PTDDA Final Evaluation  
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A. Context

PTTDA (Peace Through Development in Disadvantaged Areas) is a peace project focusing - but not limited to - development in disadvantaged areas, a multiyear and long-term initiative, initiated by the Ministry of Development of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration together with UNDP since 2012 until 2016. The project is a continuum of previous projects that had already been initiated
since 2005 through the PTD project (Peace Trough Development) by Bappenas and UNDP.

As a multi-year project with an ideal design, the PTDDA project is expected to reach a broad range of loci and stakeholders, to achieve the goal of establishing peace in Indonesia through development in disadvantaged regions. The fact that underdevelopment of a region is correlated to conflict vulnerability is one of the reasons the project is implemented. Development and peace are two necessary factors that have a positive correlation.

Since the commencement of the PTDDA project, particularly because it coincided with the momentum of the ratification of Law No. 7 of 2012 on Social Conflict Management, advocacy regulatory measures, the formation of various supporting instruments as well as institutional organization were brought into focus. Various policy advocacy measures were carried out by ministries and state agencies with nomenclatures related to conflict management, as well as development of instruments to strengthen the regulation and role of stakeholders, and organization to support institutions to achieve systematic and effective conflict management. As a result, the benefits and long-term effects of the project can immediately be seen. All the initiatives, which have been affirmed through the extensive work, are able to reach the various layers of issues, although not resolving all of them.

The project ended exactly at the time the initiatives were continued and developed by various parties. The termination was not expected by the various stakeholders who have been working with PTDDA either for the long or short term; the question of which institutions will play the function that has been carried out by PTDDA surfaces. Factors such as effective advocacy, flexibility, egalitarianism, and targeting directly to the substance of the matter are the main impressions of the PTDDA program.

Based on all the positive benefits and learning about the expectations that have not yet been reached, this final evaluation serves as an important point to formulate a joint initiative to continue the work. In this kind of context, participatory evaluation should be carried out to find critical facts and ideal conditions that directly relate to the termination of the PTDDA project, and provide long-term benefit for all parties working on the issue of peace building.
B. Challenges

➢ At the time PTDDA was designed, Indonesia did not have comprehensive regulations and policies on social conflict management.
➢ A macro framework for conflict management in Indonesia is not available, whether it is a framework of strategies or blueprint, so that PTTDA needs to specifically focus on this initiation.
➢ There is a need for continuous fostering of pluralism and tolerance because at the time the PTDDA was formed and until this very day, there are many conflicts of identity, natural resources, and so on.
➢ Recognition of the potential of increasing local conflicts. Formulation of policies to manage them is needed.
➢ Understanding on the correlation between conflict and sustainable development is still weak.
➢ Equally important is the amount of authority that is spread among various ministries / agencies, and the large amount of effort carried out by civil society, however there is no coordination or effective a mechanism to form a responsive institution.
➢ There is no mechanism to open a space for dialogues between development actors and for conflict management because sometimes conflict is still considered sensitive, and not regarded as a matter that needs to be discussed openly.
➢ No less important is the limited development activities aimed at peace building both in quantity and in quality.
➢ Several approaches: all PTDDA activities must take into consideration the aspect of sustainability so that when the program ends it remains continuous. Approaches should be established that are gender-sensitive and uphold human rights, specifically the empowerment of women and their role in the context of conflict and peace built on previous learning through a participatory process.
➢ Others aspects, establishing synergies with other sectors in relation to the fairly high variants of conflict issues, such as the environment, government and others.
➢ Briefly, the aim of PTDDA is the empowerment of civil society to identify and manage conflicts and its impacts on the community more effectively,
continued, and distributed through the domain of all actively involved stakeholders.

C. Summary of Achievements

1. Produce a regulatory framework, from the advocacy of Laws on Social Conflict Management until derivatives of other regulations such as; the Conflict Prevention Framework, CEWERS, Peacebuilding Coordinating Team, and others.

2. Generate an institutional system design, partly as a regulation derivative as described above.

3. Produce tools and mechanisms for conflict prevention also as a regulation derivative as described in the two points above. Currently Indonesia is lacking many factors.

4. Connection between PTDDA that focuses on various issues and the legacy that is already established, through the implementation of tools and mechanisms, with various parties, from both the government and community, needs to be continued.

5. The regulatory framework that has been formed, should be promoted for its derivatives and distribution until the local level.

6. Downstream output has not been achieved because of funding constraints and needs to be taken into consideration in order to continue the work that is unfinished.

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<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Activity Outcomes</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>Outcome of Activity 1.2: National and local regulations on social conflict management is made into Law</td>
<td>Output of activity 1.2 during the period of 2012-2016 the facilitation of drafting of Local Regulations on the management of social conflicts cannot be executed by PTDDA due to limited funding that caused PTDDA to conduct its facilitation activities and policy advocacy at the &quot;Up-Stream&quot; level. However, several relevant ministries,</td>
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particularly the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs and the Ministry of Home Affairs have contributed to the establishment of several local regulations on social conflict management, particularly on the establishment of the Integrated Team for Social Conflict Management.

| 2. | Outcome of Activity 1.3: A conflict management action plan is developed and mainstreamed into the NAP | For the outcome of activity 1.3, PTDDA only initiated the action plan for social conflict management at the national level, through the National Strategy for the Strengthening of National Awareness and Character, as well as the National Action Plan of the Integrated Team for Social Conflict Management by the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs and the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, for the preparation of the Action Plan at the regional level, the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs and the Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated its preparation and is running until the present day. |

| 3. | Outcome of Activity 3.1: Community initiatives for sustainable peace are implemented | In general, the output of activity 3.1, particularly related to initiatives of Livelihood activities in the framework of peacebuilding has not been fully implemented during the period of 2012-2016. However, PTDDA in cooperation with N-Peace Network has been making efforts to promote the implementation of livelihood |
activities through several small-scale grants particularly to strengthen the role of women in peacebuilding. Furthermore, the Ministry of Rural Development through the Post Conflict Directorate has also made efforts to strengthen the resilience of the local economy through the provision of assistance for the development of Village Markets and Mama-Mama Markets in Papua and West Papua.

4. Outcome of Activity 3.3: Local coordination forums for conflict prevention and early warning systems are formed and functioning

For the outcome of activity 2.2, the implementation of PTDDA for the period of 2012-2016 has not initiated any efforts to build early warning and early response systems for social conflict (CEWERS). However, efforts to develop CEWERS have been made by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the form of routine socialization and coordination of the Community Based Early Warning Forum (FKDM) in all regions in Indonesia.

D. The position of the evaluation as a reflection as well as expectation

In order to find the substance of critical facts, weaknesses, obstacles and of course benefits and positive impacts, this evaluation underlines six main indicators to measure impacts based on the phases of the program from the pre-implementation phase until after the PTDDA program has been completed; suitability and relevance to measure the program design and planning; effectiveness and efficiency to measure the implementation phase; impact and sustainability to assess the PTDDA project after it has been completed.

All participating partners that have provided their evaluations are categorized into 3 groups; 1) stakeholders namely ministries and state agencies, 2) civil society
organizations (NGOs) and international organizations (INGOs). All partners participating in providing evaluations are parties that are involved in joint work with PTDDA, for the long or short term.

Evaluations follow the flow of the PTDDA program from the planning phase until post program. The focus of the evaluation is based on the aim of PTDDA; 1) strengthen the role and capacity of the Government and the community in identifying and managing conflicts and impacts; 2) formulation of policies on prevention and management of social conflicts that are integrated. To achieve the main objective three components are brought into focus, namely:

1. Regulation
2. Institutional Development
3. Tools and Mechanisms for social conflict management;

The following is a diagram of the flow of facilitation of the PTTDA final evaluation held on June 20 at the Millennium Hotel in Central Jakarta:

All participants of the final evaluation regard PTTDA as having an important position as a functional actor that initiates and accelerates the process of drafting regulations as well as the development of social conflict management tools. Thus, this evaluation serves as a reflection and exploration of shared expectations during the course of the PTDDA program and after it has been concluded.
The following are reflections of all participants at the time of the final evaluation:

**Mr. Sipri (UNDP)**

After the PTDDA program has been running this is the first time I have attended with a new capacity. I would like to take this opportunity to convey that what is being achieved through the PTDDA program is consistent with one of the strategic objectives of our institution UNDP. How to promote governance and peacebuilding so that it can be raised with a single breath. Thus, we have received a very positive impression from the reports that we receive from PTDDA, that although the issue of conflict in Indonesia is no longer mainstream, it does not mean that the problem does not exist. To strengthen the pillars of peace, including conflict resolution, mainstreaming these efforts in the planning process, and we are pleased that through good cooperation with Mr. Yoga, ministries are fully involved, and positive contributions to the program and the idea can be made. Hopefully, today’s evaluation can produce recommendations, if the PTDDA project is concluded another form should be established, the program continued and each of us continue to carry out our roles. Hopefully, with the presence of the director general with his staff we can receive positive information.

**Mr. Yoga as NPD**

We very much hope for right evaluations from the stakeholders because it is not just the government that considers it necessary, from the standpoint of beneficiaries, stakeholders, activists, we hope this can really serve as an educated evaluation, and also open.

I hope that even if this has to end the legacy needs to be continued we have already provided an explanation in one CD and if printed it would weigh 20 kilos. We hope that this can truly be our shared legacy. A legacy can truly become a legacy if it is developed by the relevant parties. For example, there is a conflict resilience index, this year through the APBN (state budget), it is continued. The former SNPK (National Violence Monitoring System) was from the WB, now it is through PMK funding. Mr. Shafi'i from the Ministry of Social Affairs I believe has also developed formulations derived from Law/7/2012. Including many efforts that have been made by Bappenas
through the Action Plan that has been established. Including the CPF, CEWERS, conflict sensitive planning, budgeting, and many things that have been built at that time by LIPI, for example CPF was launched by Ms. Dewi Fortuna Anwar in Setwapres.

In relation to our joint agreement, we also have to have some kind of foresight. Opportunities that might actually still be open from several partners, because we know the context of the conflict is included in the SDGs which means that this is inevitably a global, bilateral and multilateral agreement.

**Mr. Syamsul Tarigan as NPM**

I will share a few points related to PTDDA before reflecting and evaluating the project

1) Looking to the past, we can obtain an overview of the PTDDA project on how we arranged / design it, challenges that have been resolved through the project, including the arrangements that were made for the implementation of the project.

2) The achievement of the PTDDA project 2012-2016, was followed by the PTDDA program evaluation, we examined the constraints, challenges and lessons learned.

We will begin with an overview of the PTDDA project. We need to review the situation and circumstances of when the PTDDA was designed. PTDDA was initiated as a successor of the post-conflict program that had been implemented in Indonesia because at that time there were relatively massive horizontal conflicts in several areas; in Ambon, Poso, Ternate, Galela, Tobelo etc which brought impacts which was addressed though various efforts. After that post-conflict programs were started, where the first was implemented in 2001-2006.

There are two forerunners of PTDDA, 1. The Maluku and North Maluku Recovery Program. 2, The program for reconciliation and recovery of Central Sulawesi, that later gave birth to the next program namely the peace through development program. As a third phase development, we expanded peacebuilding through development in disadvantaged areas.
In 2001/2005 recovery programs were conducted. In 2014 we conducted several studies. Studies that assess what is needed to build sustainable peace.

What is the difference between the recovery program and PTDDA? We need to recall that this legal norm is purely post conflict, with emphasis on infrastructural aspects. This phase is directly implemented by the UNDP. The PTD and PTDDA program we consider as entering a development phase that is already relatively normal, so that the focus of the programs are no longer on infrastructural aspects but on non-infrastructural aspects; capacity building and so forth is implemented nationally.

Mr. Ponco (Deputy Assistant Kemenko PMK - Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture):

Quite a systematic, comprehensive review of the issues that are in development. Consistent way of thinking. Several tools should not be ignored. The future issue is how these documents may have legal strength such as the SNPK. What about the legal strength of the data that we process from the SNPK, so that it is not questionable / causes doubt? Bina damai that has been developed by LAN through the initiation of PTDDA should be kept running.

In addition to establishing legal strength a number of documents that have been obtained should be institutionalized. Prioritize what needs to be done? What is the role of community participation in Law No.7/2012?

Mr. Syafii

The reflective meeting. Ministries and agencies that receive benefits convey what can be done together in the future. In 2013 we were supported by PTDDA as the initiator of PP No. 2. We have already reported to the Minister of Social Affairs, and ordered to draft a Ministerial Regulation, from 5 Directorates for Natural Disasters, Social Welfare of Children, the Elderly and Disabled. In the discussion regarding organizational structure, social disaster was initially considered ineffective. The results of the meeting with the Director General resulted in many changes to the RKA, precisely because social disasters became very important because a regulatory framework had been established, food and clothing were temporarily overlooked.
Mr. Teuku (Kemendesa PDTT - Ministry of Development of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration)
Many cases are unresolved such as the Tolikara, Sampang, Singkil cases and others. What if PTDDA is concluded? How can the long work be continued.

Mr. Nelwan (Kemenko PMK)
I appreciate what has been produced by PTDDA, a well-recognized project. All products are a result of the cooperation of stakeholders. Effective and efficient, precise in planning. It will become the responsibility of Mr. Ponce and myself in the future to reestablish the Peacebuilding Coordinating Team, which has been initiated by PTDDA?

Mr. Indra (Bappenas)
Transformation of conflict approaches to other approaches; peace. We are striving to arrange the redaction, focusing on details. One measure of the success of PTDDA is long lasting effective advocacy, although there is still much work that is unfinished.

Ms. Rayi
I'm very appreciative, this program is very good, it is a pity to end it. I have followed the developments of PTD and PTDDA, there seem to be differences in the target group. Perhaps this is related to differing strategies. Viewing from deficiencies, the achievement of many outcomes can be used as a baseline that they may be achieved in the future, and should be studied further. The work ahead requires strong partnerships between stakeholders.

Ms. Thung Julan (LIPI)
Very complete and useful. What is the extent of the outcome and impact?, how many regions? Or is it just on the national scale? In regards to sustainability, how to formulate what needs to be followed up post PTDDA? For disadvantaged areas what would be done there?
Mr. Andi Taufik (LAN)

The segment for the activities of PTDDA is not only the community. One method of internalizing peace becomes the responsibility and authority of civil state officers. Law No. 5 of 2014 article 69 states that civil officers have the function of: 1. Implementers of public policy, 2. public services and 3. unifiers of the nation. Through the PTDDA, we have conducted training for the delivery of materials that have been prepared. Trials were conducted in Central Sulawesi and East Java. Trainings were previously held in several provinces. Starting this year, several provinces have implemented the bina damai peace building training program. We hope our friends at Bappenas can consider this, because in the future conflicts will pose threats. This should be incorporated into the national program.

Mr. Wahyu (Initiative)

To continue the accomplishments of PTDDA, we always strive to collaborate with local governments in relation to village regulations. There is an interesting issue in regards to village assistants. The issues regarding village assistants need to be studied together. It is important to build networks at the regional level.

Ms. Wulan (Initiative)

In relation to the new village regulations, the conflict on management of natural resources will escalate. There are villages opposed to mining, while permits have already been obtained. Management of natural resources in villages will be strengthened, there are differing authorities. Some districts do not have district regulations on village authority. These are the challenges ahead

Mr. Abu Bakar Riry (ITP)

Although the PTDDA program should be continued, conflict in Indonesia is still very high, while not many people are aware about this.
Mr. Gufron (AMAN Indonesia)

In terms of suitability, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact, PTDDA is already very measured and positive. Our job for the future is to look at the trending issues, religious-based violence, the issue of women’s participation in conflict resolution and so forth to be done together.

Mr. Husen (UNDP)

In relation to the bina damai peace building training, that is what we expect in the future. It should not stop here. Likewise, with other activities that have long been done through PTDDA, they should be continued by many parties.

Mr. Haris

One of the keys to the success of PTDDA is the use of advocacy strategies that are flexible and egalitarian. All ministries and agencies related to the issue of conflict can be reached through strong partnership approaches.

Mr. Yoga

What we are currently doing is evaluation, reflection, expectations. There should be a follow up on the expectations. In regards to the voice of the government all view it positively. Furthermore from the view of other stakeholders. The legacy cannot stop and should be continued, sharing responsibility and interested donors / partners. What are the expectations?

1) The government’s commitment to continue the peacebuilding program,
2) Positive support from all stakeholders involved in the continuity of the program
3) It is acknowledged that the legacy or success of the peace through development program involves many parties with wide benefits
4) It is agreed that all results achieved will be distributed to the relevant parties
5) Considering the financial aspect, the opportunity to support the development program is still open as an option,
6) All targets that have not been reached, is expected to be followed up by the respective ministries / agencies, funding should be obtained from the APBN (state budget)

7) An exit strategy and exist strategy to be prepared and expected to be completed by the end of July and formally reported to the government.

E. Constraints

A comprehensive evaluation of the output targeted in the PTDDA Project Document needs to be done to serve as a fundamental basis for the continuity of the joint initiative. According to the final report on the project, there are still several activities can have not been implemented. The constraints in the implementation of the planned activities are due to limited funding. To resolve this issue, changes have been made to the strategies for achieving the PTDDA output for the period of 2012-2016.

Various constraints in the implementation of the PTDDA program during 2012-2016 are as follows:

1) The issue of conflict resolution requires the work of multi-stakeholders that involve many organizations, both governmental and non-governmental. This results in the complexity of coordinating roles by PTDDA in the context of bringing perceptions in line and accommodating the interests of various parties in the issue of social conflict management.

2) The issue of conflict remains a sensitive issue for many people within the government, this condition requires PTDDA to carry out advocacy and facilitation for a fairly long time to build awareness of the various parties in addressing the issue of social conflict through development programs.

3) The lack of funds for PTDDA resulted in several activity outputs, particularly output 2 to not be able to be carried out thoroughly;

4) The limited and a reduced number of PMU personnel to coordinate the large number of partners from government and non-governmental organizations;
5) The reduced number of activities that directly affect the people at the grassroots level that affects the amount of dissemination and publication regarding conflict management in the region.

F. Collective learning

Several lessons obtained during the implementation of the PTDDA 2012-2016 include:

1. The process of implementation of the activities of the government and conflict-sensitive communities require legal support (regulations) at both the national and local levels. Regulations are expected to serve as guidelines for the government administration in particular and the people in general in planning, implementing and monitoring the implementation of development in their regions;

2. The emergence of championing or pioneers who understood the issues of conflict resolution in various Ministries / Agencies will facilitate the implementation process and advocacy targets;

3. Intensive coordination through the provision of input and facilitation for the government and other stakeholders, including NGOs as partners of PTDDA, will ensure the smooth implementation of PTDDA activities. This can be evidenced by the adoption of guidelines and bina damai peace building education module by government officials by LAN, inclusion of conflict prevention in the RPJMN 2015-2019 (Book 2: Domestic Politics Issue) and the inclusion of the STRANAS in the Mental Revolution Agenda RPJMN 2015-2019 (Book 1 : Cross-cutting issues under mental revolution); the adoption of guidelines and KPRM modules by IPDN, Ministry of Home Affairs; and the inclusion of new initiatives on Women's Leadership and Participation in Social Cohesion and Peace Building in BAPPENAS.

4. Implementation of programs / activities that are relevant to government programs has a positive impact on the implementation of PTDDA activities. This can have a positive impact of the Government's willingness to provide shared funding for the implementation of PTDDA activities. For example: parallel funding from BAPPENAS for the development of the STRANAS and
RAN; parallel funding from LAN for facilitator training conducted in Jakarta; parallel funding from the Ministry of Home Affairs for the development of KPRM guidelines and training modules.

5. Advocacy work relies heavily on the relationship established with the government. Interconnection between the project and the government in various aspects will have a positive influence on the smooth running of the project.

6. Advocacy carried out by members of N-PEACE to the KPUD (General Elections Commission) in Palu, Central Sulawesi brought a positive impact. The KPUD agreed to include "Women and Peace" as a topic of debate during the regional elections in December 2015.

G. Termination Strategy; Dividing up all initiatives and maximizing cross-party synergies

The termination of a project that has provided benefits and long-term impacts must be followed with certainty to continue the positive legacy that has been created. Conflict as a daily reality for the people, and peace, which concerns every person, are reasons to continue the work, which is a necessity that is undeniable.

To ensure that the PTDDA legacy is continued, the evaluation forum should anchor the legacy to the initiatives of various parties. In general, after the evaluation forum has been conducted, there will be gradual meetings held through facilitation across ministries / state agencies. The following are several points that have been agreed upon in this forum, to ensure the exit strategy is executed smoothly and sustainably:

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<th>Constraints</th>
<th>Exit Strategy</th>
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<tr>
<td>1) The issue of conflict resolution requires the work of multi-stakeholders that involve many organizations, both governmental</td>
<td>1) It was agreed in the evaluation forum; coordination across ministries will be established. For this reason, the Coordinating Ministry for Human</td>
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and non-governmental. This results in the complexity of coordinating roles by PTDDA in the context of bringing perceptions in line and accommodating the interests of various parties in the issue of social conflict management.

2) The issue of conflict remains a sensitive issue for many people within the government, this condition requires PTDDA to carry out advocacy and facilitation for a fairly long time to build awareness of the various parties in addressing the issue of social conflict through development programs.

3) The lack of funds for PTDDA resulted in several activity outputs, particularly output 2 to not be able to be carried out thoroughly.

4) The limited and a reduced number of PMU personnel to coordinate the large number of partners from the government and non-governmental organizations;

5) The reduced number of activities that directly affect the people at the grassroots level that affects the amount of dissemination and publication regarding conflict management in the region.

Development and Culture, Ministry of Development of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, Ministry of Social Affairs and Bappenas will conduct intensive meetings to bring together the programs related to the social conflict management.

2) It was agreed in the evaluation forum; to synchronize perceptions and paradigms on social conflict management by using a positive approach for conflict resolution to establish peace. These perceptions will be used as a guide for the program perspective model that will be built across ministries, state agencies, as well as community organizations.

3) It was agreed in the evaluation forum; the legacy of the PTDDA program will continue to be developed through ministerial / agency programs. It should not be difficult with 22 ministries / agencies with social conflict management nomenclatures. Thus the new program that will be developed should apply the PTDDA legacy, as well as address the output that had not been achieved during the PTDDA program.

4) It was agreed in the evaluation forum; that the PTDDA initiative will be continued in a new form that will be discussed across ministries / agencies. During this transition period, work of informal teams will be carried out, while
taking over some personnel to be incorporated into the work scheme of the Ministry of Development of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration.

5) It was agreed in the evaluation forum; downstream activities will be conducted through the work of ministries / agencies, and also joint activities (joint programs) as discussed concerning the integration of cross-ministerial programs for the monitoring of conflict and violence; for example, the integration of the SNPK, TKPP, Local Government Forum for Peace, and Monitoring of Violence against Women through an applied system that is built together until the village level.

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<th>The agreement made in the evaluation forum is an integral representation of shared reflections and expectations, thus, dividing the legacy is a concrete manifestation of the seriousness in implementing holistic measures in the management of social conflict that should be continuous. To achieve the ideal conditions for the running of the system and social conflict management instruments this must be done because it is a concern for all parties.</th>
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### H. Conservation Strategy (exist strategy) initiative; resource mobilization

One of the most important parts in the effort to ensure the continuity of the program is to formulate an exist strategy. After dividing up the entire legacy of work and knowledge from PTDDA, advocacy that must be pursued is strengthening the
legacy programs in various layers of stakeholders. For this purpose, all resources that can be put to use should be mobilized.

To achieve this, the following strategies will be implemented:

- Ensure all work anchoring efforts, and mainstreaming of peace is carried out with financial support that is strengthened across ministries, using state financing schemes or multi-stakeholder cooperation.
- Ensure intensive communication and coordination among ministries / agencies to follow up the results of the evaluation, one of which is by strengthening the rationality of sufficient budgeting that is supported across ministries / agencies.
- Ensure the development of peacebuilding programs across ministries / agencies that reach the local levels.
- Ensure the thorough implementation of these initiatives through strong coordination to achieve synergy.
- Ensure the establishment of a work team during the transition period after the PTDDA has been concluded, to optimize the results of the agreements reached, while preparing a new program scheme; state financing, or financing from donor agencies, or contributive financing between countries and donors, and also the possibility of support from the private sector through CSR.

I. Conclusion

This evaluation report provides an overview of the reflections and expectations of various parties on the development of the PTDDA program during the period of 2012 to 2016. All parties who have taken the time to contribute to this evaluation express their appreciation towards the long, effective, and efficient work achieved with a small team that is able to carry out extensive work, optimize networks, and ensure the flexibility and accuracy of PTDDA strategies.

The evaluation forum is also a mechanism for establishing new agreements through the division of work using state funding schemes, without ruling out other possibilities of support from donors, international agencies and the private sector.
As a long-term effort with broad impacts, many view the termination of the project as unfortunate, however as a project it must have a time frame. This evaluation forum has created future opportunities by dividing up the entire PTDDA legacy into work that will be continued long after the duration of the project.