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INDONESIA PROGRAM REPRESENTASI (PROREP)

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT (October 1, 2013 – September 30, 2014)

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Pictures on cover (from the top, clockwise):

Right: A woman with her baby is waiting to be examined by the midwives in local health center (*Puskesmas*) in Margajaya Village, Sumedang, West Java. By facilitating the development of a health policy community, Program Representasi (ProRep) is working to improve policies related to the implementation of the new National Health Insurance program and reducing the rate of maternal mortality.

Top left: A patient consults with a health worker in the examination room of a local health center (*Puskesmas*). While *Puskesmas* play an important role on the frontlines for the health and well-being of communities, a lot of *Puskesmas* haven't met national certification requirements yet due to lack of facilities and non-accredited health personnel. Program Representasi is helping partner organizations to improve the services of *Puskesmas* through multi-stakeholders collaboration.

Bottom left: Teaching session in the fourth grade class in Ciluluk I Elementary School, West Java. The ProRep-supported education policy community is working to promote policy improvements related to the national education programs and by evaluating the Joint Ministerial Decree (SKB) from five ministries on the management and even distribution of government teachers.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AJI	Aliansi Jurnalis Independen (Alliance of Independent Journalists)
AOI	Aliansi Organik Indonesia (Indonesia Organic Alliance)
APBD	Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah (Local Revenue And Financial Plans)
APS	Annual Program Statement
ASPPUK	Asosiasi Pendamping Perempuan Usaha Kecil (Women's Association of Small Business Assistance)
ATAP	Asosiasi Tenaga Ahli Parlemen (Association of Parliamentary Expert Staff)
BAKN	Badan Akuntabilitas Keuangan Negara (State Finance Accountability Committee)
BALEG	Badan Legislasi (Legislation Committee)
BANGGAR	Badan Anggaran (Budget Committee)
BAPPENAS	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (National Development Planning Agency)
BFK	Badan Fungsional Keahlian (Expertise Functional Committee)
BOS	Bantuan Operasional Sekolah (School Operational Assistance)
BPK	Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (Supreme Audit Agency)
BPKP	Badan Pengawasan Keuangan dan Pembangunan (Development Finance Audit Agency)
BULOG	Badan Urusan Logistik (Indonesian Bureau of Logistic)
CBO	United States of America Congressional Budget Office
CSIS	Center for Strategic and International Studies
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DIY	Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (Yogyakarta Province)
DPD	Dewan Perwakilan Daerah (Regional Representative Council)
DPR	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (House of Representatives)
DPRD	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (Regional Parliaments)
F2H	Frontiers for Health
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FSNN	Federasi Serikat Nelayan Nusantara (United Federation of Indonesian Fisherfolk)

FSR	Financial Self-Reliance
Gapoktan	Gabungan Kelompok Tani (Associations of Farmers Groups)
Gema Pena	Gerakan Masyarakat Peduli Pendidikan Nasional (Communities Movement for National Education)
GGW	Garut Governance Watch
GJD	Governing Justly and Democratically (USAID Strategic Goal)
GOI	Government of Indonesia
HAPSARI	Himpunan Serikat Perempuan Indonesia (Association of Indonesian Women Unions)
IBC	Indonesia Budget Center
ICEL	Indonesia Center for Environmental Law
ICW	Indonesia Corruption Watch
InProSuLA	Institute for Promoting Sustainable Livelihood Approach
IPC	Indonesia Parliament Center
IRE	Institute for Research and Empowerment
ISAI	Institut Studi Arus Informasi (Institute for Information Flow Study)
JABAT	Jangkau dan Libatkan (Reach Out and Engage)
JKN	Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (National Health Insurance)
KID	Komunitas Indonesia untuk Demokrasi (Indonesian Community for Democracy)
KIP	Keterbukaan Informasi Publik (Law Concerning Access to Information)
KPPOD	Komite Pemantauan Pelaksanaan Otonomi Daerah (Committee Monitoring the Implementation of Regional Autonomy)
KRA	Key Result Area
KUAK	Koalisi Untuk Akuntabilitas Keuangan Negara (CSOs Coalition for State Financial Accountability)
Lakpesdam	Lembaga Kajian dan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia (Institute for Research and Development of Human Resources)
LOCs	Letters of Collaboration
LPEM-UI	Lembaga Penyelidikan Ekonomi dan Masyarakat Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia (Institute for Economic & Social Research at the Faculty of Economics – University of Indonesia)
LSI	Lingkaran Survey Indonesia (Circle for Indonesian Survey)
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MD3	Law No. 27/2009 on MPR, DPR, DPD and DPRD

MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
MPR	Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat (People's Consultative Assembly)
MSF	Multi-stakeholder Forum
MTI	Masyarakat Transparansi Indonesia (Indonesian Transparency Society)
NABO	The National Assembly Budget Office
NCT	National Coordination Team
OAD	Organizational Assessment and Development
PADOCS	Participatory Assessment and Development of Organizational Capacity and Strategy
Pergerakan / KPRI	Konfederasi Pergerakan Rakyat Independen (Confederation of Indonesian People's Movement)
PIAR	Pengembangan Inisiatif dan Advokasi Rakyat (Development of the People's Initiatives and Advocacy)
PPPI	Paramadina Public Policy Institute
PRG	Policy Research Grant
PRN	Policy Research Network
Prolegnas	Program Legislasi Nasional (National Legislation Program)
ProRep	Program Representasi
PSHK	Pusat Studi Hukum Dan Kebijakan (Center for Law Study and Policy)
Puskesmas	Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat (Community Health Center)
Qstar	Quick Start Research
Rasda	Beras Daerah (Local Rice)
Raskin	Beras Miskin (Rice for the Poor)
RRI	Radio Republik Indonesia (State-owned Radio company)
SAC	Self-Assessment of Competence
SAF	Special Activity Fund
SecGen	Secretariat General
Seknas FITRA	Forum Indonesia untuk Transparansi Anggaran (Indonesian Forum for Budget Transparency)
Sekolah MANTAP	Sekolah dengan Manajemen Transparan, Akuntabel, dan Partisipatif (School with Transparent, Accountable, and Participatory Management)
Setneg	State Secretariat
SPI	Serikat Petani Indonesia (Indonesia Farmer Union)
SPP	Serikat Petani Pasundan (the Pasundan Peasant Union)

SPPN	Serikat Perempuan Petani dan Nelayan (Union of Women Farmers and Fishermen)
TCP	Teacher Certification Program
ToT	Training of Trainers
TVRI	Televisi Republik Indonesia (State-owned TV company)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
WRI	Women Research Institute
YSKK	Yayasan Satu Karsa Karya (Foundation of Integrated Efforts)

I. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

Fiscal Year (FY) 2013-2014 was a year of significant transition for Program Representasi (ProRep). The project's three-year base funding period ended in April 2014, and the first of two possible project option years began. In October 2013, USAID/Indonesia released its new Country Development Cooperation Strategy and in-line with this new five year strategy, institutional strengthening support to the Indonesian Parliament (DPR), which has been a major thrust of the project, ended. Simultaneously ProRep, in close consultation with USAID, designed, and then began a new "policy cluster" or "policy community" program. This innovative systems approach builds upon ProRep's experience over the previous three years bringing civil society organizations (CSOs), think tanks, and policymakers together to collaborate in support of specific policy reforms. Other donors, program implementers, and technical offices within USAID are actively engaged in the new policy communities.

These policy communities are becoming a platform to facilitate interactions among inter-connected actors and to further inculcate an inclusive and evidence-based approach to policymaking. Members of these policy communities are conducting research and meeting together to work toward policy improvements in health, education, and environment. They are tackling such policy issues as inequitable deployment of government teachers across Indonesia, the need to improve the antenatal care, delivery, and postnatal care services covered through the new national health insurance program, and regulatory problems associated with mining activities in protected forest areas contributing to greater deforestation.

Special Activity Fund (SAF) support to the DPR Member constituent outreach program (JABAT) also concluded during this period. JABAT had been created to help bridge the wide gap between DPR Members and their constituents, providing venues and opportunities for greater, and more meaningful contact between citizens and the DPR Members (MPs – Members of Parliament) than has been the case in the past. In all, more than 20,000 Indonesians participated in over 360 JABAT activities, exposing MPs in all of Indonesia's major political parties, MP staff, civil society groups, and multiple associations to a more effective, interactive means of conducting constituency visits. Five CSOs grantees working in JABAT districts also aided in this process. The final months of JABAT concluded with a guide-book for communities to help them know how to reach out to their representatives, a JABAT video for new MPs, training for multiple staff, and handbooks for DPR Members and staff to help them build the JABAT experience into more effective constituency visits for Members of the new DPR. ProRep's support in improving communication between citizens and MPs helped facilitate government action to address community needs. For example, by tapping into Indonesia's Rural Infrastructure Development Program, a JABAT MP directed funding to support community efforts to improve roads and upgrade irrigation systems.

In our new project year (which began in April 2014) ProRep is supporting USAID efforts to advise the Government of Indonesia on its growing foreign assistance program. Using a portion of project SAF funds, and working with international consortium partner the Urban Institute, ProRep is providing research and logistics support to Indonesia's National Coordination Team (NCT) involving Indonesia's Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, State Secretariat (Setneg), and National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), as they think through most effective

approaches to foreign aid. Groundwork was laid for conducting studies to help the NCT think through how universities, civil society organizations, and the private sector might contribute to the development of a stronger, more institutionalized Indonesian foreign assistance program. Several other special initiatives were furthered under the the SAF including a knowledge-sharing visit for the Indonesian Parliament's Secretary General to develop relationships with counterparts in the US, and support for the Civil Society Day and Open Government Partnership Conference, the Indonesia-Africa & Middle East Workshop on Good Governance, the participation of an Indonesian human rights activist in the International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP) in the U.S., and a study on the amended MD3 Law on parliaments.

ProRep Components 1 and 2 grant partners concluded their grants in late 2013 and early 2014, many culminating with presentations and discussions with policy-makers in government and parliament at national and local levels regarding their proposals for policy change. ProRep continued funding a few of its long-term grant partners whose organizations had adopted many of the good practices learned through the partnership with ProRep and whose programs showed the greatest likelihood of having impact. One of these is InProSuLA. InProSuLA has built a large, multi-province network comprising hundreds of farmers associations in support of utilizing local rice for distribution to poor families instead of using the imported rice normally provided through the Indonesian government's national rice subsidy program. Governments in central Java have begun adopting this decentralized approach to food security in their localities. Officials from the Indonesian President-elect Jokowi's transition team have participated in their events and support for expanding the program to other parts of Indonesia is growing.

Grant and technical support to Indonesia's Policy Research Network (PRN) also continued, with the network expanding from five to eight members, and implementing a new, more effective joint management structure. ProRep aided partners to take advantage of windows of opportunity to make policy impact through a new rapid response mechanism, letters of collaboration (LOCs). The coalition of think tanks working on the amendment of the MD3 Law on parliaments, and the coalition of CSOs on working on decentralization issues, in particular on the draft bills on Local Government, are examples of this type of support.

While ProRep Component 3's work to strengthen parliament concluded in April 2014, it made several important contributions and established an enduring legacy. The most significant of these was the establishment of the Association of Parliamentary Expert Staff (ATAP) which aims to act as a bridge that links think tanks and CSOs by enabling them to freely interact and share their research and concerns with the DPR. Moving forward, ATAP will also play an important role in ProRep's new "policy community" phase. Other key contributions to the DPR include supporting them to improve the process of developing the National Legislative Agenda (Prolegnas), their system for receiving and responding to public complaints, the budget analysis and oversight skills of their staff.

In support of the new project phase working with policy communities, new grants were awarded to Indonesian CSOs and think tanks passionate about policy change in ProRep's three new policy community areas - health, education, and environment.

Activities conducted this fiscal year are linked to two separate work plans – the Year 3 Work Plan (October 2013 to April 2014) and the Year 4 Work Plan (April 2014 to April

2015). Report Section III, Activities by Component, is therefore divided into two parts: Part A reporting on activities conducted under the Year 3 Work Plan, and Part B on activities carried out under the Year 4 Work Plan.

II. PROJECT BACKGROUND, REPORT STRUCTURE, AND FY 2014 HIGHLIGHTS

Program Representasi (ProRep) is a four-to-five year project awarded April 19, 2011 and managed under contract by Chemonics International. Three long-term subcontractors are integrally involved in the program: the Urban Institute, which supports project 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*; Social Impact, responsible for monitoring and evaluation support; and Kemitraan, which played an integral role in the JABAT program and in providing short-term and long-term technical assistance across program areas.

ProRep is designed to increase the effectiveness of representative groups and institutions in Indonesia in order to strengthen democracy and good governance in the country. Under its original design, ProRep focused on strengthening the representational aspects of three specific sectors – membership- or constituency-based CSOs, public policy research institutions, and the *Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat* (DPR, the House of Representatives). A Special Activities Fund (SAF) is also used to carry out special initiatives as agreed with USAID.

The project focus was amended somewhat at the conclusion of Project Year 3, ending institutional development support to parliament, and scaling back the robust capacity building program for CSO, think tank, and parliamentary staff. The new phase builds upon ProRep’s experience and expertise gained during the Project’s base period and the focus is now on developing sustainable policy communities and helping improve the effectiveness of the interactions between the inter-connected stakeholders needed for effective policy reform. Strategic capacity building support will also be provided where it is needed for policy community partners to more effectively promote their proposed policy changes. Project Year 4 also includes a robust plan for USAID-driven special initiatives, in line with their FY2014-FY2018 strategy.

This report’s structure is similar to that of previous annual reports, with the exception noted above; Section III is divided into two parts, reporting on progress under two separate work plans. Section IV addresses Problems, Ongoing Constraints, and Remedial Actions, and Section V, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Some highlights from FY 2014 include the following:

- Through its second ProRep grant, the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) expanded their journalist training program, helping to create a network of media professionals and others who are committed to open and honest spending of public funds.
- The Indonesian Center for Environmental Law (ICEL) developed a book on the Annotation of law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management, serving as a useful reference for policymakers and organizations

seeking to develop the implementing regulations for this law. Under the new environmental policy community work, ICEL is furthering this effort by supporting the drafting and enactment of implementing regulations for this law.

- Long-standing partners, Yayasan Satu Karsa Karya (YSKK) and Himpunan Serikat Perempuan Indonesia (HAPSARI) have adopted many good practices promoted under the Component 1 capacity building program and are continuing their advocacy programs into the project's Year 4. HAPSARI is helping its member organizations promote economic independence for women, and YSKK's work on promoting accountability in the use of public funds for the School Operational Assistance (BOS) program, has helped birth a new coalition of education-focused CSOs called Gema Pena or National Movement for National Education. YSKK and Gema Pena are now actively engaged with ProRep's new education policy community.
- The ProRep supported Policy Research Network (PRN) has grown in strength and numbers over the period. The PRN has conducted a number of joint-training activities, published its first newsletter, launched a website, conducted a well-attended public seminar on elections, added three new members, and is working on a long-term sustainability plan. Currently members are working on developing a "PRN product" – a regulatory impact assessment tool – which will be shared with policy makers to help them assess the impact of existing or proposed regulations, helping the PRN to further increase their relevance to and influence on policymakers.
- All five long-term policy research grantees, successfully concluded their policy research grants during the period and made important recommendations to policymakers based on their findings.
- DPR professional staff are effectively working with activists and policy researchers in education, environment, and health to facilitate policy change by giving their "insider perspective" on how to work more effectively with decision-makers in the DPR and the best timing and approaches for influencing the legislative process. ProRep helped to establish of the Association of DPR Professional Staff (ATAP) in March 2014. Since its inception, ATAP has been a critical ally and working partner to the MD3 Coalition, the Coalition for State Financial Accountability (KUAK), ProRep's new policy cluster stakeholders, and groups working to develop proposals to the DPR on what should be including in the upcoming legislative agenda (Prolegnas).
- MD3 Law Coalition recommendations for a more powerful BAKN were adopted by the DPR Legislation Council, which included them in their proposal to the Special Committee on MD3. KUAK, in partnership with a Commission 11 Member, ATAP staff, and a BPK Commissioner, established recommended standards for new BPK members. They shared these standards with the media, attempting to build pressure for the DPR to appoint better qualified BPK Commissioners. An article legislating the establishment of a parliamentary budget office was included in the recent MD3 Law amendment. ProRep contributed to this significant institutional reform by helping the DPR conceptualize and prepare its staff to run this new office.

- The project has responded swiftly and effectively to implement strategic initiatives and USAID requests funded through the SAF.
- Project communications were upgraded significantly. Key milestones include hiring new communication staff, launching an upgraded website (www.representasiefektif.org) and activating social media accounts with Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube. This year ProRep’s quarterly newsletter reached a distribution level of over 500 recipients and its website reached 11,643 views. See Annex 5. Usage Report on ProRep Website and Social Media.

III. ACTIVITIES BY COMPONENT

ProRep’s results framework, below, lays out the objectives and goals of ProRep under the project’s original design, and adds additional information to illustrate the changes made in Project Year 4. The activity information corresponding to the two work plans which follow present activities according to this framework. ProRep’s M&E plan follows this same framework, and includes measures for the new key result areas (KRAs).

Until the end of ProRep’s base-funding period, the Project’s three component teams were structured to achieve the project’s three main objectives, which are:

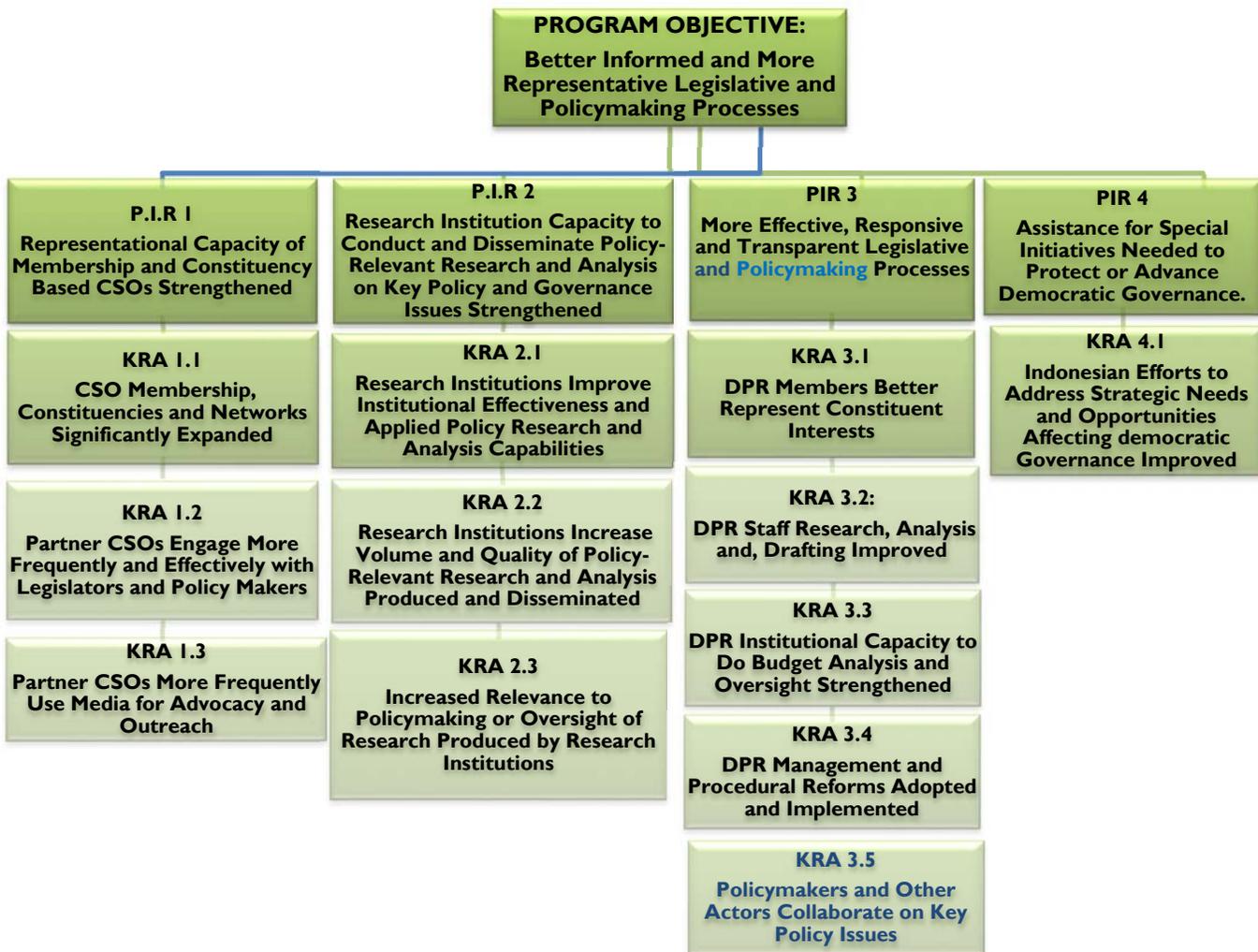
1. Representational capacity of membership-and-constituency-based CSOs strengthened;
2. Research institutions’ capacity to conduct and disseminate policy-research on key policy and governance issues strengthened; and
3. More effective, responsive and transparent legislative processes.

And all of ProRep components support ProRep’s Component 4,

4. Timely assistance for special initiatives needed to protect or advance democratic governance,

The information in **blue** updates the Results Framework, making it representative of ProRep’s Year 4 Work Plan and activities. PIR 3 adds the words “**and policymaking**” to “More Effective, Responsive and Transparent Legislative Processes,” as ProRep’s focus has expanded to include both government and parliament. And a new KRA 3.5 is added, “**Policy-makers and Other Actors Collaborate on Key Policy Issues,**” indicating the focus of the policy communities. Measures for KRA 3.5 are included in ProRep’s updated Performance Management Plan (PMP). The revised PMP submitted to USAID in August 2014, adjusts the PMP to fit with the amended program focus described above.

ProRep Results Framework



The program objective sums up the overall goal of the ProRep Project.

The four program intermediate results (PIRs) rephrase the component titles as results.¹

Achieving key result areas (KRAs) under each PIR should “add up” to attaining the PIRs. In other words, if the project achieves KRA 1.1, KRA 1.2, and KRA 1.3, then the representational capacity of membership and constituency based CSOs should be strengthened (PIR 1).

In the charts below, the activities and grants under the ACTIVITY column under each key result area (KRA) are taken from the two work plans. The column on the right, ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS describes the implementation progress of the activity.

¹ For example, P.I.R.1: “Representational capacity of membership and constituency based CSOs strengthened” expresses the Component 1 title, “Strengthening the representational capacity of 16 to 20 membership-and constituency-based CSOs,” as a result.

Finally, the box at the bottom of each section summarizes key accomplishments and lessons learned in each component.

PART A: YEAR 3 WORK PLAN

COMPONENT 1: STRENGTHENING THE REPRESENTATIONAL CAPACITY OF MEMBERSHIP AND CONSTITUENCY-BASED CSOS

During the first six months of the project year, ProRep conducted trainings and activities designed to help partners build their institutional capacities and to enable them to engage with policy-makers more effectively including through better use of media for advocacy and outreach. The major focus on Component 1 over the period was on grants, with seven separate grants (this is apart from five JABAT grants - please see JABAT section under Component 4, SAF). Grants to the Indonesia Parliamentary Center (IPC) and the Indonesian Budget Center (IBC) supported the two institutions in building relationships and promoting reforms in the DPR. Through its grant, the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) conducted training for its members in media monitoring and on fostering transparency in the government's annual budget. Following the coverage of related issues by the trainees (AJI members), law enforcement and policy makers responded by taking concrete action on at least 23 issues which included the return of corruption-related funds to a local budget center (in Bantul, Central Java) and a request from local government (in Yogyakarta) to the central government to disburse its special territory fund. ICEL produced an annotated book providing information and interpretations on Indonesia's Environmental Law. HAPSARI's grant focused on capacity building, and Yayasan Satu Karsa Karya (YSKK) shared the results of its community-based monitoring studies with the Ministry of Education which prompted the ministry to respond. InProSuLa dramatically expanded participation in its advocacy efforts by increasing the number of farmers' groups monitoring implementation of the *Raskin* from 280 to 485. It also increased its grass roots efforts with farmers associations and conducted an important seminar/workshop with stakeholders from central government, local governments, local DPRDs and CSOs) to advocate for the amendment of the government's guidance (*Pedoman Umum/Pedum*) on rice for the poor program known as *Raskin* implementation.

PIR 1: REPRESENTATIONAL CAPACITY OF MEMBERSHIP AND CONSTITUENCY-BASED CSOS STRENGTHENED

KRA 1.1: CSO Membership, Constituencies, and Networks Significantly Expanded

ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS
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<p>1.1.1. Provide community engagement and communication trainings</p>	<p>ProRep conducted a community engagement and communication training which focused on developing the ability/skills of the participants to formulate a communication strategy with their constituents/beneficiaries as part of their advocacy work. This practical, “hands-on” training in developing a communication strategy required participating partners to develop agendas and communication plans designed to help the communities they assist to reach their goals and objectives. The participants were able to map the socio–ecological condition of the community, and to use those maps to as inputs to help them to develop communication strategies.</p> <p>Through this field-based methodology, participants engaged in intense dialogues with members of the community of the village chosen for this training, Pepen village in Yogyakarta, to determine the changes the community desired, and the communication strategies that could best enable them to achieve their goals. Each group of participants produced communication products in the form of a radio campaign and a documentary video. Toward the end of the training, participants presented their work to the people in Pepen to get their feedback on whether the campaign message successfully reflected the changes they wished to make in their community.</p>
<p>1.1.2. Build partner capacity in strategic planning, organizational assessments, and capacity building to become sustainable organizations and provide training in other organizational/management skills</p>	<p>The project conducted a series of capacity building activities aimed at strengthening the organizational and management skills of partners. These were training on Organizational Assessment and Development (OAD), Participatory Assessment and Development of Organizational Capacity and Strategy (PADOCS) – which is the combined of OAD and self-assessment of competency (SAC), and the Art of Facilitation Training.</p> <p>Organizational Assessment and Development (OAD) – The training was conducted from December 23-27, 2013, and attended by three partners, i.e. Prakarsa (East Java), and two associations of Pergerakan members (<i>Serikat Petani Pasundan/SPP</i>, and <i>Federasi Serikat Buruh Karya Utama/FSBKU</i>). The OAD training integrated a number of models and methods which can be used to analyze and understand the behavior of organizations, and how they can be made more effective.</p> <p>The three organizations learned different things from the training: for Prakarsa, it was the honesty in doing the self-reflection; for FSBKU, the new knowledge and the facilitation techniques; and for SPP, the systematic methodology for conducting a self-reflection. SPP participants said they will use these new methods in their annual meeting and take remedial actions to improve the identified weaknesses. Prakarsa will revise their organization’s structure, conduct a strategic planning, and more aggressively work to develop the organization.</p> <p>Participatory Assessment and Development of Organizational Capacity and Strategy (PADOCS) – nine rounds were conducted, seven for individual partners (for ICEL on January 8 – 10, for Cakrawala Timur on March 28-April 1, Garut Governance Watch (GGW) on April 15-19, AKSARA on May 30-June 2, Muslimat on May 5-9, SPI of Kulon Progo - a union member of HAPSARI on June 13-17, and InProSuLA on June 25-27) and two for mixed groups (for AJI and YSKK on January 24- 26, and for IPC and two ASPPUK members, Flower Aceh and PPSW Borneo) on February 18 – 22, 2014. In all events, the partners commented that the process helped them better define their mission – articulating precisely the changes they wish to help bring about – which helped them more clearly set the direction for their organizations. Although some of them had</p>



Supporting Special need of TTs and CSOs - Ria Faggidae of Prakarsa presenting their logic model of Organizational Development.

	<p>conducted their own strategic planning before, the combined OAD-SAC/ PADOCS helped them look at the internal aspects of their organization (system, structure, strategy, leadership/management, staff motivation, and culture) in a more detailed and systematic fashion</p> <p>The Art of Facilitation training: The training was held from February 24-28 in Bogor, conducted by the Public Interest Research and Advocacy Center (PIRAC) and attended by 20 participants from nine organizations (Serikat Petani Pasundan/SPP and Federasi Serikat Buruh Karya Utama/FSBKU – both are members of Pergerakan; ASPPUK, Prakarsa Jakarta, PIAR Kupang, Prakarsa East Java, Aksara Yogya, and HAPSARI). It was designed to strengthen participant skills in group process facilitation using a hands-on/experiential learning method where the participants were required to get outside the classroom and practice their facilitation skills in real situations. The newly trained facilitators can now apply these strengthened practical skills to their day-to-day activities.</p>
1.1.3. Train Facilitators for Social Transformation	This second round of the Facilitators for Social Transformation training was scheduled to be held in March 2014. However, due to other priorities, including preparation for work in policy clusters, this training was not conducted.
KRA 1.2: Partner CSOs Engage More Frequently and Effectively with Legislators and Policy Makers	
ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS
1.2.1 Support evidence-based advocacy that involves CSOs, research institutions, and MPs (Current and new grants)	<p>Indonesia Parliamentary Center (IPC) - IPC's grant began in November 2013 and concluded at the end of March 2014. Following up on research it conducted in November-December last year, in January IPC developed a position paper on strengthening DPR support systems with recommendations on the design of internal institutions, support system design, and simplification of functions and procedures. The position paper was discussed in a series of FGDs, first with expert staff of Baleg (Legislation Committee) and Commission 2 on Domestic Governance, Regional Autonomy, State Apparatus and Agrarian Affairs, then with CSOs and think tanks. This was followed by a public discussion providing greater visibility to the report and FGD findings where MP Arwani Tomafi and researcher Riris Katharina of DPR's research and development unit shared their views on the position paper. Fifteen CSOs, ten media, and expert staff from Baleg and Commission 2 participated in the public discussion. The enthusiastic response by the expert staff encouraged IPC to continue its advocacy efforts. Outside the activities under this grant, IPC continues to coordinate and meet with the coalition members on these issues, which include CSOs such as Community for Democracy (KID), Center for Law Study and Policy (PSHK), Indonesia Budget Center, Indonesian Transparency Society/MTI, and within the DPR community with factions (PDIP, PKB), and the special committee for MD3 amendment (Pansus MD3).</p> <p>Indonesian Budget Center (IBC) – the IBC grant began in April 2013 and focused on two main issues. The first is the amendment of MD3 Law, particularly on the strengthening of BAKN, Indonesia's public accounts committee, and the second regards mentoring for MP recess visits. Regarding the MD3 law, IBC completed its report proposing specific ways to strengthen the BAKN, presented them to BAKN officially in a hearing, and were accepted by the Chairman, Soemarjati Arjoso. She responded positively to the proposals made in the paper and expressed her hope that IBC and the CSO Coalition for Accountability on State Budget (Koalisi untuk Akuntabilitas Keuangan Negara/KUAK Negara) would continue their efforts to support a stronger BAKN through the remainder of the legislative process of MD3 Law amendment. KUAK made a number of</p>

recommendations to BAKN designed to help it improve its budget oversight, and BAKN has included some of these in its work plan. KUAK's recommendation that BAKN conduct oversight of the social welfare fund is one example. BAKN included this recommendation in the plan the Chairman presented to the Speaker in the plenary session of the DPR. However, due to political situation during and after presidential election in Indonesia, the final revision of MD3 Law eliminated BAKN from the list of Parliament's Non Jurisdictional Committee.

Information on IBC's progress on mentoring recess activities of the MPs can be found in section 4.1.4.6 (JABAT Grants).

Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) – AJI's grant, which began May 1, 2013, concluded on March 1, 2014. As follow-on to the first grant, AJI conducted its training on budget transparency in two new locations (Lampung province and Kediri, East Java). In addition, AJI conducted a follow-on short course on budget transparency in Padang, West Sumatera, Yogyakarta, and Surabaya, East Java, to deepen and build on the budget transparency reporting training they had conducted in the first grant. AJI also completed its monitoring of media coverage on the issue of budget transparency. The monitoring activity tracks policy makers and policy implementers' responses on budget transparency issues raised in the mass media by the journalists who are AJI members and alumni of budget transparency training. Law enforcement or policy makers responded by taking concrete action on to 23 issues covered by AJI. These included the return of corruption-related funds to a local budget center (in Bantul, Central Java), followed by a call from the local DPRD to the Local Inspectorate asking for the reason for the funds being returned; and a request from a local government (in Yogyakarta) to the central government to disburse its special territory fund.

Indonesia Center for Environmental Law (ICEL) continued efforts to encourage enforcement of the findings of a ministry environmental audit in Serang, Banten. The objective of this activity was to lobby the local government in Serang to strictly evaluate the waste management system of PT. Indah Kiat Pulp and Paper (IKPP), noting that it needs to comply with findings of the environmental audit conducted by the Environment Ministry. ICEL met with local stakeholders (e.g. the head of the local environmental bureau, local NGOs, and representatives of affected communities), where several voiced their concerns that the Serang government should take decisive action to resolve the problems regarding pollution of the Ciujung River raised in the environmental audit.

ICEL developed an annotated book providing information and interpretations of Indonesia's Environmental Law. The book maps challenges related to the law, and shows that while the Law is quite good; there are several loopholes in its implementation, which need to be closed. One example is the Environmental Audit. According to the Law, the public may conduct an environmental audit when companies are suspected of polluting the environment but there are as yet no regulations regarding these audits. The Law also permits the Ministry of Environment, as the government agency entrusted with conducting the audit, to involve other related parties, such as the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources in mining pollution cases, for example. But again, regulations governing their participation have not been promulgated. Another shortcoming is that specific rules on dispute settlements are yet to be established. ICEL's annotated publication provides an important service by clarifying several specific improvements needed for the Environmental Law to be made effective. The book had been launched with interactive dialog event on April 2014. The event had been attended by the minister of environment (Prof. Balthasar Kambuaya). During the event, the Minister committed to finish five Government Regulation related to the Law on Environment Protection and Management.

Himpunan Serikat Perempuan Indonesia's (HAPSARI) follow-on grant focused mainly on three capacity-building activities designed to help the organization strengthen itself and its members through improved organization and management, particularly in strategic planning, economic development for women, and knowledge management. The first activity, a strategic planning workshop, was conducted October 20-22, 2013, and enabled HAPSARI to identify their achievements from the previous project and areas for improvement, refine their vision and mission, and identify capacity building needs they must address in order to implement the next phase of their strategy.

The second activity, a training-workshop on economic development for women, helped HAPSARI to identify its core strategy for financial sustainability, identify organizational assets and potential resources for economic development, and develop an organizational revenue and expenditure plan. The third activity, knowledge management training, helped HAPSARI to develop a system for data collection and storage that will better support the federation's advocacy efforts and thus contribute to the strengthening the women's movement at the national level. With well-documented cases and findings, HAPSARI can present hard evidence to policy-makers, and use graphs/graphics to make it clear and easy to understand for policy-makers. After the training, HAPSARI formed a team responsible for managing all of the data and information they have acquired so far. The team has developed guidance on how to manage the data and information. With all of its information and data now stored systematically, it is easier for HAPSARI to plan as they now know the assets and materials they have to use.

Yayasan Satu Karsa Karya (YSKK) and partner CSOs contacted school districts and requested that they provide them with their school operational fund (*Bantuan Operasional Sekolah/BOS*) budgets. The Freedom of Information Law (14/2008) gives Indonesians authority to request such information, and YSKK's community based monitoring program is designed to determine whether school districts would comply. YSKK presented the results of the workshop to member of the DPR's Commission X (Education, Youth Affairs, Sports, Tourism, Art, and Culture), Rinto Subekti; shared it with BAKN members; and presented it to the chairman of Commission IV (Agriculture, Plantations, Maritime Affairs, Fisheries and Food), the DPRD in Solo, and Teguh Prakoso of Solo City Board of Education. The Freedom of Information Network Indonesia (FoINI) participated in the YSKK focus group discussion (FGD) to discuss the CSO findings and to formulate the BOS policy paper. Following the FGD, FoINI invited YSKK to a meeting in Jakarta to share their findings with the Ministry of Education and to get their response. The meeting was also attended by Serikat Guru Indonesia (Indonesian Teachers Association), and Asosiasi Persatuan Wali Murid Indonesia (Association of Indonesian Parents Unions).



YSKK along with their-initiated coalition Gema Pena disseminated their findings on BOS.

InProSuLa conducted a series of trainings for the association of farmer groups on budget literacy, particularly budget that relates to food security. As a result of this grass root strengthening effort, the number of farmer groups associations that have joined InProSuLa's advocacy activities increased from 60 associations in September 2013 to 95 in November 2013, covering the Yogyakarta, Central Java, and West Java areas. The number of farmers' groups actively monitoring the implementation of *Raskin* (Rice for the Poor program) implementation has also increased from 280 to 485. In terms of policy recommendations, InProSuLa developed three versions of position papers on *Raskin* and Local Rice (*Rasda*); one for use by the mass media

	<p>(TVRI, RRI, newspapers); another for the DPD, and a third for Commission IV of the DPR (Agriculture, Plantations, Maritime Affairs, Fisheries and Food). The submission of the position papers to Commission IV has been followed up by the commission meeting with the local government of Kulon Progo, DPRD Yogyakarta, and the chairman and commission of Kulon Progo DPRD.</p> <p>In addition to the grant, ProRep supported InProSuLa's efforts by co-funding the national seminar held by InProSuLa in December to share the results of its assessment of the implementation of <i>Raskin</i> program, as well as to hear initiatives from other locations on the <i>Rasda</i>. The seminar-workshop was successful in many ways: Its theme raised wider attention from the public, generated useful input from multiple stakeholders on fulfilling people's needs for staple foods, identified the strengths and weaknesses of the implementation of the <i>Raskin</i> program, provided an opportunity for multi stakeholders from nine provinces to conduct a SWOT analysis on the possibility of using local rice and local products to fulfill local people's needs, and promoted commitments of multi stakeholders (central government, local governments, local DPRD's and CSOs) to advocate for the amendment of the government's guidance (<i>Pedoman Umum/Pedum</i>) on <i>Raskin</i> implementation.</p> <p>The event also publicly raised the possibility of developing a new model for food aid that is based on variety of local products apart from rice. The seminar also became the first opportunity for the decision makers from <i>Badan Urusan Logistik/Bulog</i> (National Logistics Agency) and <i>Badan Ketahanan Pangan/BKP</i> (National Food Security Agency) to sit together and discuss this important issue.</p>
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KRA 1.3: Partner CSOs more frequently use media for advocacy and outreach

ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS
<p>1.3.1 Provide training in civic journalism for advocacy for partners</p>	<p>ProRep conducted the second round of the civic journalism training in late January for 11 CSO partners (Indonesia Organic Alliance/AOI, Federasi Serikat Buruh Karya Utama/FSBKU, SPP, Aksara, InProSuLa, ORI, Prakarsa Lamongan, Cakrawala Timur, Indonesia Parliamentary Center (IPC), Development of the People's Initiatives and Advocacy (PIAR), and Garut Governance Watch (GGW). As was the case with the first round, this second round of training was conducted in collaboration with USAID/Kinerja Project, with two of the trainers the consultants of Kinerja (the third trainer, a guest expert, was from a citizen media, Kompasiana). The participants learned basic principles of journalism, that stories must be based on facts, and that they must have news value. As part of the hands-on, practical training, the participants were assigned to collect information from the field in four focus areas: education, health, public transportation, and microeconomics. Each participant was assigned to cover one specific issue within the four areas and write an article about it based on their observations and interviews with resources persons in the locations. One of the highlights was a live stand-up reporting exercise, which was recorded for review and discussion purposes.</p>



Supadmi from YSKK partners with the journalist, member of AJI in Kediri to discuss how to convey development issues with recognizing the journalism standard and ethics.

	<p>At the end of the training the partners were asked about their plans to apply what they learned. Their plans for application included conducting civic journalism trainings for other members of their organizations, applying the civic journalism principles in their existing outreach channels (including through social media), and integrating mainstream media with civic journalism.</p>
<p>1.3.2 Deliver training in social media for researchers and MP staff</p>	<p>ProRep conducted the third round of Social Media Training this quarter (Nov 24-27, 2013) for research organizations and MPs staff. The training was attended by 18 participants (six from research organizations, and 12 expert staff of MPs). The main objective of the training was to deepen the participants' knowledge and skills on using social media as an outreach tool for members of parliament and research institutions. A secondary objective was to help build relationships among advocates, researchers, and parliamentary staff. The participants were enthusiastic, researchers and DPR expert staff mixed well, and took with them the following key points from the training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding mainstream/conventional media: everyone is the reader, the content in the media is determined/approved by the editors, and it needs to be balanced with sufficient cross checks. • Regarding social media: everyone is the media; the content is specific to certain issues; everyone is the editor, and the content doesn't necessarily need the kind of cross checks needed by mainstream as it is based more on personal preference. <p>The formulation of campaign material in social media should be based or refer to the values of the community; Media campaigns must be able to challenge people to do something different, beyond what they normally do; It has to make people MOVE!</p>
<p>1.3.3 Provide creative advocacy training for recent grantees</p>	<p>In response to requests from CSO partners who wished to have their network members trained in creative advocacy, ProRep held two rounds of training this quarter, one in late October and the other in mid-December. ProRep uses the appreciative inquiry method in its creative advocacy training. The participants were from seven grassroots organizations, including Prakarsa East Java, InProSuLa, Independent People's Organization (ORI) North Sumatera, Pattiro Semarang, Garut Governance Watch, the Indonesia Parliamentary Center (IPC) and the Indonesian Budget Center (IBC). It was a challenge to use appreciative inquiry to present the material to the grassroots groups, since they were not accustomed to writing down what they had done when they formulated or changed their vision. However, the effort of introducing new methods paid off in the end, as some of those trained did make changes to their advocacy methods.</p>
<p>1.3.4 Deliver technical assistance to CSOs on using media for advocacy</p>	<p>To ensure the application of new skills introduced through the social media training series, ProRep provided technical assistance to partners through Budi Setiawan/Bukik, a consultant who developed and conducted this training to assist partners interested in developing their communication strategies using social media. In this reporting period, at least three institutions (YSKK, Aisyiyah and the Indonesian Budget Center) used this opportunity to consult with Bukik and make changes to their social media plan. As a result, each institution has added staff specialist responsible for social media, and is implementing an organized social media campaign. In addition, consultant Cahyo Suryanto assisted grantee Cakrawala Timur, a local CSO advocating for the protection of the (former) migrant workers, in preparing their project report. Cakrawala Timur is making the program report part of their institution's portfolio, thus serving a purpose beyond meeting obligations to the project.</p>

1.3.5 Evaluate CSO Partners' Use of New Advocacy and Other Skills	This Capacity Building Activities Assessment was delayed and this enabled us to include new grantees as well. This is currently being completed.
1.3.6 Produce Comic Book and Video Animation of Creative Advocacy and Social Media.	Please see below Section 3.5.1.4 from Year 4 Work Plan (Representation toolkit).

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS / LESSONS LEARNED

- InProSuLa learned that their advocacy efforts were only effective when conducted at the right time (i.e., coinciding with media focus on issues, with discussion in the legislature, or government actions on issues) and in the right way (i.e., talking to the correct individuals and organizations, those able to act on the issues). They also realized that their advocacy successes to date create new challenges. These are related to the growing scale of their efforts. Growing numbers of grassroots organizations wish to get involved in the *Raskin* and *Rasda* discussions, so the demand for InProSuLa to train and help organize these grassroots organizations is growing, as is the need to help coordinate their efforts. InProSuLa has also begun drafting policy papers – targeting different audiences, and drafting different versions of those papers to best suit them for those specific audiences.
- YSKK considered the results of their assessment of access to information on the BOS program to be extraordinarily successful; first in terms of the positive responses from the CSOs network that was spread in nine provinces. This interprovincial effort in building the network and in uniting dozens of CSOs in one effort. This support from the coalition members is strong incentive for YSKK to continue these efforts. Second, the number of journalists attending the press conference following the focus group discussion (FGD) was far beyond what the YSKK team had expected. They then understood that the journalists needed the data that YSKK had developed, while YSKK and the coalition needed the journalists to disseminate the information to a wider audience. The challenge lies in whether the CSOs have data than can “sell,” and whether the journalists can “sell” it.
- ICEL has found it difficult to engage with policy makers. In spite of the fact that ICEL has been involved in a number of CSO coalitions to advocate on other issues (a.o. the *KIP* Law), it turned out that this was the first time for ICEL to directly deal with the DPR/MPs.
- We have observed several positive results by bringing together partners across ProRep’s program components to discuss issues of mutual concern. ProRep should provide more such opportunities for partners across components to meet and find ways to collaborate. This is in line with our strategy for next year to have more cross component activities on certain policy issues.

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

ProRep’s Component 2 policy research grantees successfully completed their research and reports. LPEM FEUI presented its environmental policy-related research findings at the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference in Washington DC, which illustrated significant statistical correlations between direct local elections and higher rates of deforestation. IRE on the other hand published a book on representation and used their research findings to advocate for a stronger DPR in multiple forums. The Women’s Research Institute presented its findings in a public seminar entitled, “Female Political Representation: Draft of Gender Equality and Equity Bills.” The seminar held on January 16, 2014, was attended by a number of female politicians and received wide media coverage. CSIS presented the findings of its study to 25 Members of the DPR to get their feedback as it focused on relations between DPR Members and their constituents. The research found that Indonesia’s electoral system makes it difficult for elected representatives to effectively reach out to large groups of their constituents whilst the constituents also lack a good understand of how political representation is designed to work. Consequently, a key feature of this is that political representation in Indonesia tends to be reduced only to transactional relationships. Paramadina Public Policy Institute conducted a study on the last 10 years of implementation of performance based budgeting in six pilot ministries and hereafter published a book on their findings. Furthermore, they presented the results to officials of the Legislative Council – DPR RI, Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of National Planning (BAPPENAS) and other ministries that participated in their survey, as well as to other donors such as World Bank, and members of the public. Most Policy Research Grant partners became important participants and contributors in efforts towards strengthening the DPR, especially through developing links in the DPR and establishing relationships with ProRep CSO partners. As for the Policy Research Network, it too made important strides towards expanding its membership to include other think tanks and members succeeded in designating LPEM FEUI and IRE to co-lead the network.

PIR 2: RESEARCH INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY TO CONDUCT AND DISSEMINATE POLICY RESEARCH ON KEY POLICY AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES STRENGTHENED

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 linked, and presented here as a single set of activities.

ACTIVITY	ACHIVEMENTS/REMARKS
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2.1.1. Support longer term research grants (current grants)

ProRep had awarded five Policy Research Grants, which are seventeen-month grants for conducting policy research on different governance-related topics, to the Institute for Economic & Social Research at the Faculty of Economics – University of Indonesia (LPEM FE-UI), Paramadina Public Policy Institute (PPPI), Women’s Research Institute (WRI), Institute for Research and Empowerment (IRE), and the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS).

Some of the highlights from these grants were:

- **LPEM FEUI** conducted policy research that was relevant to possible amendments to the Forestry Law (Law Number 41/1999), the Regional Government Law (32/2004) and the Law on Fiscal Balance (33/2004). Their policy paper was presented at the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference in Washington DC in March 2014. The paper was also widely presented during a Public Policy Forum road show. LPEM-FEUI found that decentralization in Indonesia, and the lack of agreement in provisions of three laws (Decentralization Law Number 32/2003, Fiscal Decentralization Law Number 33/2003, and Forestry Law Number 41/199) have helped lead to higher rates of deforestation. LPEM-FEUI also found significant statistical correlations between direct local elections and higher rates of deforestation.
- **Institute Research of Empowerment** produced a policy research paper entitled, “Deepening Democracy in Indonesia: Promoting Substantive Representation as a Model Regional Representatives Council (DPD)”. IRE presented their findings on December 5, 2013 before DPD members and expert staff. IRE also published their policy paper in their in-house journal, Flamma Edition #39 and Tempo newspaper as well. Based on this policy research, IRE published a book titled “***Dari Representasi Simbolik Menuju Representasi Substantif***” (From Symbolic Representation to Substantial Representation). Finally, IRE conducted a discussion forum with civil society in Jogjakarta and Samarinda, East Kalimantan, to advocate for a stronger DPD.
- **Women Research Institute** presented its research findings in a public seminar entitled, “Female Political Representation: Draft of Gender Equality and Equity Bills.” The seminar, which was held January 16, 2014, was attended by a number of female politicians and received a great deal of media attention. One of the panelists recommended that the policy brief be presented to political parties to help ensure that the bill is passed this year. Two important findings from the studies are 1) maternity and childcare are top priority issues for women, followed by sexual harassment and domestic violence, and 2) respondents agreed that there is a need for a law that would call for a gender mainstreaming.
- **Center for Strategic and International Studies** conducted a research and published a research paper entitled, “Study on The Relationships between Legislative Members and Constituents in Indonesia: Finding Ways to Build Effective Political Representation”. This study was presented to 25 Members of the DPR to get their feedback. After finalizing the policy paper and policy brief, CSIS conducted a public dissemination of the study on February 19, 2014. This research found that Indonesia’s electoral system makes it difficult for elected representatives to design electoral strategies which would enable them to reach out to large groups of constituents effectively. It also found constituents that do not understand how political



Krisdyatmiko, Director of IRE handed policy brief and policy paper to Irman Gusman, Head of DPD 2009 - 2014.

	<p>representation is designed to work. One result is that political representation has been reduced to transactional relationships.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paramadina Public Policy Institute studied the implementation of performance based budgeting in six pilot ministries over the past ten years. This policy research is relevant to a plan to amend the State Finance Law (Number 17/2003). PPPI presented their findings on December 16, 2013 and the event was attended by officials from the Legislative Council – DPR RI, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of National Planning (BAPPENAS), other ministries that participated in their survey, other donors such as World Bank, and the public. There were two documented responses from policy makers on the result of the policy study. MP Teguh Juwarnoas the deputy chair of the Special Committee on the Draft Bill on the Amendment of State Finance Law expressed his willingness to promote the paper among his colleagues in the committee. The secretary general of the Ministry of Finance also expressed his interest in the survey results from the research. Similar to IRE, PPPI rewrote their policy paper in a book format with a title of “<i>Menuju Politik Anggaran berbasis Kinerja – Catatan Satu Dekade UU Keuangan Negara</i>” (Toward Performance Base of Politics of Budgeting - Notes from A Decade of State Financial Law). This book aimed to inform MPs, especially new ones, and government officials of the status of performance based budgeting in Indonesia. <p>A significant impact of the Policy Research Grants was evidence by how most of the Policy Research Grant (PRG) partners were invited to contribute to other component activities, especially component 3. The invitations to PRG partners were based on the findings of their policy research and also on the experience and expertise of the institution. For example, PPPI and LPEM were invited to an FGD with BAKN (the DPR’s public accounts committee) on “Identifying Strategies for Public Participation in Overseeing State Finance,” an event under Component 3. Component 2 partners also supported policy-reform activities as active participants in the discussion with expert staff and CSOs coalitions on the Bill of MD3 Law Revision and the Bill of State Finance Law Revision. CSIS, IRE and PPPI were members of the coalition supporting specific amendments to the MD3 Law, and PPPI also supported amendments to the State Finance Law.</p>
<p>2.1.2. Support mentoring for policy research grantees</p>	<p>In supporting our PRG grantees to produce better research products and evidence based policy recommendations, senior associates of ProRep implementation partner Urban Institute served as mentors to the policy research grantees. Those consultants are Jamie Boex PhD, assigned for CSIS and PPPI; Leonid Polishchuk PhD, assigned for LPEM, WRI and IRE; and Renata Simatupang PhD, assigned to WRI. They provided valuable guidance and thoroughly reviewed grantees’ research products. during the course of PRG implementation.</p>
<p>2.1.3. Support strategic needs for research institutions</p>	<p>ProRep recognized that targeted assistance, separate from core Policy Research Grants, could help research institutions better tackle strategic needs, or address specific organizational weaknesses and challenges. Targeted support, provided in response to priority requests made by partners, would allow research institutions to respond to strategic needs or opportunities including for example dissemination and outreach, organizational capacity development, or establishing an in-house quality assurance system for research. Beginning in November 2013, ProRep initiated a new mechanism allowing for short-term collaboration called Letters of Collaboration (LOC). LOCs are able to provide short-term strategic support for research institutions and at the same time ensure significant cost sharing, as they are only able to support costs of conducting activities, and not cover grantee salary costs.</p> <p>An example of an early LOC was with Komite Pemantauan Pelaksanaan Otonomi Daerah/Committee Monitoring the</p>

	<p>Implementation of Regional Autonomy (KPPOD). The LOC supported activities conducted by the coalition of CSOs on Decentralization issues, in particular on the draft bills on Local Government. The LOC was used by KPPOD to enable them to conduct a series of events advocating for the revision of decentralization laws. KPPOD leads a coalition of CSOs and think tanks that would like to influence policy makers on the content of the draft Bill on Local Government and the draft Bill of Local Election. Under the LOC, ProRep supported a focus group discussion (FGD) with CSOs and academics, as well as a media discussion with journalists.</p> <p>A cornerstone of ProRep program is institution-building – for CSOs, research institutions and (for the first half of the project year) the Parliament – so that they can function effectively as institutions and work together to effect policy change that benefits the people of Indonesia. To aid in this process, ProRep expanded its long-time partnership with the leading U.S. think tank, Urban Institute, to involve specialists from their Center on Nonprofits and Philanthropy (CNP), Mary Winkler and Mary Larzelere. Winkler and Larzerle conducted one-on-one meetings with think tank partners to gauge progress on their individual plans for strengthening their institutions, followed by a workshop with various research institutions and research-oriented CSOs to provide an overview on developing a logic model and theory of change designed to help them clearly articulate their organization’s direction and what they intend to achieve. Participants were the founding members of the Policy Research Network and other organizations which were later extended an invitation to participate in the network.</p>
<p>2.1.4. Support for the policy research network (PRN) and secretariat.</p>	<p>As part of ProRep’s support for strengthening public policy research, the project facilitated the establishment of the Indonesia Policy Research Network (PRN). In the short run, this initiative was designed to complement the Policy Research Grants awarded by ProRep. In the longer term, it is expected the network will further strengthen grantee research institutions’ capacities to conduct and disseminate policy-relevant research and analysis on key policy and governance issues. PRN activities during the initial project phase include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LPEM FEUI was awarded the grant to be the Secretariat of PRN, and PRN members were the five PRG grantees. Under this grant they held two capacity building workshops; Quantitative Analysis Methodology and Communication Planning and Strategy. PRN members determined that these workshops critical for the implementation of their Policy Research Grants. • Prorep provided several sets of database issued by the Bureau of Statistics. These databases are shared among the PRN members and can be used to enrich research analysis of the PRN members. • By end of 2013, PRN members agreed to expand their network by adding new members and conducted a public seminar event entitled, “Effective Representation: Investment and Relations” on March 19, 2014. ProRep communication team supported in developing the press release and link with the media. The event resulted in a total of 50 news coverage. LPEM FEUI, CSIS and IRE each made a presentation in the seminar. LPEM FEUI presented its findings on DPR election campaign costs and their economic impact, CSIS on the relationship between DPR members and their constituents, and IRE on the role of DPD members and how they build relationships with their constituents. • PRN had issued two newsletters for communication purposes. The original idea had been to publish a bimonthly newsletter



Journalists interviewed KPPOD’s researchers in a media briefing event on decentralization in legislative election. ProRep is supporting think tank to better engage with media in advocating policy changes through dissemination of research’ result.

	<p>but after reviewing the process, PRN decided to issue the newsletter on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>After receiving notification that ProRep would receive funding for its first Option Year from USAID, it was decided that Prorep would continue to support PRN under certain conditions; i.e., that the PRN would expand its membership to include other think tanks, that the Secretariat would hire an Executive Secretary to prepare the strategy for PRN's future, and that LPEM FEUI and IRE would co-lead the PRN by dividing the work of capacity building to LPEM FEUI and the advocacy activity to IRE. During the first option year, therefore, there would be two PRN grants.</p>
<p>KRA 2.3: Increased relevance to, and influence on, legislative policymaking of research produced by research institutions</p>	
<p>2.3.1 Continued support for the preparation of DPR Academic Papers</p>	<p>ProRep supported the preparation of DPR ‘Academic Papers,’ designed to accompany the bill amending the Law on Human Rights and a draft bill on Corporate Social Responsibility, two pieces of legislation included in the Program Legislasi Nasional/National Legislation Program (Prolegnas) 2013.</p> <p>The support consisted of two local senior researchers who were assigned to assist the DPR Secretary General's legal drafters in developing the two academic papers and their corresponding bills, field visit and consultations in Nusa Tenggara Barat and South East Sulawesi.</p> <p>By the end of 2013, the two academic papers and bill drafts had been concluded and submitted to the relevant committees, i.e., Committee III (Legal Affairs and Laws, Human Rights and Security) for bill amending the human rights law, and Committee VIII (Energy, Natural Mineral Resources, Research and Technology, the Environment) for bill on corporate social responsibility.</p>
<p>2.3.2 “Policy Cluster” Support</p>	<p>As ProRep transitions into its new “policy” phase, developing and facilitating policy clusters to work on specific policy issues, the project contracted with 7 consultants to conduct preliminary research and develop strategies for working in specific policy cluster areas, i.e. Maternity and Child Health, Education, Forestry and Environment, ASEAN Economic Community, Borders, Decentralization and Local Economic Development for Women. Specific SOWs was developed for consultants/institutions in each policy area, who will, inter alia, research issues, identify the actors/organizations which should be included in the policy cluster, conduct multi-stakeholder meetings, and propose designs for working in each new area. In addition, ProRep, in collaboration with USAID, conducted Multi Stakeholder events with policy-makers and interested parties in specific policy areas, to deeply discuss the policy priorities and issues.</p> <p>Based on the consultants background papers, multi stakeholder discussion and series of consultation with USAID, it was decided that the policy cluster work will focus on three issues; Basic Health Services, Education for Primary and Secondary Level, and Environment. Each of the policy clusters would have defined sets of sub-policy cluster focus. Based on these topics, Prorep issued the APS in 2014 for the submission of concept papers and grant proposals.</p>
<p>SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS / LESSONS LEARNED</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of their work on policy research grants, most of ProRep’s research partners had been invited to serve as resources persons or active contributors at events conducted under ProRep’s Component 3, support to Indonesian legislative institutions. Also, through their work on the Policy Research Grants, a number of our grantees experienced unprecedented exposure to the parliament members, staff and parliamentary bodies. ProRep’s cross-component support led to later multi- 	

stakeholder forums that would bring ProRep's three traditional components/pillars; CSOs, think tanks and parliaments/policy makers to sit together to discuss specific policies. Under ProRep's new work plan, reported on below, the project built on this experience by building policy communities (clusters), combining the efforts of CSOs, think tanks, and policy-makers to promote specific policy changes.

- In general, PRG members do not appreciate the importance of effective communication. It is evident that they do not have effective communication strategies or sufficient communication expertise, as evidenced by the lack of exposure their work research work receives from policy makers and the public. ProRep's technical team has encouraged grantees to consult with our communication specialist, but few have taken advantage of the offer. This will need to continue to be a focus area for the project.
 - Grantees acknowledged the benefits of UI mentoring on their policy research, but complained that there was not sufficient face-to-face mentoring time. A number of them stated that written comments and email exchanges can slow their finalizing of research reports and preferred face-to-face discussions.
 - The report from the workshop on strengthening the organizational capacity of think tanks and CSOs indicated that think tanks and CSOs are willing to accept different ways of conducting business. The project is most successful when working with institutions that are willing to receive input and feedback, and are willing to try to apply what they learn through program training. ProRep should try to assess this willingness prior to awarding new grants.
 - Because of relationships of trust ProRep had developed in the DPR, we were able to place two policy experts in the DPR to work side-by-side with their parliamentary peers in developing academic papers on legislation. This is an important milestone, and one which future programs may be able to build on.
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COMPONENT 3: SUPPORTING MORE EFFECTIVE, RESPONSIVE AND TRANSPARENT LEGISLATIVE PROCESSES

While ProRep’s support for more effective, responsive, and transparent legislative processes concluded at the end of ProRep’s third year, it finished by making several important contributions and establishing an enduring legacy. The most significant of these was the establishment of the Association of Parliamentary Expert Staff (ATAP) which aims to act as a bridge that links think tanks and CSOs by enabling them to freely interact and share their research and concerns with the DPR. Moving forward, ATAP will also play an important role in ProRep’s new “policy cluster” phase. Support to the BAKN (DPR State Finance Accountability Committee) enabled it to become a more robust and effective institution, and support from CSOs and research groups helped lead to the inclusion of specific amendments to the MD3 Law by BALEG (DPR Legislation Committee) which would have further strengthened the BAKN. ProRep also assisted BAKN to prepare an academic paper and alternative draft Bill on state finance Law for presentation to the Special Committee (PANSUS) of State Finance Law Amendment. While the BAKN was not included in the new MD3 Law, there were benefits to ProRep’s work regarding the BAKN (see challenges section below). To conclude, ProRep undertook a number of important activities, including hiring expert consultancy services to assist the DPR in upgrading its budget analysis services, macro-economic forecasting and inclusion of their Supreme Audit Board’s report analysis in state budget debates. Moreover ProRep supported a study tour for DPR budget staff to the National Budget Office (NABO) of the National Assembly in South Korea which is considered a strong institution by the IMF in fulfilling their obligation in overseeing state finances.

PIR 3: MORE EFFECTIVE, RESPONSIVE, AND TRANSPARENT LEGISLATIVE PROCESSES	
KRA 3.1: DPR members more aware of and better able to represent constituency interests	
ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS
3.1.1. Improve the effectiveness of DPR online media	This activity was first postponed because the DPR Secretariat General required that it be implemented after the signing MoU with USAID. ProRep then reallocated the budget to for training on budget analysis and national audit report (BPK) analysis for the Secretariat General staff as this was considered to be a higher priority
3.1.2. Build public awareness on the importance and benefits of Rumah Aspirasi as per MD3 Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ProRep conducted a public discussion December 13-14, 2013 in Serpong, Banten, in order to revive the discussion on establishing electoral district offices for MPs (<i>Rumah Aspirasi</i>). The public discussion, aimed at helping the DPR with improving their representation function, involved 75 DPR experts and CSO representatives and featured four experienced resource persons: Setyanta Nugraha (acting deputy secretary general on budget and oversight of the DPR), Alvin Lie (former DPR Member and ProRep parliamentary specialist), Sulistio (director of Indonesian Parliamentary Center, a national CSO focusing on parliamentary issues), and Madekan (director of Prakarsa, a local CSO based in East Java). Participants came away from the event with a commitment to work together to promote the establishment of Rumah Aspirasi. The public discussion revealed a number of important facts and recommendations, including the following:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No 27/2009 on MPR, DPR, DPD, DPRD and the DPR's Rules and Regulations requires that MPs have electoral district offices (Rumah Aspirasi) to carry out their representation function. Due to wide public rejection of the earlier plan to establish electoral district offices caused by distrust of the DPR and misperceptions regarding the plan, the Household Affairs Committee (BURT) decided to freeze the plan and budget to establish Rumah Aspirasi for MPs. Instead, they recommended carrying out a program of 'constituent aspiration gathering'. To date this recommendation has not been implemented by the DPR. - According to BURT, another reason the program was not implemented is that a joint electoral district office for six to eight MPs from different political parties would also potentially create conflicts among MPs and their constituents. - Based on experiences of MP's and CSOs advocating for constituents' concerns and needs, Rumah Aspirasi would enable MPs to better perform their representation functions. They would allow constituents and CSOs to more easily convey their concerns to their representative, and MPs to regularly receive information on local issues, monitor social economic developments requiring attention, and inform constituents about what they are working on or important legislation or national programs. - The Secretary General of DPR should manage the office with a high degree of transparency, responsibility and accountability to minimize public distrust of the DPR in managing the budget of Rumah Aspirasi. - The Secretary General should also provide the offices with well trained staff and experts so that they can be effective in handling public aspirations and complaints - receiving, analyzing, and prioritizing them, communicating them to the MP, and updating the constituents on the status. - Public participation is crucial in running the office, hence, the Secretary General and MPs should work closely with relevant stakeholders such as local governments, local public figures, CSOs, the media, etc. - To increase public awareness on the benefits of Rumah Aspirasi and reduce misperceptions surrounding them, the offices should work closely with CSOs and the media in educating the public on the importance of Rumah Aspirasi for better representation. • Participants agreed to the following action items: (1) the Secretary General's staff agreed to include the funds for Rumah Aspirasi in the next DPR budget; (2) BALEG experts agreed to raise the Rumah Aspirasi issue with BALEG Members, and seek to ensure that it is included in the new MD3 Law; and (3) CSO and media participants agreed to provide support and information on the benefits of Rumah Aspirasi. 	 <p><i>A former DPR Member, Alvin Lie, shared his experience in running an electoral district office during the public discussion on Rumah Aspirasi.</i></p>
<p>3.1.3. Help DPR improve its public complaints/aspiration response system</p>	<p>Planned to be conducted in Year 2, this activity was implemented in Year 3. The SecGen had delayed this activity until an MOU with USIAD had been signed. But as USAID/ProRep assistance to the DPR was scheduled to end, the SecGen agreed that it could be on April 11-12, 2014. In close consultancy with DPR Public Complaint Division, ProRep invited managers of public complaint divisions of State Secretariat, Hadi Nugroho, and the National Police Headquarter, Senior Commissioner Guntur Priyanto, to share their good practices and public complaints systems. ProRep also invited MP Poempida Hidayatulloh to give his views and impressions over the performance of the SecGen Public Complaint Division. To give insights and analysis of the workshop and</p>	

'self-evaluation' FGD results, ProRep invited Dr. Emrus Sihombing, a communication expert of Pelita Harapan University to facilitate, observe and provide recommendations to the participating SecGen staff.

The two day event resulted in a number of findings and recommendations:

- A DPR public complaint system exists, but it lacks of tracking features. As a result, there is inadequate follow-up on complaints, further contributing to public distrust of the DPR.
- The Public Complaints Division of the SecGen receives hundreds of public concerns and complaints annually via text messages, emails and letters, but, until recently, has not monitored responses or follow up of those complaints;
- Coordination and communication between DPR public complaint division and the committee secretariats is poor;
- DPR Secretariat General committed to allocate budget to improve its public complaints system;
- Public complaints system of the DPR should be made transparent, interactive and user friendly in order to encourage MPs and the public use the system;

Left: Poempida Hidayatullah (member of Committee IX and Golkar Party Caucus) gives his comment on how to improve DPR's current public complaints system.

Right: Participants work in a group to do the "self-assessment" process on Public Complaints System: Mechanism, Facilities, Services & Public Satisfaction.



KRA 3.2: More informed, efficient, and responsive lawmaking

ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS
<p>3.2.1 Facilitate BALEG's public hearing and FGD on the lawmaking process</p>	<p>Included in this work plan, this activity was conducted early (September 2013) and included in the previous annual report.</p>
<p>3.2.2 Help BALEG improve the process and procedure for developing the national legislative agenda</p>	<p>ProRep conducted an FGD to assist the Legislation Council (BALEG) in improving the process and procedure for developing the National Legislative Agenda, called Prolegnas, December 6-8, 2013. Dr. Fendy Setyawan had evaluated the existing process and proposed recommendations to improve it at the FGD with the 39 participants, including DPR experts from BALEG, all commissions and party caucuses, DPR Legal Drafters, and CSO representatives, in order to receive their suggestions for refining the recommendations in order to present them to BALEG leadership. Key speakers included Dr. Dimiyati Natakusumah (deputy chair of BALEG), Dr. Pataniari Siahaan (former deputy chair of BALEG), Dr. Moh. Fadli (academic of Brawijaya</p>

University), Dr. Dadang Solihin (director of the Evaluation of National Development Planning of BAPPENAS or the Ministry of National Development Planning), and Ms. Aisyah (a researcher at the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights).

The FGD identified bottlenecks and issues that led to BALEG repeatedly developing an unrealistic and overly ambitious Prolegnas each year. Key issues raised include the following:

- The DPR can only pass 16-19% of Bills listed in Prolegnas annually and this created wide public criticism of DPR productivity.
- Regulations concerning Prolegnas both in the legislative and executive branches are already in place and updated, but most DPR Members and Government ministries/institutions do not comply with them. Many ministries/institutions even use the “backdoors” of the DPR in order to get their proposed bills listed in the Prolegnas.
- By Law, Prolegnas is a five-year legislative agenda of the DPR and government designed to provide the legal instruments necessary to implement the national development. But in reality, Prolegnas is never synchronized with the Five Year National Development Plan, let alone the long-term development plan. DPR Members and government ministries tend to neglect the regulations and to submit bills based on their sectoral interests, and not by referring to the national development plan.
- BALEG Members do not usually consider the availability of time and resources in the DPR, including MPs workloads in performing other functions, when developing Prolegnas.
- Prolegnas is actually only a long list of bill titles with no description of objectives, analysis of the problems needed to be solved by the proposed legislation, possible contents, analysis of impacts of the proposed legislation, etc. Requiring all proposed bill be completed with clear justifications would contribute to a reduced and better targeted list of bills in Prolegnas.
- The process and procedure to deliberate bills in the DPR is repetitive and duplicative. BALEG deliberations are often repeated in the commissions.

Based on those findings, participants proposed the following:

- Reducing the Prolegnas to 30 to 35 bills per year;
 - The DPR review the bill deliberation process and omit the unnecessary and duplicative steps;
 - BALEG should require that MPs, commissions, government institutions and the public that submit bill titles for Prolegnas to complete their proposals with thorough justifications, including objectives, bill urgency, target beneficiaries, relevance of the bill to the National Development Plan, possible contents, impact analysis, etc.
 - BALEG should consider government proposals only from the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, which is the ministry assigned by the president to coordinate the legislation process at the executive branch. “Backdoor” proposals should be rejected.
 - BALEG and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights should consult with the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) to ensure that the Prolegnas fits within the National Development Plan.
 - As the next step, the findings of this study were to be presented to BALEG as a recommendation to improve the process of Prolegnas development.
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<p>3.2.3 Facilitate Public Hearings on the Draft Bill on MD3 Law</p>	<p>The work on the MD3 law was initially conducted under Component 3 (Yr. 3 Work Plan) then become the responsibility of Component 2 in the Year 4 Work Plan (Support coalition of think tanks on the revision of MD3 Law).</p> <p>This activity was planned as series of FGDs and hearings to discuss and advocate for specific provisions in the draft Bill on the Amendment of MD3 Law which was then being deliberated by a special committee. ProRep conducted the first FGD on April 15-17, 2014 in Bogor involving 45 participants representing DPR Expert Staff, CSOs and think tanks The coalition identified provisions to be amended to strengthen DPR legislation, budget and oversight functions, including those addressing the professional support system; formation of party caucuses; roles of individual MPs; committee roles and functions; mechanisms for public participation; mechanisms of parliamentary sessions, debates, and meetings; and mechanisms to measure MPs performance.</p> <p>The coalition agreed to prepare alternative draft articles addressing the issues they identified and to advocate their positions through hearings with the Special Committee and other means. They agreed to appoint MTI (Indonesian Transparency Society) as the CSO to coordinate the initiative, and then later this was changed to KID / Komunitas Indonesia untuk Demokrasi (Indonesia Community for Democracy).</p>
<p>3.2.4 Facilitate the Preparation of an Alternative Draft Bill on the Amendment of Law on State Finance</p>	<p>ProRep assisted the BAKN to develop an alternative draft Bill on the Amendment of State Finance Law which was being deliberated by the Special Committee. Experts developed an academic paper and alternative draft bill on the State Finance Law which was later presented in the Special Committee. In February 2014, ProRep also assisted the BAKN to present and discuss the draft Bill at three public hearings in three universities, and also invited Siswo Sujanto, a senior expert on state finance, who was involved in drafting the current State Finance Law, to speak at these hearings. Based on the studies and the results of public hearings, BAKN identified a number of issues within the current State Finance Law requiring improvements, among them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing law has not clearly explained the rights and responsibilities of the Ministry of Development Planning, Ministry of Finance, and technical ministries in the budget process, and this causes confusion; • The existing law has not established adequate check and balance mechanisms in budget planning and implementation; • The Ministry of Development Planning (BAPPENAS) is responsible for preparing national development plans, but it does not have clear responsibilities in planning the budget; • Relations between central government finance and local government finance are not yet clearly delineated or regulated in the current state finance law; • A large portion of central and local government budgets is allocated to finance operating costs, while very little is allocated for growth and infrastructure; <p>In addition to holding public hearings, during these visits BAKN also conducted meetings to verify (i.e., follow up on) the audit reports of the Supreme Audit Boards (BPK) concerning three public companies: Garuda Indonesia, BRI Bank, and PT. Perumnas. These verification meetings are a good practice BAKN developed with ProRep's support. BAKN now regularly conducts such meetings, and the practice is now formalized in its Standard Operating Procedures.</p>

3.2.5 Facilitate Public Hearings on the Draft Bill Amending the Law on the Supreme Audit Board (BPK)	This activity was originally scheduled under the Component 3 plan to be held in April 2014. Due to the DPR recess, it was postponed. However as ProRep's parliamentary strengthening activities concluded in April 2014, the work on the BPK law was continued under Component 1 in the Year 4 Work Plan.
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KRA 3.3: More effective and transparent budget analysis and oversight

ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS
3.3.1 Facilitate BAKN and the secretariat general in developing job designs and standard operating procedures in reviewing BPK audit reports	<p>In the previous project year, ProRep provided two trainings and workshops for 30 DPR staff on practical skills in reviewing and analyzing BPK audit reports. These staff members have applied the skills in their assignments to support BAKN. In the first quarter of this project year, ProRep conducted an additional activity to ensure the sustainability of these new practices.</p> <p>To formalize the new practices of staff supporting the BAKN, ProRep conducted a workshop from October 31 to November 3, 2013 in Serpong, Banten involving 23 DPR staff - experts, budget analysts, audit report analysts, and BAKN secretariat staff. The workshop was led by a professional consultant in the field of standard operating procedures development to guide the participants. The participants came away from the workshop with three draft standard operating procedures and one guidebook to be resented and reviewed at the plenary meeting of BAKN to be formally endorsed as BAKN official documents.</p>
3.3.2 Facilitate BAKN in piloting oversight work based on evidence submitted by CSOs	<p>ProRep held an FGD from October 23 to 25, 2013 in Serpong, Banten to enhance public participation in overseeing state finances. ProRep initially planned to facilitate the coalition of CSOs on State Finance Accountability (KUAK) to conduct a workshop to identify their findings for oversight follow-up by BAKN, however based on the suggestion from BAKN, the scope of the activity was broadened to include the BPK, the Development Finance Audit Agency (BPKP), and the Inspectorate Generals. ProRep then modified the activity into a FGD entitled "Identifying Strategies of Public Participation in Overseeing State Finances".</p> <p>The FGD involved 35 participants including DPR Experts from all commissions, CSO representatives, researchers of independent think tanks, a DPR Member, and a Member of BPK. As resource persons, Component 3 invited MP Teguh Juwarno, the deputy chair of the Special Committee on the Draft Bill on the Amendment of State Finance Law and Hasan Bisri, the deputy chair of the BPK. Both resource persons agreed that public participation is an important element of state finance oversight. Individuals, CSOs, or a coalition like KUAK could play important roles in closely watching public offices in managing state finances.</p> <p>Over the long run, adequate public oversight can only be secured if public participation is guaranteed by law, particularly Law 17/2003 on State Finance and the Law 15/2006 on the BPK. At the time these events were conducted the DPR had formed a special committee to prepare and deliberate the amendment of Law 17/2003. For the amendment of Law 15/2006, the DPR had tasked BALEG to begin the amendment process.</p>



DPR Member-Teguh Juwarno and Coordinator of BAKN Expert Staff-Dr.Eddy Rasyidin, presented their views during the Discussion on Encouraging Public Participation in State Finance Oversight

	<p>The FGD also resulted in a number of important recommendations to improve the management of state finances by public offices based on the principles of transparency, responsibility, and accountability. MP Teguh Juwarno challenged the participants to prepare an alternative draft bill which would not only require public participation, but would also includes articles to safeguard the best use of state funds for public welfare.</p>
<p>3.3.3 Facilitate BAKN's public discussion to encourage DPRD and inspectorate at the local level to oversee central government transfers to local government agencies</p>	<p>To further assist the BAKN in strengthening budget oversight at the subnational level, ProRep partnered with BAKN in their efforts to involve district level parliaments and local inspectorates in overseeing the transfer of teacher certification funds from the central to local governments.</p> <p>BAKN decided to focus on central government fund transfers to local governments for teacher certification after receiving several complaints from teachers questioning the late payment of their certification benefits. To follow up on the complaints, BAKN conducted a public discussion, consultation with the BPK, and a working meeting with the Inspector General of the Ministry of Education and Culture, which resulted in the following findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many local governments failed to pay teacher certification benefits on time. • The Ministry of Education and Culture has no authority to audit the management of the teacher certification budget because, by law, local governments are autonomous in managing their primary and secondary education budgets. • BAKN lacks the time and resources to oversee local government transfers, including the teacher certification budget. <p>BAKN followed up on these public discussions by inviting the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Inspectorate General of Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Religion Affairs to a working meeting aimed at evaluating the policy and recommend improvements. BAKN also met with the Commission X (Education, Culture and Sports) and presented its recommendations to improve the implementation of teacher certification policy. BAKN also conducted an oversight activity to follow up on BPK's audit reports concerning Batam Special Administration, East Java Provincial Attorney, and East Java Custom Directorate. In these meetings, BAKN also requested BPK and BPKP to be present. BAKN learned about such verification meetings during the USAID-sponsored study visit to observe the workings of public accounts committees in the UK and the Netherlands. BAKN has adopted these practices, and is beginning to conduct their own investigative meetings using BAKN's budget.</p>
<p>3.3.4 Facilitate BAKN in Developing its 2014 – 2019 Strategic Plan</p>	<p>ProRep support to the BAKN led to several significant achievements, but since BAKN members would be replaced by new MPs after the General Election of 2014, BAKN needed to formalize its good practices into official documents and develop a Strategic Plan to guide the new BAKN Members. ProRep supported BAKN to develop the strategic plan 2015-2019 through an internal workshop on March 20-23, 2014. The workshop produced a document of BAKN Strategic Plan containing information on the</p>



Dr. Sumarjati Arjoso, Chair of BAKN gave her remarks during the public hearing on the need to oversee teacher certification budget transferred to the local government, in Malang, East Java.

	<p>BAKN vision, mission, objectives, BAKN profiles, relations with other committees, values of BAKN, functions of BAKN, and five year plan of BAKN.</p>
<p>3.3.5 Professional Training in Budget Analysis, and possibly BPK Audit Report Analysis, for DPR Budget Staff and DPR Secretariat General Staff</p>	<p>To support the DPR in the process of establishing an office performing services similar to those provided by the US Congressional Budget Office, ProRep invited John Lis, a former long serving House Democracy Partnership Staff director and former CBO staffer, to conduct a needs analysis and recommend next steps for the DPR SecGen's office. Following his recommendations, ProRep conducted a four day training on budget & Supreme Audit Board's (BPK) report analyses. The training was conducted on January 23-26, 2014 to improve the capacity of DPR staff in order to be more able in providing optimal supports to the budget committee (BANGGAR) and public accounts committee (BAKN).</p> <p>Key resource persons were Richard (Dick) P. Emery Jr., a senior level budget manager with over 40 years of service in the US government and the Congressional Budget Office, and Brad D. Williams, a senior Budget Analysts serving more than 32 years at both the executive and legislative branches in the state of California government. To give a perspective of Supreme Audit Report analyses, ProRep also invited Robert (Bob) Holbert, a Senior Director of Performance Audit Services Group of the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO), who is currently advising the Indonesian Supreme Audit Board (BPK). 47 DPR staff, consisting of Budget Analysts; BPK Audit Report Analysts; expert staff of Budget Committee (BANGGAR) and Public Accounts Committee (BAKN); Researchers/Economics Analysts of P3DI; Clerks of BANGGAR and BAKN participated. Dr. Sohibul Iman, Deputy Speaker of DPR overseeing Budget Committee and the Public Accounts Committee, closed the training, expressing his full endorsement and support for the establishment a Parliamentary Budget Office.</p> <p>The US consultants also conducted a workshop on January 28, 2014 to share CBO organization, staffing, and work procedures, products, and achievements as inputs for DPR when designing the best organizational model of the planned budget office. More than 70 participated, including Sec Gen senior officials and relevant think tanks' researchers and CSOs' activists.</p> <p>Following up, in February ProRep facilitated the DPR Expert and Secretariat General staff who participated in the training above to conduct an internal workshop to develop recommendations for macroeconomic analysis recommendations, as well as recommendations for the new budget office in the DPR. This internal workshop led to the production of two draft books: one on Analysis of Indonesian</p>



Left to right: Robert Holbert (ANAO), Brad Williams (Consultant – a Senior Budget Analyst), John K. Johnson (ProRep), Setyanta Nugraha (Head of Bureau for Budget Oversight and BPK's Audit Report Analysis), Dick Emery (Consultant-A Senior Level Budget Manager).



Dadang Solihin from Bappenas shared his experience and knowledge in a workshop on macro economy estimation and analyses of budget monitoring for expert staff and DPR's secretariat general.

	Macro Economy, and the other on a Model Parliamentary Budget Office for the DPR.
3.3.6 Support for the DPR professional staff to conduct a study visit to South Korean Congressional Budget Office	<p>March 9-12, 2014, ProRep facilitated seven senior staff of the DPR Secretariat General, consisting of 5 budget analysts and 2 senior officials, on a study visit at the National Budget Office (NABO) of the South Korean Parliament. The visit exposed relevant key staff of DPR Secretariat General to the <i>organization, function, staffing, work procedures, products, relations with external professional experts</i>, and other best practices of the National Assembly Budget Office (NABO) as their reference in developing their budget office in the DPR.</p> <p>This visit was cost-shared between the Secretariat General and ProRep. The much larger portion of the funding came from the Secretariat General. ProRep only assisted the Secretariat General staff to plan the visit, arrange meetings with relevant institutions, arrange local transport for the delegation, provide two professional interpreters (<i>Bahasa Indonesia – Korean – Bahasa Indonesia</i>) and the interpreting devices, and a member of the ProRep staff traveled with the delegation. ProRep arranged series of successful meetings for the delegation with three support organizations of South Korean National Assembly, i.e.: NABO, the Special Committee for Budget and Accounts, Library of Congress, and the Planning and Coordination Office of South Korean National Assembly Secretariat. In the first meeting, the Director of NABO expressed his strong interest to cooperate with the DPR and provide necessary assistance to the DPR upon the establishment of DPR Parliamentary Budget Office, including sending experts to Indonesia. In their meeting with the Library of Congress (LOC), the LOC offered to sign a MoU so that the Indonesian Library can have direct access to its digital library collections which also stored publications of most international organization worldwide.</p>

KRA 3.4: DPR Management and Procedural Reforms Adopted and Implemented

ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS
3.4.1 FGD and Public Discussion on Building Professional Support Staff of DPR	<p>On March 13-14, 2014, ProRep facilitated select DPR Expert Staff of all DPR committees and individual MPs to conduct a workshop and FGD to evaluate their roles in providing effective professional supports to MPs and committees. Currently, there are more than 1200 Expert Staff of the DPR serving committees and individual Members, but public perception is that DPR performance has not improved. The workshop and FGD identified a number of issues that need to be resolved to improve this situation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment process of expert staff should be made more transparent and objectives, not only based on MP's recommendations; • Remuneration for expert staff should be increased to attract better qualified professional experts; • DPR plans to pool all the professional staff under Badan Fungsional Keahlian (BFK), which will be separate from the Secretariat General, should be supported; • DPR has just passed Law on State Civilian Apparatus and the expert staff should be selected, recruited, developed, and compensated based on this new Law;

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The expert staff participating in the event agreed to organize themselves into a professional association to increase their bargaining position and to provide opportunities for its members to develop their professional competencies. The Experts launched a new organization called ATAP (the Association of Parliamentary Expert Staff). |
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SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS / LESSONS LEARNED

- BALEG received the preliminary results of the study carried out by ProRep's consultant on legal aspect evaluating the process for developing the National Legislative Agenda, or Prolegnas, and recommending improvements. BALEG experts in charge of developing Prolegnas are aware of the problems and been involved in ProRep discussion on this issue. (BALEG staff will continue their participation in improving Prolegnas, but this work will be led by ProRep-supported CSOs and think tanks in future quarters, and the emphasis will be on improved policies).
 - During the first half of the project year, observable impacts of the activities to support BAKN are:
 - BAKN used its own budget to conduct verification meeting in Palembang, South Sumatera, to investigate Supreme Audit Board (BPK) audit report findings concerning the fertilizer subsidy managed by Pupuk Indonesia Holding. It was the first verification meeting conducted and funded by BAKN directly without ProRep's support. BAKN will continue allocating budget for this purpose in 2014, indicating that this new practice will be sustained.
 - Following up on the teacher certification hearings supported by ProRep, BAKN conducted a working meeting involving all relevant ministries - Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, and Ministry of Religion Affairs. All these ministries agreed to improve coordination in reviewing the implementation of the teacher certification program and making the changes necessary to improve the policy implementation. The Ministry of Home Affairs agreed to encourage local inspectorates and local DPRDs to closely oversee the implementation of the policy by the local government agencies for education. Furthermore, BAKN also presented its recommendations to Commission X (Education, Culture and Sports) to oversee the implementation of the teacher certification program (work on teacher certification will continue under ProRep's new "policy cluster" phase).
 - Both the DPR and the BPK encouraged public participation in state finance oversight and audit. Each of the DPR Special Committees on the amendments of the Laws on State Finance and the BPK welcomed the CSOs and think tanks to suggest articles to be incorporated in the drafts of the amendment bills so that their participation in overseeing state finance is guaranteed.
 - CSOs and media committed to working together with the DPR in educating the public on the importance of *Rumah Aspirasi* offices at the district level, designed to benefit both DPR Members and their constituents in the electoral district. This commitment is needed to correct public misperceptions regarding the DPR's earlier plan to establish *Rumah Aspirasi*, which led to the plan to be halted. With broad support from media and CSOs, the DPR will be better positioned to revive the plan for the members elected in April 2014.
 - Component 3 assisted BAKN to develop a Strategic Plan for BAKN 2014-2019. Had the BAKN survived the transition into the new DPR, this Strategic Plan would have been of paramount importance in ensuring that the achievements of BAKN supported by ProRep over the previous three years would be maintained, handed over and continued by the next BAKN Members;
 - Component 3 assisted BAKN to prepare an academic paper and alternative draft Bill on state finance Law to be presented by BAKN to the Special Committee (PANSUS) of State Finance Law Amendment.
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- ProRep also helped the Secretariat General in the process of preparing for the establishment of a budget office, starting from training relevant staff on budget analysis, trying out their new skills in conducting macroeconomic analysis, and exposing the staff to the NABO of South Korean National Assembly. This comprehensive sequence of activities significantly contributed to the Secretariat General's work to establish this office.
 - Component 3 facilitated the DPR Expert Staff to establish the Association of Parliamentary Expert Staff (ATAP). On one hand, ATAP will be a vehicle for the experts to improve their professionalism and improve their bargaining stance, and on the other hand, ATAP can also be the bridge of Think Tanks and CSOs to channel their research products and aspirations to the DPR;
 - Component 3 successfully helped establish a strong network among think tanks (Component 2) and CSOs (Component 1) and the Expert Staff of the DPR. Led by MTI and PSHK, Component 3 facilitated the establishment of the coalition on MD3 Law amendment. As component 3 activities would not continue in ProRep's year 4, a number of these networking initiatives - linking policy experts and advocates with policy-makers, would continue under Component 2.
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COMPONENT 4: PROVIDING TIMELY ASSISTANCE FOR SPECIAL INITIATIVES NEEDED TO PROTECT OR ADVANCE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

ProRep’s component 4, designed to provide timely assistance for special initiatives needed to protect or advance democratic governance, has been used both by USAID and by ProRep to support several initiatives during the work plan period. The largest and most significant SAF initiative was the JABAT (Reach Out and Engage) program which is designed to strengthen relations between DPR Members and their constituents by helping the former better understand and respond to the needs of their constituents in the electoral districts. Support for DPR Member visits to the districts concluded in 2013 where the JABAT grant support ended soon afterwards.

We expect that JABAT contributions will endure through the experience of the participating MPs, the five JABAT grantees who facilitated the visits and the communities they represented, by having had the opportunity to work together in a new and more interactive way. Key outputs from this process which can serve as key tools in informing similar future activities aimed at improving MP-constituent relations include: (I) a video which documents the JABAT story for MPs; (II) parliamentary staff training; and (III) publications on MP-constituent relations produced for both MPs and constituents.

PIR 4: ASSISTANCE FOR SPECIAL INITIATIVES NEEDED TO PROTECT OR ADVANCE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

KRA 4.1.: Indonesian efforts to strategic needs and opportunities affecting democratic governance improved

ACTIVITY	ACHIVEMENTS/REMARKS
4.1.1 Strengthen relations between the DPR Secretary General and counterparts in the US Congress.	<p>ProRep designed the study tour and provided implementation assistance to Secretary General Dr. Winantuningtyastiti, Mr. Dwi Djaka Winarko (the Head of Public Relations and News), and Ms. Endah Tjahjani Dwirini (the Head of Secretariat, Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Agency) on a study visit to Washington April 7-11, 2014. The main purpose of the visit was to help the Secretary General and her staff glean lessons from the US experience that would be useful to their work in Indonesia, and to facilitate relations between the SecGen and her counterparts in the US.</p> <p>The team met with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Director of the Congressional Research Service (CRS) who shared information about the structure, products and services of CRS, and how CRS experts assist at every stage of the legislative process; 2. A law librarian of the Congress Law Library who shared experiences and knowledge about the organization and the services provided by the Law Library; 3. The House Legislative Counsel, who described the work of the Legislative Counsel's office;

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. the Director of House Recording Studio, who explained that studio provided services to all members of congress such as video recording and audio recording; 5. The Deputy Assistant Director of the Division of Budget Analysis, who shared a description of the structure, office operations, staff, as well as services provided to Congress Members; 6. The House Democracy Partnership (HDP), a non-partisan office that supports twenty members of the partnership, and works directly with 16 partner countries in the world to support the development of effective, independent, and responsive legislatures; and 7. The Head of Finance and Administration of the US Government Accountability Office, who explained that they were an independent nonpartisan agency that worked for the Congress and functioned as a watchdog, investigating how the federal government spends taxpayer dollars.
4.1.2 Peer-to-peer exchange with the Parliament of Myanmar	Upon confirmation from USAID, this activity was cancelled.
4.1.3 Support to the Indonesia Community for Democracy (KID) in conducting a “democracy school” program for officials from Myanmar	Upon confirmation from USAID, this activity was cancelled.
4.1.4 JABAT (Constituency outreach program)	
4.1.4.1 Support DPR members to improve their recess visit management	During the recess period of October-December 2013, ProRep supported 15 parliament members on their recess visits to their constituencies. The 15 MPs expanded their outreach by conducting community meetings, stakeholder meetings, radio talk-shows, TV talk-shows, training sessions, field visit, workshops, and media gathering. ProRep’s JABAT program has introduced alternatives to the parliament members for effective meeting with constituents.
4.1.4.2 Support development of JABAT success story video	ProRep produced a video on JABAT, describing recess activities of participating JABAT MPs in six electoral districts and providing documentation on different styles of recess visits. The video demonstrates a more effective way in which MPs can reach out to communities, listen to and communicate with them more efficaciously with constituents and interest groups, and assist them in solving local problems. ProRep will share the video with the new members of parliament serving for the 2014-2019 period.
4.1.4.3 Develop and disseminate handbook for constituents on DPR	The constituent handbook, “ <i>Jalin Relasi Sampaikan Aspirasi</i> ” is a guide to help citizens understand how to successfully convey their needs and concerns to their MPs. It is ProRep’s contribution to enabling effective communication between communities and community members with their MPs who represent them in the parliament. The book provides information about how the MPs work in the parliament and how the MPs represent the people’s voice in the policy making process in the parliament.

<p>4.1.4.4 Develop and disseminate handbook on effective reses visit management</p>	<p>The handbook for MPs, "<i>Kiat Blusukan</i>", is a guidebook designed to help MPs conduct more effective and successful visits to their constituents. The handbook provides recommendation with clear and detailed guidelines on the importance of constituency visits, how to effectively plan and prepare for visits, how to consistently implement the plan, and how to evaluate and report the visit. ProRep distributed this handbook to MPs and their staffs; and also facilitated a training session for DPR staff on February 14-16, 2014 to prepare staff for assisting MPs in planning, implementing, and evaluating MPs' recess visits.</p>
<p>4.1.4.5 Support partner peer learning on constituency relationship to develop a representation model</p>	<p>This activity was conducted at late September 2013, so it was reported in the 2013 Annual Report.</p>
<p>4.1.4.6 Support adoption of strengthened representation model in JABAT electoral districts (current grants)</p>	<p>This activity facilitated relations between MPs participating in the JABAT program and CSOs in their electoral districts. ProRep provided small grants to several local CSOs (one per electoral district) to support their advocating the interests of constituents before their MPs. This collaboration between MPs and local CSOs has helped improve communication between MPs and these CSOs, and with others in their districts. Five local CSOs working in five different electoral districts received small grants. The Indonesian Budget Center (IBC) worked with MP Teguh Juwarno in Central Java, facilitating the establishment of a coalition of NGOs for accountability of state finance. Prakarsa in East Java collaborated with MP Abdul Malik Haramain to improve the capacity of peasants and fishers' organizations and to facilitate a forum for them to express their public health and education needs. Cakrawala Timur, also in East Java, collaborated with MP Eva Kusuma Sundari in the effort to improve the capacity of migrant workers in communicating their concerns to their MP and local leaders. Aksara, also in Central Java, worked with MP Sumarjati Arjoso targeting women groups at the village level enabling to gain better access and to conduct a communication forum with their local leaders. Garut Governance Watch (GGW) collaborated with MP Yahya Sacawirya in facilitating a dialogue forum for community and local leaders on the issue of distribution system of <i>Raskin</i> (rice for the poor).</p> <p>Through these grant activities, ProRep connected national MPs with local CSOs representing their communities and facilitated more collaborative actions to enable communities to play a more active role in policy making both at local and national levels.</p>
<p>4.1.4.7 Conduct impact assessment of JABAT program</p>	<p>The JABAT Impact Assessment was conducted by the Center for Population and Policy Studies at Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta (PSKK-UGM) between March and July 2014. The study was conducted in 14 electoral districts (Daerah Pemilihan/ Dapil) of participating DPR Members. Some of the findings were as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The format for most previous visits by MPs was more one-sided, essentially lectures led by MPs. JABAT involved constituents in more substantive discussions with communities and were more effective. 2. MPs were eager to use mass communication means, such as community and commercial radio and TV talk-shows (allowing 2-way communication), to interact with constituents. This also improved constituents' recognition of MPs 3. The changes in the representation model through JABAT included the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. People involved in the JABAT program now think of their MPs as advocates who help develop programs and policies that can benefit them;

	<p>b. The ability of MPs to bring actual benefits to constituents makes their visits much more interesting to constituents – this is a new kind of relationship between constituents and MPs.</p> <p>The current political environment, which is generally not supportive of MPs making practical contributions to constituents, encourages constituent apathy toward politicians.</p>
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SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS / LESSONS LEARNED

- ProRep’s JABAT program has provided MPs and constituents with a different paradigm for their interactions, beyond the transaction election model that has been so prominent. MPs participating in the JABAT program have met several thousand constituents that would not otherwise have met, interacted with them in ways they would not otherwise have interacted, and, hopefully, been given a different way of viewing their relations. Relations established through the JABAT grants, and the handbooks and video provided to MPs, and the trainings given to MP staff, help to ensure that lessons learned through the program can be transferred into the new parliament.

PART B: YEAR 4 WORK PLAN

COMPONENT 1: STRENGTHENING THE REPRESENTATIONAL CAPACITY OF MEMBERSHIP AND CONSTITUENCY-BASED CSOS

In the second half of the third year, ProRep’s Component 1 provided a training of trainers (ToT) to previous ProRep trainings alumni. The issues covered in the trainings included: (I) Creative advocacy; (II) Constituency building; (III) Engagement with policy-makers, and (IV); social media for advocacy. The TOT strategy enables sustainability as it enables the initial beneficiaries to enhance their understanding of the issues as they in turn conduct similar trainings to other organizations. Furthermore, ProRep through component 1 supported partners to participate in financial self-reliance and financial management programs; awarded follow-on grants to InProSuLA for its work on the Local Rice (RASDA) Program, and to HAPSARI, as well as supported the coalition of think tanks and CSOs to advocate for the amendment on the Law on the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK). Following this assistance, HAPSARI was able to substantially increase its membership as well as being able to garner more support from the Ministry of Cooperatives who supported their economic development activities with Rp. 300 million for cacao processing equipment. As for InProSuLA, through the grant efforts, they have seen an increase in organizations supporting the RASDA (locally produced rice aid) program which encourages local farmers to produce rice to be used for the government subsidies in place of often poorer quality imported rice. Thus far, local farmers have increased their supply of rice to 1,200 metric tons of the targeted 3,600. In Kulon Progo, the Head of District supports the RASDA program and has integrated it with RASKIN, the government program. The other key stakeholders (BULOG, National Food Security Bureau – BKP, Provincial and District Parliament members, and Regional Bank) are also committed to supporting the program and regions in Java and Sumatera like Surakarta, Magelang, Gunung Kidul, Purworejo, Sleman, Serdang Bedagai, Bantul, and Banyumas have expressed their interest in adopting the RASDA into their local government programs.

PIR 1: Representational Capacity of Membership and Constituency-Based CSOs Strengthened

KRA 1.1: CSO Membership, Constituencies, and Networks Significantly Expanded

ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS
1.1.1. Training partners to become effective trainers in creative advocacy, constituency building,	To ensure sustainability and expand the impact of ProRep’s trainings held over the past few years, ProRep conducted a five-day Training of Trainers (ToT) from June 23 to 27 covering, among other topics, creative advocacy, constituency building, engagement with policy makers, and social media for advocacy. Eighteen alumni of previous ProRep trainings, nearly all of whose organizations are engaged in creative advocacy, constituency building, and/or engagement with policy makers, were trained to provide similar trainings to their own organizations and/or their constituents/community groups/networks. As the next

engagement with policy makers, and other key topics	step in this hands-on program, representatives from each organization plan and deliver their own training between September and December.
1.1.2. Financial self-reliance (FSR) training for CSO partners	<p>ProRep conducted two events related to financial self-reliance (FSR) and sustainability. The first was a FSR training in organized by Public Interest Research and Advocacy Center (PIRAC) in April and the second was a roundtable on local capacity development in May.</p> <p>FSR Training: In April 2014, ProRep supported two members of HAPSARI (one from North Sumatra and one from Central Java) to attend “Corporate Fundraising Training – for Sustainability” organized by PIRAC. Participants came from a range of organizations, including charitable foundations (including US-based Chevron Charitable Foundation, CCF), a creative match maker, a talent scout organization, and CSOs (Institute for Global Justice/IGJ, Yayasan Sumbangsih Bangsa Indonesia/YSBI Tasikmalaya, and HAPSARI).</p> <p>Local Capacity Development Roundtable: In addition to the FSR training, ProRep supported partner sustainability through facilitating the participation of seven CSOs and research partners in a roundtable discussion on local capacity development for CSOs. The seven partners were ASSPUK, YSKK, InProSuLA, Indonesian Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI), Indonesia Center for Environmental Law (ICEL), HAPSARI, and representatives of the Policy Research Network (PRN). The meeting was held on May 16, 2014, and organized by Root Change, a US-based development organization.</p>
1.1.3. Strengthening CSO partners’ capacity in financial management	On June 18, 2014, Chemonics Field Accounting and Compliance Manager Heidi Pilloud conducted a financial management workshop for 16 CSOs and research institutions (three current grantees, two previous grantees, and 11 potential grantees). The workshop introduced key elements in internal controls, characteristics and indicators of well-controlled organizations, the importance and use of policies and procedures and how to develop them as the management tool to ensure compliance. The workshop also covered examples of good or generally accepted practices in funds management. Some participants shared what they plan to change when they return to their organizations. YSKK, for example, plans to improve their financial internal controls and accounting system, and ICEL wants to improve its standard operating procedures on finance
KRA 1.2: Partner CSOs Engage More Frequently and Effectively with Legislators and Policy Makers	
ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS
1.2.1. Develop the capacity of Farmers Groups Association (<i>Gapoktan</i>) to advocate on budget and food aid program policy through the “Local Rice” (<i>Rasda</i>) program	ProRep support to <i>Gapoktan</i> ’s advocacy on the “Local Rice” (<i>Rasda</i>) program was provided through a follow on grant to InProSuLA that started in May 2014. Once the grant began, InProSuLA held monthly coordination meetings with the associations of farmer groups (<i>Gabungan Kelompok Tani/Gapoktan</i>) and the implementers of Rice for the Poor Program (<i>Raskin/Beras untuk Keluarga Miskin</i>) – such as storage officials, local government units, rice suppliers, and logistics offices - to update <i>Gapoktan</i> on the status of <i>Raskin</i> implementation. These regular meetings held at the sub-district and district levels have led to budget allocation to the <i>Gapoktan</i> to better control the quality of the rice used for the <i>Raskin</i> , and to reduce the length of time rice is kept in storage to less than three months, as is common today. Since July 2014, seven <i>Gapoktan</i> have been trusted to provide local food products for the program. To date, they have supplied 1,200 metric tons of rice of the annual target of 3,600 metric ton. Field monitoring indicates that the rice provided by the local <i>Gapoktan</i> meets the necessary quality requirements.

	<p>The <i>Rasda</i> program (which provides locally produced food for food aid) has full support from the Regent of Kulon Progo. InProSuLa was trusted with the responsibility of facilitating the Government of Kulon Progo Planning Workshop on the <i>Rasda</i> program on September 24-27, 2014. The plan was presented at the Collaboration Workshop on September 26, 2014 which was attended by several policymakers, including the Bupati (Head of region) of Kulon Progo, representatives from the National Food Security Bureau, a member of Provincial Parliament, and also a representative of a local bank. At the end of Collaboration Workshop, all policymakers signed the commitment letter to support <i>Rasda</i> Program.</p> <p>This program also attracted the attention of the Indonesia President-elected Jokowi's Transition Team, and both the Regent of Kulon Progo and the Director of InProSuLa were invited to present their program to the Transition Team. From their initial discussion, it appears that <i>Rasda</i> will become a model for the food security program. In addition to members of the Transition Team, eight <i>Bupatis</i> from other regions in Java and Sumatera. (Surakarta, Magelang, Gunung Kidul, Purworejo, Sleman, Serdang Bedagai, Bantul, and Banyumas) have expressed their interest in adopting the <i>Rasda</i> into their government program.</p>
<p>1.2.2. Support promotion of pro-women policies and development of economic self-reliance and advocacy skills for women</p>	<p>The HAPSARI grant began in June, 2014. As part of the grant, on June 26, HAPSARI conducted a comparative study visit to Jatirogo Cooperative in Kulon Progo district, Yogyakarta, in order to better understand the cooperative's management, structure, and activities. Ten people from the management team and members participated in the visit and learned about managing cooperative projects and were motivated to develop superior products for HAPSARI cooperatives. To support the cooperatives activities, HAPSARI developed a Trading House as product promotion and distribution center. HAPSARI also took actions to improve the cooperative management system and as a result, the Ministry of Cooperatives has supported HAPSARI's cooperative by providing HAPSARI with IDR 300 million to buy cacao processing machineries.</p> <p>July 23- 25, 2014, HAPSARI conducted a business plan workshop for its members, and one outcome of the workshop is that HAPSARI drafted a business plan document on coffee trading. The plan needs additional analysis and the document needs to be further refined for it to effectively contribute to HAPSARI coffee trading business. HAPSARI plans a series of discussion with the resource person to finalize the document.</p> <p>HAPSARI also participated in ProRep partner the Women's Research Institute (WRI) Research Methodology Training. Through this training, fifteen HAPSARI cadres developed research protocols which they will use in their research on "Women in Small-Medium Enterprises - Challenges and Opportunities". The research is ongoing and will be reported on in an upcoming quarterly report.</p> <p>Also during this work plan period, HAPSARI conducted three Participatory Assessment and Development of Organizational Capacity and Strategy (PADOCS) workshops for its members (June 13- 17, 2014 for SPI Kulon Progo, August 21 – 23, 2014 for SPPN Sergei, and [planned] October 10 – 11, 2014 for SPI Mamuju). The first PADOCS had been facilitated by two professional facilitators (Agus Supriyono and Rahmi Yunita). Besides facilitating the workshop, the facilitators also trained two staff of HAPSARI in how to facilitate PADOCS. In the next two workshops, the HAPSARI facilitators were able to facilitate PADOCS by themselves. Through this workshop, the member organizations are able to identify and formulate the strategic issues and the achievement indicators.</p> <p>Beginning in July 2014, HAPSARI developed a database and organization profile for HAPSARI and its member organizations. Through this database system, HAPSARI can oversee the developments of its members and supply them with targeted,</p>

	appropriate information. According to the information in the database, HAPSARI membership increased from 2,192 members in 2013 to 3,203 members in 2014.
1.2.3. Support coalition of think tanks and CSOs to advocate the amendment of Law on Supreme Audit Agency (BPK)	The selection process and required qualifications of Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) members is fundamental to determining their quality and ultimately the performance of the BPK. To contribute to a better selection process, ProRep supported the CSO coalition KUAK (<i>Koalisi OMS untuk Akuntabilitas Keuangan Negara / CSOs Coalition for State Financial Accountability</i>) in conducting a focus group discussion (FGD) on strengthening BPK through an accountable, transparent and participative selection process. The FGD was conducted from June 12 to 14, and was attended by 25 participants (20 male, five female), ten from KUAK member CSOs, one MP, and 12 experts from the Association of DPR's Expert Staff known as ATAP (Asosiasi Tenaga Ahli Parlemen – 12 people), and two from think tanks. Through this workshop, civil society – lead by KUAK – provided critical analysis of current selection mechanism and developed recommendations for better formulation and strategies of public participation to support BPK in improving its member selection process. The workshop participants recommended (1) that there be standard professional qualifications for BPK members, (2) that the DPR seek public input and consult with the KPK prior to making their selection (similar to the process Indonesia newly-elected President Jokowi went through in selecting his cabinet), and (3) that full versions of BPK reports, not just summaries, be released to the public. A member of Commission 11 (who was re-elected) participated in the workshop and was encouraged to incorporate these changes into the BPK Law.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS / LESSONS LEARNED

- ProRep support helped to strengthen HAPSARI as an institution, enhance its legitimacy and strengthen its advocacy performance. This year HAPSARI membership increased from 2,192 to 3,203 members. In addition, HAPSARI has been trusted by the Government to receive a significant donation. The Ministry of Cooperatives supported HAPSARI's economic development activities through providing IDR 300 million for cacao processing equipment.
- InProSuLA grant-supported efforts have led to the *Rasda* program gets full support from policymakers. In Kulon Progo, the Head of District supports the *Rasda* program and integrated it with government program for *Raskin*. The other key stakeholders (BULOG, National Food Security Bureau – BKP, Provincial and District Parliament members, and Regional Bank) also committed to support the program. The result is that locally grown food is being used as food aid, and local farmers in Central Java are being supported and encouraged to continue growing foodstuffs locally.

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

Over this period, ProRep’s Component 2 continued to help the Policy Research Network (PRN) take further steps towards expanding its membership by adding three new members; Prakarsa, Demos and The Indonesia Institute. ProRep also supported PRN’s long-term sustainability plan through a PRN Coordination Workshop where Muhammad Ikhsan was appointed as the PRN Executive Secretary and where a final draft of the PRN Statute of Establishment was produced. Furthermore, PRN increased its advocacy efforts by launching a website and issuing another newsletter. In support of evidence based policy advocacy efforts, PRN held a peer-to-peer discussion forum on the implementation of NVivo software where Prakarsa and PPPI (also ProRep partners and grantees) shared their knowledge and expertise in using NVIVO. PRN also effectively transitioned ProRep’s assistance related to the amendment of the MD3 Law from Component 3 to Component 2, which included conducting a forum involving CSOs, think tanks, and DPR expert staff responsible for drafting the revised bill.

PIR 2: RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS' CAPACITY TO CONDUCT AND DISSEMINATE POLICY-RELEVANT RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS ON KEY POLICY AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES STRENGTHENED

KRA 2.1: Research Institutions Improve Institutional Effectiveness and Applied Policy Research and Analysis Capabilities

KRA 2.2: Research Institutions Increase Volume and Quality of Policy-Relevant Research and Analysis Produced and Disseminated

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

ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS
<p>2.2.1 Support for Policy Research Network (PRN)</p>	<p>Prorep continues to support Indonesia’s Policy Research Network under this new work plan. LPEM FEUI (Institute for Economic & Social Research at the Faculty of Economics – University of Indonesia) continues to serve as the Secretariat of the PRN and is responsible for the expansion of the PRN, capacity building of its member and establishing a sustainability plan for the future of PRN. The Institute for Research and Empowerment (IRE) is co-leading PRN alongside LPEM UI and is responsible for policy research advocacy. Both institutions aim to increase PRN relevance to the policy makers.</p> <p>The PRN grants were signed at the end of August 2014 but some activities began earlier through different means of support. Prorep facilitated the PRN Coordination Workshop in Serpong, Tangerang on May 20 - 22, which allowed current PRN leaders to revisit their objectives, reformulate their strategy as a network, and to coordinate activities among the members. During that event, PRN members appointed Muhammad Ikhsan from PPPI to act as the Executive Secretary to lead the coordination and</p>

	<p>planning of PRN activities. PRN members also produced a final draft of the PRN Statute of Establishment and PRN activity schedule up to March 2015. They also agreed on network activities designed to influence policies on, among others, the amendment to the MD3 Law.</p> <p>Under the PRN – LPEM FEUI Grants, the Secretariat of PRN launched the PRN website and issued another newsletter. The PRN website will be used to introduce PRN to a wider audience and it will act as a communication hub for its members. PRN also added three new members; Prakarsa, Demos and The Indonesia Institute. The Secretariat has targeted adding 2-3 additional members, which might include non-Prorep’s partners. PRN held a peer-to-peer discussion forum on the implementation of NVivo software. During this event, Prakarsa and PPPI shared their knowledge and expertise in using NVivo.</p> <p>With PRN – IRE support, PRN members aim to increase their capacity in advocating and influencing policies based on evidence-based recommendation. While waiting for the administrative process for its new grant to be finalized, IRE requested ProRep’s support to conduct two activities through an LOC. First was a capacity building workshop, entitled “Capacity Improvement on Policy Advocacy and Communication for Research Institutions in Indonesia”. This workshop was designed to be a PRN team-building activity, synchronizing LPEM UI and IRE activities and collaboration in the PRN, as well as a focus group discussion on civil society advocacy related to the amendment of the MD3 Law. Second, June 25-26, 2014, the PRN conducted a roadshow in Jakarta and Serpong to MD3 Law stakeholders – focusing especially on the DPR and DPD - to present their findings and attempt to influence the provisions of the new MD3 Law. After the PRN – IRE grant was signed, the first activity under the grant was the workshop on “Connecting the Issues of Civil Society in Public Policy in the Era of Parliament 2014-2019,” which was conducted September 17 -18. The PRN members invited think tanks and political expert to share their experience and expertise in the strategy of influencing policies. PRN has started to invite non-members think tanks, such as Pusat Kajian Politik (Center for Political Studies) FISIP UI, to participate in these event.</p>
<p>2.2.2 Support strategic needs for research institutions</p>	<p>To support Indonesian institutions to produce more and better quality analytical products, ProRep held a workshop on writing effective policy briefs, April 1-2, 2014. Seven Component 2 grantees from Quick Start and Policy Research Grants (LPEM UI, IRE, Women Research Institute, Paramadina Public Policy Institute, the Habibie Center, Demos and the Indonesia Institute), two LOC partners (Committee Monitoring the Implementation of Regional Autonomy/KPPOD and Prakarsa) and three (3) Component 1 grantees (Indonesia Center for Environmental Law (ICEL), Women’s Association of Small Business Assistance (ASPUKK), and InProSuLA) participated. During the workshop, the facilitator provided guidance in writing and reviewing policy briefs and had the participants discuss and review submitted revised policy briefs.</p> <p>Also as part of ProRep’s commitment to the develop policy analysis capabilities, the project is supporting Prakarsa to conduct several activities through an LOC to fund training in the use of qualitative analysis software (NVivo), writing policy briefs, and media/communication strategies. The NVivo training was conducted June 25- 27, 2014 in the Prakarsa office and was attended by eight staff members. Beginning Sept 24th, ProRep also contracted an editor/writer to repackage Prakarsa Research products into policy briefs.</p>

KRA 2.3: Increased Relevance to, and Influence on, Legislative Policymaking of Research Produced by Research Institutions

2.3.1 Support coalition of think tanks on the revision of MD3 Law

This activity builds on activities conducted under ProRep's former Component 3. Its focus is on legal reform and building the capacity of think tanks and CSOs to engage with policy-makers in support of these reforms.

ProRep held a discussion forum on the bill to amend the MD3 Law on May 8-10, 2014. The participants of the events were the CSOs, think tanks and expert staff of DPR who were responsible for drafting of revised bill. This discussion followed on the Component 3 event conducted in Bogor April 15 - 17, 2014. The purpose of the discussion was to receive additional input from think tanks and CSOs on issues related to the Amendment of MD3 Law, building on the results of the Bogor Workshop. Think tanks and CSOs presented their recommendations related to the DPR and DPR's roles in Indonesia's democracy and provided inputs for the draft of the legislation on such areas as female representativeness, the role of the DPD, and fiscal monitoring (BAKN's responsibility). The expert staff also shared about the development of the MD3 amendment in the DPR. This was the first Component 2 event in which multi-stakeholders participated in the discussion forum on policy issues.

In June 2014, ProRep and **Komunitas Indonesia untuk Demokrasi** (KID or Indonesian Community for Democracy) was preparing a draft LOC to support the coalition of CSOs on the revision of MD3 Law. The activities consisted of two working meetings to prepare a policy brief and a strategy to influence the amendment of MD3 Law and a workshop to discuss the strategy for a request of Judicial Review. The LOC also funded two media briefing activities to raise people's awareness on the issue.

Despite the BALEG adopting so many of the recommendations of the MD3 Coalition – changes which would have led to a stronger, more effective, and better-staffed BAKN providing better oversight of the executive – the shift in political power in the DPR resulted in the body passing an MD3 law that eliminated the BAKN, shifting its oversight responsibilities to committees. Other changes did include recommendations of the Coalition. The Coalition is now gathering information and experiences from other CSOs that have submitted a request for a judicial review of the MD3 Law by the Constitutional Court. The Coalition recently conducted a seminar on the new MD3 Law, using the policy brief resulted in the working meetings as presentation material.

2.3.2 Support coalition of think tanks and CSOs to engage with BALEG during the preparation of the National Legislative Agenda (Prolegnas)

Under ProRep's former Component 3, ProRep initiated the activity on the National Legislative Agenda (Prolegnas /Program Legislasi Nasional) in December 2013. The objective of the initiative is to support the DPR RI in improving the process and procedure for developing the National Legislative Agenda. Prorep facilitated a workshop, which resulted in the recommendations to have more informed, efficient and responsive Lawmaking process starting with the development of realistic and achievable Prolegnas.

With Component 2 now driving this initiative the focus is no longer on the DPR. Rather, ProRep has built on the relationships and experience developed in our earlier project stage and is has followed up with a series of workshop to facilitate research institutions and CSOs to channel evidenced-based recommendations and public aspirations concerning legislation to be incorporated in the next National Legislative Agenda (Prolegnas), 2015-2019. The first workshop was held July 10 - 12, 2014 and aimed to provide the participants with a better understanding of the direction and design of Prolegnas 2015-2019, and to develop a list of the issues and topics proposed by civil society to be considered for inclusion in Prolegnas 2015-2019. The second

workshop was conducted in August 22 - 23, 2014, where the participants were asked to produce the draft list of prioritized bill titles proposed by civil society including its detail explanations.

The goal of the workshops is to enable a wide range of local stakeholders to discuss a better and more effective Prolegnas process. The main objective was to improve the legislative process by influencing the MPs to develop a more realistic list of bills that address issues most important to citizens. A total of 45 representatives from the Association of Expert Staff of Parliament (*Asosiasi Tenaga Ahli Parlemen* or ATAP), CSOs and think tanks attended and contributed to the workshops. Both resulted in fruitful discussions in which participants considered various issues to be included as Prolegnas's targets, as well as the urgency and prioritization of legislation. The participants worked from the previous Prolegnas, made recommendations for Prolegnas 2015-2019, and recommended priority bills for 2015. In conformity with the DPR legislative categories, workshop participants suggested potential draft bills in the following four areas: (1) Politics, Laws, and Human Rights, (2) Social Welfare, (3) Economy, Finance, and Trade, (4) Natural Resources.

ProRep will facilitate a third workshop scheduled for October 9 - 11, 2014 which will seek to consolidate the discussions and suggestions from the previous workshops and to develop the final recommendations to be submitted to the DPR through BALEG.



Resource person of the second workshop on Prolegnas, (left to right): Wicipto Setiadi (Director of The National Law Development Agency - Ministry of Law and Human Rights Republic Indonesia), Dadang Solihin (Director for Regional - Development Performance Evaluation - National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS))

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS / LESSONS LEARNED

- The Indonesia Policy Research Network (PRN) is functioning more effectively. The Secretariat has a clear activity plan through March 2015 and membership is growing. PRN is acting more like an institution, and less like a collection of Prorep grantees. PRN activities have evolved beyond capacity-building workshops; the network has started a small discussion forum to help develop a peer-review culture, and the PRN has established a website to promote the network and members' research products. What has led to this change? Important contributing factors include IRE's co-leads the network alongside LPEM and since Muhammad Ikhsan (PPPI) being appointed as the Executive Secretary of the PRN.
- A fundamental issue for the PRN is its sustainability after ProRep. Our view is that PRN members are beginning to see the benefits of networking and sharing experience with their peers. At the moment it is the research staff of PRN members who are most aware of the benefits of networking, but our hope is that over the next months, as the PRN becomes a more relevant organization, the leaders of the research institutions themselves will become more aware of the benefits provided by a network.
- We have learned more about LOCs as we have used them over the past several months, in some cases using them for individual institutions, and in others to support the work of coalitions. ProRep is using an LOC with Prakarsa, for example, to provide NVivo trainings and to hire an editor to help them strengthen their policy briefs. support to the MD3 coalition was provided through an LOC to support their advocacy efforts. LOC will be useful as an additional support to fund more activities for an existing project/program or when the research institution requires assistance with a specific set of skills.
- Component 2 has successfully facilitated meetings between CSOs, think tanks and the Expert Staff of Parliament (ATAP). Activities like drafting Prolegnas and the amendment of MD3 Law, has initiated the multi stakeholder forum and opened an opportunity for networking. PRN has decided to collaborate with ATAP in their efforts

to build support for amending regulations. The Expert staff of Parliament is welcoming the research institutions and think tanks to be their counterparts for policy discussions.

COMPONENT 3: MORE EFFECTIVE, TRANSPARENT, AND RESPONSIVE LEGISLATIVE AND POLICYMAKING PROCESSES (POLICY CLUSTERS)

As noted in the introduction, as ProRep approached its fourth (first option) year the project worked closely with USAID to make adjustments that would, while keeping within the confines of the original project, enable it to meet the objectives of USAID’s Country Development Cooperation Strategy 2014 - 2018. Building on ProRep’s base period which brought CSOs, think tanks, parliament-members and staff together to promote policy changes, ProRep launched a new “policy cluster,” or “policy community” phase which seeks to strengthen these networks in order to mutually continue shaping and influencing specific policy changes in Indonesia. The section below lays ProRep’s plans and activities for this revamped portion of the program. This extended introduction to the revamped Component 3 provides the context for understanding the details which follow.

What are policy communities?

Policy communities are groups consisting of CSOs, policy experts and decision makers in legislative and executive branches of government which convene to discuss and work toward specific policy changes.

Why are they needed?

Policy and law-making in Indonesia, as in many nations, tends to take place within ministries and parliament, without little if any interaction with other sectors. This often takes place without taking into account evidence-based policy recommendations made by policy experts and local constituents’ policy interests represented by CSOs. Neither tends to have sufficient understanding of how policies are made, or how to be effective advocates for policy change. It is in this context in which these policy communities have been designed in order to bring together policy makers, experts, and advocates to help them collaborate more effectively in shaping/ influencing specific policy changes.

They are designed to strengthen the hand of policy reformers by:

- Bridging the communication gap between policy makers and policy advocates;
- Stimulating the establishment of powerful policy alliances among relevant policy actors that build upon the individual and institutional strengths, capacities, and knowledge of the policy communities members, and;
- Helping them develop shared advocacy goals and a common vision toward specific policies which should keep the policy communities sustainable after the life of the project.

Why now?

A new government and parliament are now taking office, and with them scores of new ministers, deputy ministers, secretary generals, committee chairpersons, and others. Now is the time to begin working and developing relationships with new leaders and their staff. Reformers in government and parliament have asked that CSOs and policy experts apply expert and media pressure as a counterweight to vested interests opposed to reforms.

How were they developed?

During ProRep's base period, the project increasingly brought together CSOs, policy experts, and policy makers to work together for policy reforms. Building on this experience, and recognizing that achieving many of the objectives of USAID's new Country Development Cooperation Strategy would require national and local level policy changes, the USAID Democracy and Governance Office and ProRep collaborated to develop the policy cluster concept. Subsequently, ProRep:

- Conducted assessments and focus group discussions with USAID, USAID projects, and stakeholders to discuss seven potential policy issue areas;
- In collaboration with USAID, reduced them to three policy areas (i.e. education, health, and environment) corresponding to USAID Indonesia offices;
- Issued 11 policy-related grants. In the process, ProRep shared grant proposals with USAID education, health, and environmental offices; received their direction and feedback; and adjusted the grants to better target USAID office priorities. For example:

- ICW's education budget proposal was adjusted to address teacher deployment, targeting an important priority of the USAID education office;
- The geographic focus of the F2H health policy grant was adjusted so that it would cover the same geographic area as the USAID EMAS program, and
- WRI's grant was adjusted to better support the policy research agenda of the USAID Health Office;
- Worked with the DG office to involve staff of the education, health and environment offices in several policy cluster events.
- Planned, and began conducting policy community activities designed to (1) help policy grantees better understand how to bring about policy change, (2) bring them together with ministry staff and professional staff of the DPR (through ATAP, the Association of Expert Staff of the Parliament), (3) provide venues and events to help partners better collaborate among themselves, and their wider policy communities, to ensure greater policy impact, and (4) provide partners with targeted communication support through grants and direct technical assistance, including media engagement and developing communication strategies.

What policies are the communities working on?

Education Policy Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring more equitable deployment of Indonesian teachers • Evaluating, and proposing improvements to the teacher certification program • Proposing improvements to the School Operational Assistance (BOS) program
Environment Policy Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enactment of stalled implementing regulations on the 2009 environment law • Promulgation of regulations on Constitutional Court rulings No. 45/2011 on forest borders, and No. 35/2012 on indigenous forests • Designing a local level institutional framework of a benefit sharing mechanism (BSM) of forestry revenues for indigenous peoples. • Improving the management of conservation forest areas by providing the central government with evidence-based recommendations on the issuance of forestry extraction licenses, especially for general mining, in conservation forest areas. • Supporting the strengthening of the Green Economy Caucus in the DPR
Health Policy Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening national health promotion policies in relation to the accreditation of <i>puskesmas</i> (local clinics) and certification of health promotion personnel.

- Improving *puskesmas* services by developing local regulations through multi-stakeholder collaboration
- Learning from midwives' experience to improve policies for better antenatal care, delivery, and postnatal care services covered under the new national health insurance program (JKN).

Other ProRep efforts, such as the grant to InProSuLA on *Rasda*, designed to encourage the use of locally grown food for government food aid, are designed to support policy reforms. What makes this policy cluster work unique is that it was developed to support specific USAID objectives and was designed with the input of non-DG offices (i.e., health, education, and environment), focuses the work of multiple grantees in specific areas, and ProRep and our grantees work together to incorporate policy-makers from government and parliament into the enterprise, seeking to maximize the likelihood of real policy change.

PIR 3: MORE EFFECTIVE, RESPONSIVE, AND TRANSPARENT LEGISLATIVE AND POLICYMAKING PROCESSES

KRA 3.5: Policy Makers and Other Actors Collaborate on Key Policy Issues

3.5.1. Supporting Policy Cluster Partners in Improving Ways of Achieving Policy Goals

ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS
3.5.1.1. Supporting strategic needs for cluster stakeholders	<p>During the process of awarding new grants and helping grantees to initiate their activities, ProRep has been identifying what capacity building needs exist and what assistance should be provided to partners to help them better achieve the objectives under their grants and organizational missions.</p> <p>Partners were requested to identify their capacity building needs in their grant applications, and where feasible, some of these needs were funded under the grant. For example PPPI received assistance to procure NVivo software to conduct qualitative research analysis and PATTIRO received assistance to train their district and sub-district facilitators in policy advocacy strategies, specifically linked with the grant program's activities.</p> <p>During September and October 2014, ProRep conducted four grant orientation sessions to provide partners with clear guidance and knowledge regarding the implementation of fixed obligation grants, communication-related activities and branding/marketing, monitoring and evaluation, financial management, etc.</p> <p>Through the policy communities approach, ProRep is also encouraging opportunities for partners to learn from each other, and the regular "cluster coordination meetings," described below under each policy cluster, facilitate this exchange of knowledge and</p>

	<p>experience. These coordination meetings also help align the work of multiple grantees working in each of the three policy areas, and to bring other stakeholders to the table to facilitate their becoming part of the policy communities.</p> <p>Upcoming capacity building activities include sharing experiences in facilitating multi-stakeholder forums, effective policy brief writing, and strategic planning. Policy community stakeholders are also receiving targeted communication-related support; see 3.5.1.2 and 3.5.1.3 below.</p>
<p>3.5.1.2. Develop communication and advocacy strategy/ roadmap for policy cluster stakeholders and other partners</p>	<p>ProRep will support policy community partners in developing their engagement strategies to achieve their policy objective(s). ProRep is in the process of defining which communities/partners require what level of support in this area and plans to initiate technical assistance in November 2014.</p> <p>During the process of grant development and helping grantees to initiate their activities, the ProRep Team provided support to the partners to guide and sharpen their stakeholders analysis and assist them in the preliminary step of identifying their main target audiences, allies, opponents, and in defining key messages and communication tools to be employed.</p>
<p>3.5.1.3. Media and public outreach support for policy improvements and effective representation</p>	<p>ProRep is providing ongoing technical assistance to policy community partners, and other general ProRep partners to enhance their use of media and other tools for public outreach. Specific assistance includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media support for the PRN event in Jakarta, March, 19, 2014. ProRep helped develop the press release and circulate it to our journalist network. The event generated around 50 news coverage – the highest in ProRep’s history so far. Assistance was also provided for the development of a PRN website and regular newsletter. • E-Coaching to InProSuLA on how to develop key messages and present ideas effectively for their advocacy efforts on the Rasda program. ProRep assisted them to prepare a catchy and informative poster and pamphlet on Rasda versus Raskin, and helped improve their press release and engagement with media for the World Food Day program. • Assistance to HAPSARI to improve their upcoming book documenting their best practices in advocacy. <p>New policy community grants contain several activities where ProRep will assist – for example by helping PATTIRO to involve local journalists in their program to improve Puskesmas services, helping F2H, WRI, PPPI, ICW, Article 33, and LPEM FEUI to disseminate research findings and policy recommendations through public seminars, media engagement, and online communication tools, assisting Epistema in the production of their guidebook for local legislatures, district government officials, and other stakeholders’ to implement the Constitutional Court Ruling No. 35/2012, helping ICEL to hold media briefings to promote the adoption of implementing regulation of the Environmental Law, aiding YSKK’s efforts to promote community based monitoring of BOS through social media channels.</p>
<p>3.5.1.4. Representation toolkit for CSOs, research institutions, and policymakers</p>	<p>ProRep has identified 25 knowledge products developed to date, including training modules, and other information, education, and communication (IEC) materials from all the project’s program areas. In the upcoming months, these products will be packaged into a ProRep “Representation Toolkit” and placed on the ProRep website and disseminated to current and past partners.</p>

3.5.2. Education Cluster: Improving the Quality of Indonesian Teachers and School Services

The objective of this policy cluster is to contribute to better quality Indonesian teachers by assisting relevant policy makers to evaluate and improve the Teacher Certification Program (TCP), and the School Operation Fund (BOS) Program, and teacher deployment. This policy focus will contribute to Indonesian Mid-Term National Development Plan 2009-2014 objective: Quality of Indonesian Teachers and School Services Improved.

3.5.2.1. Support community-based monitoring of the School Operational Assistance (BOS) Program

ProRep's support to promoting community-based monitoring (CBM) of the Government's School Operational Assistance Program (BOS) is provided through YSKK's follow-on grant.

YSKK has conducted a series of workshops and trainings to support schools to better manage BOS and comply with principles of transparent, accountable, and participative management. This workshop/training phase has been going on since May 2014 and has involved schools three provinces; Central Java, the Special Region of Yogyakarta, and Lampung. Two schools, an elementary and a junior high school, were selected from each province.

YSKK succeeded in involving the local governments of Surakarta City and Bandar Lampung City in the implementation of "Transparent, Accountable, and Participative School Management," through two MoUs which were signed by those parties. At the national level, YSKK organized a public hearing with the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Education and Culture on June 4, 2014.

YSKK also produced a video on BOS monitoring procedures, uploaded in *youtube*, and shares it through website (<https://db.tt/1wAPx1Mo>) and social media.

To encourage the local governments to implement transparent, accountable and participative management of the BOS Program, YSKK invited local governments in Gunung Kidul regency, Surakarta city, and Bandar Lampung city to participate in the series of activities of "Sekolah MANTAP" program implementation. In the first event of Sekolah MANTAP program, entitled, "**YSKK Workshop on Building Partnerships for Model-Schools Development**," conducted July 2-3, 2014. Local government representatives of six school management teams (comprising the school's principal, treasurer, and a member of the school committee) participated. The program focused on improving school management teams' core skills in the areas of school planning and financial management; participants acknowledged its importance and usefulness. The local government of Gunung Kidul, represented by Education office Gunung Kidul Regency, Yogyakarta, and Education Office of Bandar Lampung city committed themselves to support the Sekolah MANTAP Program by each signing an MoU with YSKK. All parties then developed joint action plan to introduce the Sekolah MANTAP principles to their entire areas.

Community involvement is one of key elements to the success of the BOS program. To ensure such community involvement, Minister of National Education Decree (Kepmendiknas) 044/U/2002 requires that school committees be established in each educational institution. The expectation is that these committees work together school management to improve the quality, equity and efficiency of educational management - ensuring that management is democratic, transparent and accountable. To help the school committees from six model schools in Gunung Kidul in Yogyakarta, Bandar Lampung, and Surakarta in Central Java, to function more effectively, July 15-17, 2014 YSKK held **a training to strengthen school committee's role in monitoring the**

	<p>BOS program. More than 40 representatives of school committees, education offices and school education boards attended this training which addressed issues from planning and budgeting to spending and accountability reporting.</p> <p>YSKK also conducted a training on School Participatory Planning and Budgeting, August 26-28, 2014. The training was designed to enhance the knowledge, skills and attitudes of participants in participatory planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of school programs. At the end of the training, the participants, which came from the regions of Gunung Kidul in Yogyakarta, Bandar Lampung, and Surakarta in Central Java, were expected to understand the basic principles and processes on preparing an annual work plan and activity plan. They were also expected to have acquired practical skills in mapping out current school conditions, and in planning a school's budget.</p> <p>In addition to several specific events were held with regard to the implementation of “Sekolah MANTAP” program, YSKK also conducts regular coordination meetings with all its stakeholders including local government representatives in each region in order to achieve the goal of the program to have Transparent, Accountable, and Participative School Management implemented in six schools model.</p>
<p>3.5.2.2. Conduct cluster coordination meetings with CSOs, think tanks, policy makers, and other cluster stakeholders</p>	<p>ProRep conducted a multi stakeholder forum (MSF) workshop on Teacher Certification on May 23, 2014. Eighteen participants from a variety of backgrounds, including government bodies (DitJen DikDas/Directorate General for Basic Education, Dir. PSD/Directorate for Basic), universities (Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Bandung, Paramadina Public Policy Institute, Faculty of Teaching and Education University of Indonesia/FKIP UI, expert staff of the DPR association of expert staff (ATAP), teachers' associations (Federation of Indonesian Teachers Union/FSGI, Indonesian Teachers Association/IGI), research institutions (SMERU, PATTIRO, Pendidikan dan Pembinaan Management (PPM) and civil society organizations (Indonesia Corruption Watch, Kelas Inspirasi).</p> <p>Participants assessed achievements and the status of teacher certification; mapped challenges related to teacher certification and made recommendation for strategies and collaboration. The group identified several needs related to teacher certification, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting a teachers' competency development system that encourages teachers to continually improve their performance; • Ensuring that teachers' training programs respond to teachers' needs assessments, and improve the quality and responsiveness of training; • Implementing better supervision and coaching mechanisms for teachers that contribute to improved teachers' evaluations prior to certification; • Establishing more competent, credible, and independent teachers' certification institutions; and • A comprehensive evaluation of teachers' competency. <p>Stakeholders recommended that ProRep education policy cluster activities address these issues. Much of cluster coordination and long-term support for reforms being promoted under the education cluster comes from members of GEMA PENA, an education policy community developed by YSSK under an earlier ProRep grant. GEMA PENA supports accessible education, and well-qualified educators for Indonesians. It consists of 27 education-related CSO and research organizations from across</p>

	Indonesia. Education policy cluster grantees have begun, and will later present policy recommendations on (1) BOS, (2) teacher certification, (3) teacher deployment, and (4) curriculum as GEMA PENA recommendations. As GEMA PENA, will conduct a symposium of the four issues in December, and in January present them to the Ministry of Education and Culture. In addition, GEMA PENA has agreed to continue these efforts after the end of the grants, ensuring sustainability. Members will also collaborate to support the strengthening of the Education Parliamentary Forum, enabling consultation and coordination between parliament members (DPR) in the Commission of Education and with Provincial Parliament members (DPRD) in charge of Education.
3.5.2.3. Conduct in-country study visits for cluster stakeholders to observe well-functioning sites for Teacher Certification Program (TCP), School Operational Assistance (BOS), and teacher deployment	To be implemented in future quarters.
3.5.2.4. Assess the effectiveness of Teacher Certification Program (TCP)	The study on the Teacher Certification Program in elementary schools is conducted by Paramadina Public Policy Institute (PPPI) through its research project in Jakarta and Labuan Bajo, East Nusa Tenggara to identify shortcomings and promote evidence-based improvements to the Teacher Certification Program (TCP). This project will begin in October 2014.
3.5.2.5. Conduct and disseminate research on joint policies on education, particularly on issues related to teacher deployment	<p>Through a ProRep grant, Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) is conducting research designed to help improve the management and deployment mechanism of government-employed teachers. The general objective of this program is to improve the quality of the management and deployment mechanism of government-employed teachers by evaluating the implementation of Joint Ministerial Decree (SKB) no. 11 year 2011, from five ministries: Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Religious Affairs, Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucracy Reform, Ministry of Domestic Affairs, and Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>The program is being implemented through FGDs, MSFs and field research, and began in September 2014 with preliminary discussions with four state institutions: Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Religious Affairs, Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucracy Reform, and National Civil Service Agency (Badan Kepegawaian Nasional).</p>
3.5.2.6. Conduct policy advocacy to improve the management and accountability of the School Operational Assistance (BOS)	<p>Closely related to activity 3.5.2.1 ProRep's support is being used to enable policy advocacy and strengthen the links with policy makers in promoting wider involvement in and improvements to community-based monitoring (CBM) of the Government's School Operational Assistance Program (BOS). YSKK, in addition to its activities described above designed to help improve the program's implementation, conducted the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A working group meeting on the BOS program May 1 to 3, 2014 Thirty-six participants (14 Female and 22 Male) from various backgrounds (CSO, media, teachers, school committee, and local government unit on Education from Central Java) attended the working group meeting. This workshop identified problematic issues related to technical guidance on BOS and examined the BOS Annual Reports from several schools to determine how well accountability procedures were followed. • Participated in a public hearing with the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Education and Culture on June 4, 2014. Thirty-three members of Gema Pena coalition participated in the public hearing with the Inspectorate General of the

Ministry of Education and Culture. The Inspector General welcomed the coalition members, and invited them to be involved in the process of revising the BOS Technical Guidance.

- Began circulating a petition to limit fees schools may charge their students. This campaign, which began in September and will end in November, is designed to mobilize public support to urge the Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture to limit excessive fees some schools are charging their students. Ministry of Education and Culture decree Permendikbud No. 44/2012 (replacing the earlier Permendikbud No. 60/2011 that banned educational fee collection in elementary and junior high schools) authorizes private elementary and junior high schools, including those that receive the government's school operational assistance (BOS), to charge fees to their students. The fees include the one-time upfront donation usually collected during admission, but schools are not allowed to admit students based on the amount of their entry donation. Since the BOS cannot entirely cover the schools' operational costs, students' contribution is inevitable and necessary particularly for private schools to cover their huge expenses. But this decree does not set a maximum limit set fees charged by private schools - which may be higher than poorer students can afford. The petition requests that the Ministry of Education and Culture revoke Decree No. 44 of 2012, and revise Technical Guidance BOS 2014. The petition is being circulated through the following means.
 - Website: www.awasibos.org and www.yskk.org
 - Social Media: (a) Facebook: Awasi Dana BOS and Yayasan Satu Karsa Karya (YSKK), (b) Twitter: @AwasiBOS and @YSKK_solo
 - Mailing-list: GEMA PENA (Gerakan Masyarakat Peduli Pendidikan) and FOINI (Freedom of Information Network Indonesia).

YSKK also conducted a number of activities to advocate for transparency in BOS management, inviting local media to the working group meeting in Solo which attracted representatives from numerous media outlets (i.e. Solo Pos, Joglosemar, Suara Merdeka, Jawa Pos, RRI Solo, TATV, Tribune Lampung). YSKK also participated in a hearing with the Education Ministry in Jakarta on BOS transparency which was covered by both national and local media participated (e.g., Kompas, Suara Pembaharuan, Sinar Harapan). Below are links to articles published in the media on the hearing:

<http://sinarharapan.co/news/read/140605060/Kebijakan-Dana-BOS-Harus-Direvisi-span-span->
<http://www.rmol.co/read/2014/06/05/158235/Haryono:-Dana-Bos-Jadi-Bancanakan-Oknum-PeJABAT->
<http://www.metrosiantar.com/dana-bos-incaran-peJABAT-daerah/>
<http://www.jpnn.com/read/2014/06/04/238370/Desak-Kebijakan-soal-Pengelolaan-BOS-Direvisi->

ProRep grantee Article 33 is advocating for improvements in Free Basic Education funding policy as stipulated in PP (Government Regulation) No. 48 year of 2008. Under its grant, Article 33 will be holding a series of MSF discussions at the national and local levels and will develop and disseminate a Research Working Paper and Policy Brief with policy recommendations. Article 33 will encourage changes in the rules governing the use of BOS funds so that they are used exclusively for the operation of student learning activities. There is a growing 'leakage' of BOS funds to other costs, such as teacher salaries/honorariums, infrastructure investment, and training of teachers, and the government has yet to formulate clear guidance on its free basic education policy and its financing. The lack of clarity is especially acute at the local level where local

	<p>governments have widely divergent interpretations. Article 33 will also encourage the establishment of a regional funding scheme (Regional Revenues and Expenditures Budget / APBD province and regency/city) to finance teacher salaries and training for teachers currently still funded through BOS funds.</p> <p>Article 33's first program activity was a September 24 - 26, 2014 program implementation workshop to formulate recommendations to strengthen the Education Parliamentary Forum (EPF) and to explain the program design to Article 33's partners in the region. EPF is a forum intended to build support for and consolidate parliamentary efforts at both the national and local level for budget reforms which will improve the quality of education.</p>
3.5.2.7. Conduct activities to support partners' advocacy and research activities	To be conducted in upcoming quarters.
3.5.3. Environment Cluster: Promoting policies to reduce deforestation and land, coastal and marine degradation in Indonesia	
Environmental cluster assistance is intended to encourage promulgation of stalled regulations (e.g., Constitutional Court rulings No. 45 of 2011 on forest borders, and No. 35 of 2012 on indigenous forests) and the development of implementing regulations on the 2009 Environmental Law, and support for the Green Economy Caucus in the DPR.	
ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS
3.5.3.1. Conduct cluster coordination meetings with CSOs, think tanks, policymakers, and other cluster stakeholders	<p>Understanding that donors have been providing substantial support to Indonesian institutions working on environment and climate change issues, ProRep is initiating a series of environment policy cluster coordination meetings, seeking to develop what we are calling an Environmental Policy Community. Rather than attempt to duplicate the good work being done by others, the purpose of this assistance to bring together a community of individuals and organizations which we hope will evolve into a sustainable forum on environment policy. The vision is to involve think tanks, CSOs, donors, government officials, the DPR's professional staff and policy makers who will join forces through a platform of constructive dialogues regarding environment and climate change policy issues.</p> <p>The kick off meeting was conducted on the last day of September, and participants expressed strong support for the concept. Their expectation is that such a regular forum would become a community of practice to influence environmental and climate change policies in Indonesia, amplify and to push for policy agendas that are being floated by environment policy groups, and provide opportunities for the community of practitioners to develop anticipative responses to upcoming environment policy issues or predictable environment hazards. The idea is to enable civil society, think tanks, and policy makers to not just react to environmental problems and issues, but to act proactively instead.</p> <p>For the wider public, the environmental policy forum could also collaborate to mainstream environment and climate change issues to raise public awareness on the risks of environmental damage and carbon emission.</p> <p>Making this forum work and be sustainable will take a good deal of effort over this project year - and possibly a final project year - but the initial meeting and follow-up indicates that there is substantial among the organizations participating.</p>

3.5.3.2. Promote the establishment of the DPR Green Caucus	<p>Constitutionally, Indonesia's DPR is a powerful legislature, with significant authority over policy making, as well as oversight of policy implementation. To date, the DPR has generally not exercised these powers with regard to environment and climate change issues. ProRep has been aware of the potential contributions a DPR caucus dedicated to environment and climate change could make in reinforcing existing mechanisms for improving the quality of environment and climate change policies and has therefore supporting efforts under way by the United Kingdom's Climate Change Unit (UK-CCU) to strengthen a parliamentary Green Economy Caucus.. The purposes of this activity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To build support in the DPR to carry out its oversight role, becoming a partner with, and require government to design and implement better environmental policies. • To support and motivate the government to continue and advance with the current environmental governance initiatives. <p>A previous effort by ICEL to initiate an environmental caucus, the Green Caucus, in the DPR was included under Component 1 grant to ICEL and was not successful. Learning from that experience, ProRep took a different approach this year in line ProRep's new policy cluster design. ProRep is linking support to the Green Economy Caucus to the efforts of our four environmental policy cluster grantees, as well as direct ProRep activities by involving other organizations, think tanks, CSOs and academia, association of the DPR expert staff (ATAP) and donors. ProRep is trying to build upon the Green Economy Caucus; a milestone initiated by Perkumpulan Prakarsa under the support of United Kingdom's Climate Change Unit (UK-CCU) in the outgoing DPR members (2009 – 2014).</p> <p>During the period, preparatory work was conducted by ProRep, both through its partners by lining up related activities and through arranging for upcoming direct program activities. The kick off meeting for this work is planned for October 2014, with support being planned for newly installed DPR Members.</p>
3.5.3.3. Promote legal and legitimate forest areas (<i>kawasan hutan</i>) in Indonesia through the implementation of the Constitutional Court Rulings No. 45/2011 and No. 35/2012	<p>A ProRep grant was awarded to Epistema Institute and signed in September 2014. Epistema Institute is working on a pilot project in Lebak regency on the implementation of Constitutional Court Rulings No. 35/2012 (on indigenous forests) with regards to another CC Ruling, No. 45/2011 (on forest borders), in Lebak. The grant supports a policy study on Lebak and Barito Selatan (East Kalimantan) cases, drafting an academic paper for the local legislatures, a draft local regulation (Perda), and guidelines for developing such a local regulation addressing these areas. Until October 2014, Epistema Institute has been in close communication with ProRep laying the groundwork for the pilot project by conducting a desk study and preparing for a focus group discussion.</p>
3.5.3.4. Support the achievement of REDD+ goals at the local level through the operationalization of the benefit sharing mechanism from forestry revenue for indigenous communities	<p>A grant was awarded to Article 33 Indonesia and signed in August 2014. Article 33 Indonesia is conducting policy research to be used in designing an institutional arrangement for a benefit sharing mechanism for forestry revenues. The study is being conducted in Jambi Province, working with indigenous people, local experts and <i>Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara/AMAN</i> (Nusantara Indigenous Community Alliance). Article 33 has been in close communication with ProRep as it conducts the preparatory work of the policy study.</p>
3.5.3.5. Support active participation of community groups in formulating and ratifying law number No. 32/2009 on	<p>This grant is under development with ICEL and will be signed in October 2014.</p>

the protection and management of the environment	
3.5.3.6. Conduct and disseminate research on forestry extraction in conservation forests	This grant is under development with LPEM UI and will be signed in October 2014.
3.5.4 Health Cluster: Improving Policy Implementation for Health Services	
Health cluster activities are designed to build/strengthen a community of government, parliament, CSO, donor and research organizations supporting improved health services. The specific focus is on strengthening national health promotion policies in relation to the accreditation of <i>puskesmas</i> (local clinics) and certification of health promotion personnel; improving <i>puskesmas</i> services by developing local regulations through multi-stakeholder collaboration; and learning from midwives' experience to improve polices for better antenatal care, delivery, and postnatal care services covered under the new national health insurance program.	
ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS
3.5.4.1. Conduct cluster coordination meetings with CSOs, think tanks, policymakers, and other cluster stakeholders	To strengthen the collaboration among the grantees and the key stakeholders, and to ensure the impact for health policy changes, ProRep will be conducting a number of policy cluster coordination meetings. The first health cluster coordination meeting dealing with new grantees was held on September 23, 2014 and included ProRep partners (PATTIRO, WRI, F2H), USAID, sister project (EMAS), 2 resource persons on health policy, and Yayasan Jateng Berdikari. In this meeting, ProRep's health cluster partners had the opportunity to present their project strategies focusing on a new "health paradigm, in which promotive and preventive efforts are prioritized without ignoring curative and rehabilitative efforts. In this meeting, participants also mapped out their programs and committed to collaborate in improving national health policy related to promotive and preventive efforts.
3.5.4.2. Strengthen health promotion and community engagement in primary level health services	ProRep supports Frontiers for Health (F2H) to implement a project on strengthening national health promotion policies on accreditation of Puskesmas and certification of health promotion personnel. In this project, F2H will conduct a case study to provide inputs on developing a competence-based health promotion personnel certification and draft on related Puskesmas accreditation policies – to ensure that it includes a health promotion component.
3.5.4.3. Conduct and disseminate research on midwives' views and experiences regarding the implementation of the National Health Insurance Program (JKN)	Beginning in September 2014, ProRep initiated a grant supporting the Women's Research Institute (WRI) to improve policies related to the implementation of the National Health Insurance Program (JKN) by developing a multi-stakeholders' action plan based on the case study of midwives' experience in Bandung City and East Jakarta City. WRI's first MSF was scheduled for October 2, 2014 and will be reported on in the next quarter.
3.5.4.4. Promoting Puskesmas (Community Health Center) Service Improvement Policy through a Multi-stakeholder Forum	After several discussions and a good deal of analysis, this grant was adjusted to focus on contributing to the improvement of <i>Puskesmas</i> health service through multi stakeholder forums. In implementing this activity, ProRep is awarding a grant to

	PATTIRO that will conduct the project in 2 districts, i.e., Semarang Municipality and Semarang District. To prepare the project implementation plan and to consolidate the project team, PATTIRO has planned a kick-off meeting for October 1-3, 2014.
3.5.4.5. Conduct activities to support partners' advocacy and research activities	ProRep supported its partners to link with policy makers and also to better understand the latest status of health policy in national level through two focus group discussions. The first FGD had been held on July 16, 2014 and ProRep invited two government officers from Ministry of Health, which were from Center for Health Financing and Insurance, and from the Directorate Referral Health Efforts. The second FGD had been held on July 21, 2014 and included two other government officers also from Ministry of Health, one from which were from Center for Health Promotion, and the other from the Directorate of Basic Health Efforts. Through these events, ProRep's grantees have a better understanding of the current status of targeted health policies, and they were able to use the information they gathered to refine and better focus their programs to address areas of need.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS / LESSONS LEARNED

- The multi stakeholder forum provides a space for civil society, think tanks, private sectors and policy makers to develop collaboration for policy improvement. The process to develop the forum is not easy. The key success factors are mapping and selecting the key stakeholders, engaging them early in the process, and developing trust among stakeholders.
- In this early stage of policy community work, different policy community models are beginning to emerge for each policy area.
 - Environment: Working with grantees and a wider group of stakeholders (including other donors), the environmental policy forum is working to become a sustainable forum on environmental policy working to influence a variety of environment and climate change policies. It is also supporting the UK CCU supported Green Economy Caucus in the DPR.
 - Health: The health policy community, in contrast, has so far been focused more narrowly on the specific goals of the grantees to support promotive and preventative health policies.
 - Education: Finally, rather than create a new or community on education, the education policy community is functioning largely under the umbrella of Gema Pena, an education policy community developed by grantee YSKK which supports accessible education and well qualified teachers for Indonesians. Given the number of GEMA PENA member organizations, its geographic reach, and the likelihood that it will be around long after the conclusion of the ProRep project, our grantees functioning under the umbrella of and with the support of GEMA PENA dramatically increases their prospects of sustaining their impact for the long-term.

COMPONENT 4: PROVIDING TIMELY ASSISTANCE FOR SPECIAL INITIATIVES NEEDED TO PROTECT OR ADVANCE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

ProRep continues to provide quick response assistance to support initiatives which can advance democratic governance in Indonesia. During this period, the Special Activity Fund (SAF) focused primarily on facilitating USAID's South-South Triangular Cooperation (STTC) initiative. ProRep supported the cooperation of USAID with ministries of the Government of Indonesia to showcase Indonesia's achievement in the governance reform efforts and to become the facilitator of information and experience exchange among countries in Asia, Africa, and Middle East regions.

PIR 4: ASSISTANCE FOR SPECIAL INITIATIVES NEEDED TO PROTECT OR ADVANCE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

KRA 4.1: Indonesian Efforts to Address Strategic Needs and Opportunities Affecting Democratic Governance Improved

ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS
<p>4.1.1 Support to USAID to respond the unanticipated needs and opportunities</p>	<p><u>Civil Society Day and Open Government Partnership Conference</u></p> <p>ProRep facilitated the Civil Society Day and Open Government Partnership Conference in Bali on May 4-7, 2014. Bring about 650 delegates representing government officials (both central and local governments), members of parliaments, law enforcement officials, CSOs, youths, private sector, media, and multilateral institutions from around 50 countries in Asia Pacific, the events produced a constructive note that (1) Openness helps government to deliver better; (2) Transparency helps government and civil society gain better trust among each other; and (3) Meaningful partnership among government and civil society helps enhance government's efficiency to improve people's lives.</p> <p><u>Indonesia-Africa & Middle East Workshop on Good Governance</u></p> <p>The workshop is part of the SSTC program aiming at enhancing experience sharing among Indonesia and other Asian, African, and Middle-East countries. Conducted on May 19-23, 2014, the "Indonesia-Africa & Middle East Workshop on Good Governance" was a collaboration between USAID and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The event brought together 24 participants from 12 countries to share and exchange the good governance process in their countries. This event has also become a showcase for Indonesia to share its best practices on how Indonesian local governments (Jakarta, Surabaya City-East Java, Bandung, Bintan District, Banjar District-South Kalimantan, and Bojonegoro District-East Java) have pioneered in the governance reform process and implement good governance principle in serving the community.</p> <p><u>International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP): Standing with Civil Society</u></p> <p>ProRep also responded to USAID's request to support a delegate from Indonesia to participate in the "International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP): Standing with Civil Society" in US. Mr. Haris Azhar, Coordinator and Director of the "Commission for the Disappeared and Victims of Violence" (KontraS) participated in the program in Washington, DC and NYC on September 13-28, 2014. The program facilitated a forum where participants from various countries met with variety of interlocutors from civil society organizations,</p>

government, think tanks, academics, foundations, and the private sectors to exchange ideas and develop strategies to develop civil society in their home countries.

NCT Studies

During the final quarter USAID and ProRep have collaborated on the design of a three-part study to be conducted at the behest of the Indonesian National Coordination Team (NCT - comprising the ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs, the Sekneg, and BAPPENAS). In September, Miranda Jolicoeur of USAID was in Washington, DC and visited the Urban Institute (joined by Veenita Kaushik and Paul Heller of ProRep's PMU) to discuss the timing and content of the report. Later that month, the UI team presented to USAID their inception report entitled, "Support to the National Coordination Team and implementing line ministries for Engaging Universities, Civil Society and the Private Sector." ProRep is funding a November NCT workshop in Bogor, and ProRep and the UI team will join the meeting to meet with relevant officials and gather information for use in the report.

A Critical Review of the 2014 MD3 Law

At the request of USAID, in early May 2014, ProRep assigned ProRep Advisor, Mr. Alvin Lie, to conduct a comparative analysis of the changes introduced to the law governing Indonesia's House of Representatives (DPR) in early August 2014. Among the many changes made in the new law was the addition of 31 articles governing the Court of Parliamentary Ethics (*Mahkamah Kehormatan Dewan /MKD*) which replaces the previous Ethics Committee (*Badan Kehormatan/ BK*), covered in seven articles in the previous law. The DPR structure also undergoes notable changes. The State Finance Accountability Committee (*Badan kuntabilitas Keuangan Negara/ BAKN*) established in 2009, is dissolved in the current law. The roles of BAKN in budget performance oversight is distributed to Commissions (Komisi) and individual Members of DPR. BK is replaced by a more powerful MKD.

This report was shared with the Coalition for the MD3 Law - a coalition of six prominent CSOs (*Komunitas Indonesia untuk Demokrasi-KID*, Indonesia Parliamentary Centre-IPC, *Pusat Studi Hukum dan Kebijakan-PSHK*, Indonesia Budget Center-IBC, Indonesia Corruption Watch-ICW, and *Masyarakat Transparansi Indonesia-MTI*) committed to strengthening the DPR's oversight role. Currently, the Coalition is preparing a policy brief on MD3 Law to be used in the coalition's proposed judicial review of the law. Jakarta Legal Aid (LBH) and other organizations are also joining in their support for this review.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS – IMPACT/LESSONS LEARNED

- Special Activity Fund (SAF) has been an effective mechanism that enables ProRep to contribute rapidly to the democratic process in Indonesia; it has also enables ProRep to extent its scope of collaboration with government offices and ministries of the Government of Indonesia.
- Through SAF support for USAID's NCT program, ProRep and partner Urban Institute are breaking new ground, providing support to an advanced developing nation and, potentially, helping to ensure that it has significant impact on the development of other nations in the region and beyond.

IV. PROBLEMS, ONGOING CONSTRAINTS, REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Over the year, ProRep dealt with several problems and constraints and worked diligently to overcome them. These are normal in development projects, but the transition to the new project phase presented special challenges. We are grateful for USAID's support and flexibility, which helped ProRep to overcome them. An exceptional ProRep staff, and a supportive home office were also critical. These constraints were: (1) the need for a rapid response mechanism to partner with organizations on strategic activities, (2) administrative problems with, and the need to adjust component two grants, (3) maintaining momentum and support for important reform legislation in the DPR, and maintaining access and leverage in the DPR, even as ProRep institutional support to the DPR was ending, (4) preparing for a new "policy cluster" project phase, which, to our knowledge, has not been done before, (5) competing for, awarding, implementing, and closing out new grants over a short time period, (6) making the transition to the policy cluster phase, (7) challenges related to an unplanned office move, (8) staff turnover, and (9) challenges related to ProRep's work with the BAKN and the MD3 Law.

1. The need for rapid response mechanism to partner with organizations on strategic activities

Partly in response to the situation in which ProRep was unable to make long-term agreements with grantees due to the approaching contract end date (as we approached the end of project year 3), and partly because of a need to be able to respond rapidly to unforeseen windows of opportunity and collaborate with an expanded group of stakeholders, ProRep needed to formalize a procedure for partnering with organizations on strategic shorter-term activities, apart from our traditional mode of direct activity assistance and grants or subcontracts. To meet this need, ProRep tried, and has subsequently entered into several "letters of collaboration (LOCs)" with grantees and non-grantees. LOCs are concise agreement between the two or more parties outlining each of the parties' responsibilities and commitments. Support is provided in-kind and activities conducted under a LOC will typically be short-term activities (under three months) and can include research, technical assistance, training, workshops, conferences, focus group discussions and others.

2. Adjusting administrative requirements for Component 2 grantees

Also in the first quarter, we recognized that reporting requirements for grantees under fixed obligations grants were greater than the project required, and were contributing to the difficulties component 2 grantees were experiencing in concluding their grants. ProRep worked with all Component 2 grantees and amended their agreements to streamline some of the administrative steps while maintaining sufficient oversight from both technical and compliance standpoints, thus allowing grantees to focus on research outputs. Ultimately, this worked for all of our Component 2 grantees who completed their work satisfactorily and have maintained positive relations with USAID/ProRep.

3. Maintaining momentum and support for important reform legislation in the DPR, and maintaining access and leverage in the DPR, even as ProRep institutional support to the DPR was ending

Realizing that institutional support to the DPR must end in April 2014, but that reforms ProRep was supporting through its work with the DPR would not be final until some months later, looked to find a way to continue to provide the final stages of support still-needed for these reforms, however not

through direct engagement with the DPR.. The solution to this dilemma had a two-fold benefit. (1) Support on these reforms measures was able to continue, and (2) because the focus of support shifted to project components one and two, this helped to strengthened relations between CSOs, think tanks and the DPR. First, ProRep conducted several activities involving Component 1 grantees (i.e., KUAK, IBC, IPC) and Component 2 grantees (e.g., CSIS and PPPI) and Expert Staff and Members of the DPR working on these reforms, and their collaboration and coordination continued even after Component 3 activities ended. And second, ProRep helped to establish the Association of Parliamentary Expert Staff (ATAP), which has served as a bridge for think tanks and CSOs working on policy issues, and through whom ProRep has continued to connect with the DPR on policy issues.

4. Preparing for a new “policy cluster” project phase, which, to our knowledge, has not been done before

Preparing for Project Year 4, ProRep agreed with USAID that it would build on its experience bringing together CSOs, think tanks, and DPR Members and staff to work on policy, and begin a new “policy cluster” project phase in support of the development objectives presented in USAID/Indonesia’s 2014 – 2018 Country Development Cooperation Strategy.

To begin, ProRep staff worked to determine possible “policy cluster” areas, and decided initially on seven: border issues, environment, education, maternal & child health, decentralization, local economic development for women, and preparing Indonesia for the start of the ASEAN economic community, scheduled to begin in 2015. ProRep then contracted with an expert in each area to draft a study and work with ProRep to conduct a stakeholder discussion on the issue. ProRep summarized the issues, and presented the summaries to USAID DG staff, who worked with ProRep to reduce the number of policy issues to three - environment, health, and education.

ProRep issued an APS for concept papers, invited several potential grantees to submit full proposals, and ultimately issues nine policy-related grants. Two follow-on grants also fit well with chosen policy issues, and subsequently became part of the policy community work. In the process, ProRep shared grant proposals with USAID education, health, and environmental offices; received their direction and feedback; and adjusted the grants to better target USAID office priorities.

Subsequently, working closely with the USAID DG office, ProRep was able to involve staff of the education, health and environment offices in several policy cluster events.

ProRep has now begun conducting policy community activities designed to (1) help policy grantees better understand how to bring about policy change, (2) bring them together with ministry staff and professional staff of the DPR (through ATAP, the Association of Expert Staff of the Parliament), and (3) provide venues and events to help partners better collaborate among themselves, and their wider policy communities, to ensure greater policy impact. ProRep has begun, and will continue to provide partners with targeted communication support through grants and direct technical assistance, including media engagement and developing communication strategies.

5. Competing, awarding, implementing, and closing out new grants over a short time period.

With official notice of ProRep’s extension for the first of two possible option years coming at the end of project year three, the lead time needed to compete and award new grants, and the requirement that ProRep close out grants 90 days prior to the end of the project, time available for ProRep to compete, award, implement, and close-out new grants was very limited. ProRep implemented a two-part strategy to meet this challenge.

First, the project awarded follow-on grants to partners whose earlier work could have greater policy or policy implementation benefit if continued. These included continued support to the Policy Research Network (PRN), to Yayasan Satu Karsa Karya/YSKK, supporting its work on the school operational fund (BOS), to Hapsari to support its continued efforts on economic development for women, and to InProSuLa so that it can continue its important work on *Raskin*, *Rasda*, and food security. Second, ProRep quickly put in place a new APS for grants, requesting grant proposals supporting the objectives and results of USAID's Country Development Cooperation Strategy.

6. Transitioning to the policy cluster phase

This challenge is closely related to number 5. Once ProRep was notified officially that Project Year 4 had been awarded, the project faced the competing demands to award the grants quickly (so that grantees had time to complete their work and make the kind of policy impact we hoped they would make), and the need to ensure that grants and project activities align with the programs and objectives of USAID health, education and environment offices. The second demand required that the project meet with the USAID offices to discuss our work plan, get their feedback and then adjust the plan in response to their feedback.

There was not time to work sequentially (i.e., waiting until we had all required feedback from USAID, and then proceeding with the grants) and still have time for our grantees to complete their work should we need to close out the project in April 2015. So we released the APS and began the grants process in April, before we had some information on the precise focus of the grants. As a result, we had to hold several meetings with potential grantees, requesting refinements and changes as we received and provided additional guidance. Similarly, we produced our draft work plan prior to meeting with the USAID offices and needed to use the draft plan to get their feedback and direction. Following this parallel, rather than sequential, process, saved time, and put ProRep weeks ahead of where we would have been in the grants process had we elected to work sequentially.

In addition, with the advent of ProRep's policy cluster phase, the end of institutional support to the DPR, and the need to be able to act quickly to conduct SAF activities - particularly assisting the NCT, meant that ProRep would need to quickly restructure to respond to new program needs. At the same time, we needed to do it in a way that was least disruptive to staff and would keep our effective ProRep team together to implement this now policy phase. ProRep leaders worked together to design the new structure, and worked with all members of the team to explain the new structure and what it would mean to each staff member to make the change as smooth and as transparent as possible. The new plan, which places the responsibility for the three clusters under the leaders of ProRep's Component 1 and 2, makes the SAF the specific responsibility of the ProRep DCOP, and places responsibility for grants and grants staff under the project's Operations Director is working well.

We wish to acknowledge USAID's support (particularly the D&G Office which facilitated meetings and relationships with other USAID offices, and encouraged them to participate in ProRep activities; the long-suffering of grantees, who patiently endured the changes necessary for this plan to work; and ProRep's outstanding and flexible staff, which adjusted to all of these changes, and maintained excellent relations with our grant partners through this process.

7. Challenges related to the office move

- With the legal conflict between the property manager and the building owner of ProRep's office unresolved, ProRep was unable to obtain a new lease for its current office and was forced to find new office space. The challenge was that ProRep's lease expired July 31, 2014, and the project year ended April 18, 2015. This gave ProRep little time to enter into a lease

and fit out a new office, with an additional requirement that the new office lease would have to be for less than one year or have lease terms allowing ProRep to be released from the lease in less than a year if the project were to end in April 2015 (diplomatic clause).

- After months of searching, ProRep found a suitable space with the required diplomatic clause, and USAID worked with the project to enable us to make the required change. During office fit-out ProRep worked from two locations for a number of weeks (i.e., from the Chemonics' HELM project office at Bock M, and a small space in the new GKBI office while the remainder of the office was being fitted out). This move took place during the holiday period, and while ProRep was working to get the policy community grants started - further complicating an already complicated process. We are grateful for USAID's support during this transition, and for HELM's willingness to allow ProRep to work from their office, saving the project money.

1. Staff turnover

Staff turnover had been a major problem during ProRep's first year, reduced dramatically during year two, and became an issue again over the past year. The reasons for turnover varied, but most commonly staff members were offered much higher salaries elsewhere. Salaries for two departing staff were doubled when they took their new positions. Other contributing factors may be changes to the ProRep program, with at least one departing staff member not ready to change his mission. Another factor may be the lack of clarity with regard to the project's future and second year option funding.

We are taking several measures to try to keep our excellent staff in place. These include planning some more activities together (such as potluck meals), working harder to try to determine the whether new staff members we are considering for positions will stay, and speeding up the recruitment and hiring process. One silver lining to this story is that parliamentary/governance expert and former ProRep Component 3 Director Alvin Lie has re-engage with ProRep and is working closely with us as we design and implement our new policy stage. His contributions have been invaluable. Another is that our new leader for Component 1 and the health and policy clusters is an exceptionally skilled leader. Abdi Suryaningati (Yeni) is very effectively taking on the challenge of this new position, and has the skills and attitude to really make the new cluster concept effective. Losing staff has been unfortunate, but Alvin and Yeni and other new staff who have come aboard are very strong.

2. Challenges related to ProRep's work with the BAKN and the MD3 law

ProRep invested a great deal of time and effort strengthening the DPR's new public accounts committee, the BAKN, and attempting to ensure that it was strengthened in the new MD3 Law. We were disappointed that the new MD3 Law eliminated the BAKN, but there were long-term benefits to this work, and this effort helped build new alliances and habits for CSOs and think tanks in their work with the DPR.

Although the new MD3 Law did not keep the BAKN, it stated specifically that oversight was the responsibility of DPR committees, which is how oversight is normally conducted in presidential systems like the US and Indonesia. Because of BAKN activities and the publicity they received, DPR Members were exposed to a higher level of oversight than the DPR has conducted in the past. Both DPR Members and staff began, for the first time, to scrutinize BPK reports, and DPR permanent staff received several in-depth trainings in how to do this. As a result, there is a new level of awareness of the DPR's oversight responsibility, and enhanced skill and experience in carrying it out. In addition, the new MD3 law establishes a new center for budget analysis in the DPR. This

builds on the budget analysis support provided by ProRep – in the form of budget consultancies covering macro-economic analysis and other fields, and support to the budget staff program with the NABO in Korea. DPR Budget staff produced a manual on how to conduct macro-economic forecasts, and the DPR's analysis of the national budget has become more sophisticated. DPR analysis now includes more than just the accounting side of the budget (i.e., income and spending), but also builds in assumptions regarding oil production and prices, population, growth, etc.

One lasting benefit is that through this process CSOs and think tanks interacted with the DPR in new ways, building a strong coalition and also building alliances with professional staff of the DPR. Interaction between coalition members and DPR staff helped think tanks and civil society better understand where and how to conduct their advocacy.

V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

5.1. Introduction

During the reporting period (October 2013 – September 2014), the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) unit focused on the verification of direct activity and grantee project achievements. The M&E unit, along with the technical teams, conducted technical support and grantee organizational development activities, through which they built grantee capacity to verify the achievements reported to ProRep. In the last quarter, the verification process was done through a participatory approach with partners. The process had a two-part purpose: (1) to facilitate reporting to ProRep, and (2) to improve the ability of our partners better meet the expectations of members or other group beneficiaries. With regard to indicators on constituent satisfaction, for example, the M&E unit conducted an opinion poll of members of CSOs. In addition to confirming the percentage of constituents targeted in the performance management plan (PMP), the results also included recommendations for improving organizational performance, which were added to grantees' strategic plans.

The M&E unit was also involved in and contributed to every stage of the grant development and process. This included assisting grantees with setting up M&E systems, identifying sources of achievement verification, providing technical assistance for reporting, and conducting grant orientation workshops especially related to the policy cluster approach.

This report also provides updates on ProRep's PMP indicators. Regarding activities planned for the next quarter, the M&E unit will focus on completing the verification process for all data reported by partners, refining the M&E database, conducting the effectiveness assessment of ProRep's capacity building activities, and analyzing results on the improvement of partner's organization performance.

5.2. Participation in Project Activities

In the last quarter (July-September 2014), ProRep and our grantees conducted 40 activities, involving a total of 1.109 participants (male: 671 and female: 438). Participants are disaggregated by Component area and gender, below:

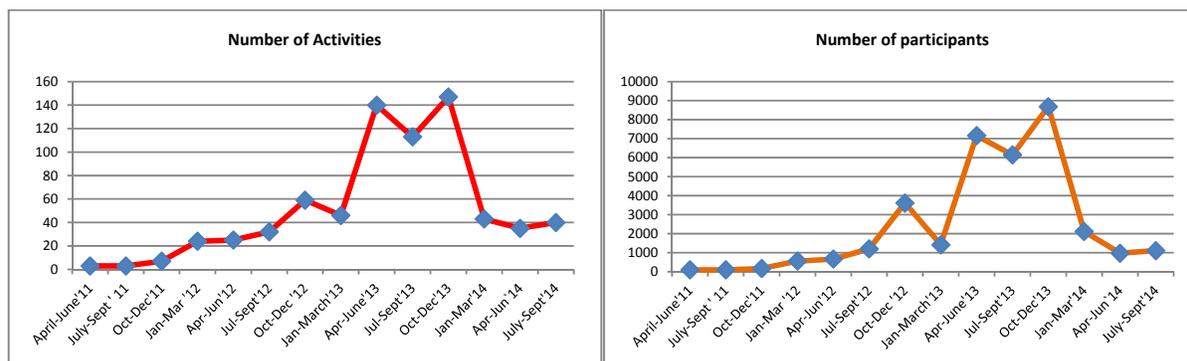
Component 1 – CSOs	: 667 participants (male: 398 and female: 269)
Component 2 - Research institution/universities	: 54 participants (male: 36 and female: 18)
DPR/DPD/DPRD ²	: 28 participants (male: 26 and female: 2)

The charts below show a decrease in activities and participants over the last three quarters. There are at least two main explanations for this trend. *First*, there were fewer active grantees³ and *second*, the third quarter marks the beginning of implementation of the new policy cluster strategy, which has led to additional planning activities and a change in partner participation. New policy cluster grants were just beginning at the very end of the quarter. Grants The charts below show number of activities,

² Although ProRep assistance to parliaments had finished, several staff and or/members participated in ProRep activities targeting Components 1, 2, or policy clusters.

³ 10 grantees working on policy cluster (YSKK, PPPI, ICW, Article 33 [2 grants], Epistema, ICEL, LPEM UI, WRI, F2H and Pattiro) and 4 non-policy cluster grantees (InProSula, Hapsari, IPC and Lakpesdam).

and number of participants by quarter. *Third*, the very high number of activities and participants in earlier quarters occurred when both grants and the JABAT program were in full swing.



5.3. Governing Justly and Democratically (USAID–GJD) Indicators

Indicator Name	Reference	2011 (Oct'10 - Sept'11)	2012 (Oct'11 - Sept'12)	2013 (Oct'12 - Sept'13)	2014 (Oct'13 - Sept'14)
# of local non-governmental and public sector associations supported with USG assistance	# of Grantee + creative advocacy training + KRA 4.1	Target: 25 Actual: 27	Target: 37 Actual: 51	Target: 22 Actual: 37	Target: 18 Actual: 87 (Oct'13-Sept'14)
# of executive oversight actions taken by legislature receiving USG assistance	KRA 3.3 a	-	Target: 5 Actual: 5	Target: 5 Actual: 9	Target: 2 Actual: 10 (Oct'13-Sept'14)
# of civil society organizations (CSOs) receiving USG assistance engaged in advocacy interventions	KRA 1.2 a	-	Target: 7 Actual: 26	Target: 11 Actual: 32	Target: 10 Actual: 41 (Oct'13-Sept'14)
# of public forums resulting from USG assistance in which national legislators and members of the public interact	KRA 1.2 a KRA 2.2 a KRA 3.1 a JABAT activities	-	Target: 53 Actual: 37	Target: 65 Actual: 161	Target: 47 Actual: 113 (Oct'13-Sept'14)

9.3.1. Number of local non-governmental and public sector associations supported with USG assistance.

ProRep initiated a series of multi-stakeholder forums which discussed several issues in the sectors of education, health and environment. Through such activities, this fourth year ProRep supported 87 CSOs and institutions/think tanks to discuss the most important issue targeted in each sector of the policy clusters, including 14 CSO supported in quarter four.⁴

9.3.2. Number of executive oversight actions taken by Legislature receiving USG assistance

As the last activity of Component 3 in the field of oversight function, ProRep facilitated Public Hearings on the Draft Bill Amending the Law on the Supreme Audit Board (BPK). This activity was held through co-operation between the coalition to CSO (KUAK) with BAKN and BPK. In quarter four, there were no additional ProRep activities contributing directly to this indicator. In project year

⁴ KOAK, LOD DIY, IDEA, EKASITA, AJI Solo, Yayasan KAKAK, Jerami, DPKS, Yayasan Ayu Tani, Solidaritas Perempuan, AMAN, F2H, Jateng Berdikari, & APPI.

four, ProRep’s policy cluster focus may target implementation of laws and also regulations, including at the provincial and district levels.

9.3.3. Number of CSOs receiving USG assistance engaged in advocacy interventions

Examples of CSOs receiving USG assistance engaged in advocacy interventions include YSKK for its work in Community Based Monitoring of School Operation Fund (BOS) through YSKK’s follow-on grant which began its new phase in quarter three. YSKK organized two activities within that period; one was a working group meeting on BOS program evaluation conducted in May 2014; the other was a public hearing with the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Education and Culture held on June 4, 2014. The workshop was attended by representatives of 12 CSOs, six⁵ of which are new partners. The event also involved journalists, teachers, school committees, and the education local government working unit at the Central Java provincial level. ProRep also provided support to Komunitas Indonesia untuk Demokrasi (KID/Indonesian Community for Democracy), supporting KID in its work with a coalition of CSOs on the revision of the MD3 Law.

9.3.4. Number of public forums resulting from USG assistance in which national legislators and members of the public interact.

Over the year 113 events were supported. During the final quarter these activities were related to the formulation of National Legislation Program (2 events), and the amendment of the MD3 Law (1 event).

9.4. Indicators by Component

All of the indicators presented in this report refer to the PMP, which was discussed with USAID in August 2014. PMP definitions are presented below and are aligned with the Federal Fiscal Year and ProRep’s annual reports to date. To cover the expected five calendar years of the project, PMP Year one covers a six-month period, and PMP Year five covers 18 months. The M&E unit conducted an internal performance audit during quarters three and four of this fiscal year. Through this process, the M&E unit verified achievements and took inventory of all supporting documentation to support those achievements, then took steps to address the identified gaps. The achievements reflected in the report, or those that have sufficient supporting documentation and were verified through the audit process.

9.5.1. Component 1 : Representational Capacity of Membership and Constituency Based CSOs Strengthened

9.5.1.1. Number of laws, legislative amendments or parliamentary oversight proceedings influenced by CSO advocacy (PO.a)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
1 (April '11 – Sept '11)	2	-	
2 (Oct '11 – Sept '12)	2	1	Law on National Budget 2013 (Seknas FITRA)
3 (Oct '12 – Sept '13)	2	2	Law on National Budget 2014 (Seknas FITRA) and Local Regulation on Scholarship for the poor in Pasuruan – East Java (Prakarsa Jatim).
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	2	1	Law on MD3 amendment (CSOs coalition)

⁵ IDEA Yogyakarta, MPPS Solo, KOAK Lampung, APPI Jakarta, PIH Jakarta, NEW Indonesia

There was a slight shift in the definition of this indicator compared to the previous version. After revision, the definition of this indicator is *number of national or local bills, amendments, laws, or policies positively incorporating concepts or language recommended by one or more ProRep partner, CSOs, or CSO coalitions. Policies may include bills, amendments, laws, decrees, government and parliament regulations and procedures.* This definition allows the project to better capture program impact, as policy-making in Indonesia takes place at both the national and local levels (and ProRep partners work at both of these levels) and most policies are made not through laws, but through other means - including decrees, regulations, and procedures.

9.5.1.2. Extent of CSO use of diverse mechanisms to receive information and opinions from their members (PIR1.a)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
1 (April'11 – Sept'11)	2	-	
2 (Oct'11 – Sept '12)	2	2	2 new mechanisms applied by Aisiyiah (i.e. SMS gateway and online fan page)
3 (Oct '12 – Sept '13)	3	3	3 new mechanisms applied by Hapsari (i.e. brochures, Facebook and website)
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	3	7	5 new mechanisms applied by YSKK (i.e. Fan page, website, twitter, online group discussion and youtube) and 2 applied by SPPN Sergai (i.e. opinion poll and strategic planning workshop through participatory process)

ProRep conducts desk assessments on the number of new mechanisms which partners of CSOs use for receiving information and/or opinions on issues from individual members. For non-membership organizations, this will include collecting information from constituents. Methods may include face-to-face meetings; the CSO's website; social networking; and text messaging.

9.5.1.3. Percent of CSO members and constituents who feel their interests have been effectively advanced by CSO (PIR1.b)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
1 (April'11 – Sept'11)		SPPN Sergai: >80%	
2 (Oct'11 – Sept '12)		YSKK: > 85%	
3 (Oct '12 – Sept '13)	30%	SPI Mamuju: <30%	Data collected through opinion polls.
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)		InProSula: TBD	

Through this indicator, ProRep aims to capture the percentage of respondents to a survey of individual CSO members and constituents who indicate that CSO promotion of their interests on one or more key issues has been “effective” or “very effective.” The data collection process has been done through an opinion poll to members and its analysis brought as inputs to the strategic planning workshop or other regular coordination meeting in each individual organization.

9.5.1.4. Number of CSOs with significantly expanded membership and constituencies (KRA 1.1)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
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Year	Target	Actual	Notes
1 (April'11 – Sept'11)	-	-	
2 (Oct'11 – Sept '12)	2	2	Pergerakan (FSNN) and AJI
3 (Oct '12 – Sept '13)	4	5	Pergerakan (FSNN), AJI, YSKK, Hapsari and InProSuLa
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	6	6	SPI Kulon Progo, SPPN Sergai, SPI Bantul, SPI Tanah Karo, SPI Serdang Bedagai and InProSuLa,

In latest version of the PMP, the definition of this indicator is *number of ProRep-supported CSOs experiencing an increase in membership of 3% or more, or with increased numbers of constituents*. For non-membership organizations this must be demonstrated by an increase in the number of documented constituents (through a database, for example) or in an increase in the number of organizations represented.

Several partners are currently being encouraged to build their membership database system. In addition to verifying their reports of this indicator the database is also useful for the internal needs of CSOs to organize members. Grantees are also encouraged to design a program that will meet member needs. Partners, who are also still grantees i.e. Hapsari and Inprosula, must establish a membership database as a milestone in their grant agreements.

9.5.1.5. Number of ProRep supported CSOs that participate in legislative proceedings (KRA1.2.a)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
1 (April'11 – Sept'11)	2	-	
2 (Oct'11 – Sept '12)	4	4	Aisyiyah, Circle-AOI, ASPPUK and Seknas FITRA
3 (Oct '12 – Sept '13)	6	6	YSKK, Hapsari, InProsula, Prakarsa-PIAR, IBC and Prakarsa Jatim
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	2	2	YSKK and InProsula

There was a slight change in definition of the above indicator to include both national and regional levels, better capturing the impact of grantees working at the local level. The definition of indicator KRA.1.2.a is *number of ProRep partner CSOs that report that their representatives have, during the reporting period, provided information or policy perspective to MPs or Parliament staff, and representatives of government - including at the local/regional level - addressing legislation, oversight or budget*. Achievement figures presented have gone through the verification process. It means that all institutions mentioned in the table above are able to deliver official documents from policy makers when they participate or involve in the policy making process.

9.5.1.6. Number of policy briefs brought to Parliament by CSOs and substantively reflected in responsive legislation, oversight or budget proceedings KRA 1.2.b)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
1 (April'11 – Sept'11)	2	-	
2 (Oct'11 – Sept '12)	3	2	National Budget (Seknas FITRA)
3 (Oct '12 – Sept '13)	5	9	Monitoring of school operational fund (YSKK), small business development for women (Hapsari), MD3 Law amendments (CSOs coalition),
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	2	2	Rice for the poor (InProSula)

There is an extension meaning on the current indicator which is *Number of written policy advocacy products submitted to MPs or staff by ProRep partner CSOs with content that is also found, in substance, in subsequent legislation or legislative, oversight or budget sessions or summaries. Legislative, oversight or budget response may include the defeat of content that is counter to CSO policy interests.*

9.5.1.7. Number of times CSO advocacy positions are featured in media (KRA 1.3)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
1 (April'11 – Sept'11)	-	-	
2 (Oct'11 – Sept '12)	5	55	Activities of Lakpesdam NU, Seknas Fitra, ISAI and AJI
3 (Oct '12 – Sept '13)	7	72	Activities of hapsari, YSKK, Prakarsa (Piar), Aksara, Cakrawala Timur, ICEL, InProSuLa and IBC.
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	9	68	Activities of Aksara, InProSuLa, YSKK and KUAK Activities of IBC, IPC, GGW, ICEL, and Prakarsa Jatim Activities of YSKK and coalition for MD3 law amendments.

The actual values above significantly exceed targets because a number of ProRep partners either include journalists (such as AJI – the Indonesian Association of Independent Journalists) or work closely with journalists, such as Seknas Fitra, IBC and coalition for MD3 law amendments.

9.5.2. Component 2 : Research Institution Capacity to Conduct and Disseminate Policy-Relevant Research and Analysis on Key Policy and Governance Issues Strengthened

9.5.2.1. Number of bills, amendments or laws influenced by research and analysis provided by a supported research institution (PO.b)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
1 (April'11 – Sept'11)	-	-	
2 (Oct'11 – Sept '12)	1	1	National budget recommendations (Seknas FITRA)
3 (Oct '12 – Sept '13)	1	1	National budget recommendations (Seknas FITRA)
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	1	1	National Legislation Program (CSOs coalition)

The definition of the indicator applied is “number of national bills, amendments or laws incorporating concepts or language recommended by a participating university, think tank or CSO.”

9.5.2.2. Level of selected MP or Parliament staff satisfaction with policy research (PIR.2.a)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
1 (April'11 – Sept'11)		Demos : 9%	
2 (Oct'11 – Sept '12)		TII : 23%	
3 (Oct '12 – Sept '13)	30%	PPPI: 40%	
		THC: 35%	
		IRE: 14%	
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)		WRI: 9%	
		CSIS: 54%	

Question of survey: Does the policy brief produced by these institutions help you in designing policy?

The indicator aims to capture percent of surveyed MPs and Parliament staff who report they are “satisfied” or “very satisfied” with at least one product of at least one ProRep-supported research institution. Respondent ratings will be counted only when the respondent can identify or recall a particular research product or study. Grantees provide ProRep with “response sheets,” documenting policy makers’ response to research provided. Besides, ProRep conducted survey which involving expert staffs of national MPs to be interviewed in the last quarter.

9.5.2.3. Number of organizations in key areas achieve organizational improvements (KRA.2.1.a)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
1 (April'11 – Sept'11)	3	-	
2 (Oct'11 – Sept '12)	6	3	PPPI, IRE and WRI
3 (Oct '12 – Sept '13)	5	5	PPPI, IRE, LPEM UI, IPC and ICEL
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	5	5	PPPI, IRE, LPEM UI, KPPOD and Prakarsa Jakarta

To achieve the target, ProRep provided support for research institutions through capacity building activities including providing grants which can take the form of in-kind working tools (software / hardware) or purchase of international reference books for doing better research. Figures in the table are derived from reports of the partners.

9.5.2.4. Number of copies of written research products disseminated to parliament members and policy makers (KRA.2.2a)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
1 (April'11 – Sept'11)	8	-	
2 (Oct'11 – Sept '12)	6	37	Through the implementation of QStaR grant
3 (Oct '12 – Sept '13)	12	29	Through the implementation of PRG and supporting draft law of CSR
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	6	6	Through the implementation of PRN grant.

Year two and three achievements exceeded targets because some ProRep partners distributed research products to working groups, such as the Women’s Caucus, or through several special committees on particular subjects. The new policy cluster approach will focus on both local and national parliaments and government representatives.

9.5.2.5. Number of target Parliament members and staff who report receipt of written research (KRA.2.2.b)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
1 (April'11 – Sept'11)	50	-	
2 (Oct'11 – Sept '12)	80	37	Through the implementation of QStaR grant
3 (Oct '12 – Sept '13)	110	29	Through the implementation of Policy Research Grants
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	20	20	Through several program implementation of grantee i.e. 5 from supporting draft law of CSR, 9 from national legislation program, 6 from PRN and 2 from the recommendation on the rice for the poor (InProSula)

ProRep partners had difficulty reaching targets because the ProRep program provided their first support to work explicitly with MPs on policy issues. The new policy cluster approach will not focus solely on parliament and will involve government representatives.

9.5.2.6. Number of parliament members reporting use of products of research institutions (KRA.2.3.a)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
1 (April'11 – Sept'11)	15	-	
2 (Oct'11 – Sept '12)	15	18	Reported by QStaR grantees
3 (Oct '12 – Sept '13)	15	23	Reported by PRG grantees
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	15	Demos: 4 persons TII: 12 persons PPPI: 17 persons THC: 16 persons IRE: 7 persons WRI: 4 persons CSIS: 23 persons	Findings from interview with 43 expert staff (question of survey: <i>have you ever used reports/studies from these institutions as reference?</i>)

In the last quarter, there is no partner who reported that their research has been used as a reference by Members of Parliament in the legislation process. ProRep has verified reported research achievements through interviews with 43 expert staff of DPR regarding all research results produced by grantees from QstaR grant.

9.5.3. Component 3 : More Effective, Responsive and Transparent Legislative and Policymaking Processes

9.5.3.1. Number of pieces of legislation positively affecting democratic governance deliberated and passed (PIR.3.a)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
1 (April'11 – Sept'11)	Deliberated: 2 Passed: 1	Deliberated: - Passed: -	
2 (Oct'11 – Sept '12)	Deliberated: 2 Passed: 1	Deliberated: 1 Passed: 1	National Budget 2013 recommendations (Seknas FITRA)
3 (Oct '12 – Sept '13)	Deliberated: 3 Passed: 1	Deliberated: 2 Passed: 1	Deliberated: National Budget (Seknas FITRA) and MD3 law amendments (CSO Coalition). Passed: National budget 2014 recommendations (Seknas Fitra)
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	Deliberated: 1 Passed: 0	Deliberated: 0 Passed: 0	

Targets for years four (and later, year 5) are lower because ProRep has ended its program focus on the parliament. Also, the divided new government and parliament in 2014 is expected to make policy change more difficult.

9.5.3.2. Number of consultations with constituents held by ProRep engaged DPR members (KRA.3.1.a)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
1 (April'11 – Sept'11)	100	-	
2 (Oct'11 – Sept '12)	100	37	
3 (Oct '12 – Sept '13)	150	161	
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	100	113	

ProRep used JABAT reports for an accurate measure of consultations with constituents. Early targets were not reached because the JABAT program began during year two. The year three target was exceeded because of JABAT's wide reach. ProRep program support to parliament ended in year four, so targets in year five will likely be reduced to zero.

9.5.3.3. Linkages of ProRep supported legislative amendments to amendment process (KRA 3.2.a)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
1 (April'11 – Sept'11)	2	-	
2 (Oct'11 – Sept '12)	2	2	Expert Round Table Meeting for preparation of BALEG workshops on MD3 Law and BALEG Legislative Performance FGD to analyze needs of BALEG Expert staff and Legal Drafters
3 (Oct '12 – Sept '13)	5	9	Public hearings on amending the MD3 Law in four provinces ⁶ and a multi stakeholder workshop in national level. Workshops of Law No.12/2011 socialization in 4 regions FGD on the amendment of Law No.17/2003 and Law No.15/2006 Public Hearing on Amendment of State Finance Law (held in Airlangga University of Surabaya, Udayana University of Denpasar, and Hassanudin University of Makassar)
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	8	8	FGD on the amendment of Law No.27 Year 2009 on MD3 that involved CSO, Research Institution, and ATAP. Legislative drafting training for new Legal Drafters of Sec. General of DPR. Projection workshop for National legislation program

In year five, ProRep will no longer be providing direct assistance to parliament, and the installation of a new government and parliament in 2014 will mean fewer legislative amendments, so targets are reduced.

9.5.3.4. Number of US assisted actions contributing to better budget or program oversight undertaken by the DPR (KRA 3.3.a)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
1 (April'11 – Sept'11)	1	-	
2 (Oct'11 – Sept '12)	1	5	BAKN annual report, investigative report and hearings with ministries of education in overseeing national budget for 16 Universities.
3 (Oct '12 – Sept '13)	2	9	9 government institutions and state owned enterprises (three universities ⁷ and 5 public companies ⁸ , 1 government agencies ⁹).

⁶ East Java, West Sumatera, North and South Sulawesi

⁷ University of Airlangga (East Java); University of Andalas (West Sumatera) and University of Sam Ratulangi (North Sulawesi)

⁸ PT.PAL (Indonesian Maritime Company), PT.Pelindo III (Indonesian Harbour Company), Bank of SumselBabel, PDAM (drinking water local company) of South Sumatera and South Sulawesi.

⁹ Provincial Attorney of South Sulawes

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	3	10	7 government institutions ¹⁰ , 3 national government companies ¹¹

ProRep support to the BAKN (public accounts committee) led to several oversight actions, so targets for years two and three were exceeded. ProRep assistance to parliament has ended, so targets will be reduced to zero.

9.5.3.5. Number of DPR institutional reform proposed, passed and implemented (KRA 3.4.a)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
1 (April '11 – Sept '11)	Deliberated: 1 Passed: 1	Deliberated: 1 Passed: 1	Operating procedure of BAKN 2011
2 (Oct '11 – Sept '12)	Deliberated: 1 Passed: 1	Deliberated: 2 Passed: 1	Deliberated: Strategic plan and Mechanism of Verification both for BAKN Passed: Mechanism of verification for BAKN
3 (Oct '12 – Sept '13)	Deliberated: 2 Passed: 2	Deliberated: 4 Passed: 2	Deliberated: BAKN regional level, BAKN structure in MD3 law, LoA for SG to support BAKN and strategic plan of BAKN Passed: LoA for SecGen staff for supporting BAKN
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	Deliberated: 0 Passed: 0	Deliberated: 2 Passed: 0	Scheme of public complaint handling and budget analysis support system.

ProRep support to Parliament ended in year four, and should the project be awarded its second option year, it will still not be working with the DPR. Year 4 and 5 targets were, therefore, reduced to zero.

New Indicators Adopted following Approval of ProRep Year 4 Work Plan

9.5.3.6. Number of multi-stakeholder forums convened with ProRep support to discuss key policy issues (KRA 3.5.a)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	0	4	MSF Activity Report (MSF in education, health, and environment) that attended by government officer ¹² , experts, other project ¹³ , CSO ¹⁴ , and think tank ¹⁵
5 (Oct '14 – April '16)	10	TBD	

9.5.3.7. Number of multi-stakeholder forums convened with ProRep support that develop formal policy recommendations (KRA 3.5.b)

¹⁰ District and Provincial Office of Education in Malang and Riau Islands ; East Java Attorney's General Office, and office of Directorate General of Custom of East Java I and Batam Special Administrative office.

¹¹ National Housing Company in Surabaya; Garuda Airlines in Bali and BRI (National Bank) in Makassar.

¹² BKKBN, Ministry of Health, Dirjen Kesehatan Ibu, DPR, Ministry of Education

¹³ Save the Children, Kinerja, Emas, C4J, DFAID, USAID

¹⁴ PIAR, Aisyiyah, Frontier for Health, Perkumpulan Inisiatif Bandung, WVI, Pattiro, Plan, IBI, SELASI, Grid, Kelas Inspirasi, FSGI, Power People Management, IGI, Article 33, APHI, Green Peace, Kemitraan, SIEJ, ICEL, LKP4

¹⁵ FKM UI, FK UI, WRI, SMERU Research Institute, ICW, FKIP UI, Paramadina, UPI Bandung, Epistema Institute

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	0	0	
5 (Oct '14 – April '16)	8	TBD	

9.5.3.8. Number of multi-stakeholder forums convened with ProRep support that develop formal action plans for influencing policy (KRA 3.5.c)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	0	0	
5 (Oct '14 – April '16)	4	TBD	

9.5.4. Component 4: Assistance for Special Initiatives Needed to Protect or Advance Democratic Governance.

9.5.4.1. KRA.4.1. Number of special initiatives undertaken by USAID through ProRep

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
1 (April '11 – Sept '11)	4		
2 (Oct '11 – Sept '12)	5	10	
3 (Oct '12 – Sept '13)	4	22	
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	5	9	

Several different JABAT activities during years two and three contributed to the project exceeding year two and three targets.

Annex 1: Participant Tracking Data

July – September 2014

No.	Location	Event	Type of Activity	Time		Component / Policy Cluster	Data of Participant		
				Start	Finish		Male	Female	TOTAL
1	Kulon Progo	Meeting of <i>Gapoktan</i> (farmer group) Association, Group of Women Farmers and Processed Food, with the the Implementer of <i>Rasda</i> Programme in Kulon Progo Regency	Community meeting	01-Jul-14	01-Jul-14	Comp 1 (Inprosula)	52	13	65
2	Surakarta	Panel Discussion: "Has the BOS Fund Management been transparent, accountable and participatory"	Public Discussion	02-Jul-14	02-Jul-14	Comp 1 (YSKK)	38	26	64
3	Surakarta	Workshop of Building Partnerships for "Sekolah Mantap" Development	Seminar	02-Jul-14	03-Jul-14	Comp 1 (YSKK)	18	10	28
4	Ruba Graha, Jogjakarta	Workshop to Formulate <i>Rasda's</i> Grand Design	Workshop	03-Jul-14	05-Jul-14	Comp 1 (Inprosula)	51	12	63
5	Serpong, Pranaya Hotel	CSO Coalition on MD3 Law Amendment	Workshop	03-Jul-14	05-Jul-14	Comp 2 (KID)	7	4	11
6	Jakarta, ICW Office	Media Briefing - CSO Coalition	Press Conference	06-Jul-14	06-Jul-14	Comp 2 (KID)	16	2	18
7	Tangerang, Hotel Novotel	Effective National Legislation Program - I	FGD	10-Jul-14	12-Jul-14	Comp 2	35	7	42
8	ProRep Office	Consultative Meeting on Education Policy Cluster	Consultative Meeting	15-Jul-14	15-Jul-14	Comp 1	6	8	14
9	Hotel Aziza, Solo	Training on optimization the role of School Committee	Training	15-Jul-14	17-Jul-14	Comp 1 (YSKK)	29	10	39
10	ProRep Office	Consultative Meeting on Maternal and Child Health Policy Cluster	Consultative Meeting	16-Jul-14	16-Jul-14	Comp 1	6	10	16
11	Jakarta, ProRep Office	Consultative Meeting on Environment Policy Cluster	Consultative Meeting	17-Jul-14	17 Jul 104	Comp 2	7	9	16
12	Lubuk Pakam	Mentoring Social Media	Training	20-Jul-14	22-Jul-14	Comp 1 (HAPSARI)	1	11	12
13	ProRep Office	Consultative Meeting on Maternal and Child Health Policy Cluster	Consultative Meeting	21-Jul-14	21-Jul-14	Comp 1	4	14	18
14	Lubuk Pakam	Business Planning Workshop	Training	23-Jul-14	25-Jul-14	Comp 1 (HAPSARI)	3	23	26
15	Jakarta, The Energy Building	Supporting the CSO Coalition on MD3 Law Amandment	Workshops	23-Jul-14	23-Jul-14	Comp 2 (KID)	22	10	32
16	Kulon Progo	Meeting of <i>Gapoktan</i> Association, Group of Women Farmers and Processed Food, with the the Implementer of <i>Rasda</i> Programme in Kulon Progo Regency	Community meeting	08-Aug-14	08-Aug-14	Comp 1 (Inprosula)	36	14	50
17	Surakarta	"Sekolah Mantap" Coordination Meeting in Surakarta City	Stakeholder meeting	12-Aug-14	12-Aug-14	Comp 1 (YSKK)	11	8	19
18	Surakarta	"Sekolah Mantap" Coordination Meeting in Kab.Gunung	Stakeholder meeting	13-Aug-14	13-Aug-14	Comp 1 (YSKK)	16	5	21
19	Surakarta	"Sekolah Mantap" Coordination Meeting in Bandar Lampung	Stakeholder meeting	14-Aug-14	14-Aug-14	Comp 1 (YSKK)	9	3	12
20	Kulon Progo	Committee meeting of <i>Gapoktan</i> Association, farmers and Women Farmer Group in District Level	Community meeting	21-Aug-14	21-Aug-14	Comp 1 (Inprosula)	38	12	50
21	Serpong, Santika-Depok Hotel	NGO Coalition for MD3 law amandment	Workshop	21-Aug-14	22-Aug-14	Comp 2 (KID)	8	2	10
22	Bintaro, Santika Hotel	Effective National Legislation Program - II	FGD	22-Aug-14	23-Aug-14	Comp 2	12	4	16
23	Hotel Aziza, Solo	Training on Participatory School Planning & Budgeting	Training	26-Aug-14	28-Aug-14	Comp 1 (YSKK)	27	16	43
24	Jogyakarta	Training on Research Methodology	Training	27-Aug-14	29-Aug-14	Comp 1 (HAPSARI)	0	26	26
25	Kulon Progo	Farmers Meeting at Village level (<i>Gapoktan</i> Sido Maju)	Community meeting	30-Aug-14	30-Aug-14	Comp 1 (Inprosula)	18	4	22

No.	Location	Event	Type of Activity	Time		Component / Policy Cluster	Data of Participant		
				Start	Finish		Male	Female	TOTAL
26	Article 33 office	Expert Meeting with Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN) Center	Meeting (Article 33)	05-Sep-14	05-Sep-14	Environment	4	0	4
27	ProRep Office	Grant Orientation Meeting - Education	Orientation Meeting	08-Sep-14	08-Sep-14	Education Cluster	6	10	16
28	Jakarta, ProRep Office	Grant Orientation Meeting - Environment	Orientation Meeting	08-Sep-14	08-Sep-14	Environment	6	4	10
29	ProRep Office	Grant Orientation Meeting - Education (ICW)	Orientation Meeting	15-Sep-14	15-Sep-14	Education Cluster	2	8	10
30	ProRep Office	Grant Orientation Meeting	Orientation Meeting	17-Sep-14	17-Sep-14	Health Cluster	4	13	17
31	Jakarta, Akasia Hotel	Workshop "Connecting Civil Society Issues"	Workshop	17-Sep-14	18-Sep-14	Comp 2 (PRN IRE)	13	9	22
32	Lubuk Pakam	Strategy Planning Workshop SPPN Serdang Bedagai	Workshop	19-Sep-14	21-Sep-14	Comp 1 (HAPSARI)	2	27	29
33	ProRep Office	Cluster Coordination Meeting - MSF Health	MSF	23-Sep-14	23-Sep-14	Health Cluster	13	10	23
34	Jakarta, PPPI Meeting Room	NVivo Training Software for PRN members	Training	23-Sep-14	23-Sep-14	Comp 2 (PRN LPEM UI)	8	6	14
35	Santika Premier Hotel, Yogyakarta	Program Implementation Workshop: "Initiative on Strengthening the Parliamentary Forum for Education for Improvement of BOS Fund Utilization and Accountability, In order to Achieve Good Quality Free Primary Education in Indonesia"	Workshop	24-Sep-14	26-Sep-14	Education Cluster - Article 33	10	8	18
36	Kulon Progo	Workshop on Planning the Rasda (Local Rice)	Workshop	24-Sep-14	27-Sep-14	Comp 1 (Inprosula)	48	20	68
37	Kulon Progo	Cooperation Planning Workshop	Workshop	26-Sep-14	26-Sep-14	Comp 1 (Inprosula)	47	22	69
38	Podok Tengah	FGD: Research on Woman Opportunities and Challenges in Local Economic Development	FGD	29-Sep-14	29-Sep-14	Comp 1 (HAPSARI)	3	9	12
39	Lampion Hotel, Surakarta	Workshop on Development of Service Standards and Complaints Information School	Workshop	29-Sep-14	01-Oct-14	Comp 1 (YSKK)	26	14	40
40	Jakarta, ProRep Office	MSF Environment	MSF	30-Sep-14	30-Sep-14	Environment	9	15	24
TOTAL							671	438	1109

Annex 2: Information, Education, and Communication Materials (See CD Annex)

Deliverable No.	Deliverable Name/Title	Authoring Organization(s)	Produced Under (Direct/STTA/Grant/LOC/Subcontract)	Publication Type	Program Area
1	Campaign video - Recommendations on MD3 Law	IPC - Indonesian Parliamentary Center	grant	video	1
2	Position Paper - Recommendations on MD3 Law	IPC - Indonesian Parliamentary Center	grant	paper	1
3	Final Grant Report - IPC	IPC - Indonesian Parliamentary Center	grant	final report	1
3	Final Grant Report - AJI	AJI - Aliansi Jurnalis Independen (Alliance of Independent Journalists)	grant	final report	1
4	Menelisik Korupsi Anggaran Publik - II (Compilation of Articles on Budget Transparency)	AJI - Aliansi Jurnalis Independen (Alliance of Independent Journalists)	grant	book	1
5	Guarding Budget Transparency: A Guide for Journalists	AJI - Aliansi Jurnalis Independen (Alliance of Independent Journalists)	grant	book	1
5	Website on budget reporting	AJI - Aliansi Jurnalis Independen (Alliance of Independent Journalists)	grant	website	1
6	Menelisik Korupsi Anggaran Publik - I (Compilation of Articles on Budget Transparency)	AJI - Aliansi Jurnalis Independen (Alliance of Independent Journalists)	grant	book	1
7	Final Grant Report - ICEL	ICEL - Indonesia Center for Environmental Law	grant	final report	1
7	Annotation of Law 32 of 2009 on the Protection and Management of the Environment	ICEL - Indonesia Center for Environmental Law	grant	book	1
8	Final Grant Report - HAPSARI	HAPSARI - Himpunan Serikat Perempuan Indonesia (Associations of Indonesian Women Unions)	grant	final report	1
9	Final Grant Report - YSKK	YSKK - Yayasan Satu Karsa Karya (Foundation of Integrated Efforts)	grant	final report	1
9	Final Grant Report - InProSuLA	InProSuLA - Institute for Promoting Sustainable Livelihood Approach	grant	final report	1

Deliverable No.	Deliverable Name/Title	Authoring Organization(s)	Produced Under (Direct/STTA/Grant/LOC/Subcontract)	Publication Type	Program Area
10	Final Grant Report - IBC (Recess Tools, Policy Paper on Strengthening BAKN in Annexes)	IBC - Indonesia Budget Center	grant	final report	JABAT
11	Final Grant Report - GGW	GGW - Garut Governance Watch	grant	final report	JABAT
11	Policy Paper GGW	GGW - Garut Governance Watch	grant	policy paper	JABAT
12	Policy Brief Aksara	AKSARA	grant	policy brief	JABAT
13	Video story Aksara	AKSARA	grant	video	JABAT
13	Final Grant Report - Aksara	AKSARA	grant	final report	JABAT
14	Video story Cakrawala Timur	CAKRAWALA TIMUR	grant	video	JABAT
15	Final Grant Report - Cakrawala Timur	CAKRAWALA TIMUR	grant	final report	JABAT
15	Bagaimana Menyalurkan Aspirasi?	PRAKARSA East Java	grant	comic	JABAT
16	Prakarsa East Java Policy Brief Kebijakan Kesehatan di Probolinggo	PRAKARSA East Java	grant	policy brief	JABAT
17	Prakarsa East Java Policy Brief Kebijakan Pendidikan di Pasuruan	PRAKARSA East Java	grant	policy brief	JABAT
17	Prakarsa East Java Policy Brief Probolinggo	PRAKARSA East Java	grant	policy brief	JABAT
18	Video story Prakarsa East Java	PRAKARSA East Java	grant	video	JABAT
19	Final Grant Report - Prakarsa East Java	PRAKARSA East Java	grant	final report	JABAT

Deliverable No.	Deliverable Name/Title	Authoring Organization(s)	Produced Under (Direct/STTA/Grant/LOC/Subcontract)	Publication Type	Program Area
19	Policy Research Paper - CSIS	CSIS - Centre for Strategic and International Studies	grant	research paper	2
20	Policy Brief - CSIS	CSIS - Centre for Strategic and International Studies	grant	policy brief	2
21	Final Grant Report - CSIS	CSIS - Centre for Strategic and International Studies	grant	final report	2
21	Policy Research Paper - IRE	IRE - Institute for Research and Empowerment	grant	research paper	2
22	Policy Brief - IRE	IRE - Institute for Research and Empowerment	grant	policy brief	2
23	Final Grant Report - IRE	IRE - Institute for Research and Empowerment	grant	final report	2
23	Policy Research Paper - LPEM FEUI	LPEM FEUI - Institute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics University of Indonesia	grant	research paper	2
24	Policy Brief - LPEM FEUI	LPEM FEUI - Institute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics University of Indonesia	grant	policy brief	2
25	Final Grant Report - LPEM FEUI	LPEM FEUI - Institute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics University of Indonesia	grant	final report	2
25	Buku - MENUJU POLITIK ANGGARAN	PPPI - Paramadina Public Policy Institute	grant	book	2
26	Policy Brief - PPPI	PPPI - Paramadina Public Policy Institute	grant	policy brief	2
27	Final Grant Report - PPPI	PPPI - Paramadina Public Policy Institute	grant	final report	2
27	Factsheet_2014_WRI_English	WRI - Women Research Institute	grant	factsheet	2
28	Policy Brief 1 - Women's Political Representation	WRI - Women Research Institute	grant	policy brief	2

Deliverable No.	Deliverable Name/Title	Authoring Organization(s)	Produced Under (Direct/STTA/Grant/LOC/Subcontract)	Publication Type	Program Area
29	Policy Brief 2- The Gender Equality Bill and Equity Bill	WRI - Women Research Institute	grant	policy brief	2
29	Policy Brief 2013_WRI_ProRep_KKG	WRI - Women Research Institute	grant	policy brief	2
30	Policy Brief 2013_WRI_ProRep_Politic	WRI - Women Research Institute	grant	policy brief	2
31	Policy Brief 2014_WRI_KKG_Indonesia	WRI - Women Research Institute	grant	policy brief	2
31	Policy Research Paper - WRI	WRI - Women Research Institute	grant	research paper	2
32	Final Grant Report - WRI	WRI - Women Research Institute	grant	final report	2
33	PRN Newsletter Vol. 1	PRN / LPEM FEUI - Institute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics University of Indonesia	grant	newsletter	2
33	PRN Newsletter Vol. 2	PRN / LPEM FEUI - Institute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics University of Indonesia	grant	newsletter	2
34	Final Grant Report - LPEM FE UI PRN	PRN / LPEM FEUI - Institute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics University of Indonesia	grant	final report	2
35	<i>Kiat Blusukan</i>	Program Representasi (ProRep)	STTA	Guidebook	Component3/J ABAT
35	<i>Jalin Relasi, Sampaikan Aspirasi</i>	Program Representasi (ProRep)	STTA	Guidebook	Component3/J ABAT
36	<i>Representasi yang Efektif</i>	Kemitraan / Program Representasi (ProRep)	Subcontract	Audiovisual	Component3/J ABAT
37	Final Report Jabat Impact Assessment: A Study in 14 Electoral Districts in Indonesia	Center for Population and Policy Studies Gadjah Mada University	Subcontract	Final Report	Component3/J ABAT
37	<i>Kerangka Analisis Program Legislasi Nasional</i>	Program Representasi (ProRep)	STTA	Report	Component 3

Deliverable No.	Deliverable Name/Title	Authoring Organization(s)	Produced Under (Direct/STTA/G rant/LOC/Subcontract)	Publication Type	Program Area
38	<i>Naskah Akademik Rancangan Undang-Undang Keuangan Negara</i>	Program Representasi (ProRep)	STTA	Academic Paper	Component 3
39	ProRep Newsletter Vol. 1 / 2014	Program Representasi (ProRep)	Direct	newsletter	General
39	ProRep Newsletter Vol. 2 / 2014	Program Representasi (ProRep)	Direct	newsletter	General
40	ProRep Newsletter - Oct. 2013	Program Representasi (ProRep)	Direct	newsletter	General
41	ProRep Newsletter - Nov.-Dec. 2013	Program Representasi (ProRep)	Direct	newsletter	General