

REGULATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 7 OF 2021

ON

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR PREVENTING AND COUNTERING
VIOLENT EXTREMISM THAT LEADS TO TERRORISM 2020-2024

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering : a. that along with the increasing threat of violent extremism that leads to terrorism in Indonesia, it has created a precarious state that threatens the right to sense of security and the stability of national security;

b. that in order to prevent and counter violent extremism that leads to terrorism, a comprehensive strategy is needed to ensure systematic, planned and integrated steps involving the active role of all stakeholders;

c. that based on the considerations as referred to in point a and point b, it is necessary to issue a Presidential Regulation on National Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism 2020-2024;

Observing : 1. Article 4 section (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

2. Law Number 15 of 2003 on Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 on Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism to Become a

Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2003 Number 45, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4284) as amended by Law Number 5 of 2018 on Amendment to Law Number 15 of 2003 on Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 on Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism to Become a Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2018 Number 92, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6216);

HAS DECIDED:

To issue : PRESIDENTIAL REGULATION ON NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM THAT LEADS TO TERRORISM 2020- 2024.

Article 1

In this Presidential Regulation:

1. Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, hereinafter referred to as PCVE, means an effort carried out in a systematic, planned and integrated manner in order to prevent and counter violent extremism that leads to terrorism.
2. Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism means a belief and/or action that uses violent means or threats of extreme violence with the aim of supporting or committing acts of terrorism.
3. Terrorism means an act which uses violence or threats of violence which causes widespread atmosphere of terror or fear, which potentially causes mass victims, and/or causes damages or destructions to strategic vital objects, environment, public facilities, or international facilities with ideological, political, or security disturbance motives.
4. National Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, hereinafter referred to as the NAP on PCVE, means a series of activities carried out in a systematic and planned manner to prevent and counter Violent Extremism that Leads to

Terrorism which is used as a reference for ministries, institutions and local governments in preventing and countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.

5. Actions to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, hereinafter referred to as PCVE Actions, mean activities or programs as further elaboration of the NAP on PCVE to be carried out by ministries, institutions and local governments.
6. The Joint Secretariat of NAP on PCVE means the Implementing Unit for NAP on PCVE established to coordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of NAP on PCVE in ministries, institutions and local governments.

Article 2

- (1) With this Presidential Regulation, the 2020-2024 NAP on PCVE is stipulated.
- (2) The NAP on PCVE aims to increase the protection of the right of citizens to the sense of security against violent extremism that leads to terrorism, as part of the implementation of state obligations towards human rights in order to maintain national security stability based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 3

- (1) The NAP on PCVE as referred to in Article 2 contains:
 - a. introduction; and
 - b. the 2020-2024 NAP on PCVE strategy.
- (2) The NAP on PCVE as referred to in section (1) is attached in the Annex as an integral part of this Presidential Regulation.
- (3) The NAP on PCVE strategy as referred to in section (1) point b is equipped with the PCVE Actions.
- (4) The 2020 NAP on PCVE has been implemented in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 4

- (1) Ministers and the heads of the institutions are responsible for the implementation of the NAP on PCVE in accordance with their respective authorities based on the provisions of legislation.
- (2) Governors and regents/mayors are responsible for the implementation of the NAP on PCVE in their respective regions in coordination with the ministry administering domestic government affairs in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 5

- (1) With this Presidential Regulation, the Joint Secretariat of the NAP on PCVE is thus established.
- (2) The Joint Secretariat of the NAP on PCVE as referred to in section (1) consists of the following elements:
 - a. the ministry which coordinates, synchronizes and controls ministerial affairs in the administration of political, legal and security affairs;
 - b. the ministry which coordinates, synchronizes and controls ministerial affairs in the administration of governance in the field of human development and culture;
 - c. the ministry administering government affairs in the field of national development planning;
 - d. the ministry administering domestic government affairs;
 - e. the ministry administering government foreign affairs; and
 - f. the agency administering counter-terrorism affairs.
- (3) The Joint Secretariat of the NAP on PCVE as referred to in section (1) is led and coordinated by the head of the agency administering counter-terrorism affairs.

Article 6

In implementing the PCVE Actions as referred to in Article 3 section (3), the Joint Secretariat of the NAP on PCVE may add

and/or adjust the PCVE Actions according to the conditions and needs, which are stipulated by means of a regulation of the agency administering counter-terrorism affairs.

Article 7

- (1) The Joint Secretariat of the NAP on PCVE as referred to in Article 5 has the following duties of:
 - a. coordinating, monitoring, and evaluating the implementation of the NAP on PCVE in ministries/institutions;
 - b. compiling reports submitted by ministries/institutions and local governments in the implementation of the NAP on PCVE; and
 - c. formulating and preparing reports on the achievements and evaluation of the implementation of the NAP on PCVE.
- (2) The report as referred to in section (1) point c is submitted by the head of the agency administering counter-terrorism affairs to the President at least once a year and/or whenever necessary.
- (3) The report on the achievements and the results of the evaluation of the implementation of the NAP on PCVE as referred to in section (1) is published as a form of public accountability.

Article 8

In implementing the NAP on PCVE, ministries, institutions and local governments may collaborate and involve public participation.

Article 9

- (1) The Minister and the head of the institution as referred to in Article 4 section (1) convey the progress of the achievement of the implementation of the NAP on PCVE to the Joint Secretariat of the NAP on PCVE periodically every 6 (six) months.

- (2) Governors and regents/mayors as referred to in Article 4 section (2) convey the progress of the achievement of the implementation of the NAP on PCVE through the ministry administering domestic government affairs periodically every 6 (six) months.
- (3) The ministry administering domestic government affairs submits the compilation of the achievements of the implementation of the NAP on PCVE in the regions as referred to in section (2) to the Joint Secretariat of the NAP on PCVE periodically every 6 (six) months.
- (4) The Joint Secretariat of the NAP on PCVE collects the progress on the implementation of the NAP on PCVE as referred to in section (1), section (2), and section (3) as material for formulating and preparing reports on the implementation of the NAP on PCVE.

Article 10

- (1) In coordinating the implementation of the NAP on PCVE, the Joint Secretariat of the NAP on PCVE holds a meeting at least every 6 (six) months.
- (2) The procedures for the coordination, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the implementation of the NAP on PCVE are prepared by the Joint Secretariat of the NAP on PCVE, which are stipulated by the head of the agency administering counter-terrorism affairs.

Article 11

Funding for NAP on PCVE is sourced from:

- a. State Budget;
- b. regional budget; and/or
- c. other legitimate and non-binding sources in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 12

This Presidential Regulation comes into force on the date of its promulgation.

In order that every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate this Presidential Regulation by its placement in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Issued in Jakarta
on 6 January 2021

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed

JOKO WIDODO

Promulgated in Jakarta
on 7 January 2021

MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed

YASONNA H. LAOLY

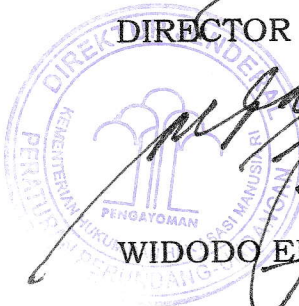
STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF 2021 NUMBER 9

Jakarta, 20 April 2021

Has been translated as an Official Translation
on behalf of Minister of Law and Human Rights
of the Republic of Indonesia

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,


WIDODO EKATJAHJANA



ANNEX OF
REGULATION OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 7 OF 2021
ON
NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR PREVENTING
AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM
THAT LEADS TO TERRORISM 2020-2024

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

The commitment of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in countering terrorism is an important part of the mandate of Pancasila, as a way of life as well as the ultimate source of law. This is also part of the effort to achieve the goals of the State, mainly to protect all people of Indonesia and the entire homeland of Indonesia, as well as contribute to the implementation of a world order, as confirmed in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In particular, Article 28G section (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia has affirmed that everyone "has the right to feel secure and to be protected against threats from fear." Furthermore, this commitment has been institutionalized through Law Number 15 of 2003 on Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 on Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism to Become a Law, as amended by Law Number 5 of 2018 on Amendment to Law Number 15 of 2003 on Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 on Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism to Become a Law.

The development of terrorism as a global threat is directly proportional to the increase in situations that enable the emergence of violent extremism. This condition is exacerbated by the ease with which terrorist groups spread their ideology, through various means of communication, both face-to-face meetings (offline) and information and communication technology-based instruments, especially the internet (online). This method has proven to be effective in disseminating propaganda and extreme ideology aimed at influencing the public to

sympathize and support acts of terrorism. These terrorist groups have even been actively and continuously recruiting, with the target of Indonesian citizens, to participate in violent extremism activities that lead to terrorism, and to be involved in acts of terror, including the recruitment and engagement of women and children.

This action plan aims to deal with the drivers of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, namely (1) conducive conditions and structural context; and (2) the radicalization process. Conducive conditions and structural context as driving factors include economic inequality, marginalization and discrimination, poor governance, human rights violations and weak law enforcement, prolonged conflicts, and radicalization within prisons. Meanwhile, the radicalization process is broken into several factors, namely individual background and motivation, victimization, and collective grievances, as well as distortion of certain understandings (rooted in beliefs, political ideology, ethnic and cultural differences, social networks, and leadership).

Meanwhile in Indonesia, several key factors identified as backgrounds of the development of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, such as (1) high potency of communal conflict based on primordial and religious sentiments; (2) economic inequality; (3) differences in political views; (4) unfair treatment; and (5) intolerance in religious life.

Violent extremism that Leads to Terrorism can be interpreted as beliefs and/or actions that use violent means or threats of extreme violence with the aim of supporting or committing acts of terrorism. Furthermore, preventing and countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism are efforts carried out in a systematic, planned and integrated manner to prevent and counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.

As a strategy to respond to problems related to Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, a National Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism (NAP on PCVE) is thus imperative. The NAP on PCVE is expected to be a guide in overcoming the drivers of violent extremism, particularly those that lead to criminal acts of terrorism in Indonesia. The NAP on PCVE complements the various legislation related to the eradication of the criminal act of terrorism. It functions as a coordinating guide for ministries and institutions, in synergy to jointly increase resilience, tackle violent extremism, and prevent Terrorism.

The NAP on PCVE is one of the efforts to counter terrorism that puts forward a soft approach in tackling Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism. The action plan contained in the NAP on PCVE is a series of coordinated programs that will be implemented by various relevant ministries/institutions to mitigate violent extremism. In this regard, the NAP on PCVE complements various national legislation related to the criminal act of terrorism.

The need for a comprehensive approach in countering Terrorism reaffirms the importance of formulating a national action plan that is able to harmonize the roles and functions of each ministry/institution in tackling Violent-Based Extremism that Leads to Terrorism. In response to this need, the NAP on PCVE contains measures to tackle Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism. The NAP on PCVE not only targets the driving factors, but also aims at building community resilience in general, in countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.

The process of formulating this action plan has involved various relevant stakeholders, both from ministries/institutions and civil society. Thus, it is expected that the NAP on PCVE will become the main reference for the implementation of countermeasures against Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism by each relevant ministry/institution. The formulation and implementation of the NAP on PCVE emphasizes the involvement of the whole of government and the whole of society. These approaches are integral to the soft approach and the hard approach in countering terrorism.

The NAP on PCVE includes 3 (three) pillars of prevention and overcoming Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, as its main strategy and program, covering (1) the pillars of prevention, including preparedness, counter-radicalization and deradicalization; (2) the pillars of law enforcement, witness and victims' protection, and strengthening of the national legislative framework; and (3) the pillars of international partnership and cooperation. Overall, both in the process and in its implementation, the NAP on PCVE takes into account human rights principles; rule of law and justice; gender mainstreaming and fulfillment of children's rights; security and safety; good governance; participation of multi-stakeholders; as well as diversity and local wisdom.

Based on these considerations, the NAP on PCVE will be implemented through the following steps:

1. coordination between ministries/institutions (M/I) in order to prevent and counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism;
2. participation and synergy in the implementation of programs to prevent and counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, which are carried out by M/I, civil society, and other partners;
3. human resources capacity building to prevent and counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism;
4. oversight, early detection, and early prevention of acts and messages of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism; and
5. attention to victims of criminal acts of terrorism and protection of infrastructure and other critical infrastructures. The NAP on PCVE is a living document whose implementation can be adjusted to the focus, potential and problems of each ministry/institution.

B. OBJECTIVE

The general objective of the NAP on PCVE is to increase the protection of the rights to the sense of security of citizens from Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, as part of the implementation of state obligations to the fulfillment of human rights in order to maintain national security stability based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The specific objectives are:

1. To improve coordination between ministries/institutions (M/I) in order to prevent and counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism related to the programs set out in the NAP on PCVE's Pillars;
2. To increase participation and synergy in the implementation of the programs of preventing and countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, which are carried out by ministries/institutions, local governments, civil society, and other partners;
3. To develop instruments and system regarding data collection and monitoring to support efforts to prevent and counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism;
4. To increase the capacity of the apparatus and infrastructure in a systematic and sustainable manner, to support programs for preventing and countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism; and

5. To enhance international cooperation, whether through bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation, in preventing and countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.

CHAPTER II

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN STRATEGY FOR PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM THAT LEADS TO TERRORISM 2020-2024

To achieve the NAP on PCVE 2020-2024 targets, it is necessary to formulate a strategy as outlined in 3 (three) pillars as follows:

- a. Pillar 1 : Prevention (preparedness, counter-radicalization and deradicalization)
- b. Pillar 2 : Law Enforcement, Witness and Victim Protection, and Strengthening the National Legislative Framework.
- c. Pillar 3 : International Partnerships and Cooperation.

**NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM
THAT LEADS TO TERRORISM 2020-2024**

PILLAR 1 PREVENTION (PREPAREDNESS, COUNTER-RADICALIZATION AND DERADICALIZATION)

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
Prevention (Preparedness, Counter-Radicalization and Deradicalization)											
I	Focus 1: Strengthening supporting data in the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism (preparedness)										
1	Lack of data integration, as well as analysis results on Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	Providing and integrating data, including the form of data disaggregated by sex, age and vulnerability as well as analysis results related to Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism. The data and analysis results referred to are related to networks, cases, timelines, priority areas, action patterns, maps of actors, victims, funders, messages,	1. Documenting data and studies of research results related to Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, including those conducted by M/I or research institutions.	1. An integrated data management system related to Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism using the Big Data system between M/I or research institutions. The data in the data center will be updated regularly.	1. Stakeholders can easily access up-to-date data on Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	X	X	X	X	X	National Counter Terrorism Agency (BNPT) Relevant M/I: Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) Ministry of Religious Affairs (MoRA) Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP) Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
		pull and push factors, impacts, roles, positions of women and child protection principles, and evaluation of case handling and prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.									Analysis Center (PPATK) Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) Statistics Indonesia (BPS) Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN) National Commission on Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan) Attorney General's Office (AGO)

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			2. Periodic and incidental research and studies related to issues of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	2. Results of research and studies, both periodic and incidental, on Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	2. The dissemination of research results and studies on Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism which assist policy makers in formulating policies for preventing Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	X	X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoHA MoFA MoRA MoSA MoWECP PPATK LIPI BPS LPSK BSSN Komnas Perempuan AGO
			3. Research/studies on the perceptions and experiences of individuals (men, women, including youth and children) regarding Violent Extremism that	3. Results of research/studies on the perceptions and experiences of individuals (men, women, including youth and children) regarding	3.1 The use of the research/studies on the perceptions and experiences of individuals (men, women, including youth and children)	X	X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoHA MoFA MoRA MoSA MoWECP PPATK LIPI BPS LPSK

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			Leads to Terrorism.	Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	regarding Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism for the formulation and implementation of policies to counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.						BSSN Komnas Perempuan AGO
					3.2. Data and analysis results consisting of: (1) timeline; (2) priority areas; (3) action patterns; (4) network map of actors of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism; (5)	X	X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoHA MoFA MoRA MoSA MoWECP PPATK LIPI BPS LPSK BSSN Komnas Perempuan AGO

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
					victims; (6) narrative of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism; (7) pull and push factors; (8) the position, impact and role of women; and (9) evaluation of case handling and prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.						
II	Focus 2: Strengthen stakeholder awareness and capacity regarding the risks of Violent Extremism Leading to Terrorism and the response efforts (preparedness)										

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
1	The early detection system and community-based early response system for prevention have not yet been optimal, which have an integrated measure/indicator in the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism at the national and local levels.	Strengthen networks between central government, local governments and community for the development of early detection systems in the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism at the national and local levels.	1. Development of Measuring Tools for Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism at the national and local levels.	1. Measuring tool of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism at the national and local levels.	1. The use of measuring tool of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism at the national and local levels.	X					BNPT
			2. Develop a Standard Implementation Procedure to build a community-based early detection system.	2. Community-based early detection system for the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism at the national and local levels in the form of a hotline for complaints and assistance.	2. The central and local governments can carry out early detection related to the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism	X					MoHA Relevant M/I: BNPT Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas, and Transmigration (MoVDAT) MoWECF MoSA MoRA

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			3. Implement a community-based early detection system in a number of areas identified as priority/vulnerable exposed areas.	3. Community-based early detection system for the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism at the national and local levels in the form of a hotline for complaints and assistance.	3. Strengthen community participation in preventing Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.		X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoVDAT MoWECP MoSA MoRA MoHA Indonesia State Intelligence Agency (BIN)
2	The need to increase the carrying capacity and strengthen the resilience of the state apparatus, including the state civil servants (ASN), Indonesian National Armed	Increase the capacity of state apparatus within ministries/institutions/local governments for improved sensitivity and resilience against Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	1. Development of modules, including modules with a gender perspective, and an integrated curriculum in pre-service education and training, leadership training, and	1. Availability of modules and curricula on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism which are integrated into pre-service education and	1. The use of modules and curricula in various pre-service education and training, leadership training, and Lemhannas (National Defense Institute)	X					Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform (MoABR) Relevant M/I: BNPT State Civil Apparatus Commission (KASN) MoWECP

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
	Forces (TNI), Indonesian National Police (Polri), SOE (BUMN) employees, and/or state officials (executive, legislative, judiciary, independent state agency apparatus (commissioner), activists, village officials, and supporting implementers within the ministries/institutions/local governments against Violent Extremism that		Lemhannas (National Defense Institute) courses.	training, leadership training, and Lemhannas (National Defense Institute) courses.	courses.						Lemhannas
			2. Periodic training for state civil servants (ASN) within ministries/institutions/local governments on Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	2. The implementation of a number of training on Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism for state civil servants (ASN) within ministries/institutions/local governments.	2. Increased support from a number of state civil servants (ASN) within ministries/institutions/local governments in preventing Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.		X	X	X	X	MoABR State Administration Agency (LAN) Relevant M/I: BNPT State Civil Service Agency (BKN) MoWECP

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
	Leads to Terrorism.		3. Awards for ministries/institutions/local governments and state civil servants (ASN) for supporting efforts to prevent Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	3. The implementation of a number of award ceremonies for ministries/institutions/local governments and the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) as pioneers in preventing Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	3. Increased support from a number of ministries/institutions/local governments and the state civil apparatus (ASN) in preventing Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.			X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoABR BKN MoHA MoWECP
			4. Build a system for preventing Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism through a recruitment system, selection of state civil servants	4. Availability of a system for preventing Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism in the recruitment system, selection of	4. The use of the prevention system for Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism in the recruitment process, selection of	X	X				

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			(ASN), and supervision.	state civil servants (ASN), and supervision.	state civil servants (ASN), and supervision.						
3	It is necessary to increase the capacity of the community (women's community, youth community, civil society organization, business actors, political parties, educational institutions, place of worship, and other interest groups in	Increase the capacity of communities (women's communities, youth communities, civil society organizations, business actors, political parties, educational institutions, place of worship, and other interest groups) in responding to Violent Extremism that Leads to	1. Develop training modules and dissemination for the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism for communities (women's communities, youth communities, civil society organizations, business actors, political parties, educational	1. Training modules and dissemination for the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism for communities (women's communities, youth communities, civil society organizations, business actors, political	1. The use of training modules and dissemination for the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism for communities (women's communities, youth communities, civil society organizations, business actors,	X					BNPT Relevant M/I: MoHA MoSA MoWECP Komnas Perempuan National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM)

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
	responding to Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	Terrorism.	institutions, place of worship, and other interest groups).	parties, educational institutions, place of worship, and other interest groups).	political parties, educational institutions, place of worship, and other interest groups).						
			2.Training and dissemination for the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism for communities (women's communities, youth communities, civil society organizations, business actors, political parties, educational institutions,	2. The implementation of a number of trainings and dissemination for the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism for communities (women's communities, youth communities, civil society organizations, youth communities, civil society organizations, business actors, political parties, educational institutions, business	2. Increased capacity and support from communities (women's communities, youth communities, civil society organizations, business actors, political parties, educational institutions, place of worship, and other interest		X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoHA MoSA MoRA Ministry of Youth and Sports Affairs (MoYSA) MoWECP Komnas Perempuan Komnas HAM

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			place of worship, and other interest groups).	actors, political parties, educational institutions, place of worship, and other interest groups).	groups).						
			3. Engaging community leaders (women's communities, youth communities, civil society organizations, business actors, political parties, educational institutions, place of worship, and other interest groups) as resource persons in training and dissemination	3. A number of community leaders (women's communities, youth communities, civil society organizations, business actors, political parties, educational institutions, place of worship, and other interest groups) are engaged as	3. Increased number of community leaders (women's community, youth community, civil society organizations, business actors, political parties, educational institutions, place of worship, and other interest		X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoHA MoSA MoRA MoYSA MoWECp Komnas Perempuan Komnas HAM

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	resource persons in training and dissemination on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	groups) in training and dissemination on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.						
			4. Awards for civil society organizations, including the business sector in responding to Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	4. Selection of civil society organizations and the business sector to receive awards in the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	4. Increased support from representative s of civil society organizations, including the business sector in responding to Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.			X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoRA MoHA Ministry of Trade (MoT)

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			5. Training on management of place of worship on prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	5. The implementation of a number of training on management of place of worship involving a number of participants on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	5. Increased awareness of managers of place of worship on Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.			X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoRA
			6. Training for religious preachers to encourage religious moderation.	6. The implementation of training for religious preachers related to moderate views in religion.	6. The increasing number of preachers who have moderate views and attitudes towards religion.	X	X	X	X	X	MoRA Relevant M/I: BNPT Pancasila Ideology Development Agency (BPIP)

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			7. Training on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism for journalists.	7. The implementation of a number of training on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism for journalists.	7. Increased support from journalists in preventing Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.			X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: Ministry of Communication and Informatics (MoCI) Press Council
			8. Integration of the curriculum on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism into training/education organized by Ministries/Institutions targeting community participants.	8. The curriculum on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism has been integrated into training/education organized by Ministries/Institutions targeting community participants.	8. The implementation of a number of training/education with a curriculum that is integrated with the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, targeting community participants.			X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoHA MoYSA Ministry of Defense (MoD)
III	Focus 3: Increasing the effectiveness of the campaign to prevent Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism among vulnerable groups (counter-radicalization)										

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
1	The absence of indicators for the success of the campaign on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism targeting vulnerable groups to this issue.	Develop indicators of success for the campaign on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism targeting vulnerable groups.	1. Develop indicators of success for the campaign on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism targeting vulnerable groups.	1. Indicators of success for preventing Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism targeting vulnerable groups.	1. The use of indicators of success for the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism targeting vulnerable groups.	X					BNPT Relevant M/I: MoRA MoCI MoYSA AGO LIPI
			2. Assessment of the effectiveness of the campaign on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism by comparing preliminary and final data.	2. The implementation of the assessment on the effectiveness and success of the campaign on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	2. Availability of value-based parameters to measure the effectiveness and success of the campaign on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.		X				BNPT Relevant M/I: MoRA LIPI MoCI

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			3. Development of a strategic communication road map on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism in Ministries/Institutions.	3. A strategic communication road map on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism in Ministries/Institutions.	3. Availability of a strategic communication road map on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism in Ministries/Institutions.			X			BNPT Relevant M/I: MoRA MoCI LIPI
			4. Integration of elements of prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism into the Broadcasting Code of Conduct and Broadcast Program Standards (P3SPS).	4. Revise P3SPS which adopts elements of prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	4. The implementation of the revised P3SPS which adoptselements of prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism and a monitoring system for the implementation in broadcasting media.				X		MoCI Relevant M/I: BNPT Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI)

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			5. Integration of elements of prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism the Cyber Media Guidelines.	5. Encourage the adoption of elements of prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism in the Cyber Media Guidelines.	5. The implementation of the revised Cyber Media Guidelines which adopt prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.			X			BNPT Relevant M/I: MoCI Press Council
			6. Encourage the adoption of elements of prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism in journalistic competency tests.	6. Development of indicators on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism in journalistic competency tests curriculum.	6. The elements of prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism are considered for inclusion in modules and curriculum in the journalistic competency test.		X				BNPT Relevant M/I: MoCI Press Council

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
2	The material on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism has not yet been adopted, and the learning methodology by means of critical thinking has not been used in the formal education curriculum and student activities from	1. Add material on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, including by adopting critical thinking methodologies in the teaching system and formal education curriculum, ranging from elementary, secondary, and higher levels.	1. Added material on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, including by adopting critical thinking methodologies in a learning-teaching system and formal education curriculum, ranging from elementary, secondary, and higher levels	1. Availability of a formal education curriculum that adopts material on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, including a learning system and a curriculum that stimulates critical thinking in elementary and secondary education.	1. The use of a formal curriculum that adopts material on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, and a learning process and a curriculum that stimulates critical thinking in primary and secondary education		X				Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC) Relevant M/I: BNPT

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
	primary to higher levels.		2. Addition of material on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, including increasing critical thinking skills in the higher education curriculum.	2. Availability of a formal education curriculum that adopts material on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, including a learning system and a curriculum that stimulates critical thinking in higher education.	2. The use of a formal curriculum that adopts the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, and a learning process and a curriculum that stimulates critical thinking in higher education.		X				MoEC Relevant M/I: BNPT BPIP
			3. Addition of material on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, including increasing critical thinking skills in the	3. A formal religious education curriculum that adopts the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, including critical	3. The use of a formal religious education curriculum that adopts material on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism,		X				MoRA Relevant M/I: BNPT

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			formal religious education curricula at the primary, secondary and higher levels.	thinking in the formal religious education curriculum at the primary, secondary and higher levels.	including the application of a learning system using the critical thinking method in formal religious education at the primary, secondary, and higher levels.						
			4. Training of Trainers for primary and secondary level formal education teachers on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism and teaching using the critical thinking method.	4. A number of teachers received training on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, and teaching using the critical thinking method.	4. Increased capacity of a number of teachers on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, and increased teaching skill using the critical thinking method.			X	X	X	MoEC Relevant M/I: BNPT

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			5. Training of Trainers for lecturers on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism and a learning system using the critical thinking learning method.	5. A number of lecturers received training on prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, and teaching using the critical thinking method.	5. Increased capacity of a number of lecturers on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, and increased teaching skills using the critical thinking method.			X	X	X	MoEC Relevant M/I: BNPT
			6. Training of Trainers for religion teachers and lecturers at formal education system at the primary, secondary and higher levels related to learning methods and materials on the prevention of Violent	6. A number of religion lecturers and teachers receive training on material and learning methods on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism and teaching using	6. Increased capacity of a number of religion lecturers and teachers on the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism and increased teaching skills using the critical		X	X	X	X	MoRA Relevant M/I: BNPT

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			Extremism that Leads to Terrorism and to increase critical thinking skills.	the critical thinking method.	thinking method.						
		2. Review learning tools (textbooks and others) at each level of education to support efforts to prevent and counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	1. Study of learning tools at every level of education to support efforts to prevent and counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	1. The results of a study of learning tools at every level of education to support efforts to prevent and counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	1. The use of the results of the study of learningtools at every level of education to support efforts to prevent and counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism through the revised or improved learningtools.		X	X	X	X	MoEC Relevant M/I: BNPT

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
3	The participation of youth leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, women leaders, the role of mass media, and social media influencers (including former terrorist convicts) has not been optimal in delivering messages to prevent Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	Increase the role (participation) of youth leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, women leaders, mass media, and social media influencers in delivering messages to prevent Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	1. Regular coordination with representatives of youth leaders, traditional leaders, religious leaders, women leaders, mass media companies, social media companies, and influencers.	1. Regular coordination forums with representatives of youth leaders, traditional leaders, religious leaders, women leaders, mass media companies, social media companies, and influencers.	1. Synergy between representatives of youth leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, women leaders, mass media companies, social media companies, and influencers.	X	X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoRA MoSA MoHA MoCI MoWECF MoVDAT MoYSA BSSN

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			2. Development of a digital content creator network with the participation of youth leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, women leaders, the role of the mass media, and social media influencers to prevent Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	2. Syndicated Internet-based content production.	2. Increased campaign effectiveness.		X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoCI BSSN
			3. Online and offline creative and innovative campaigns to prevent Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism targeting families, teachers, local	3. Online and offline innovative campaign products targeting families, teachers, local communities, Indonesian citizens abroad, migrant workers	3. Increased awareness of target groups through the dissemination of online and offline innovative campaign products on the Violent	X	X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoCI MoFA

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			communities, Indonesian citizens abroad, migrant workers and students abroad	and students abroad for the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.						
			4. Training of Trainers for youth leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, women leaders, the role of the mass media, and social media influencers (including former terrorist prisoners) in delivering messages to prevent Violent Extremism that	4. Trainers consist of youth leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, women leaders, the role of the mass media, and social media influencers (including former terrorist convicts) in delivering messages to prevent Violent Extremism that Leads to	4. Increased awareness of youth leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, women leaders, the role of mass media, and social media influencers (including former terrorist prisoners) in delivering messages to prevent Violent Extremism that				X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoRA MoYSA MoCI MoWECP

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			Leads to Terrorism.	Terrorism.	Leads to Terrorism						
IV	Focus 4: Increase the resilience of vulnerable groups to avoid acts of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism (counter-radicalization)										
1	There is no initiative to form a pilot region/ community for strengthening resilience against Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	Develop pilot areas for strengthening resilience against Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism through various approaches such as religion, culture, and economy.	1. Map and assess potential areas to strengthen resilience against Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	1. The results of mapping and assessment of potential areas in increasing resilience against Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	1. The use of mapping and assessment results in mentoring and developing pilot areas for the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	X					MoHA Relevant M/I: BNPT MoSA MoVDAT Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (MoCSME) MoRA Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (MoTCE)

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			2. Assistance and development of "Pilot areas for the prevention of Violent Extremism that Lead to Terrorism" through religious, cultural and economic approaches.	2. A number of regions have become "Pilot areas for increasing resilience against Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism".	2. Increased support from local governments and local communities in preventing Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.		X	X			MoHA Relevant M/I: BNPT MoSA MoVDAT MoCSME] MoRA MoTCR
			3. Launch and promotion of "Pilot areas for increasing resilience against Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism" through religious, cultural and economic approaches.	3. A number of launches and promotions of "Pilot areas for increasing resilience against Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism".	3. Increased public awareness of the pilot area program for the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.				X	X	MoHA Relevant M/I: BNPT MoSA MoVDAT MoCSME MoRA MoTCR

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
2	The need to optimize the role of community policing in preventing Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	Increase the effectiveness of community policing in preventing Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	1. Community policing training to support the efforts to prevent Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	1. A number of participants are involved in community policing training which supports the efforts to prevent Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	1. Increased understanding and skills of police and the community in efforts to prevent Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.		X	X	X	X	Indonesian National Police (INP) Relevant M/I: BNPT
			2. Dissemination and promotion of community policing as an effort to prevent Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	2. The implementation of a number of dissemination and promotion of community policing as an effort to prevent Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	2. Increased public awareness on community policing as an effort to prevent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.		X	X	X	X	

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
3	The need to optimize the role of youth in preventing Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	Increase the space for public participation by engaging youth as an effort to prevent Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	1. Organize an annual national youth event highlighting the themes of tolerance, nationalism, and introduction to prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	1. The active participation of youth in national youth events to prevent Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	1. Increased understanding of youth on tolerance, nationalism, and efforts to prevent Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.		X	X	X	X	MoYSA Relevant M/I: BNPT MoCI
			2. Facilitation program for creative campaigns for the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism among youth.	2. A number of creative campaigns for the prevention of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism produced by youth.	2. The widespread support and the role of youth in efforts to prevent Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.		X	X	X	X	MoYSA Relevant M/I: BNPT MoCI

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			3. Annual award for youth for the response to Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	3. The implementation of a number of awards for youth as pioneers in preventing Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	3. Increased awareness of theyouth about the positive activities as a way of preventing Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.		X	X			MoYSA Relevant M/I: MoCI MoEC
		2. Increase the capacity of youth as actors who spread the values of peace and diversity.	1. Development of training modules covering the topic of "internet friendly" counter-narrative material on Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism for youth.	1. There is an "internet friendly" training module and curriculum for youth to prevent Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	1. Increased understanding of youth to prevent the spread of propaganda of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.		X	X	X	X	MoYSA Relevant M/I: MoCI MoEC

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			2. A national youth forum discussing experiences and joint strategies to address Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism for youth.	2. A number of participants are actively involved in national youth forums discussing experiences and joint strategies to address Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism for youth.	2. Widespread youth network at the national level discussing experiences and joint strategies to address Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.		X	X	X	X	MoYSA Relevant M/I: BNPT MoCI MoEC
V	Focus 5: Increase the effectiveness of securing critical infrastructures, transportation, and public areas from the threat of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism (Preparedness)										
1	The unavailability of integrated data on critical infrastructures, transportation, strategic information infrastructure, and the public environment vulnerable to	Provide integrated data on critical infrastructures, transportation, strategic information infrastructure, and the public environment vulnerable to threats of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	Develop a database on critical infrastructures, transportation, strategic information infrastructure, and the public environment vulnerable to threats of Violent Extremism that	An integrated database on vulnerable critical infrastructures, transportation, strategic information infrastructure, and the public environment to anticipate the threat of Violent	Stakeholders can access the database with an approval system.	X					BNPT Relevant M/I: MoD INP Ministry of Transportation (MoT) TNI MoSOE MoCI Ministry of Industry (MoI)

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
	threats of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.		Leads to Terrorism.	Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.							MoHA MoRA
2	It is necessary to optimize the security system for the protection of critical infrastructures , transportation, strategic information infrastructure, and the public environment vulnerable to the threat of	Optimize security systems and early detection of threats to critical infrastructures, transportation, strategic information infrastructure, and the public environment vulnerable to threats of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	1. Development of systems for securing vulnerable vital objects, transportation, strategic information infrastructure, and public environment, including business centers, based on evaluation.	1. A system for securing vulnerable vital objects, transportation, strategic information infrastructure, and public environment that has been developed and evaluated.	1. The system is used by stakeholders.		X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoD INP MoT TNI MoSOE MoCI MoI MoHA MoRA MoYSA MoTCR MoEC BSSN

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
	Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.		2. Periodic evaluation of the security system and threat detection.	2. Assessment of the security system developed	2. The assessment is used by stakeholders in improving the existing system.		X	X	X	X	INP Relevant M/I: MoD TNI MoSOE MoT MoCI MoI MoHA MoRA MoYSA MoTCR MoEC BSSN BNPT
			3. Increasing the capacity of human resources for security system administrators	3. Increased ability of security officer	Increased ability of stakeholders.		X	X	X	X	INP Relevant M/I: MoD TNI MoT MoSOE MoCI MoI MoHA MoRA MoYSA MoTCR BSSN

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
											BNPT
VI	Focus 6: Prevention of radicalism and criminal acts of terrorism for children group (preparedness)										
1	The integration of child protection from radicalism and criminal acts of terrorism has not been maximally integrated.	Implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 7 of 2019 concerning the Guideline for the Protection of Children from Radicalism and Criminal Acts of Terrorism.	Implementation of the action of the Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 7 of 2019 concerning the Guideline for the Protection of Children from Radicalism and Criminal Acts of Terrorism.	Integration of the implementation of the Guideline for the Protection of Children from Radicalism and Criminal Acts of Terrorism.	Report on the implementation of the action of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation Number 7 of 2019 concerning the Guideline for the Protection of Children from Radicalism and Criminal Acts of Terrorism.	X	X	X	X	X	MoWEC Relevant M/I: Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) INP BNPT MoHA MoRA MoSA MoEC MoCI

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	
						I	II	III	IV	V		
											MoLHR MoCSME Ministry of Health (MoH) Ministry of Manpower (MoM) Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) Institute for Special Development for Children (LPKA) LPSK	
VII	Focus 7: Deradicalization in prisons											
1	It is necessary to optimize the capacity building tools for officers in prisons (Lapas), correction bureau (Bapas) and detention center (Rutan) to deal with radicalization in prisons/detenti	Develop competency standards for officers that are synergized with the Action Plan for Countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism in Prisons/Detention Center (NAP on PCVE in prison/detention	1. Preparation of minimum competency standards for officers handling terrorist detainees and prisoners in accordance with the principles in this NAP, including material on resistance to	1. A minimum competency standard for the capacity of officers handling terrorist detainees and prisoners.	1. Officers who are competent in handling terrorist detainees and prisoners.	X						MoLHR

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
	on centers.	center) which integrates the need for personnel capacity building tools in accordance with the principles contained in the NAP.	potential exposure to extreme ideology.								
			2. Development of comprehensive curriculum and/or equipment for officers for general and special pre-service and in-service training, in accordance with the principles accommodated in this NAP.	2. Curriculum and guidebooks, handbooks, which are owned by all officers who deal with terrorist detainees and prisoners.	2. Standardized training to generate competent officers.	X					MoLHR

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			3. Recruitment of officers handling terrorist detainees and prisoners in accordance with the principles accommodated in this NAP.	3. There is a recruitment of officers handling terrorist detainees and prisoners in accordance with the principles accommodated in this NAP.	3.1. Competent officers are properly recruited, namely the suitability of officers with their skills and expertise, including expertise in conducting deradicalization and risks and needs assessment of prisoners.	X					MoLHR
					3.2. Fulfillment of the number and quality of officers who have necessary expertise.	X					MoLHR

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			4. General and special training for all officers in dealing with terrorist detainees and prisoners which is continuously updated through the mechanism of pre-service and in-service trainings in accordance with the principles accommodated in the NAP.	4. Trainings for officers who deal with terrorist detainees and prisoners.	4. Officers who are competent in handling terrorist detainees and prisoners.	X	X	X	X	X	MoLHR
			5. Review the training (including the child-friendly handling module) of officers to see if it is in accordance with the principles contained in the NAP.	5. There is a review of training (including child-friendly handling modules) related to terrorist detainees and prisoners.	5. The progress of officers in dealing with terrorist detainees and prisoners.	X	X	X	X	X	MoLHR

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			6. Protection for <i>Pamong</i> (terrorist prisoners escort officers) and the resilience of prison officers who deal with terrorist prisoners, especially the high category and/or ideologues.	6. Regulations related to protection mechanisms, especially security for Correctional Guardians (<i>Pamong</i>) and the resilience of prison officers.	6. Correctional Guardians/ <i>Pamong</i> perform their duties optimally because of adequate protection and sufficient resilience in dealing with high- category terrorist detainees and prisoners and/or ideologues.	X					MoLHR
2	It is necessary to optimize the theoretical and practical review of the need and risk classification assessment mechanism for the management of terrorist detainees and	Conducting theoretical and practical studies of assessment mechanisms for the management of terrorist detainees and prisoners by taking into account the specificity of women and children and building	1. Conduct theoretical and practical studies on assessment mechanisms for the management of terrorist detainees and prisoners by taking into account the specific needs	1. There is a need and risk classification measurement mechanism for the management of terrorist detainees and prisoners to measure the effectiveness of the	1. A system for measuring the classification of needs and risks for effective management of terrorist detainees and prisoners that is kept up to date.	X					MoLHR Relevant M/I: BNPT MoWECP

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
	prisoners by taking into account the specific needs of women and children individually. This is a rehabilitation process for terrorist detainees and prisoners.	mechanisms that are synergized with the Action Plan for Countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism in Prisons/Detention Centers ((NAP on PCVE in Prison/Detention Center) which integrates the needs of a mechanism for assessing risks and needs in the rehabilitation process of prisoners, management of terrorist	of women and children.	measurable reviews of the evaluation results.							
			2. Development of a scanning mechanism in accordance with the results of thereview.	2. There is a mechanism for scanning the classification of terrorist detainees and/or prisoners according to risk requirements	2. A system for measuring the classification of needs and risks for effective management of terrorist detainees and prisoners that is kept up to date.	X					MoLHR Relevant M/I: BNPT MoWECF

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
		detainees/prisoners by taking into account the specific needs of women and children. Optimize the success of the deradicalization program which is in line with the Action Plan for Countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism in Prisons/Detention Centers (NAP on PCVE in Prison/Detention Center).	3. Risk management data center that is in accordance with a jointly established mechanism and/or accessible for relevant law enforcers.	3. There is a data center for managing the risk of terrorist detainees and prisoners by taking into account the specificities of women and children.	3.1.A system for measuring the classification of needs and risks for effective management of terrorist detainees and prisoners that is kept up to date.	X					MoLHR Relevant M/I: BNPT MoWECP
					3.2.Communication between law enforcers regarding risks becomes smoother (measured from the evaluation results).	X	X	X	X	X	MoLHR Relevant M/I: BNPT MoWECP

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			4. The placement and treatment (needs) of terrorist detainees and prisoners in accordance with the mechanisms that support their rehabilitation.	4. Effective admission, assessment and classification system for new detainees and/or prisoners that integrate elements of management of terrorist detainees and prisoners.	4. The target population for the development and rehabilitation program can be narrowly defined and in accordance with established criteria that respond to security risks so as to maximize security conditions in accordance with the principles in this NAP.	X					MoLHR Relevant M/I: BNPT MoWECF

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
3	The need for optimization of indicators to determine the success of the deradicalization program.		1. Development of indicators for the success of the deradicalization program that takes into account the findings of the deradicalization program review team.	1. There is an indicator of the success of the deradicalization program which becomes a reference for stakeholders	1. Decreasing cases of radicalism and/or Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism in prisons and detention centers based on evaluation results	X					MoLHR Relevant M/I: BNPT
			2. Review the deradicalization programs in prisons and detention centers, among others, by using the method of disengagement.	2. There is a review of deradicalization programs in prisons and detention centers	2. Decreasing cases of radicalism and Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism in prisons and detention centers based on evaluation results.	X	X	X	X	X	MoLHR Relevant M/I: BNPT

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			3. Organize programs according to (individual) needs and risks.	3. Programs that are tailored to the (individual) needs and risks, including intervention programs and facilities and infrastructure needs	3. Decreasing cases of radicalism and Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism in prisons and detention centers based on evaluation results.	X					MoLHR Relevant M/I: BNPT
			4. Preparation of deradicalization program tools by incorporating aspects of correctional-based disengagement including the possibility of a reconciliation method.	4.1. Deradicalization programs can define the goals and outcomes of targeted interventions (lower level/leader); significant changes to extremists including (a) social relations; protection; identity; (d)	4.1. Decreasing cases of radicalism and Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism in prisons and detention centers based on evaluation results.	X					MoLHR Relevant M/I: BNPT

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
				action-orientated ideology; and (e) disappointment.							
				4.2. Provide activities, including counseling and psychological support; cognitive behavioral programs; social work interventions; faith-based dialogue; education; skills training according to the identification	4.2. Decreasing cases of radicalism and Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism in prisons and detention centers based on evaluation results	X					MoLHR Relevant M/I: BNPT

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
				of needs and risks; creative therapies; physical therapy (e.g. yoga, sports, exercise); family activities; and social, cultural, and recreational activities							
4	It is necessary to optimize the correctional-based deradicalization program aimed at terrorist detainees/prisoners who also prioritize the aspects of rehabilitation and reintegration, specifically for terrorist	Optimization of the correctional-based deradicalization program aimed at terrorist detainees/prisoners which also prioritize the aspects of rehabilitation and reintegration, specifically for terrorist prisoners, to the community and their families according to their individual needs	1. Review the deradicalization program aimed at terrorist detainees/prisoners which also prioritize the aspects of rehabilitation and reintegration, specifically for terrorist prisoners, to the community and their families according to	1. Results of review of the deradicalization program aimed at terrorist detainees/prisoners which also prioritize the aspects of rehabilitation and reintegration, specifically for terrorist prisoners, to the	1. The reduced number of terrorism recidivists.	X					MoLHR Relevant M/I: BNPT

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
	prisoners, to the community and their families according to their individual needs and risks.	and risks, which are in line with the Action Plan for Countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism in Prisons/Detention Centers (NAP on PCVE in Prison/Detention Center).	their individual needs and risks	community and their families according to their individual needs and risks.							
			2. The provision of development programs, including correctional-based de-radicalization program aimed at terrorist prisoners which also prioritize aspects of rehabilitation and reintegration, specifically for terrorist prisoners, including by	2.1. Correctional-based de-radicalization programs aimed at terrorist prisoners which also prioritize aspects of rehabilitation and reintegration of individual terrorist prisoners by incorporating correctional-	2.1. The reduced number of terrorism recidivists	X					MoLHR Relevant M/I: BNPT

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			incorporating aspects of correctional-based disengagement, as well as the possibility of reconciliation methods.	based disengagement and reconciliation methods aimed at detainees and/or prisoners identified as terrorist detainees/prisoners							
				2.2. There are various activities, including counseling and psychological support; cognitive behavioral programs; social work interventions; faith-based dialogue; education; skills training	2.2. Decreasing cases of radicalism and Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism in prisons and detention centers based on the results of evaluations where there have been significant changes in terrorist	X					MoLHR Relevant M/I: BNPT

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
				according to the identification of needs and risks; creative therapies; physical therapy (e.g. yoga, sports, exercise); family activities; and social, cultural, and recreational activities.	prisoners which include: (a) social relations; (b) protection; (c) identity; (d) action-oriented ideology; and (e) disappointment.						
			3. Preparation for the systemic reintegration of terrorist prisoners into society which includes religious and psychological counseling, economic strengthening, social awareness	3. There is a mechanism for the implementation of systemic and effective reintegration of terrorist prisoners into society, and empowerment in the community.	3. There is a significant positive change from terrorist prisoners.	X					MoLHR Relevant M/I: BNPT MoSA MoHA

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			monitoring and evaluation (in the form of home visits) in accordance with the principles in this NAP on PCVE, including, if necessary, involving the role of women in dialogues to prevent stigma, reconciliation, etc.								
			4. Provision of training in communities that need it according to the results of a review of training in the community (family and environment, including community leaders) in	4. There are individuals, especially figures in the community, who are trained to accept former terrorist prisoners when they have completed serving their	4. A society that is responsive in creating peace and anticipates Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	X	X	X	X	X	MoLHR Relevant M/I: BNPT MoSA MoHA

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			preparation for accepting former terrorist prisoners.	sentence and return to the community (the result of the module review mechanism and training in the community).							
5	It is necessary to optimize the mechanism for handling children involved in cases of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism (recruited child) in the correctional system.	Building a mechanism for handling children involved in cases of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism (recruited child) in the correctional system which is in line with the Action Plan for Countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism in Prisons/Detention Centers (NAP on PCVE in	1. Development of assessment instruments for the handling of child prisoners involved in Terrorism cases that are integrated with the Guideline for the Protection of Children from Radicalism and Criminal Acts of Terrorism.	1. There are assessment instruments for the handling of child prisoners involved in Terrorism cases that are integrated with the Guideline for the Protection of Children from Radicalism and Criminal Acts of Terrorism in	1. The mechanism works well, including handling children involved in Terrorism cases, in accordance with national standards, the Guideline for the Protection of Children from Radicalism and Criminal Acts of	X	X	X	X	X	MoLHR Relevant M/I: BNPT MoWECP KPAI

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
		Prisons/Detention Centers).		accordance with the principles in this NAP.	Terrorism, and the principles in this NAP.						
			2. Needs assessment based on the prepared instrument.	2. There is a needs assessment as a mechanism for handling childprisoners involved in Terrorism cases in accordance with the principles in this NAP.	2. The mechanism works well, including handling children involved in Terrorism cases in accordance with national standards and the principles in this NAP.	X	X	X	X	X	MoLHR Relevant M/I: BNPT MoWECP KPAI

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			3. Planning according to the needs identified in the assessment results.	3. There is a planning for the needs of child prisoners according to the results of the research as a mechanism for handling child prisoners involved in cases of Terrorism in accordance with the principles in this NAP.	3. The mechanism works well, including handling children involved in Terrorism cases in accordance with national standards and the principles in this NAP.	X	X	X	X	X	MoLHR Relevant M/I: BNPT MoWECP KPAI
			4. Development of mechanism based on the plan.	4. There is a mechanism consisting of assessment instrument needs and treatment planning for child prisoners, which is	4. The mechanism works well, including handling children involved in Terrorism cases in accordance with national	X	X	X	X	X	MoLHR Relevant M/I: BNPT MoWECP KPAI

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
				involved in the case of Terrorism according to the principle in this NAP.	standards and the principles in thisNAP.						
6	It is necessary to optimize reform of prisons/detention centers, including improvements to existing facilities, prison strategies, to create effective conditions, among others, through the management of information between Ministries/Insti	Integration of the Action Plan for Countering Violent Extremism that Lead to Terrorism in Prisons/Detention Centers (NAP on PCVE in Prisons/Detention Centers) which integrates the prisons/detention centers reform program to support the handling of Violent Extremism that Leads to	Formulation of the Action Plan for Countering Violent Extremism that Lead to Terrorism in Prisons/Detention Centers (NAP on PCVE in Prison/Detention Centers) which integrates the prisons/detention centers reform program to support the handling of	Implementation of NAP on PCVE in prisons/detention centers in accordance with the principles in this NAP through synergy between prisons/detention centers and between Ministries/Institutions at the central and regional	1. Minimize radicalism and Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism in prisons/detention centers through cooperations and synergies of various government agencies in all prisons/detention centers and between Ministries/Institutions at	X					MoLHR Relevant M/I: BNPT MoSA MoHA Polri AGO

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
	tutions that can support the handling of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism in prisons/detention centers in accordance with the principles in this RAN.	Terrorism.	Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	levels as a strategy for prisons/detention centers to create effective conditions, including management between Ministries/Institutions	the central and regional levels, among others, through the creation of early detection in prisons/detention centers, SOP for handling terrorist prisoners, management of information between Ministries/Institutions.						
VIII	Focus 8: Increase the de-radicalization program outside of prisons										

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
1	It is necessary to optimize the framework including indicators of the success of the deradicalization program outside prisons by identifying various forms of conditions defined as deradicalization outside prisons.	Optimize the performance of deradicalization outside prisons through the preparation of a framework, including program success indicators based on realistic ideal conditions referring to national and international standards by identifying various forms of conditions defined as deradicalization outside prisons.	1. Preparation of the formulation of a framework, including success indicators based on realistic ideal conditions referring to national and international standards by identifying the various forms of conditions defined as deradicalization outside prisons.	1. There is a framework including indicators of success based on a map of program needs based on realistic ideal conditions referring to national and international standards by identifying the various forms of conditions defined as deradicalization outside prisons.	1. The measurable deradicalization program outside prisons that aligns works between agencies with the identification of the conditions defined as deradicalization outside prisons.	X	X				BNPT Relevant M/I: MoSA MoLHR MoHA MoRA MoCSME MoWECP

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			2. The implementation of the use of a framework, including success indicators based on realistic ideal conditions referring to national and international standards by identifying various forms of conditions defined as deradicalization outside prisons.	2. The availability of material for evaluating the results of framework utilization, including indicators of success based on realistic ideal conditions referring to national and international standards by identifying various forms of conditions defined as deradicalization on outside prisons.	2. The latest best practices success program according to realistic ideal conditions referring to national and international standards by identifying various forms of conditions defined as deradicalization on outside prisons.		X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoSA MoLHR MoHA MoRA MoCSME MoWECP

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
2	It is necessary to optimize the deradicalization program for Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism outside prisons/detention centers by prioritizing disengagement mechanisms for individuals identified as violent extremists that leads to Terrorism based on a condition map to separate individuals at risk from recruiters by paying attention to the needs of women and children, namely through allowing various forms of half way houses, especially for former terrorist	Optimize the deradicalization program for Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism outside prisons/detention centers by prioritizing disengagement mechanisms for individuals identified as violent extremists that leads to Terrorism based on a condition map to separate individuals at risk from recruiters by paying attention to the needs of women and children, namely through allowing various forms of half way houses, especially for former terrorist	Provision of a deradicalization program for Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism outside prisons/detention centers by prioritizing systemic disengagement mechanisms that take into account the stages of program development, namely preparation and implementation stages. 1. Preparation stage: a. preparation of a map of the level of radicalism and/or	There is a program of deradicalization of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism outside prisons/detention centers by prioritizing disengagement mechanisms based on the condition map to separate individuals at risk from recruiters by allowing various forms of half way houses, especially for former terrorist prisoners.			X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoSA MoLHR MoHA MoRA MoCSME

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
		prisoners.	<p>extremism of the target individuals;</p> <p>b. formulation of a deradicalization program for Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism outside prisons/detention centers by prioritizing disengagement mechanisms by taking into account the map referred to point a in this action.</p> <p>2. The stage of implementation of the prepared program.</p>								

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
3	It is necessary to optimize the apparatus and/or implementers who have adequate capacities in dealing with the deradicalization of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism outside prisons/detention centers in accordance with the principles in this NAP on PCVE.	Optimize the capacity of the apparatus and/or implementers of deradicalization of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism outside prisons/detention centers in accordance with the principles in this NAP on PCVE.	1. Develop competency standards for officials who deal with people identified as radical and violent extremists that leads to Terrorism in accordance with the principles contained in this NAP on PCVE.	1. There is a competency standard for the apparatus that deal with people identified as adhering to radicalism and Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	1. Increased knowledge, skills, ethics, services, and work mechanisms of the apparatus dealing with people identified as radical/violent extremists that leads to Terrorism	X	X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoSA MoLHR MoHA MoRA MoCS ME MoABR BPIP
			2. Develop a comprehensive curriculum and/or tools for apparatus for general and specific pre-service and in-service training categories in accordance with the principles in this NAP on PCVE.	2. There is a curriculum that must be implemented by apparatus handling and dealing with people identified as radicals and violent extremists that leads to Terrorism,	2. Increased knowledge, skills, ethics, services, and work mechanisms of the apparatus dealing with people identified as radical/violent extremists that leads to	X	X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoSA MoLHR MoHA MoRA MoCSME MoABR BPIP

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
				including the work mechanism for monitoring, evaluating and reporting program implementation where the trainings are continuously updated through pre-service and in-service training mechanisms.	Terrorism.						
			3. General and specific trainings for all officials who deal with people identified as radicals and violent extremists that leads to Terrorism, including the work	3. Competent apparatus in accordance with the purpose of the training, especially in carrying out the task of dealing with people identified as radical and	3. Increased knowledge, skills, ethics, services, and work mechanisms of the apparatus dealing with people identified as radical/violent extremists	X	X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoSA MoLHR MoHA MoRA MoCSME

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			mechanism for monitoring, evaluating and reporting program implementation where the trainings are continuously updated through pre-service and in-service training mechanisms in accordance with the principles in this NAP.	violent extremist that leads to Terrorism.	that leads to Terrorism.						
			4. Recruitment of officials tasked with dealing with people identified as adhering to radicalism and Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism in accordance with the principles	4. Recruitment and selection of personnel who possess integrity, interest, talent and skills in dealing with people identified as adhering to radicalism	4. Increased knowledge, skills, ethics, services, and work mechanisms of the apparatus dealing with people identified as radical/violent extremists	X	X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoSA MoLHR MoHA MoRA MoCSME

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			inthis NAP.	and Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	that leads to Terrorism.						
4	It is necessary to optimize institutional and community conditions that support deradicalized individuals outside prisons	Optimize institutional and community conditions that support deradicalized individuals outside prisons.	1. Strengthen institutions and communities through the formulation of training and dissemination standards that are in accordance with the needs at the village/sub-district (<i>kelurahan</i>) level in accordance with real reintegration factors, such	1. Strong institutions and communities due to the standard support for deradicalizati on programs at the village/subdis trict (<i>kelurahan</i>) level that support deradicalized individuals outside prisons,	1. Institutional and community support for deradicalizati on programs at the village/sub-district (<i>kelurahan</i>) level that contribute to decreasing radicalism.	X	X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoSA MoLHR MoHA MoRA MoCSME MoVDAT

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			as ensuring the process takes place peacefully, and shifting roles of the parties involved.	including the involvement of local government roles based on reporting, evaluation and monitoring mechanisms.							
			2. Identify needs according to the standard needs at the village/sub-district (<i>kelurahan</i>) level. Furthermore, the designation of institutions at the village/sub-district (<i>kelurahan</i>) level that support deradicalized individuals outside prisons are based on	2. An environment that supports the deradicalization program at the village/sub-district (<i>kelurahan</i>) level, including institutional improvements at the village/sub-district (<i>kelurahan</i>) level that	3. Community support for deradicalization programs at the village/sub-district (<i>kelurahan</i>) level and the reduction of radicalism and extremism outside prisons and detention centers.	X	X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoSA MoLHR MoHA MoRA MoCSME MoVDAT

No.	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			the results of monitoring and evaluation, including improved effectiveness of the roles of local government.	support deradicalized individuals outside prisons, including involvement of local government roles based on reporting, evaluation and monitoring mechanisms							

PILLAR 2 LAW ENFORCEMENT, WITNESS AND VICTIM PROTECTION, AND STRENGTHENING THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
Law Enforcement, Witness and Victim Protection, and Strengthening the National Legislative Framework											
I	Focus 1: Strengthening coordination in law enforcement related to Terrorism and Terrorism financing in order to support efforts to prevent and countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism										
1	Law enforcement coordination has not been optimal in supporting efforts to prevent and counter Terrorism and/or Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	Implementation of effective coordination between relevant agencies to identify various aspects of law enforcement in order to optimize the deterrence effect of law enforcement to support PCVE efforts.	1. Identify the existing forms of coordination	1. Effective coordination arrangements in law enforcement in support of PCVE efforts.	1. Coordinated law enforcement to support PCVE efforts.	X	X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoLHR INP AGO LPSK
			2. Formulation of a mechanism for effective coordination of standard operating procedures in law enforcement to support PCVE efforts.	2. Effective coordination arrangements in law enforcement in support of PCVE efforts.	2. Coordinated law enforcement to support PCVE efforts.		X				

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
2	The periodic and regular reports, with comprehensive content, which have not been optimally provided to the public regarding the handling of Terrorism cases and funding in order to support PCVE efforts.	Preparation of periodic reports on law enforcement on Terrorism and Terrorism funding, to support PCVE efforts.	Prepare an annual report on the law enforcement of Terrorism and Terrorism funding, to support PE efforts.	The implementation of coordinated preparation of the annual report on the law enforcement of Terrorism and Terrorism funding, to support PCVE efforts.	The availability of an annual report on the law enforcement on terrorism and terrorism funding, to support PCVE efforts.	X	X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoLHR INP AGO LPSK
3	The unavailability of a complaint unit that specifically deals with alleged violations in law enforcement on Terrorism and Terrorism financing to	The need for a special complaint unit in each agency to receive reports of alleged violations in law enforcement on Terrorism and Terrorism financing, to support PCVE efforts.	Establish a special complaint unit in each agency to receive reports of alleged violations in law enforcement on Terrorism and Terrorism financing, to support PCVE efforts.	The establishment of a special complaint unit in each agency to receive reports of alleged violations in law enforcement on Terrorism and Terrorism financing, to support PCVE	The opening of a special complaint unit in each agency to receive reports of alleged violations in law enforcement on Terrorism and Terrorism financing, to	X	X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoLHR INP AGO National Police Commission (Kopolnas) Prosecutor's Commission (Komisi Kejaksaan)

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
	support PCVE efforts.			efforts.	support PCVE efforts						Ombudsman RI
4	The information exchange between relevant agencies has not been optimal in terms of law enforcement on Terrorism and Terrorism financing, to support PCVE efforts.	Increase the effectiveness of information exchange on law enforcement on Terrorism and Terrorism financing between relevant agencies, to support PCVE efforts	1. Formulation or improvement of information exchange mechanism policies related to law enforcement on Terrorism and Terrorism financing in each agency.	1. Policies for information exchange related to law enforcement on Terrorism and Terrorism financing in each agency.	1. Availability of information exchange mechanism policies related to law enforcement on Terrorism and Terrorism financing in each agency.	X					BNPT and PPATK Relevant M/I: MoF INP BIN AGO

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			2. Increased number of submissions of information related to law enforcement on Terrorism financing in each agency, either on the basis of request or the initiative of each agency, to support PCVE efforts	2. Submission of information related to law enforcement on Terrorism financing to each agency, either on the basis of request or the initiative of each agency, to support PCVE efforts.	2. Increased number of information submission related to law enforcement on Terrorism financing to each agency, either on the basis of request or on the initiative of each agency, to support PCVE efforts.		X	X	X	X	PPATK Relevant M/I: MoF BNPT INP BIN AGO
			3. Preparation or refinement of policies on the identification of Terrorism financing originating from Terrorism in each agency, to support PCVE efforts.	3. The formulation of policies on the identification of Terrorism financing originating from Terrorism in each agency, to support PE efforts.	Availability of policies on the identification of Terrorism financing originating from terrorism in each agency, to support PCVE efforts.	X					PPATK Relevant M/I: MoF BNPT INP BIN AGO

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			4. Increasing the number of handling and countermeasures for Terrorism financing by taking into account the risk assessment of Terrorism financing in law enforcement agencies, to support PCVE efforts.	4. Handling and countermeasures the financing of Terrorism by taking into account the risk assessment of financing in law enforcement agencies, to support PCVE efforts	4. Increased number of handling and countermeasures for Terrorism financing by taking into account the risk assessment of Terrorism financing in law enforcement agencies, to support PCVE efforts.		X	X	X	X	PPATK Relevant M/I: MoF BNPT INP BIN AGO
II	Focus 2: Increase institutional capacity in law enforcement on Terrorism and Terrorism Financing in order to support efforts to prevent and Counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism										

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
1	The unavailability of integrated guidelines on law enforcement to eradicate Terrorism and Terrorism financing to support PCVE efforts.	Provision of an integrated guidebook on law enforcement against Terrorism and Terrorism financing to support PCVE efforts.	Preparation of an integrated guidebook on law enforcement against Terrorism and Terrorism financing to support PCVE efforts.	The implementation of preparation of integrated guidebook on law enforcement to eradicate Terrorism and Terrorism financing to support PCVE efforts.	Availability of an integrated guidebook on law enforcement to eradicate Terrorism and Terrorism financing to support PCVE efforts.			X			BNPT Relevant M/I: MoLHR INP AGO
2	The need for continuing legal education for law enforcement officials for the eradication of Terrorism and Terrorist financing, to support PCVE	Continuing legal education for law enforcement officials for the eradication of Terrorism and Terrorist financing, to support PCVE efforts.	1. Organize law enforcement training on the eradication of Terrorism and Terrorism financing, to support PCVE efforts.	1. Implementation of law enforcement training on the eradication of Terrorism and Terrorism financing, to support PCVE efforts	1. Increased capacity of law enforcers in law enforcement on the eradication of Terrorism and Terrorism financing, to support PCVE efforts.	X	X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoLHR INP AGO LPSK PPATK

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
	efforts.		2. Involve law enforcers in education related to improving skills in law enforcement on Terrorism and Terrorism financing at domestic universities, to support PCVE efforts.	2. Involvement of law enforcers in education related to improving skills in law enforcement on Terrorism and Terrorism financing at domestic universities, to support PCVE efforts.	2. Increased number of law enforcers involved in education related to improving skills in law enforcement on Terrorism and Terrorism financing at domestic universities, to support PCVE efforts.	X	X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoLHR INP AGO LPSK PPATK
			3. Send law enforcement officers to attend education abroad to improve skills in law enforcement on Terrorism and Terrorism financing, to support PCVE efforts.	3. Involvement of law enforcement officers in education abroad to improve skills in law enforcement on Terrorism and Terrorism financing, to support PCVE efforts.	3. Increased numbers of law enforcement officers attending education abroad to improve skills in law enforcement on Terrorism and Terrorism financing, to support PCVE efforts.	X	X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: MoLHR Polri AGO LPSK PPATK

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	
						I	II	III	IV	V		
					efforts.							
III	Focus 3: Protection of witnesses and victims of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism											
1	The reporting of witnesses, victims and informants for alleged acts of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism has not been optimal, especially those that occur on campus in vulnerable areas, because they have not been connected to the	Increase prevention efforts in the campus environment in vulnerable areas, through the use of the reporting platform for witnesses, victims and informants of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	1. Optimize the reporting platforms for witnesses, victims and informants that are already available on several campuses, as reporting platforms for witnesses, victims and informants of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	1. The establishment of a platform for reporting acts of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism that occurs on campus, which is integrated with the protection mechanism for witnesses, victims and informants.	1. The utilization of platform for reporting acts of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism that occurs on campus, which is integrated with the protection mechanism for witnesses, victims and informants	X	X					LPSK Relevant M/I: BNPT MoEC MoRA

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
	protection mechanism for witnesses, victims and informants.		2. Development of a platform for reporting acts of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism on campus in vulnerable areas, which is integrated with protection mechanisms for witnesses, victims and informants.	2. The establishment of the platform for reporting acts of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism on campus in vulnerable areas, which is integrated with protection mechanisms for witnesses, victims and informants.	2. The utilization of platform for reporting acts of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism on campus in vulnerable areas, which is integrated with protection mechanisms for witnesses, victims and informants.	X	X	X	X	X	LPSK Relevant M/I: BNPT MoEC MoRA MoABR
			3. Compile a database of witnesses, victims, and informants who report acts of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism occurring in	3. Compilation of database of witnesses, victims, and informants who report acts of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism occurring in	3. Availability of a database of witnesses, victims, and informants who report acts of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism occurring in			X			LPSK Relevant M/I: BNPT

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			campus.	campus.	campus.						
			4. Utilization of a database of witnesses, victims, and informants of allegations of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism occurred on campus, as part of PCVE and law enforcement efforts.	4. The database of witnesses, victims, and informants of allegations of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism occurred on campus has been used as part of PCVE and law enforcement efforts.	4. PCVE and law enforcement efforts are optimal due to the utilization of the database of witnesses, victims, and informants of allegations of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism occurred on campus.			X	X	X	LPSK Relevant M/I: BNPT

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
2	The unavailability of adequate funding sources to support the fulfillment of the compensation rights of victims of Terrorism, to support PCVE efforts.	Development of a victim trust fund scheme for victims of Terrorism to support PCVE efforts.	Study on victim trust fund schemes for victims of Terrorism to support PCVE efforts.	The study on victim trust fund schemes for victims of Terrorism has been conducted to support PCVE efforts.	The availability of the results of the study on the victim trust fund scheme for victims of Terrorism to support PCVE efforts.	X					LPSK Relevant M/I: BNPT MoLHR MoSA
3	The method of reconciliation between victims and perpetrators has not been optimal, to support PCVE efforts.	Development of reconciliation schemes between victims and perpetrators to support PCVE efforts.	Study on the development of reconciliation schemes between victims and perpetrators to support PCVE efforts.	The study on the development of reconciliation schemes between victims and perpetrators has been conducted, to support PCVE efforts.	The availability of the results of the study on the development of reconciliation schemes between victims and perpetrators has been conducted, to support PCVE efforts.		X				BNPT Relevant M/I: MoLHR MoSA LPSK

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
4	There is no specific policy regarding reconciliation between victims and perpetrators of Terrorism as part of the PCVE efforts.	Formulation of policies that will guide the implementation of reconciliation between victims and perpetrators of Terrorism, as part of the PCVE efforts.	The process of formulation of policies related to the reconciliation of victims and perpetrators of Terrorism, as part of the PCVE efforts.	The implementation of the policy formation process, from design to adoption.	The adoption of a policy regarding reconciliation between victims and perpetrators of Terrorism, as part of the PCVE efforts.			X			BNPT Relevant M/I: MoLHR MoSA LPSK
IV	Focus 4: Alignment of the national legal framework with the international legal framework in countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism										
1	There are still limited international treaties ratified by Indonesia related to terrorism, which results in limited reference instruments for	Encourage Indonesia's participation in various international agreements related to the prevention and counter of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, taking	1. Study on the effectiveness and opportunity of Indonesia's participation in a number of international agreements related to PCVE.	1. A study on the effectiveness and opportunity of international agreements related to PCVE has been conducted.	1. The availability of the results of the study.	X					MoFA Relevant M/I: BNPT MoLHR

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
	the prevention and counter of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	into account the mechanisms regulated by Indonesian legislation, in drafting regulations and ratifying international law.	2. Study of international agreements related to civil aviation.	2. A study of international agreements related to civil aviation has been conducted.	2. The availability of the results of the study.	X					MoFA Relevant M/I: BNPT MoLHR
			3. Study of international agreements related to the protection of international staff.	3. A study of international agreements related to the protection of international staff has been conducted.	3. The availability of the results of the study.		X				MoFA Relevant M/I: BNPT MoLHR

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			4. Study of international agreements related to taking of hostages.	4. A study of international agreements related to taking of hostages has been conducted.	4. The availability of the results of the study.		X				MoFA Relevant M/I: BNPT MoLHR
			5. Study of international agreement related to the eradication illegal acts on maritime navigationsafety.	5. A study of international agreement related to the eradication illegal acts on maritime navigation safety has been conducted.	5. The availability of the results of the study.		X				MoFA Relevant M/I: BNPT MoLHR
			6. Study of international agreement related to plastic explosive material.	6. A study of international agreement related to plastic explosive material has been conducted.	6. The availability of the results of the study.		X				MoFA Relevant M/I: BNPT MoLHR

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
2	The ineffective preparation for the ratification of international instruments related to the prevention and counter of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, both due to internal and external factors.	Increase the effectiveness of the preparation for the ratification of international instruments related to the prevention and counter of Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, by taking into account the mechanisms regulated in Indonesian legislation, related to drafting regulations and ratification of international law.	1. Establish a preparation mechanism for the ratification of relevant international instruments.	1. A preparation mechanism for the ratification of relevant international instruments has been established.	Academic papers and relevant international instrument bills that will be ratified has been prepared, including: 1. International Convention on the Eradication of Crimes Related to International Civil Aviation and its entire Amendment Protocol; 2. International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationall y Protected Persons,					X	MoFA Relevant M/I: BNPT MoLHR

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
					including Diplomatic Agents; 3. International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages; 4. International Convention on the Eradication of the Crime of Shipping Security; and 5. International Convention on Plastic Explosives materials						
V	Focus 5: Preparation of regulations, harmonization of designs, and evaluation of legislation to support efforts to prevent and counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism										

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
1	There are still overlapping legislation, which results in the ineffective countermeasures for Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	Alignment of legislation by taking into account the existing mechanisms in legislation, especially in the formulation of regulations and the ratification of international law, related to efforts to prevent and counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	1. Inventory and analyze legislation related to efforts to prevent and counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	1. Legislation related to efforts to prevent and counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism have been inventoried and analyzed.	1. The availability of analysis of legislation related to efforts to prevent and counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	X	X	X	X	X	MoLHR Relevant M/I: BNPT
		prevent and counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	2. Evaluate and study of legislation related to efforts to prevent and counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	2. Compilation of the results of studies and research on legislation related to efforts to prevent and counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	2. Availability of the results of studies and research on legislation related to efforts to prevent and counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.			X	X		MoLHR Relevant M/I: BNPT

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			3. Prepare and propose revisions of legislation related to efforts to prevent and counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, in the context of harmonization.	3. Preparation and proposal of revisions of legislation related to efforts to prevent and counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, in the context of harmonization.	3. Availability of revisions of legislation related to efforts to prevent and counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, in the context of harmonization.					X	MoLHR Relevant M/I: BNPT
2	The inadequacy of legislation regarding the possession of firearms and explosives, which results in ineffective control and control over the use of firearms and explosives.	Draft a Bill on the Ownership of Firearms and Explosives.	Formulation of a Bill on the Ownership of Firearms and Explosives.	Preparation of academic papers and the Bill on the Ownership of Firearms and Explosives.	Availability of the academic papers and the Bill.			X			TNI and INP Relevant M/I: MoLHR MoF BNPT

PILLAR 3 INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS AND COOPERATION

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	
						I	II	III	IV	V		
International Partnerships and Cooperation												
I	Focus 1: Increase the capacity of partnerships of stakeholders in countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism and its funding											
1	Partnership platforms between ministries/institutions and between ministries/institutions and civil society have not been formed optimally in reducing the number of cases of Violent	1. Identify programs to counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism implemented by relevant Ministries/Institutions.	1. Map programs to counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	1. Availability of maps of Ministries/Institutions implementing both central and regional programs which consist of determining the form of coordination platform and framework	1. The synergy between central and regional PCVE programs.	X						BNPT

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
	Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, as well as funding in society		2. Set up a cooperation platform related to the publication and access of programs.	2. The availability of SOPs for cooperation between ministries and institutions related to the publication and access of programs to counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	2. The SOP is implemented by ministries and institutions.		X	X			BNPT
									3. Increased stakeholder participation in program management .		
		2. List and document stakeholders in the community who are engaged in or have programs that are relevant and related to countering Violent	Listing and documenting stakeholders in the community who are engaged in or have programs that are relevant and related to countering Violent Leads to	Directory of stakeholders in the community.	The directory is used as a reference in developing partnerships between stakeholders.	X	X	X	X	X	BNPT

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
		Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	Terrorism.								
		3. Provide a partnership platform between the government and community stakeholders.	1. Establish a partnership platform between the government and community stakeholders.	1. A policy on partnerships between government and community stakeholders.	1. The target of government partnership programs with community stakeholders is getting more detailed	X	X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: PPATK

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			2. Prepare periodic publications on opportunities for cooperation in the management of PCVE programs of ministries and institutions.	2. Periodic publication material regarding opportunities for cooperation in management of PCVE programs of ministries and institutions.	2. Increased participation of community stakeholders in managing programs to counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.		X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: PPATK
			3. Regular meetings between the government and community stakeholders.	3. Annual meeting forum between the government and community stakeholders	3. Increased understanding and partnership synergy between the government and community stakeholders.		X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: PPATK

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
2	The funding arrangement mechanism has not been optimal for allocations from international donor agencies related to countermeasures for Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	Develop mechanisms (coordination between stakeholders) and funding information from international donor agencies related to countermeasures for Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	1. Identify relevant international funding sources	Directory of international donor agencies that have programs on countermeasures for Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism	Utilization of directories in regulating and synergizing funding for programs to counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.		X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: Bappenas MoFA
			2. Develop a mechanism instrument of international funding related to Countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism (see the system on Bappenas).				X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I:PPATK

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
3	The regulatory mechanism for technical (non-financial) assistance is not yet optimal in countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	Improve the regulatory mechanism for technical (non-financial) assistance related to counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	1. Identification of the technical (non-financial) assistance from international organizations related to counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	1. Directory of international technical support agencies who have a program on countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism	1. Utilization of directory on arrangement and synergy of technical (non-financial) assistance program on countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism	X	X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: Bappenas
			2. Develop list of technical (non-financial) assistance from international organizations related to counter Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	2. Developed list of technical (non-financial) assistance	2. Directory of the technical (non-financial) assistance	X	X	X	X	X	BNPT Relevant M/I: Bappenas
II	Focus 2: Increase international cooperation on international legal instruments on law enforcement to counter Terrorism and Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism										

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
1	International cooperation in countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism has not been optimal.	Strengthen cooperation and coordination among law enforcement officials in carrying out formal and informal international cooperation in countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	1. Formulation of mechanisms and coordination in countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	The establishment of a work unit team and database for the form of cooperation through effective information and coordination mechanisms in enhancing and strengthening legal cooperation, especially international cooperation, especially in responding to the needs of this NAP	Effective cooperation in enhancing and strengthening the law of legal cooperation, especially international cooperation, especially in responding to the needs of this NAP.	X	X	X	X	X	MoFA Relevant M/I: BNPT MoLHR

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
			2. Identification of stakeholders and international legal instruments related to Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.			X	X	X	X	X	MoFA Relevant M/I: BNPT MoLHR
			3. Establishment of a work unit				X	X	X	X	MoFA Relevant M/I: BNPT MoLHR
			4. Establishment of a data center.				X	X	X	X	MoFA Relevant M/I: BNPT MoLHR

NO	PROBLEM	STRATEGY	PCVE ACTION	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	TIME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY
						I	II	III	IV	V	
2	International cooperation in the context of bilateral, regional and multilateral in countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism has not been optimal.	Increase international cooperation in the context of bilateral, regional and multilateral in countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	Increase the active and passive participation of Indonesia's leadership at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels in countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	The establishment of international standards/norms related to Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	Indonesia's leadership in countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.	X	X	X	X	X	MoFA Relevant M/I: BNPT MoLHR

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed

JOKO WIDODO