners, is supporting the process of building peaceful culture through media programming, dialogues, outreach activities, and capacity strengthening. Search Indonesia works primarily with youth, especially in the universities and schools, government agencies and officials, and communities in the vulnerable areas to prevent violent extremism as one of the challenges of peace and tolerance in Indonesia.

Background of the project
Despite being a moderate Muslim-majority country, Indonesia has had many of its citizens actively involved in transnational violent extremist movements, including the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). In order to address this challenge, Search has been implementing a two-year project aiming to build government and local capacity to address both the supply and demand factors related to the spread of violent extremist ideology in Indonesia. The project started on 30 September 2020 and will end on 30 September 2022. The project activities focus on enhancing local resilience to religious narratives used to spread this ideology, promoting alternative positive narratives, and improving national rehabilitation and reintegration programs to decrease the risks of returnees being motivated to embrace such ideologies.

With the approaching end of its implementation period, the project needs to be evaluated to enable Search and the project partners to document the project's key achievements, lessons learned, and areas that can be further improved in the next projects.

Project objectives
The overall objective of the project is to strengthen comprehensive community-based responses to violent extremist radicalization, recruitment, and recidivism. The specific objectives of the project are:
Objective 1: Enhance community resilience to violent extremist narratives.
Objective 2: Improve community-grounded R&R programs designed to support P/CVE efforts and reduce recidivism and recruitment by returnees.

Target groups for the project:
Primary target groups: prison counselors and parole officers, religious counselors (government and non-government affiliated), CSOs, social workers, psychosocial workers, and youth in Greater Jakarta, Cirebon, Garut/Tasikmalaya, Greater Solo, and Palu/Poso.
Secondary target groups (Government counterparts): Religious Harmony Forum (FKUB), National and Political Unity Agency (Kesbangpol).

The project outputs and activities include the following:
P/CVE Training for the religious counselors, CSOs, and other related stakeholders in the target area.
Arts and cultural events with youth and women to promote national identity and reduce extremism and intolerant views.
Media and digital messaging campaigns with workshops for religious counselors, youth organizations, DGC Public Relations Officers, and other related stakeholders.
R & R Training for R and R practitioners; prison and parole officers, religious counselors, social workers, psychosocial workers, and other related stakeholders on R and R efforts in the target area.

Local reintegration forums to increase coordination and collaboration among R and R practitioners in the target area.
Production and dissemination of stories and videos of former convicted terrorists, deportees, and returnees.

Objectives of the Evaluation
Search as an organization is committed to conducting evaluations for its projects in order to maximize the effectiveness of its programming and engage in continuous improvement and learning within programs and across the organization. The evaluation will be carried out in consultation and in participation with key relevant stakeholders, appropriate community groups, or key civil society individuals. The final evaluation intends to measure the immediate impact of the project, specifically whether the stated goal, objectives, and results have been met.

The purpose of the evaluation is to document achievements of the expected results and lessons learned through a participatory process engaging Search, CSOs, local communities, and other key society stakeholders. The evaluation will aim to ascertain if and how the project yielded its intended results.

Evaluation criteria and key evaluation questions
The evaluation will be based on the OECD-DAC peacebuilding Evaluation Criteria (relevance, effectiveness, intermediate impact, efficiency, and sustainability), investigating their set of questions, and utilizing and/or addressing the performance indicators described in the project document:

Relevance
1) To what extent the project intervention is relevant to addressing the current conflict dynamics surrounding the evolving trend of violent extremism in the target areas?
2) To what extent did this project comply with the targeted community needs and existing issues?
3) What is the relevance of the interventions as perceived by beneficiaries and stakeholders?
4) How relevant were the instruments (capacity-building workshops, community dialogue sessions, etc.) used during the project to the local communities' needs and capacities?
5) How did this project maintain its relevance amidst the COVID-19 pandemic and the political, economic, and social challenges in the target areas?

Effectiveness
1) What are the major outputs and outcomes of this project vis-a-vis the logframe?
2) To what extent were the project and its activities successful in achieving its stated goals and objectives? What major factors are contributing to the achievement or non-achievement of objectives?
3) To what extent has the project been effective in building multi-stakeholder coordination and collaboration in P/CVE and R and R efforts in the target area?
4) How effective were the training sessions in building the capacities of P/CVE and R and R practitioners to better efforts on the P/CVE and R and R process?
5) How effective were the dialogue sessions, arts and cultural events, and other activities in shifting participants' attitudes and behavior and relationships toward tolerance and diversity?

Efficiency
1) Have resources (funds, human resources, time, expertise, etc.) been allocated strategically to achieve outcomes? Have resources been used efficiently?
2) Have activities supported by the strategy been cost-effective? In general, do the results achieved justify the costs? Could the same results be attained with fewer resources?
3) Have project funds and activities been delivered in a timely manner?

Intermediate Impact

1) How has the project contributed to creating better coordination and collaboration on P/CVE and R and R efforts within state institutions, CSOs, and local communities?
2) How has the project been successful in fostering critical thinking among key community leaders? How has the project contributed to P/CVE and R and R efforts in target locations?
3) How has the project contributed to improving national and local government's role in ensuring the multistakeholder collaboration process in P/CVE and R and R efforts?
4) How has the project contributed to enhancing the roles of key actors (prison and parole officers, religious counselors, CSOs, social workers, and local communities) in actively contributing towards multi stakeholder collaboration in P/CVE and R and R efforts?
5) How has the project contributed to reducing extremism and intolerance views among society in target areas?
6) Has there been any evidence of increased resilience of communities (especially youth) to radicalization and recruitment by VEOs?
7) What are the broader changes, positive or negative, intended, or unintended, of the interventions in the context?
8) Sustainability
9) Is there a project exit strategy developed? If yes, how does it frame the sustainability aspect of the project?
10) To what extent do the objectively verifiable results have the potential to sustain beyond Search support?
11) Have new mechanisms been designed to continue any work initiated by this project? If yes, will the initiatives be sustainable post-project?
12) To what extent have the participating stakeholders, government agencies, youth and community members taken ownership of the project and or planned or have already stated independent new initiatives?

Lesson learned:
1) What are the major lessons learned that would help inform similar initiatives in the future?
2) What could have been done differently to make the project be of higher quality and of greater impact?
3) What are the good practices emerging out of this project implementation?

In addition to the above lines of inquiry, the evaluation is expected to provide information on specific indicators listed in the Project Tracking and Monitoring Evaluation Plan, taking into account that some of the targets and/or indicators may change depending on ongoing discussions with the donor:
1) Percentage of leaders in project areas who can attribute an increase in people's knowledge of potential solutions to extremism and how to engage the relevant authorities to Search's project intervention (disaggregated by location, gender, and age).
2) Percentage of participants and audience members who indicate that arts and culture events increased their support for initiatives around tolerance and inclusion (disaggregated by location, gender, and age).

3) Percentage of government workers who attended the training and who claim that coordination with at least 50% of other agencies/bodies listed in the survey is effective (disaggregated by location, gender, and age).

The evaluation is also expected to generate data on 2-3 Global Impact Framework indicators through the survey. The indicators (not more than 3) will be shared during the inception phase.

Methodology of Evaluation

a) Approach
The Search approach to evaluation is grounded in the guiding principles of our work: participatory, culturally sensitive, committed to building capacity, affirming and positive while honest and productively critical, and valuing knowledge and approaches from within the context. Search and the hired evaluator will agree upon a joint set of evaluation standards when negotiating the final contract of agreement.

b) Scope
The evaluation will cover project activities/initiatives that are implemented in six (6) project locations; Greater Jakarta, Cirebon, Garut/Tasikmalaya, Greater Solo, and Palu/Poso. The evaluation sample should adequately cover the project target areas and be representative of the key stakeholders and intended beneficiaries.

c) Methodology
The evaluation will employ both quantitative and qualitative methods. Both quantitative and qualitative data will be analyzed with gender, age, locations and ethnicity/religion disaggregation. The qualitative and quantitative findings are expected to be synthesized in accordance with the project indicators.

The sampling methodology for the tools and/or instruments will be designed by the consultant, referring to the project's Monitoring Tracking and Planning and in coordination with the Search Project Manager, Project Officer, DME Officer, and the Senior Regional DME Specialist. The total sample size should be drawn from the total target population of the project locations. The sample size should be agreed upon with Search before signing the contract. A reasonable sample size should be proposed using a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error.

The data collection process could be included but not be limited to the project's key actors' discussions (Search team, key stakeholders, beneficiaries, trainers, and other consultants that Search hired during the project).

Stakeholder meeting: A focus group discussion will be conducted to assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the project amongst Search team, key stakeholders, such as DGC and MoRA, trainers, and other consultants that Search hired during the project. This should be conducted at least once in Jakarta. At least 1-2 FGDs should be carried out in at least 4 locations.

KIIs: Semi-structured interviews will be the chosen tool for engaging with the project beneficiaries to assess the intermediate impact and the lesson learned aspects of evaluation. The consultant should approach five types of beneficiaries; religious counselors, DGC officers - prison and parole officers, CSOs, other government institutions - social affairs workers, and youth in five project areas. Face-to-face KIIs are preferred. At least 5 KIIs from each location should be interviewed.

Furthermore, as part of the data collection and analysis process, the consultant is required to respect the following Ethical Principles:

- Comprehensive and systematic inquiry: The consultant should make the most of the existing information and full range of stakeholders available at the time of the review. Consultants should conduct systematic, data-based inquiries. He or she should communicate his or her methods and approaches accurately and in sufficient detail to allow others to understand, interpret and critique his or her work. He or she should make clear the limitations of the review and its results.
- Competence: Consultants should possess the abilities, skills, and experience appropriate to undertake the tasks proposed and should practice within the limits of his or her professional training and competence.
- Honesty and integrity: The consultant should be transparent with the contractor/constituent about any conflict of interest, any change made in the negotiated project plan and the reasons why those changes were made, and any risk that certain procedures or activities produce a misleading review of information.
- Respect for people: Consultants respect the security, dignity and self-worth of respondents and program participants. The consultant has the responsibility to be sensitive to and respect differences amongst participants in culture, religion, gender, disability, age and ethnicity.

Key Duties of Consultant
1. Collect, analyze, and document information related to P-CVE and R&R in Indonesia and other assigned areas, gathering information from NGOs, religious groups, and academics; and monitoring national and international media.
2. Develop assessment instruments with Search input through a comprehensive inception report in English. The KII and FGD checklists need to be translated into Bahasa Indonesia once approved by ILT.
3. Interview selected key informants and conduct FGDs with the beneficiaries and related stakeholders.
4. Produce a report based on a report template agreed with Search Indonesia and furnish a set of recommendations based on research findings and best practices to counter or prevent extreme narratives.
5. Present research findings to Search Indonesia and its stakeholders.

Deliverables
The final deliverables of the evaluation will include the following documents:

- A 6-10 pages (excluding annexes) long inception report, containing an evaluation plan matrix, outlining the specific data collection strategy, responsibility, data collection tools/draft questionnaires and a detailed work plan within 10 working days after signing the contract. The KIIs and FGDs checklists (detailed) and survey questions should be annexed. The plan should consider the following principles:
  1. Inclusiveness, the methodology should include a wide range of viewpoints, specifically gender and age sensitivity.
  2. Mixed-method approaches, both qualitative and quantitative methods need to be present in the methodology.
  3. Rigor of evidence gathered information needs to be reliable and transparent.

- A draft final evaluation report for review by Search staff within (3 weeks) of the completion of the data collection.
- A fully English-edited final evaluation report (in MS word format), is due within (5 weeks) of the completion of the data collection. The report should be no more than 30 pages in length (excluding appendices) and be based on the requirements in the Search External Evaluation Guidelines (available on the web), including actionable, data-based recommendations for Search as well as suggestions for similar future programming.
- Final electronic copies of all data collected (this includes survey data entered through excel; the format needs to be approved by Search before use; also, notes of all FGDs done).
- The final evaluation summary report should strictly be written in the English language and should be around 3-4 pages

The tentative structure of the final evaluation report will be as follows:
  1) Cover page
  2) Executive Summary of key findings and recommendations.
  3) Introduction, including brief context description
  4) Methodology
  5) Evaluation findings, analysis and conclusions with associated evidence and data are clearly illustrated. The findings section should be subdivided into sub-chapters according to the evaluation criteria.
  6) Recommendations for the future, which should be practical and linked directly to findings and conclusions;
  7) Appendices, including evaluation tools, questionnaire, and brief biography of the evaluator.

Search will maintain consultants' independence in writing their findings. Both the final and the summary report will be credited to the consultancy team and will be placed in the public domain, including on the Search website (www.Search.org/ilt/evaluations) and the global learning and sharing on Portal ConnexUs (www.cnxus.org).

Duration & Deadlines

The duration of the contract will be a total period of 10 weeks to begin from 1 July 2022 to 20 September 2022. The consultant will negotiate final dates and deadlines with the Search Indonesia DM&E Officer.

Logistical Support
Search will provide preparatory and logistical assistance to the evaluator, which includes:
● Background materials (project proposal, implementation plans, progress reports, success stories, etc.)
● Quantitative and qualitative documentation of project activities.
● List of potential Interviewees (and their contact information) for KIIs and FGDs
● Technical assistance with the review and approval of tools and reports.
● Meeting arrangements with stakeholders and beneficiaries

Team Members
The evaluation will be conducted by an individual/consultancy managed by the evaluation focal point at Search with technical oversight from the Senior Manager of ILT.

Evaluator's Competencies

Search seeks an experienced evaluator(s) with the following qualifications:
▪ Master's degree in conflict resolution, international relations, a related social science field or statistics
▪ Having past experiences of doing evaluations and research involving quantitative and qualitative data collection inexperience in peacebuilding projects.
▪ Understanding of the country's context, especially the violent extremism and interreligious dynamics in Indonesia.
▪ At least 5 years of experience in project evaluation and conducting baseline and final evaluations, including collecting   data from interviews, surveys, focus group discussions, etc.
▪ Sound knowledge of research methods and data collection skills
▪ High level of speaking and writing proficiency in English
▪ Strong communication and writing skills
▪ Understanding of and experience working with civil society organizations
▪ Ability to be flexible with time and work schedule

All interested and qualified candidates are requested to submit a letter of interest, technical and financial proposals, three samples of previous work (in English) plus curriculum vitae through phandayani@sfcg.org cc: farrasya@sfcg.org by June/July 2022

Appendix 2. FGD and KII Questions

OECD-DAC peacebuilding Evaluation Criteria

Relevance

Main question: How did the project activities you attended help your duties and responsibilities in the P/CVE efforts at work and in society?

Probing 1: How was the project aligned with the local needs (local wisdom, characteristics of local problems) as well as the local and national efforts to combat extremism?

Probing 2: What changes in the project implementation occurred during the Covid-19 pandemic and how they influenced the project achievements?

Effectiveness

Main question: What were the benefits you attained from the project activities you attended?

Probing 1: How did you use new knowledge and skills learned in the project activities to increase tolerance and diversity at work and in community?

Probing 2: What kind of collaboration improved as results of the project activities? With which agencies/institutions you or your institution formed new collaboration? How did the new collaboration influence the achievement of the project's goal to reduce extremism and increase tolerance and diversity in your area?

Efficiency

Main question: How was the utilization of resources (funds, human resources, time, expertise of the trainers) and the quality of activities you attended?

Intermediate Impact

Main question: Compared to conditions before the project implementation, what kind of changes that the project brought to your work environment and community?

Probing 1: What were the project's positive and negative impacts? Were there intended or unintended impacts?

Probing 2: Were there improved collaborations between government and non-government stakeholders? How?

Probing 3: How did the project increase youths' resilience to radicalism or VEOs' recruitment?

Sustainability

Main question: What kind of strategic action plans did you or your agency develop to continue multi-stakeholder collaboration efforts to prevent extremism in your area?

Probing 1: Who was involved in the process? What were their roles and responsibilities?

Probing 2: What kind of obstacles might hinder the project's sustainability?

Lessons Learned

Main question: What were lessons learned from the project's implementation that will be useful for similar efforts in the future?"

Probing 1: What kind of changes were needed to improve the project's outcomes?

Probing 2: What kind of successes were achieved and replicable in the future?

Appendix 3. Survey Questionnaires

Respondent ID

No	Questions	Answers
1	Name	:
2	Gender	a. Male b. Female c. Other
3	Age (in years)	:
4	Job Position	:
5	Affiliation	:
6	Work Area	a. Greater Jakarta b. Cirebon c. Garut d. Tasikmalaya e. Greater Solo f. Palu g. Poso
7	Domicile	a. Greater Jakarta b. Cirebon c. Garut d. Tasikmalaya e. Greater Solo f. Palu g. Poso
8	Search Project Area	a. Greater Jakarta b. Cirebon c. Garut/Tasikmalaya d. Greater Solo e. Palu/Poso
9	Length of Involvement in Search Project (in months)	a. Less than 6 months b. 6 – 12 months c. More than 12 months d. Don't know
10	Activities attended	a. P/CVE and R&R training b. Media messaging on P/CVE and R&R

		c. Religious consultation d. Capacity building to teach inclusion in religious studies e. Art and Cultural events (Malino Reborn, Semai Damai, Merawat Beda, Festival Film Pendek Warga Guyub Se-Ciayucimajakuning) f. Local reintegration forum/ FGD/ Pokja g. Others, mention
No	**Questions**	**Answers**
A	**Relevance**	
11	Did the activities meet your needs and expectations?	a. Yes b. No c. Not sure
12	Did the activities support the Indonesian government's efforts on (P/CVE) and R&R?	a. Yes b. No c. Not sure
13	Were the activities relevant to the local needs in your area?	a. Yes b. No c. Not sure
14	Did changes made in the project implementation during the Covid-19 pandemic reduce the project's results?	a. Yes b. No c. Not sure
B	**Effectiveness**	
15	Did activities you attended provide you with new knowledge on methods to promote tolerance, warning signs of radicalization, and effective interventions?	a. Yes b. No c. Not sure
16	To your knowledge, how many initiatives around tolerance and diversity that training participants organized in your area?	:
17	Who led the initiatives?	a. Government b. Non-government/CSOs c. Women d. Youth e. Community leaders f. Myself
18	What do you think about multi-stakeholder	

	coordination and collaboration in P/CVE and R&R efforts in your area?	
19	Did the training improve your understanding about R&R best practices?	a. Yes b. No c. Not sure
20	How effective were these activities in changing your attitudes and behavior related to tolerance and diversity?	a. Very effective b. Effective c. Somewhat effective d. Ineffective e. Very ineffective
21	Did the activities reduce extremisms and intolerance views among society?	a. Yes b. No c. Not sure
22	Do you think the activities increased community (youths) resilience to radicalization and recruitment by VEOs?	a. Yes b. No c. Not sure
C	**Efficiency**	
23	Did the activity you attended have sufficient resources (funds, human resources, time, expertise, etc.)?	a. Yes b. No c. Not sure
24	Do you think the resources in the activities needs to be adjusted?	a. It needs to be increased b. It needs to be decreased c. No changes needed d. Not sure
25	Was the activity implemented according to plans?	a. Yes b. No c. Not sure
26	How was the overall quality of the activity?	a. Very satisfying b. Satisfying c. Moderate d. Dissatisfying e. Very dissatisfying
E	**Sustainability**	
27	Do you know if there is an exit strategy developed to ensure continuity of the activity beyond Search?	a. Yes b. No c. Not sure
28	Who were involved in the exit strategy development?	a. Government b. Non-government/CSOs

No	Questions	Answers
		c. Women
		d. Youth
		e. Community leaders
		f. Myself
		g. Others (mention)

P/CVE and R&R Training

Instruction: Ask/display these questions if respondent selected a in question 10.

No	Questions	Answers
D	**Intermediate Impact**	
29	How many technical guidance documents, action plans, or tools created or endorsed by government agencies to bring together all relevant stakeholders to improve P/CVE and R&R through soft approaches? What are they?	:
30	Do you think Search project interventions increased people's knowledge of potential solutions to extremism and how to engage relevant authorities?	a. Yes b. No c. Not sure
31	Name organizations that you have improved collaboration with	

P/CVE and R&R Media Messaging

Instruction: Ask/display these questions if respondent selected b in question 10.

No	Questions	Answers
D	**Intermediate Impact**	
32	Did P/CVE and R&R Media Messaging workshops you attended increase your knowledge on media and digital campaigns including conflict-sensitive digital and media campaign tactics and strategies?	a. Yes b. No c. Not sure
33	Did you producing media messaging that incorporated "soft" approaches promoted by Search's project?	a. Yes b. No c. Not sure

Local Reintegration Forums

Instruction: Ask/display these questions if respondent selected f in question 10.

No	Questions	Answers
D	**Intermediate Impact**	
34	How many local reintegration forums you attended?	:
35	Did your agency/institution provide suggestions or offer support on reintegration activities in your area?	a. Yes b. No c. Not sure
36	Toward how many families of returnees, deportees, or former convicted terrorists your agency/institution solicited suggestions or offered support?	:
37	How many documents summarizing learning outcomes from local reintegration forums were forwarded to other government agencies, such as UNODC and BNPT?	:

End of the Survey