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PROGRAM REPRESENTASI (PROREP)



PROGRAM REPRESENTASI INDONESIA

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT (October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012)

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Pictures on cover (clockwise):

1. ProRep's three components working together: expert staff of the DPR, a ProRep partner research institute (Women's Research Institute), and partner CSOs (Indonesian Organic Association and Independent Journalists Alliance) at the Partners Consolidation Workshop in September.
2. Hon. Teguh Juwarno communicating with his constituents about the problem of sea erosion in Brebes, Central Java.
3. BAKN Members addressing participants at a public hearing forum on the MD3 Law at Airlangga University in Suraba (left to right: Hon. Yahya Sacawiria, Hon. Sohibul Iman, Hon. Sumarjati Arjoso, Hon. Kamaruddin Sjam, Hon. Nuryasin, Hon. A.W. Thalib).

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ABBREVIATIONS

		SAI	Institut Studi Arus Informasi (Institute for Information Flow Study)
AJI	Aliansi Jurnalis Independen (Alliance of Independent Journalists)	JABAT	Jangkau dan Libatkan (Reach Out and Engage)
APS	Annual Program Statement	JSI	Jaringan Suara Indonesia (Indonesian Voice Network)
ASPPUK	Asosiasi Pendamping Perempuan Usaha Kecil (Women's Association of Small Business Assistance)	KAP	Knowledge, attitudes, and practices
		KRA	Key Result Area
BAKN	(DPR) Badan Akuntabilitas Keuangan Negara (State Finance Accountability Committee)	Lakpesdam	Lembaga Kajian dan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia (Institute for Research and Development of Human Resources)
BALEG	(DPR) Badan Legislasi (Legislation Committee)	LSI	Lingkaran Survey Indonesia (Circle for Indonesian Survey)
BPK	Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (Supreme Audit Agency)	M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
COP	Chief of Party	MP	Member of Parliament
CRC	Citizen Report Card	MPR	Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat (People's Consultative Assembly)
CSIS	Center for Strategic and International Studies	OEA	Organizational Effectiveness Assessment
CSO	Civil Society Organization		
DKI	Daerah Khusus Ibu Kota (Special Capital Territory of Jakarta)	Perkerakan / KPRI	Konfederasi Pergerakan Rakyat Independen (Confederation of Indonesian People's Movement)
DPR	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (House of Representatives)	PRG	Policy Research Grant
DPRD	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (Regional Parliaments)	ProRep	Program Representasi
		PSHK	Pusat Studi Hukum Dan Kebijakan (Center for Law Study and Policy)
DPD	Dewan Perwakilan Daerah (Regional Representative Council)	Qstar	Quick Start Research
FGD	Focus group discussion	RFA	Request for Applications
FSNN	Federasi Serikat Nelayan Nusantara (United Federation of Indonesian Fisherfolk)	RFP	Request for Proposals
GEC	Grants Evaluation Committee	SAF	Special Activity Fund
		SEC	Subcontract Evaluation Committee
GJD	Governing Justly and Democratically (USAID Strategic Goal)	Seknas	Forum Indonesia Untuk Transparansi Anggaran (Indonesian Forum for Budget Transparency)
GOI	Government of Indonesia	FITRA	
GPDLI	Gerakan Peduli Disabilitas Dan Lepra Indonesia (Indonesian Leprosy and Disability Care Movement)	TA	Technical Assistance
		UI	Urban Institute
HO	Chemonics Home Office	UK	United Kingdom
IBC	Indonesia Budget Center	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
ICEL	Indonesia Center for Environmental Law	USG	United States Government
IRE	Institute for Research and Empowerment	WRI	Women's Research Institute
		YSKK	Yayasan Satu Karsa Karya (Foundation of Integrated Efforts)
HAPSARI	Himpunan Serikat Perempuan Indonesia (Associations of Indonesian Women Unions)		

I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

This second Annual Report describes Program Representasi's (ProRep's) activities over the period October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012. To coincide with the US Federal fiscal year, ProRep's first annual report covered the period April 19 – September 30, 2011, a period of a little over five months. This second annual report covers ProRep's first full fiscal year.

Program Representasi is a three-to-five year project managed under contract by Chemonics International and is designed to increase the effectiveness of representative groups and institutions in Indonesia in order to strengthen democracy and good governance in the country. ProRep focuses on strengthening the representational aspects of three specific sectors:

1. CSOs, particularly those non-profit, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that are membership-or-constituency-based, national in purpose, representative of marginalized groups (including women), and engaged in advocacy on key policy issues;
2. Public policy research institutions, including research groups engaged in applied or policy research in universities, research centers, and CSOs; and,
3. The national houses of parliament, the *Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat* (DPR, the House of Representatives) and, to the extent agreed with USAID, the *Dewan Perwakilan Daerah* (DPD, the Regional Representative Council).

Over the year ProRep accomplished the following.

Under Component 1, "Strengthening the representational capacity of membership-and constituency-based CSOs," ProRep partnered with 12 CSOs and committed approximately 78% of CSO grant funds for the project's initial 3 year period. Grant activities were designed to improve CSOs' membership and stakeholder frameworks, and/or strengthen CSO positive advocacy skills, especially their ability to engage with parliament (DPR) and the media. Grantees added more than 700 new members and established collaborative relations with other ProRep partners; shared their research findings and conducted advocacy with national and local MPs and national and local government officials; were featured in the media more than 50 times; and produced several training manuals, position papers, and other tools and products designed to promote their advocacy positions.

ProRep activities under Component 2, "Building the capacity of selected universities, think tanks and CSOs to conduct policy-relevant research and analysis on key policy and governance issues," included awarding seven, four-month, "Quick Start" (or QStaR) grants to organizations which conducted research on policy issues related to the national budget and public access to information, and then presented their findings to DPR Members, national and international audiences. ProRep issued an RFA and selected five grantees to receive long-term policy research grants (each valued at up to \$120,000); conducted assessments of partner research institution strengths and weaknesses, and provided (with the Urban Institute) trainings on policy-research and other issues, and established long-term mentoring relationships with grantees.

ProRep Component 3, "Supporting more effective, responsive and transparent legislative processes," conducted and/or supported program activities for BAKN (State Finance Accountability Committee), BALEG (Legislation Council), the Secretary -General's Office, and the U.S.-Indonesia Caucus of the DPR. Support to BAKN included a study tour to public accounts committees in the UK and the Netherlands, TA in developing its annual report, and expert and public hearing support for amending the sections of the MD3 Law governing the BAKN. ProRep conducted legal drafting training for BALEG, staff of the Secretary

General, and expert committee staff; supported BALEG and US Caucus programs in the US, and facilitated DPR exchanges and/or trainings by US congressional staff. In addition, ProRep designed and initiated an innovative program to enhance DPR Member relations with constituents and constituencies called JABAT, and assisted MPs in conducting the first round of recess visits with their constituents.

ProRep faced a number of challenges over the year, took remedial actions to address them, and essentially resolved each one. These included the inability to gain official recognition by the DPR, the sudden and unexpected departure of ProRep's Chief of Party due to health reasons, a lack of staff to implement ProRep's expanding program, an insufficient burn rate, and inadequate engagement with project partners. At the close of the project year, ProRep was fully engaged with partners in all three component areas; increasingly integrating the program across components, bringing together CSOs, think tanks, and DPR Members and staff for program activities; and receiving growing numbers of requests for assistance from the DPR.

II. ACTIVITIES BY COMPONENT

Project activities during year 2 are presented according to ProRep's Key Result Areas (KRAs). KRAs correspond to the objectives of ProRep's M&E plan, which is designed to measure progress toward the project's goals as defined in the Program Representasi contract. ProRep's three component teams are structured to achieve the project's three main objectives, which are:

1. Representational capacity of membership-and-constituency-based CSOs strengthened;
2. Research institutions' capacity to conduct and disseminate policy-research on key policy and governance issues strengthened; and
3. More effective, responsive and transparent legislative processes.

A. Component 1 - Representational capacity of membership-and constituency-based CSOs strengthened

The representational capacity of CSOs, particularly advocacy CSOs, depends on their memberships, constituencies and stakeholders; how they advocate for these members' and constituents' interests; how effectively the CSOs engage with legislators and other policy-makers; and how effectively they use different media in promoting their concerns.

Under this contract, ProRep is charged with improving the representative capacity of 16 to 20 CSOs, making 10 to 14 grants over five years and providing training and technical assistance (TA). To date ProRep has partnered with 12 CSOs, providing grant support for their advocacy programs, assisting them in refining their proposals, and conducting training in creative advocacy. ProRep committed approximately 78% of CSO grant funds for the project's initial 3 year period. Grant activities were designed to improve CSOs' membership and stakeholder frameworks, and/or strengthen CSO positive advocacy skills, especially their ability to engage with parliament (DPR) and the media.

In an effort to focus program activities ProRep focused initially on working with CSOs and providing grants in two areas; budget transparency and public access to information. Several ProRep CSO partners had an explicit or implicit focus on improving the lives of women, including: PRAKARSA which conducted a study on the implementation of maternity and childbirth insurance programs; Aisyiyah-Muhammadiyah, which conducted an assessment on the use of national budget for the labor/birth insurance program and family planning services and prepared training modules on reproductive health and reproductive health advocacy; Yayasan Satu Karya dan Karsa (YSKK) which conducted a survey of the management of the

school operations budgets; and ASPPUK which developed a framework for analyzing the poverty alleviation program budget in the revised national budget plan.

KRA 1.1: CSO membership, constituencies, and networks significantly expanded.

Strong memberships, constituencies, and networks are vital to effective public policy advocacy by CSOs; true advocacy CSOs should be linked to their constituencies. ProRep assisted its partner CSOs in strengthening and expanding their memberships and constituencies through the activities below.

1.1.1: Developing CSOs advocacy competency map through a KAP Survey

To help its CSO partners strengthen their representational capacity, ProRep needed a baseline on their competencies. To establish this baseline, ProRep contracted Polling Center to assess partners' skills, knowledge, and capacity with respect to membership and constituency development, and their positive advocacy skills, including their ability to engage with Government (including the DPR) and media. Polling Center assessed 10 of 12 current partners, i.e. CIRCLE Indonesia, AJI, Lakpesdam NU, FITRA, ISAI, PRAKARSA, ASPPUK, Pergerakan, YSKK, and Aisyiyah Muhammadiyah. Partners HAPSARI and Muslimat NU were not yet grantees when the survey started. The Polling Center assessment built on two earlier assessments, i.e. the initial Component 1 needs assessment conducted in July 2011, and the CSO workshops in September 2011, and was done as a KAP (knowledge, attitudes and practices) survey.

The Polling Center assessed organizational competency from two angles: a) from the perspective of the organization's management and staff; and b) from the perspective of its constituents. The survey examined how these organizations defined members and constituents, their experience in conducting positive advocacy and in using media for advocacy, and their experience in advocating budget transparency and monitoring the implementation of access to Public Information Law. In addition, the survey collected information on CSOs' capacity-building needs, and their thoughts regarding program integration and collaboration among partners. The assessment was conducted between July to September, and a draft report was expected to be submitted in October 2012.

1.1.2: Provide grants to CSOs working on key topic areas that will strengthen membership and constituencies and improve positive advocacy skills.

In October 2011 ProRep issued an RFA inviting CSOs to submit grant proposals to advocate on issues related to national budget transparency and implementation of the access to public information law. ProRep agreed to fund six of the sixteen proposals submitted (from Lakpesdam NU, CIRCLE Indonesia, Seknas FITRA, ISAI, AJI and Muslimat NU). To increase the number of awards, ProRep announced a complimentary RFA in January 2012, received thirty one submissions, and accepted six (i.e. from Kofederasi Pergerakan Rakyat Indonesia/KPRI, Aisyiyah Muhammadiyah, PRAKARSA, HAPSARI, YSKK, and ASPPUK). Through these grants the CSO grantees identified, increased, and strengthened their membership, stakeholders and constituents; developed more strategic advocacy plans; and improved engagement with the media and Government, including the DPR. Results include the following:

- Konfederasi Pergerakan Rakyat Indonesia/KPRI (particularly its member organization, Federasi Serikat Nelayan Nusantara/FSNN) reported adding 94 members.
- Journalist association AJI including independent journalists in its budgeting training, and reporting adding 26 independent journalists to its members.

- HAPSARI, through the training it conducted under a ProRep grant, was joined by 2 new groups; 20 members of the West Sulawesi Women Community, and 100 members of Kulonprogo Farmers Association.
- In terms of network expansion, some of our partners collaborated with each other in carrying out their programs. These include Circle Indonesia, which helped put YSKK in contact with MP Aryabima; and ASPPUK, which asked AJI to train their staff on how to engage media effectively.

More advocacy issues were brought to the Parliament's attention.

- Circle Indonesia shared its research findings on organic farming budget monitoring with multi-stakeholders, and with MPs from the Electoral District of Central Java V. Once made aware of budget allocations for organic farming infrastructure (irrigation, marketing, etc.), and how they are spent, stakeholders were better equipped to advocate before MPs.
- HAPSARI shared findings on micro credits budgets with its members, other CSOs, local MPs, and local media through focus group discussions (FGDs) in three districts (Bantul, Yogyakarta, Karo and Serdang, North Sumatra). Aware of available budgets and their use, these parties were able to advocate for specific allocations.



A mother cares for her child while actively involved in grantee HAPSARI's Community Radio.

- ISAI shared its findings on classified information in the health sector with MP Effendi Khoiri (PKB) from Commission I, and MP Yudi Widiyana Adya (PKS) Commission V, the National Commission for Information, the Ministry of Health, other CSOs, and the media. FITRA submitted to the DPR through a CSO coalition a budget brief and suggested budget amendments.
- YSKK raised the result of its survey on the management of school operations funds in a public discussion attended by other CSOs, the MP from Central Java electoral district, and Local Government Agency for Education.

- PRAKARSA presented to MPs at the DPR its research findings on the use of maternal insurance in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara.

Partners' advocacy activities were frequently featured in the media. AJI trainings for journalists on participatory budgeting were featured in the media 39 times – receiving more media coverage than any other partner events. Other partners who appeared on the media included:

- Lakpesdam NU's public discussion with religious leaders in Batang and Solo on possible models for citizen's engagement with the MPs;
- HAPSARI for its FGD with local MPs, other CSOs and local media on budget allocation for micro credits for poor women;
- Seknas FITRA for its public forums in Sukabumi, Banyuwangi and Palembang on land use;
- ISAI's public discussion on classified information was featured in KOMPAS daily; and
- YSKK's seminar and workshop on school operational fund.

Finally, partners developed several training manuals, position papers, and other products, including:

- A comic book on budget literacy by FITRA;
- A training Module on Citizen Report Cards (CRC) by PRAKARSA;
- A draft position paper on maternity insurance by Aisyiyah Muhammadiyah;
- A manual on Organic Farming Budget Monitoring by CIRCLE Indonesia, developed as a result of CIRCLE's program on organic farming budget monitoring;
- An advocacy training manual by HAPSARI;
- A training module on participatory budget training for journalists by AJI; and
- 31 articles on budget implementation developed as a direct result of AJI's budget training series for journalists.

1.1.3: Convened Partners Consolidation and Networking Workshop

ProRep convened a 3-day workshop in September 2012 with partners of all three program components to (1) identify and share achievements and lessons learned from implementing the grants, (2) determine possible methods for integration and collaboration across program components, and (3) provide feedback for ProRep on administrative and management aspects of grants implementation (and vice versa). The workshop was attended by USAID representatives and by 56 participants from among our program partners: 43 were partners of Component 1, 6 of Component 2, and 7 of Component 3 (including expert staff of current MPs, former MPs and expert staff from BAKN). The partners shared their program achievements through a "mini" exhibition and discussed possible future collaboration in a "world café" style.

Through the workshop:

- Partners across components were made aware of the grant activities and accomplishments of their ProRep counterparts;
- A list of partner achievements and good practices was drafted. Partners appreciated learning about each others' achievements, and sharing their own.
- Partners within Component 1 and across components developed specific ideas for collaboration. This was the highlight of the workshop, where every organization “marketed” its expertise and was able to “buy” expertise from the others. The workshop produced a comprehensive map of possible collaboration and the methods for cross fertilization and support initiatives among partners across components.
- ProRep and CSO partners developed a list of improvements for achieving better results. This was the result of Component 1 reflection with CSO partners on lessons learned from grants implementation process and was held on the last day of the workshop.



Partners from ISAI (right, holding paper), MP from Serdang Bedagai DPRD (second from right with black scarf), and HAPSARI (wears pink scarf) visited YSKK's booth and intently followed the explanation of Ana Susi, YSKK Program Manager (left) on her organization's program in the exhibition session of Partners Consolidation Workshop held in Bogor on September 25-27, 2012.

Since the workshop, partners have continued to share information on progress and achievements of their programs via a group mailing list that all partners elected to join.

1.1.4: Contract a service provider to develop a training module on membership, stakeholder and constituency development

In June 2012, ProRep announced an RFP for developing and conducting a new training module on constituency building. TRaiPse was selected as the service provider, and between August and September conducted a desk research on the substance of the training and developed an initial draft of the material.



A workshop with CSOs experienced in developing constituencies was scheduled for early next year (October 2012) to gather key points from their experience that would be used to enrich the substance of the module.

Ali Usman (left), expert staff of MP Teguh Juwarno; Ghofur (Indonesian Organic Association), Sita Aripurnami (Women Research Institute) and Eva Danayanti (Independent Journalists Alliance) teamed up in one of the exercises in the Partners Consolidation Workshop.

KRA 1.2: Partner CSOs engage more frequently and effectively with legislators and policy makers

Despite their success in more frequently engaging with legislators and other policy makers, it remains a challenge for Indonesian advocacy CSOs to effectively represent their constituents' concerns to the Government and Members of the DPR. ProRep approaches this challenge by addressing a) the way CSOs develop their advocacy plans; and b) the way they engage with the DPR. Activities under this KRA included trainings on creative advocacy and CSO-DPR engagement, and provided opportunities for CSOs and DPR Members and staff to interact and engage with each other.

1.2.1: Provide Creative Advocacy workshop for all partners

ProRep developed the first module on advocacy this year and called it "Creative Advocacy." The module introduces some new approaches to advocacy in Indonesia and:

- Addresses ProRep's focus on public information and national budget transparency;
- Makes use of new methods and media to disseminate information on advocacy issues to the public via civic journalism and social media; and
- Promotes new approaches to advocacy such as "appreciative inquiry" (AI) and "asset based thinking" (ABT). These positive approaches to advocacy use success stories and consider what advocacy approaches have worked, and they begin with a focus on an organization's assets which can be brought to bear on successful advocacy.

CSO Praise for Creative Advocacy Workshops

ProRep conducted seven rounds of creative advocacy workshops between February and July 2012. Participants commented that:

- The use of graphic recording (i.e., documenting the training in pictures) helped them better retain training messages;
- They appreciated being introduced to using social media like Facebook and twitter for advocacy. They had never considered the power of these media as advocacy tools.
- The "appreciative approach" used in the training/workshop stimulated them to think of their advocacy strategy in new, fresh, and creative ways.

Some stated that they were committed to applying the methods they learned to their own grant



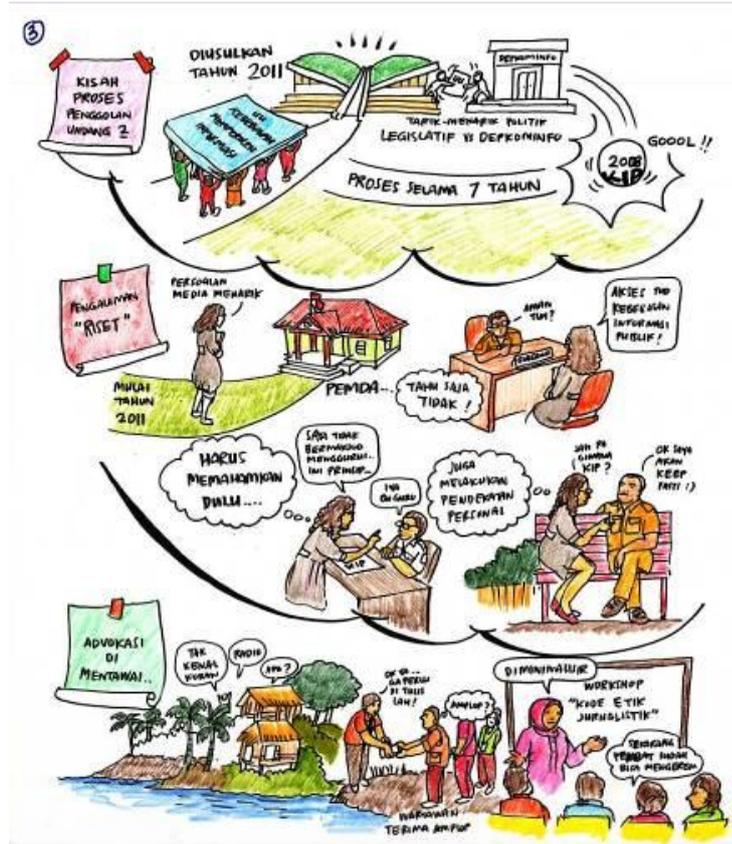
Lakpesdam NU team prepares their vision and strategy by using pictures during a Creative Advocacy Workshop.

As a result of these trainings/workshops on creative advocacy, several of our partners have introduced new and creative advocacy and program methods, such as:

- Shifting the focus of their program from “providing training” to “strengthening and expanding constituency” (HAPSARI). This partner also creatively produced a radio PSA (public service announcement) on representation and ran the PSA on its own community radio.
- Using Facebook to communicate their advocacy issues to a wider audience (ISAI, YSKK).
- Developing a website to communicate their advocacy issue (‘Aisyiyah Muhammadiyah, YSKK).
- Using a new method of self introduction in their training (AJI).
- Using a comic book as a medium to introduce the budget process to the community (FITRA).



A “graphic recording” is being prepared



An example of a “graphic recording” – notes made in the form of pictures – from a session from the Creative Advocacy workshop.

1.2.2: Provide forums for CSOs – MPs – Media to meet and interact on key topic areas

In addition to providing grants to CSOs to help them improve advocacy and engage more constructively with the DPR, ProRep also facilitated forums to foster interaction between CSOs coalitions working on key topics and interested DPR Members. Two such meetings took place in this year. The first, organized by ISAI in June, discussed the issue of classified information. The second, on land use, was organized by FITRA in August.

1.2.3: Support CSOs -MPs interaction during recess

In May, Components 1 and 3 jointly facilitated a meeting between local CSOs and DPR Member Mdm. Hetifah Sjaifudian, representing the electoral district in East Kalimantan. The forum was conducted in Samarinda on May 2nd and 3rd, 2012, and was attended by 61 CSO representatives, local public figures from 14 districts, members of the local DPRD, and Mdm. Hetifah. Participants shared issues of concern in East Kalimantan, analyzed actors and factors impacting their resolution, and assigned responsibilities for resolving the issues to those present. MP Mdm. Hetifah explained to participants which issues should be addressed to her, and which should be addressed to local MPs. At the end of the two-day forum, the CSOs and Mdm. Hetifah agreed on a model of CSO-DPR Member communication and coordination. The forum also served as a trial run for similar events which would later be conducted through the JABAT initiative (see Component 3, below).



MP Hetifah Syaefudian (third from left in off-white shirt) discusses the vision of East Kalimantan CSOs on Rumah Aspirasi / Constituency House in one of the sessions of her meeting with the CSOs on May 2-3, 2012.

KRA 1.3: Partner CSOs use media more frequently for advocacy and outreach

For membership-based advocacy CSOs seeking to engage the DPR, using media has a two-fold purpose. It raises public awareness and so helps CSO expand memberships and constituents, and it draws the attention of DPR Members to the issue being advocated. The choice of media and the style and content of the media coverage can have a critical impact on outcomes, positive or negative, especially as far as the DPR is concerned. Activities conducted under this KRA are designed to meet these concerns.

1.3.1: Partners use of Facebook and website to publicize advocacy issues

As a result of our Creative Advocacy trainings, some of our partners have begun using social media to expand their outreach. YSKK, for example, added 495 new members (including CSOs, academicians, and general public) during the first 3 months of using Facebook. ISAI had 1,000 friends within a week of establishing their Facebook page on classified information, and the number increased to 3,500 after just 4 months. Aisyiyah Muhammadiyah designed its webpage and started to upload new information on its research on maternal insurance.

1.3.2: Preparing for training on using social media for advocacy

Partners attending Creative Advocacy training asked for in-depth instruction on using social media and civic journalism for advocacy and outreach. ProRep consultants have since developed training frameworks for these two fields as well as the syllabus for social media training. The syllabus addresses the philosophy of using social media and creative ways for CSOs to conduct social media campaigns.

In addition, USAID put ProRep in contact with Google Indonesia, and we are discussing ways Google can enhance our social media training. Initially Google discussed the possibility of providing a training for the legislators on using social media and other internet-based tools for political campaigns. We are discussing with Google similar training introducing CSOs to additional tools to widen their outreach.

B. Component 2 – Building the Capacity of Selected Universities, Think Tanks and CSOs to Conduct and Disseminate Policy-relevant Research and Analysis on Key Policy and Governance Issues

Component 2 is designed to build the capacity of 15-20 research groups and institutions to conduct timely, high-quality policy research and ensure that it is effectively distributed to legislators, policy-makers, media groups and others. By supporting such research, ProRep is expected to make a contribution to constructive public debates and policy-making, including policy-making within the DPR, rather than just improving the quality of policy research as such. ProRep partner and subcontractor Urban Institute plays a lead role in this component, lending its expertise and experts, direction, and experience to guide the Component.

KRA 2.1 & KRA 2.2: Research institutions' effectiveness and policy research capabilities improved; quality, volume, and dissemination of research institutions' policy research increased

Initiatives and outcomes relating to KRA 2.1 and 2.2 are closely interconnected and presented here as a single set of activities.

2.1.1/2.2.1: Assess needs and appoint advisors

The Component 2 needs assessment led by Urban Institute early in the project found that national spending on research was low by regional standards, that even good research centers were constrained by funding shortages, that standards of scholarship were uneven, think tank access to policy-makers were poor, and that policy-makers tended not to consider the findings of research organizations.

The assessors recommended the creation of a public policy research network to be forged through an initial cycle of 'quick start' grants for research. Following this 'quick start' grant process, they suggested the development of a smaller pool of 'core research partners' that receive longer-term grants and more specialized training. The assessors also recommended that ProRep liaise with AusAID, since AusAID is set to devote considerable funding to the improvement of the Indonesian knowledge sector (a step subsequently taken). The main recommendations of the needs assessment formed the basis of the Component 2 Year 1 Work Plan.

This year, Component 2 Advisors Dr Edi Suharto and Dr R. Siti Zuhro conducted an additional assessment of research institutions, this one designed to (a) achieve a deeper understanding of the technical and institutional conditions of our seven QStAR grantees, and (b) map other policy research groups most suitable for potential ProRep support. The results of the assessment informed ProRep in designing its Request for Application (RFA) for Long Term Research Grants in mid-2012, as well as the training and capacity building activities that will complement them.

The team assessed 16 research institutions in Indonesia.¹ Their general recommendations were that ProRep grantees focus their policy research on social policies (e.g., poverty alleviation, local government administration and decentralization, public participation in development initiatives and social protection) and on law and economic policies. Nearly all of the institutions were in need of staff and organizational capacity building to increase the impact of their research on policy and policymakers, through for example, improving and better disseminating publications.²

¹ Given the vast geographical extent of Indonesia and the limited time and resources available, the assessment was bound to be limited mainly to research institutions located in the greater cities of Jakarta, Bandung and Yogyakarta areas.

² Almost all of the observed organizations need capacity building. This is due to their limited human resources, administrative capacity and researchers. For example, although publicly known individuals are mentioned as members

With regards to specific recommendations, the advisors suggested the following:

- Through a public announcement, invite research institutions to first send an expression of interest (EOI), and afterward issue a request for application (RFA);
- Focus on exceptional research institutions in selecting grantees;
- Widen the opportunity to seek potential organizations as research partners to organizations based in the regions. The variations and plurality of Indonesia should be reflected in ProRep; and
- Adopt a more flexible mechanism to announce RFAs and select applicants and consider proactively approaching prospective candidate research organizations to participate in the research programs.

2.1.2/2.2.2: Select and award Quick Start Research (QStaR) grants and provide grantees training

To improve selected Indonesian research institutions' capacity to undertake and disseminate quality policy research, ProRep proposed in Year 1 to make two sets of grants; an initial set of short-term (4-month) grants followed by a set of longer-term grants. The grants were to be made to a select group of research institutions and accompanied by carefully defined capacity-building support focusing on both academic and institutional skills.

From the 10 grants envisioned, ProRep awarded seven, four months grants for research on key policy issues (Quick Start Research/QStaR) Grants designed to allow ProRep to gauge the quality of research and research institutions in Indonesia, and to help target specific areas of assistance to these institutions. They completed their research activities, and with the help of ProRep and the Urban Institute were able to further refine their policy papers and policy briefs which were provided for DPR Members, national and international audiences.



ProRep staff meet prospective QStaR grant applicants in the ProRep office on September 21, 2011 to answer their questions about how to apply for QStaR grants

In December 2011 ProRep, in partnership with UI, organized the first Policy Fellows Course for selected representatives of ProRep's QStaR grantees. At the same time representatives of these grantees were also given a one-day orientation course on managing USAID grant funds. The Policy Fellows Course took place at the Millennium Hotel Jakarta on December 6-8, 2011. The three-day course was attended by a select group eight women and six men from ProRep's QStaR grantees, together with three resource persons (two from the Urban Institute and an Indonesian public policy expert) and ProRep specialist staff. The Acting USAID COR for ProRep also attended part of the course. The workshop was done in English with

of their board of management or steering committee, in reality they are not involved in conducting the research. Research is usually done by junior researchers without accompaniment and guidance by senior researchers/experts of that organization.

The Advisors also observed that scarcity of funds is the main challenge of the organizations to sustain and enhance the quality of its staff. With such challenge affecting the quality of their research, the majority of organizations still depend upon external funding. Discontinuation of funds will affect in redundancy of staffs and researchers.

Indonesia's experience on research demands self-commitments because research requires dedication, idealism, and contemplation. It is impossible for an organization to be supreme in its research products if having low motivation and unprofessionally conducts its research activities. Therefore, not all of the organizations assessed are committed to quality research.

simultaneous translation in Bahasa Indonesia and written presentations in both English and Indonesian.

On the basis of a prior review of participants' backgrounds, the following sequential curriculum in five sessions was developed and used for the course.

- Session 1: Research and policy in Indonesia
- Session 2: Policy analysis
- Session 3: Monitoring and evaluating government policies
- Session 4: Formulating policy recommendations
- Session 5: Building credibility as an independent research institution

Participants extolled the quality of the course in terms of the materials, presentation, organization, language interpretation, and group and individual exercises. Their suggestions for future training courses included:

- Providing intellectual tools to identify and specify policy problems and to develop sensible and viable solutions;
- Emphasizing such topics as policy research methods and approaches, writing effective policy papers, and strategies for disseminating and advocating for policy research findings;
- Conducting first a TOT (training of trainers) workshop for local trainers to make the initiative more sustainable;
- Increasing the use of participatory adult learning methods and enhancing a participatory atmosphere;
- Ensuring the uninterrupted involvement of participants by holding the next course somewhere outside Jakarta;
- Exploring the possibility of establishing a Policy Research Network for the alumni of the courses; and
- Taking stronger steps to ensure that course participants are at roughly the same level, are critical to the effective functioning of their organization, and can be provided with ongoing capacity building so that their experience goes beyond just one course.



Formulating Policy Research

The day after the Policy Fellows course, ProRep conducted a grant orientation course for its prospective QStaR grantees. The course, in the same venue, was joined by 14 participants and also attended by ProRep resource persons and staff. It was conducted in Bahasa Indonesia. The course, which participants evaluated highly, consisted of two sessions:

- Session 1: Monitoring & evaluation for development results
- Session 2: Grant management, with guidelines for grant implementation, financial procedures, and reporting.

Lessons/observations by ProRep Grantees

To learn what lessons/observations QStaR Grantees took from the grant program ProRep conducted a roundtable discussion. According to the grantees:

- They were grateful for the grants and appreciative that the grants had enabled them to establish new relationships in the DPR, especially as had been an almost 70% turnover of previous DPR Members.

The experience also allowed them reinforce existing relationships with DPR Members and the Secretary General of the DPR;

- Building and sustaining personal relationships with DPR Members is crucial to their current and future policy research initiatives;
- They experienced how challenging it can be to conduct policy research with DPR Members as the respondents. For example, because of the constantly changing and understandably busy schedules of the DPR Members, grantees had to continually adapt their interview schedules and other research activities so that meetings with DPR Members remained on track; and
- Another important matter considered by both grantees and ProRep was how to best follow-up or build on the research projects now begun. All participants agreed that a four-month policy research project is not sufficient to influence DPR Members to adopt researcher recommendations. A collective and wider effort is necessary here. Grantees advised ProRep to support joint efforts (synergies) in the next stage of their policy advocacy. They suggested developing an approach and strategy to sustain the initiatives begun, a ‘post QStAR Grants’ road map for sustainability. The strategy will include establishing a simple joint forum or a ProRep supported policy research network.

2.1.3/2.2.3: Select and award long-term research grantees and provide training

At the end of the QStAR grant period, ProRep issued an RFA through the Internet for improving the effectiveness and policy research capabilities of selected research institutions. ProRep’s plan was to select six research organizations for long-term grants each valued at up to \$120,000. The grants are intended to meet costs associated with substantial policy research projects, including those relating to building research skills and organizational capacity.

These long-term grantees, designated as ProRep’s ‘Core Research Partners’ will be provided with a range of assistance, including training (if needed on grant and financial management and M&E), and a Policy Fellows research training program comparable to or building on the one conducted for the QStAR grantees. Of the 6 grants planned, ProRep awarded 5, eighteen month grants to support both research on key policy issues (Policy Research Grants/PRG) and institutional strengthening initiatives for the grantee. In this regard, grantees submitted a provisional institutional strengthening plan for their organization setting aside up to 30% of their total grant for institutional strengthening. Each of these grantees also participated in a ProRep Organizational Effectiveness Assessment (OEA) to self-identify priority organizational and research management capacities and needs. Results of the assessments will refine the abovementioned provisional institutional strengthening plan.

With regards to the OEA, on July 18 – August 1, 2012, Dr. Leonid Polishchuk, a consultant retained by the Urban Institute, traveled to Indonesia to conduct an assessment of local think tanks, identified as prospective grantees of the Program Representasi (ProRep). The purpose of the assessment was to gauge the capacity of think tanks to effectively utilize ProRep’s support. Another closely related objective of Dr. Polishchuk’s mission was to help ProRep and its grantees in establishing a policy research network in Indonesia that would be launched by the grantee institutions and open for membership to other organizations.

His assessment comprised observations about the current state of policy research in Indonesia through the experiences of the prospective grantees on 3 main issues:

- *organizational effectiveness*: the ability to operate an efficient organization with sustainable revenue base, adequate human resources, transparent governance, and proper performance incentives;

- *professional credentials*: the capacity to conduct sound and impartial policy analyses using state-of-the-art methodologies of empirical research; and
- *outreach*: the capacity to effectively communicate policy studies and their conclusions and implications to the main actors and stakeholders in the policy process.

Dr. Polishchuk addressed both the strengths and weaknesses of grantees in each of the three areas, and noted how the current policy research environment in Indonesia must be taken into account in developing measures to strengthen research institutions. He provided specific recommendations concerning the establishment of the policy research network, which could in the near future serve as a forum for prospective grantees to combine their unique strengths in a collective effort to promote a more favorable policy research environment in Jakarta.

Prospective grantees reacted positively to their OEA reports which, they felt, presented a balanced view of the state of their institutions. Based on that information, both grantees and ProRep now have a baseline understanding on the state of their organizational effectiveness. They also appreciated what they considered to be insightful and helpful comments by Dr. Polishchuk on their research proposals for the Policy Research Grants.

Prior to the Second Policy Fellows Course, ProRep organized a grant orientation program for its prospective Policy Research Grantees, conducted August 30, 2012 at Hotel Atlet Century, Jakarta. 15 participants, and ProRep and Social Impact internal resource persons and staffs attended the course, which was conducted in Bahasa Indonesia. Prospective grantees were delighted to learn that the new grants would be ‘Fixed Obligation Grants,’ which, when compared to standard grants, reduce the financial and administrative burdens of the researchers so that they can focus on delivering their research products. The course consisted of two sessions and covered the following topics:

- Session 1: Introduction to ProRep, the Urban Institute and ProRep Policy Research Grants
- Session 2: Policy Research Grants – The Implementation Plans
- Session 3: Monitoring & Evaluating of Research Projects
- Session 4: Communication and Branding of Research Projects
- Session 5: ProRep Grant management

The next Policy Fellows Course will build on the previous courses and is scheduled for October/November, 2012.

KRA 2.3: Research institutions' research more relevant to, and having more influence on, legislative policymaking

ProRep experience early in the project made it clear that we should shift our initial program emphasis from using ProRep activities and venues to promote the work of research organizations and connect them to DPR members and the DPR, and make it the responsibility of the research organizations themselves. We reached this conclusion for two reasons. One had to do with ProRep’s early challenges with engaging directly with the DPR. And the other was the growing realization that Indonesian research organizations were best equipped to make those connections themselves. Responsibilities for the results from the activities listed below, therefore, were shifted to our Indonesian research grantees. These are:

- Establishing the credibility and relevance of policy research and analysis (thus creating demand for research from the DPR - Activity 2.3.1.);

- Train the DPR on the use and procurement of independent policy research & analysis (Activity 2.3.2);
- Engage DPR MPs, staff, and researchers in designing and informing policy-relevant research & analysis (Activity 2.3.3); and
- Expose DPR Members and staff to USAID-funded policy research & analysis (Activity 2.3.4).

2.3.1: Establish credibility and relevance of policy research and analysis (thus creating demand for research from the DPR)

ProRep had planned to convene consultative forums to inform DPR Members, CSOs and researchers about the findings of research activities and to build a dialogue and collaboration among the members of these groups. The idea was to involve DPR Members and focus on priority research topics in order to build ongoing relationships, identify further timely policy issues for research, and increase dialogue between key parliamentarians and other stakeholders.

Rather than conduct these formal forums, it was determined that this interaction and presentation of research would more appropriately be done by QStaR grantees themselves, and we built this into their research designs. Thus QStaR grantees were encouraged to interact with policy makers around their areas of interest early-on and on a continual basis. By communicating the purpose of their research and sharing initial findings with policymakers, research organizations get an initial response on the relevance of the research, the interest of policymakers, and, potentially, feedback on possible on changes required for the research to be more responsive to DPR members and policymakers interests.

This approach has been successful, and DPR Members have responded positively, constructively communicating their thoughts on QStaR policy research. The following are examples of such approach:

- Four DPR Members and an expert staff from DPR Commission ³ became important sources for consultations by Paramadina Public Policy Institute in conducting policy research on the Indonesian national budget in theory and current practices, and on how to make the national budget process more transparent and less prone to inefficiencies;
- Six DPR Members ⁴ became important sources for consultations by the Institute for Research and Empowerment (IRE) Yogyakarta, for research on the process of development planning management and regulation from the local to the central level; and
- Five DPR Members ⁵ became important sources for consultations by the Centre for Strategic and International Studies, for a comparative research project on policies towards public access to

³ Mr. Budiman Sudjatmiko (Fraksi Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan/PDIP Faction); Mr. Arief Budimanta (Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan /PDIP Faction); Mr. M. Sohbul Iman (Fraksi Partai Keadilan Sejahtera/PKS Faction); Mr. Melchias Marcus Mekeng, (Chairperson of Budget Committee Fraksi Partai Golongan Karya /GOLKAR Faction); Mr. Yusman (Expert Staff of DPR Commission IV).

⁴ Mr. Marwan Ja'far (Fraksi Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa/PKB Faction); Mr. Arwani Thomafi (Fraksi Partai Persatuan Pembangunan/PPP Faction); Mr. H. Djuwanto (Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan /PDIP Faction); Mr. Budiman Sudjatmiko (Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan /PDIP Faction); Ms. Hetifah Sjaifudian Suyanto (Fraksi Partai Golongan Karya/GOLKAR Faction); Ms. Nurul Arifin (Fraksi Partai Golongan Karya/GOLKAR Faction).

⁵ Mr. Jeffry Geovani (Fraksi Partai Golongan Karya/GOLKAR Faction); Mr. Enggartiasto Lukito (Fraksi Partai Golongan Karya/GOLKAR Faction); Mr. Helmy Fauzi (Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan /PDIP Faction); Mr. Hayono Isman (Fraksi Partai Demokrat /PD Faction); Mr. Heri Akhmadi (Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan /PDIP Faction).

information, especially law-making processes, with respect to the parliaments of three ASEAN Member States – Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines.

This approach will also be replicated for the Policy Research Grants.

2.3.2: Train the DPR on the use and procurement of independent policy research & analysis

ProRep had planned to convene a focus group to discuss the utility of independent policy research, and a ProRep consultant produce a short guide for DPR commissions, caucuses, Members and staff on working with the knowledge sector and existing policy research providers. The guide would assist institutional and individual actors in knowing more about the research and analysis (R&A) resources available, and how to tap into them. Rather than do this as a ProRep activity, however, we will recommend this activity to the Policy Research Network, proposed in our Draft Year Two Work Plan.

Also, as mentioned in our needs assessment, the use and procurement of independent policy research and analysis faces significant barriers in the enabling environment for policy research.⁶ In this regards, the formation of a ProRep Policy Research Network, which will initially consist of ProRep's Core Research Partners, is a more appropriate forum to collectively address such barrier and pioneer recommendations for a better environment in conducting policy research in Indonesia.

Noting the scope of the matter, we envisaged that the network will not exclusively engage and propose policy change(s) with the DPR but also with relevant government agencies which regulate government procurement procedures.

2.3.3: Engage DPR MPs, staff, and researchers in designing and informing policy-relevant research & analysis

Similar to activity 2.3.1, we made this activity the responsibility of the QStaR grantees, rather than inserting ProRep in the process. This approach will be replicated for the Policy Research Grants.

2.3.4: Expose DPR Members and staff to USAID-funded policy research & analysis

To promote improved policy research quality through peer review and to showcase knowledge sector products and capabilities, ProRep sought to join its Core Research Partners and Policy Research Network partners in organizing an Annual Policy Research Conference and Exposition. ProRep-funded research and other vetted research projects and panel discussions will be hosted during a one-day conference in Jakarta; and university-based research centers, think tanks and CSOs from around Indonesia will be invited to present their work at a poster fair and exposition.

Similar to activity 2.3.1, this activity was appropriately embedded within the process for effective implementation and public communication of the QStaR grants and therefore individual or public events relating to the research were conducted by the grantees themselves rather than by ProRep. This approach will be replicated for the Policy Research Grants.

Meanwhile with regards to the planned Annual Policy Research Conference and Exposition, ProRep eventually considered that both *programmatically and financially*, it is best organized together with

⁶ For example, a “foundation”, the organizational form chosen by most research institutions to accommodate research activities, is not eligible to receive government research contracts. Even state university centers are constrained to work only on small awards under the competitive tender threshold of Rp200 million. Noting that this particular matter is a *systemic* nationwide issue, ProRep eventually considered that this activity is better served through the activities of a collective action of Indonesian research institutions.

Component 1 and Component 3 show-case and to better attract audience with wider options of interests. Provided sufficient funding is available, we may conduct this conference next year.

C. Component 3 – Supporting More Effective, Responsive, and Transparent Legislative Processes

Component 3's Project Year 2 started slowly and ended with our engaging Parliament on several fronts. By September 2012 ProRep was collaborating closely with units within the DPR and providing services designed to make Indonesia's legislative process more effective, responsive, and transparent. The Secretaries General of the DPR and DPD were making several requests for assistance and each was seeking an MOU with ProRep/USAID. ProRep had worked closely with the newly-created BAKN (State Finance Accountability Committee or Public Accounts Committee), providing development assistance through its formative period, and had provided assistance to the BALEG (Legislation Council). All of ProRep's activities with the DPR supported the objectives of the DPR "Strategic Plan of the House of Representatives, Republic of Indonesia, 2010 – 2014.

3.2: DPR staff research, analysis, and drafting improved; 3.3: DPR institutional capacity to do budget analysis and oversight strengthened; and 3.4: DPR management and procedural reforms adopted and implemented

BAKN: ProRep's engagement with BAKN covered a range of areas, with activities conducted almost every month of the year, including the following:

- ProRep provided technical assistance and logistical support enabling BAKN to produce its first ever Annual Report, an important first step in the BAKN-ProRep partnership. Not only did the technical assistants help write annual report; they also empowered BAKN staff by transferring their know-how and preparing operating procedures for data filing and annual report writing. In addition, they also advised BAKN in preparing an investigative report on BPK audit findings. The annual report presented kinds and results of BAKN activities for 2010 and 2011. Whereas the investigative report contained analysis and recommendations of BAKN over BPK audit findings at state loans to the bailed out and closed Banks, PT KAI (Indonesian Railway Company), and tax debts of oil and gas contractors. Upon the completion of the Annual Report, ProRep then facilitated the official launch of the Annual Report to numerous major media, as an effort to introduce BAKN to media and public.
- A series of workshops introducing provincial DPRD Members to the role of parliaments in budget oversight. Senior officials of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs and BPK participated in the workshops, underlining the importance of these events and showing their support for building oversight capacity in provincial DPRD.
- In the effort to expose BAKN to international best practices of Parliamentary Budget Oversight by Public Accounts Committees (PACs), ProRep facilitated a BAKN study visit to the Public Accounts Committee of the British Parliament and the Public Expenditure Committee of the Dutch Parliament, two of the world's best established PACs. The delegation consisted of 5 members of BAKN, 2 BAKN staff, 1 Vice Chair of BPK (Indonesia's Supreme Audit agency), 1 BPK Staff and 1 journalist from Aliansi Jurnalis Independen (AJI/ Alliance of Independent Journalists). BAKN delegates returned to Indonesia with valuable new knowledge, experience and ideas to improve the effectiveness of parliamentary budget oversight in Indonesia. These will be incorporated in the amendment of Law 27 of 2009 on MPR, DPR, DPD and DPRD.

- BAKN Members and staff used the experience and knowledge acquired during the visit as an important reference in drafting a proposal for the amendment of MD3 Law (Law number 27 of 2009). ProRep continued its support for BAKN's proposal to amend the MD3 law, by facilitating a Focus Group Discussion, providing technical assistance by relevant experts and facilitating three public hearing forums. The final output of the process will be a draft Bill and an academic paper which will have to be submitted to the leadership of DPR by November 2012, as a formal proposal by BAKN.



BAKN members discussing the MD3 Law Amendment with BPK leaders and Constitutional Law Expert, Prof. Jimly Asshiddiqie

BAKN conducted the hearings at the Airlangga University in Surabaya, East Java and Andalas University in Padang, West Sumatera. In addition to conducting the hearings, the BAKN conducted oversight visits at the universities, verify the audit findings of BPK at the two universities. BAKN also invited BPK to the verification sessions to confront their findings against the explanations of the universities.

BAKN assistance supported KRAs 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4.

BALEG: ProRep assistance to the DPR Legislation Council began early in the project year, with ProRep facilitating a BALEG Focus Group Discussion (FGD) to discuss the plan to amend the MD3 Law (which governs all of Indonesia's legislatures), conducted on December 1st 2011. The forum addressed issues pertaining to the articles which may need to be amended so that DPR could become more efficient, effective and transparent in performing its roles and functions. The results and recommendations of the focus group discussion were used as a key reference for subsequent workshops by BALEG.

ProRep also facilitated BALEG's visit to the US House of Representatives in December, with ProRep's field office and the home office PMU providing technical assistance in arranging meeting sessions for the delegation visit to Washington, DC in December 2011. Component leader and former DPR reform leader Alvin Lie participated in the visit, and conducted additional meetings at the Department of State and USAID.

Training in legislative drafting: Continuing ProRep's cooperation with BALEG to improve the knowledge and skills of DPR legal drafters and expert staff in legislative drafting, ProRep conducted advanced legislative drafting for BALEG expert staff and DPR legal drafters in Surabaya July 13 through 15, 2012. Jimly School of Law and Government (JSLG) was contracted to conduct the training.

Mr. Dimiyati Natakusuma (Deputy Chair of BALEG) delivered the keynote speech and officially opened the training, following remarks by Dr. Miles Toder, Director of USAID/Indonesia's Office of Democracy and Governance. Highly qualified legal academicians and practitioners were engaged to deliver the training. Notable experts like Mr. Johnson Rajagukguk (Deputy on Legislation of DPR



Cucu Saidah delivering training on Access for Justice for minorities (people with disabilities) during Advanced Legislative Drafting training in Surabaya.

Secretariat), Professor Jimly Asshidique (former Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court) and Dr. Qomarudin (former Director General in the Ministry of Law and Human Rights) were among the trainers.

The training's impact was immediate, as all BALEG expert staff and DPR legal drafters were able to apply their new skills to their primary duties in drafting legislation. Pleased with the outcome of the training, BALEG leadership and the DPR Secretariat requested that ProRep conduct a similar training for the same group of staff to enrich them with the skill of budget impact analysis and regulatory impact analysis. This training is scheduled for 2013.

The training contributed to ProRep's KRA 3.2. More Informed, Efficient, and Responsive Law-making.

DPR and DPD Secretariats: In support of ProRep KRA 3.4, supporting DPR institutional reforms, ProRep hosted 2 House Democratic Partnership (HDP)-funded consultants, retired Congressional Research Service analysts William Robinson and Francis T. Miko, to provide consultation on legislative research for the research staff of DPR as well as DPD. Over 3 days (August 29-31, 2012), the consultants conducted meetings with 20 DPR research staff (13 men and 7 women) and 100 DPD research and Secretariat staff (64 men and 36 women), to share their knowledge and expertise, covering:

- Best practices of the US Congressional Research Service (CRS) in policy research and analysis;
- Best practices in policy analysis and techniques to present them to the MPs, CSOs and independent research institutions.

The meetings were considered important enough to warrant the presence of *Mdm.* Dr. Siti Nurbaya Bakar, the Secretary General of DPD; *Mdm.* Winantuningtyastiti (DPR Deputy Secretary General on Budget and Oversight); *Bapak* Johnson Rajagukguk (DPR Deputy Secretary General on Legislation); and *Mdm.* Damayanti (Head of DPR Centre for Research, Data and Information Processing/ P3DI) in their respective forum.

The session with DPR staff noted the needs for researchers of P3DI to build their capacity in conducting research, drafting effective policy analysis reports, presenting the products to the Member of Parliaments. Leadership in the Secretary General's office also requested assistance to help them improve DPR mechanism for handling public complaints.

More strategically, *Mdm.* Winantuningtyastiti, recognized that there is an existing MoU between DPR and HDAC (former acronym for HDP) which is due to be updated. She also pointed that to facilitate future programs, it would be best to institutionalize ProRep's support for DPR Secretariat General in the form of a memorandum of understanding. Similarly, the DPD Secretary General and her staff responded enthusiastically to the session with Bill Robinson and Francis Miko. Participants were eager to tap the knowledge and experience of the experts. In the forum, DPD Secretary General re-emphasized the needs to have an MoU between DPD and ProRep to formalize the cooperation.

At the end of the meetings, it was evident that a further training on legislative research for P3DI Staff and DPR legal drafters would be both beneficial and welcome. ProRep is planning to conduct the program in the first quarter of 2013. These meetings contributed to ProRep's KRA 3.2. More Informed, Efficient, and Responsive Law-making.

The consultants also met with ProRep partner CSOs and independent research institutions, and shared the methods and skills of effective engagement with policy makers, especially parliamentarians. The forum in ProRep's office, attended by 11 men and 5 women, was jointly hosted by Component 1 and Component 2.

Assistance for Congressional Staff Visit to Indonesia: As directed by USAID, Component 3 provided operational assistance for the visit of Amy Edwards, staff person for Senator Mark Warner. Ms. Edwards is an expert in budget and oversight. During her visit, which took place from August 6th to 10th, Component 3 staff arranged for her to meet with budget analysts of the DPR Budget Committee, as well as with budget analysts and senior staff of DPD Secretariat, including the Secretary General of DPD.

In addition to discussing Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2010 Act and how it relates to reforms in Indonesia, Ms. Edwards also shared her expertise and experience in budget analysis and oversight. Budget analysts of both DPR and DPD were enthusiastic about their discussions with Ms. Edwards, commenting that they had acquired valuable new knowledge applicable for their duties. Ms. Edwards' visit contributed to ProRep's KRA 3.2, More Effective and Transparent Budgetary Analysis and Oversight.

Legislative Drafting Training for Expert Staff of DPR Commissions: Bill deliberation in DPR is frequently assigned to the 11 *Komisi* (committees) and expert staffs of each of the committees need to be knowledgeable in legislative drafting. For the most part, however, while these staff members are expert in their fields, they are not equally equipped with legislative drafting knowledge and skill. To help them upgrade their skills, ProRep, at the request of Mr. Achmad Djuned (DPR Deputy Secretary General on Sessions and Inter-parliamentary Cooperation), conducted legislative drafting training for expert staff of DPR commissions in Yogyakarta on September 28 through 30, 2012.

Mdm. Nining Indra Saleh, the Secretary General of DPR, delivered the speech to officially open the training session. This was a strategic milestone for ProRep's engagement with DPR as the Secretary General's presence was recognition of ProRep's contribution. It was the first time in many years that the Secretary General personally attended an event supported by an international aid program. Other senior officials of DPR present were Bapak Achmad Djuned and Bapak Johnson Rajagukguk, both Deputy Secretary Generals. Nancy Fisher-Gormley, Acting Deputy Director of USAID's delivered a speech at the opening sessions, further underlining the importance of the event.

The training was implemented by Jimly School of Law and Government and was attended by 35 participants; 18 men and 17 women. Former Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court, Prof. Jimly Asshidiqie and Former Director General of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Dr. Qomarudin, again were among the highly qualified trainers engaged. Those who attended the training commented that they found it very beneficial to developing their skill and knowledge, helping them become more effective in performing legislative drafting tasks in the *Komisi* deliberations.

The training contributed to ProRep's KRA 3.2. More Informed, Efficient, and Responsive Law-making.

Other: In addition to the activities above, ProRep assisted the DPR in the following ways.

Assistance in providing suggestion and contacting DPR Members to participate in HDP's Committee Operations Seminar: The House Democracy Partnership (HDP) invited Indonesian Members of Parliament to the Committee Operations Seminar scheduled for September 10th to 14th in Washington, DC. At the request of USAID, ProRep provided operational assistance in shortlisting candidates and contacting shortlisted Members of DPR. NDI and IRI were responsible for logistical aspects and further follow-up.

Caucus Support: Responding to a special development in USA-Indonesia parliamentary relations, ProRep, at the request of USAID, provided logistical support for the visit of the DPR USA Caucus to the US. The caucus was revived by Deputy Speaker Mr. Priyo Budi Santoso and one of its priority programs was to reestablish relations with its counterparts in the US. The ProRep home office PMU provided logistical assistance and support to facilitate the visit in Washington, DC. The Caucus trip was followed by the visit of US Congressional Staffer Jessica Lee of Congressman McDermott (Co-chair of the US House Indonesia caucus) for peer-to-peer sharing sessions with DPR staff and personal staff of the members of the caucus.

3.1: DPR Members better represent constituent interests

USAID approved a major new constituency outreach and engagement initiative under the Strategic Activities Fund (SAF) in 2012, entitled “JABAT,” an acronym for “Menjangkau dan Melibatkan” which means “to reach out and engage.” It was designed to help participating DPR Members improve the management of their constituent relations management by becoming more accessible, sensitive, and responsive to the people they represent. The immediate focus of JABAT is to improve the way DPR Members interact and engage with the constituents in their electoral districts: its ultimate purpose is to change the culture of national-level DPR Members. It seeks to do this by ensuring that in the future DPR Members have the means – the relationships, the knowledge and the resources - to understand the needs of the communities they represent, and see that these needs are translated into practical, well-informed policy decisions, including decisions at the national level. To improve DPR Member-constituency interactions, JABAT supports collaboration among participating DPR Members, research institutions and CSOs in a step-by-step process of mutual learning and collaboration. ProRep contracted with partner Kemitraan to carry out several aspects of the JABAT program, beginning with the first constituent visits.

The first phase of JABAT began in May 2012 with ProRep securing the interest of 9 DPR Members, one from each of Indonesia’s 9 parties in the DPR, to participate in the program. This was followed by a survey of the attitudes and behavior of constituents from each of the 9 electoral districts, and an additional survey of the 9 participating MPs on constituent relations management. The initial 9 participants of JABAT are:

1. Mr. Yahya Sacawiria of Partai Demokrat, representing Jawa Barat IX;
2. Mdm. Hetifah Sjaifuddian of Partai Golongan Karya (Golkar), representing East Kalimantan;
3. Mdm. Eva Kusuma Sundari of Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDIP). representing East JavaVI;
4. Mr. Abdul Malik Haramain of Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa (PKB), representing East Java II;
5. Mr. Teguh Juwarno of Partai Amanat Nasional (PAN), representing Central java IX;
6. Mr. Zulkieflimansyah of Partai Keadilan Sejahtera (PKS), representing Banten II;
7. Mdm. Sumarjati Arjoso of Partai Gerakan Indonesia Raya (Gerindara), representing Central Java III;
8. Mdm. Susaningtyas Neffo H Kertapati of Partai Hati Nurani Rakyat (Hanura), representing Central Java IV;
9. Mdm. Wardatul Asriah of Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (PPP), representing West Java VII.⁷

Recess visits: DPR Members conducted their visits to the electoral district during the July-August recess period, with the exception of Mdm. Eva Kusuma Sundari who chose to hold hers in September after the

⁷ Three participants, Mdm. Wardatul Asriah, Mdm. Susaningtyas Neffo H Kertapati and Mdm. Hetifah Sjaifuddian, opted out of the program. The first two never fully engaged in the program, and Mr. Hetifah chose to opt out after the first visit. ProRep met with Mr. Hetifah and discussed her decision to stop participating, and left on good terms, mutually agreeing to continue to seek opportunities to work together in the future. ProRep and Kemitraan learned a good deal from JABAT’s trial run to help us improve future rounds. ProRep and partner Kemitraan will collaborate closely in selecting the next round of JABAT participants, and will put a greater emphasis on ensuring that participants fully understand the program and their commitment.

fasting month of Ramadhan and Idul Fitri festivities. For the most part, Members generally visit only their political parties and supporters during their constituency visits. During JABAT visits, by contrast, Members must interact with a range of constituents, not just those from their parties. Following is a summary of first round visits.

- Mdm. Sumarjati Arjoso visited her in Grobogan, Pati and Blora of Central Java constituents and conducted public meetings with salt farmers, fishermen, students of Islamic boarding schools, and local journalists. During the visit, Mdm. Sumarjati interacted with over 120 people in public forums, learning of their needs and concerns.
- In the first of two visits during the recess, in July, Mr. Abdul Malik Haramain conducted 3 public hearings on bills being deliberated in DPR: the bill on Governor and Mayoral Election, the bill on Mass Organization, and the bill on Village Governance. More than 60 people attended each forum, for a total of 239 attendees for all three. Mr. Haramain's second visit was conducted in August, when he visited a traditional market in Leces, observed the implementation of registration and data capture for E-KTP (electronic identity cards) and conducted a media gathering with 23 local journalists.
- Mr. Yahya Sacawiria also divided his recess visit into two parts. The first was in August, when he held a public consultation forum (attended by over 40 people), a discussion with local CSOs (attended by 26 people) and a media gathering (attended by 12 local journalists) in Tasikmalaya. In the second visit in September, Mr. Sacawiria conducted similar events in Garut, West Java, interacting with over 115 participants.
- Both Mr. Zulkieflimansyah and Mr. Teguh Juwarno both conducted their recess visits in July, and both conducted public consultation forums and media gatherings in their respective districts. In Serang, where Mr. Zulkieflimansyah conducted his public consultation, 39 people attended. 54 people attended Mr. Juwarno's public consultation forum in Brebes, Central Java.
- The last to conduct her recess visit was Mdm. Eva Kusuma Sundari who visited Blitar in September. She conducted a training session for Election Monitors which was attended by 59 participants, and she held a discussion with operators of local community radios, which 20 people attended. Mdm. Sundari also committed to sponsor procurement of equipment for a community radio station.



Hon. Teguh Juwarno speaking about sea erosion in a Public Hearing forum at

Presentation of Survey Reports by Jaringan Suara Indonesia and PRAKARSA: To provide participating JABAT Members with a good understanding of citizen perceptions about them and the DPR, ProRep commissioned two JABAT surveys. The first was a study of constituent knowledge and attitudes regarding the DPR and the Members representing them, and was conducted in each participating DPR Member's electoral district by Jaringan Suara Indonesia (JSI). The second was a survey on DPR Members' management of constituent relations. It was conducted by PRAKARSA by interviewing the 9 DPR Members who agreed to participate in JABAT and personal staff. Unfortunately, out of the 9, only 7 participated in the interview. The results of the surveys will be presented to the respective participating DPR Member in October 2012, to help Members analyze and fine tune their methods of recess visits and interaction with their constituents.

D. Component 4 – Providing Timely Assistance for Special Initiatives Needed to Protect or Advance Democratic Governance

ProRep used the Strategic Activities Fund (SAF) to conduct activities in all three component areas during the year, with some activities generated by ProRep, and others conducted at the request of USAID. Many of these activities were named under Components 1 – 3, above. SAF activities included the following:

- A CSO workshop in September 2011 to derive ideas and suggestion on areas for CSOs capacity strengthening. From the event, ProRep concluded that CSO training should focus on three main areas; creative advocacy, constituent and membership development, and building relation with policy makers. ProRep followed on the September workshop by developing a pool of experts to begin designing the first training module (Creative Advocacy Training Module) in November 2011. From January to September 2012, ProRep conducted seven series of trainings on creative advocacy and is now developing Module 2, on constituent and membership development.
- A Policy Fellow Course and QStar Grants Orientation Program in December 2011. The event aimed to strengthen the research capacity of the seven QStar grantees and build their institutional capacity to manage the grants to produce sound research results that would contribute to improved policy advocacy.
- SAF funds were used to facilitate a series of preliminary meeting with MPs and parliamentary bodies to identify main issues and areas of ProRep’s support to the Parliament. ProRep held several meetings with BAKN in October 2011 that led to ProRep’s facilitating BAKN oversight workshops with DPRDs. The workshops introduced the idea of establishing a budget accountability body, similar to BAKN, within DPRDs. As noted under Component 3, ProRep facilitated BAKN oversight workshops in February 2012 for DPRDs of the eastern part of Indonesia and in March 2012 for DPRDs of the western part of Indonesia. ProRep also supported BAKN to produce their first annual report through facilitating two experts to work with them on the report. The initial FGD with BALEG in December 2011 to explore possible activities with ProRep was also funded through the SAF. .
- SAF funds covered the May 2012 BAKN Public Accounts Committee study tour to UK and the Netherlands.
- The JABAT initiative is funded through the SAF.
- ProRep helped to facilitate the US Caucus visit to the US and congressional staffer Jessica Lee’s peer-to-peer caucus exchange with DPR staff.

Upcoming SAF activities include the US Campaign study tour, scheduled for October/November; assistance with Congressman McDermott’s November visit, and support to the Indonesian Burma (Myanmar) caucus.