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# INDONESIA PROGRAM REPRESENTASI (PROREP)

## FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT (October 1, 2014 – September 30, 2015)

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**Project Contact Information:**

**Chemonics International Inc., Noelle Veltzé, Chief of Party, Wisma GKBI, Suite 2105, Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 44-46, Jakarta 10210 [nveltze@chemonics.com](mailto:nveltze@chemonics.com)**

**Chemonics International Inc., John K. Johnson, Director, 1717 H Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006, USA [jkjohnson@chemonics.com](mailto:jkjohnson@chemonics.com)**

Pictures on cover (clockwise):

1. A female teacher during her class session in a Junior High School in Lubuk Pakam, North Sumatra Province. Through the education policy cluster, ProRep and partners work to improve teacher quality, management and deployment by providing evidence-based policy recommendations.
2. Students in Ciluluk I Elementary School, West Java. While school-aged children living in remote areas desperately need quality education to break free from generations of poverty, they suffer education disadvantages relative to other children in Indonesia. The ProRep-initiated education policy community is working to promote equitable distribution of government teachers across Indonesia.
3. A citizen of Sukmajaya Village, Sumedang, West Java shows his health insurance card to access public health services at the community health center (*Puskemas*). Participants from recent workshops on *Prolegnas* are seeking for the draft bill on revision on Law No. 36/2009 on Health to be prioritized in the *Prolegnas* 2015.

The views expressed in this document do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

APBD	Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah (Regional Budget Revenues and Expenditure)
ATAP	Asosiasi Tenaga Ahli Parlemen (Association of Parliamentary Expert Staff)
BALEG	Badan Legislasi (Legislation Body)
Bappeda	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (Regional Development Planning Agency)
Bappenas	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (National Development Planning Agency)
BIJAK	Bangun Indonesia untuk Jaga Alam demi Keberlanjutan (Build Indonesia to Take Care of Nature for Sustainability)
BOS	Bantuan Operasional Sekolah (School Operational Assistance)
BPSDM	Badan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia (Human Resources Development Agency)
BULOG	Badan Urusan Logistik (National Logistics Agency)
CBM	Community-based Monitoring
CCR	Constitutional Court Rulings
COREL	Collaborative Reflection and Learning
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DIY	Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (Special Region of Yogyakarta)
DPD	Dewan Perwakilan Daerah (Regional Representative Council)
DPR	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (House of Representatives)
DPRD	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (Regional Parliament)
DRG	Democratic Rights and Governance
F2H	Frontiers for Health
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FY	Fiscal Year
Gapoktan	Gabungan Kelompok Tani (Farmers Groups Association)
GEC	Grant Evaluation Committee
GEMA PENA	Gerakan Masyarakat Peduli Pendidikan Nasional (Community Movement for National Education)
GGW	Garut Governance Watch

GoI	Government of Indonesia
HAPSARI	Himpunan Serikat Perempuan Indonesia (Association of Indonesian Women Unions)
HKm	Hutan Kemasyarakatan (Community Forest)
HRWG	Human Rights Working Group
HTR	Hutan Tanaman Rakyat (Community Plantation Forest)
IBC	Indonesia Budget Center
ICEL	Indonesia Center for Environmental Law
ICJR	Institute for Criminal Justice Reform
ICW	Indonesia Corruption Watch
IESR	Institute for Essential Services Reform
InProSuLA	Institute for Promoting Sustainable Livelihood Approach
IPC	Indonesia Parliamentary Center
IRE	Institute for Research and Empowerment
JKN	Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (National Health Insurance)
KMSTP	Koalisi Masyarakat Sipil untuk Transformasi Pendidikan (Civil Society Coalition for Education Transformation)
KontraS	Komisi untuk Orang Hilang dan Korban Tindak Kekerasan (Commission for the Disappeared and Victims of Violence)
KPH	Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan (Forest Management Units)
KPK	Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (Corruption Eradication Commission)
KPPOD	Komite Pemantauan Pelaksanaan Otonomi Daerah (Committee Monitoring the Implementation of Regional Autonomy)
KRA	Key Result Area
KUHP	Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana (Book of Criminal Law)
KUR	Kredit Usaha Rakyat (Credit for Entrepreneurship Development)
Lakpesdam NU	Lembaga Kajian dan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia Nahdatul Ulama (Institute for Research and Development of Human Resources Nahdatul Ulama)
LePMIL	Lembaga Pengembangan Masyarakat dan Pedalaman (Foundation for Coastal and Inland Community Development)
LPEM FEBUI	Lembaga Penyelidikan Ekonomi dan Masyarakat Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Indonesia (Institute for Economic & Social Research at the Faculty of Economics and Business University of Indonesia)

M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MANTAP	Manajemen Transparan, Akuntabel dan Partisipatif (Transparent, Accountable, and Participatory Management)
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MCW	Malang Corruption Watch
MD3	Law No. 27/2009 on MPR, DPR, DPD and DPRD
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
MP3	Masyarakat Peduli Pelayanan Publik (Coalition of People Concerned on Public Services)
MSF	Multi-stakeholder Forum
NCT	National Coordination Team
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OGI	Open Government Indonesia
OGP	Open Government Partnership
ORI	Ombudsman Republik Indonesia (Indonesian Ombudsman)
PATTIRO	Pusat Telaah dan Informasi Regional (Center for Regional Information and Studies)
PerBup	Peraturan Bupati (District Head Decree)
Perda	Peraturan Daerah (Regional Regulation)
PIR	Program Intermediate Results
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PP	Peraturan Pemerintah (Government Regulation)
PPPI	Paramadina Public Policy Institute
PRN	Policy Research Network
Prolegda	Program Legislasi Daerah (Regional Legislation Program)
Prolegnas	Program Legislasi Nasional (National Legislation Program)
ProRep	Program Representasi
Puskesmas	Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat (Community Health Center)
Raperda	Rancangan Peraturan Daerah (Draft of Regional Regulation)
Rapermen	Rancangan Peraturan Menteri (Draft of Ministerial Regulation)
RASDA	Beras Daerah (Local Rice)

RASKIN	Beras untuk Rakyat Miskin (Rice for the Poor)
RMI	Rimbawan Muda Indonesia (The Indonesian Institute for Forest and Environment)
RPJMD	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah (Local Mid-term Development Plan)
RPJMN	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (National Mid-term Development Plan)
RPP	Rancangan Peraturan Pemerintah (Draft of Government Regulation)
SAF	Special Activity Fund
SIAP	Strengthening Integrity and Accountability Program
SKB	Surat Kesepakatan Bersama (Joint Agreement)
SMS	Short Message Service
SoW	Scope of Work
SSTC	South-South Triangular Cooperation
SPI	Serikat Perempuan Independen (Independent Women's Union)
TCP	Teacher Certification Program
TI-I	Transparency International Indonesia
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WRI	Women Research Institute
YAPPIKA	Yayasan Penguatan Partisipasi, Inisiatif, dan Kemitraan Masyarakat Indonesia (The Peoples Participation, Initiative, and Partnership Strengthening Foundation)
YSKK	Yayasan Satu Karsa Karya (Foundation of Integrated Efforts)

## I. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The five-year Indonesia Program Representasi (ProRep) project, is now six months away from its conclusion, and has evolved significantly over the life of the program in order to most effectively impact representation in Indonesia. The most significant evolution of the program is marked by a shift from a focus on strengthening specific sectors – civil society advocacy and membership-based organizations, public policy research institutions, and parliament – to a program focusing on promoting inclusive and evidence-based policy reform. The new “policy cluster” or “policy community”<sup>1</sup> approach (see text box below) was introduced in Project Year 4 and seeks to improve policies or policy implementation in the areas of education, health, and environment, addressing critical development areas for Indonesia. For the sake of sustainability and to help involved stakeholders be in a better position in the future to collaboratively address policy challenges, the program also helps to strengthen local capacity and improve the process and the way these policies are formulated, implemented, and overseen.

The first phase of policy community support began in earnest in the first quarter of Fiscal Year 2015, as 11 grantees began to work collaboratively on programs designed to encourage improved health, education, and environmental policies or better policy implementation. ProRep supported programs in each policy cluster for about eight months, and these were completed in the third quarter. Policy cluster grants, unlike other grants our partners had implemented, require that our partners closely coordinate and become effective advocates for the reforms they propose. Project staff, therefore, conducted several coordination meetings and capacity building activities to facilitate close collaboration among grantees and help them sharpen research and communications skills and develop effective advocacy strategies.

During this transition, sustainability of previous programs was also a key focus. As the institutional support to the legislature had ended, the project sought to find new ways to interact with parliament to benefit the policy communities, which required robust policymaker engagement. This was primarily achieved by facilitating CSO and think tank partners to connect with the Association of Expert Staff of Parliament (ATAP), an association that ProRep helped to establish during its earlier legislative strengthening program. During the earlier period ProRep was focused on working with the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR) and to some extent the Regional Representative Council (DPD), in this new phase the project began to reach out to and engage substantively with new stakeholders in the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Culture, and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, as many of the targeted policies required involvement from the executive branch.

ProRep provided a final phase of capacity building and advocacy support for two membership-based organizations HAPSARI (an association of women’s unions) and InProSuLA (working with farmers groups) to leave these partners well equipped to continue with their campaigns after ProRep support had ended. During this time the project also designed a training of trainers for CSOs to develop the capacity to independently conduct their own trainings on key advocacy-related topics, utilizing modules and tools developed under ProRep’s CSO strengthening program.

ProRep maintained a smaller, targeted program on policy research, by continuing to nurture an alliance of think tanks, the Policy Research Network or PRN, which was initiated by ProRep in September 2013 and strives to exert greater influence over public policy-making. The network has grown from the five-founding members, to a membership of 12 prestigious research institutions.

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<sup>1</sup> The terms policy cluster and policy community are both used interchangeably. See text box on page 4.

Both CSO and think tank partners continued to receive extensive communication technical assistance to polish their outreach materials, and enhance their ability to utilize media to disseminate their policy reform agendas widely. Other elements of the previous CSO and research institution capacity building program were folded into the policy community program, where targeted expert assistance was provided to help partners overcome obstacles or propel them forward to achieve their policy reform goals.

Project Year 4 concluded in April 2015 and it was around this time that the initial policy cluster grants came to an end and the project focused on developing its Year 5 grant program. During this period the project focused on holding in-depth evaluation meetings with grantees whose programs were ending to determine the suitability for a follow-on grant. As policy cluster focus areas were already established, and to build on the accomplishments from the Year 4 cluster program, the Year 5 grant program was largely comprised of follow-on grants. The project also identified some new key partners to involve in the policy communities to further strengthen the policy reform trajectory. Between June-August 2015, 15 follow-on and new policy grant programs were launched.

During this fiscal year ProRep has also implemented a robust special initiatives program that is funded by the project's special activities or SAF fund. The project continued to work closely with USAID supporting the development of Indonesia's National Coordination Team (NCT) and greater South-to-South and Triangular Coordination (SSTC), and initiated a new assistance area – helping Indonesia to re-engage with the Open Government Partnership (OGP) initiative.

Also during this period and at the request of USAID, ProRep rapidly launched a new SAF-funded program on Democratic Rights and Governance, with the specific aim to promote greater accountability. Within days of USAID's request, ProRep conducted a focus group discussion with key stakeholders, closely coordinated with the USAID/SIAP I and TAF programs also working in this area, and developed a coherent work plan of activities which became part of the approved Year 5 Project Work Plan. In total, six (6) grants were awarded for this accountability program designed to strengthen and enlarge the anti-corruption network, to advocate for anti-corruption policy reform, and to support an effective and transparent selection process for the Anti-corruption Commission (*Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi/ KPK*) leaders for the 2016-2020 period.

In the third quarter of this fiscal year ProRep was requested by USAID to expand its environment policy program to promote policies for biodiversity conservation in preparation for USAID's anticipated BIJAK Project. On September 11, 2015, the ProRep contract was amended with the provision of additional funds to conduct these new activities. Given the short time frame within which to implement, ProRep rapidly began designing new grant and subcontract programs and in the next quarter these activities will be ramping up.

Despite this being the project's final year, ProRep activities have increased rather than decreased. The number of grants awarded and currently being implemented doubled the number awarded the previous year. As a result, in its current (fifth) year, ProRep is supporting a total of 22 new grants in the areas of education, health, and environment policy and democratic rights and governance. And with the addition of the pre-BIJAK grants, the total grants awarded over the life of ProRep will amount to 76.

Year-by-year notification of ongoing funding has presented implementation challenges and made the process of securing policy reforms more difficult. Effectively coalition-building and facilitation of policy change (i.e. proposals/recommendations by CSO and think tank partners which are adopted by decision makers and formally enacted as government policies or laws) requires longer grant periods and consistent approaches. The changing dynamics of engagement with national and local governments has also presented challenges. For example, the Local Government Law was updated in 2014 and then again in 2015 and has shifted authorities among the levels of government. While the new Joko Widodo Administration brought new opportunities to engage with the ministries at high levels, reform initiatives were then slowed due to the shifting and settling of the internal ministry bureaucracies. Lastly, the parliament which began its term in October 2014, until recently was sharply-divided and particularly contentious, slowing down the development of new legislation.

Despite these challenges, the ProRep policy communities are thriving and are beginning to bring about tangible benefits for Indonesia's citizens and environment with the adoption of new policies and improved implementation of existing policies and programs. ProRep facilitated a coalition to work with the newly established Ministry of Environment and Forestry providing policy recommendations which were reflected in the new Ministry structure. ProRep funded research on maternal health services under the national health insurance program and presented its findings and recommendations to the Health Minister in an open forum of 167 activists and policy-makers. ProRep supported the National Education Symposium that helped shape the Ministry of Education and Culture's Strategic Plan for 2015-2019. More "policy victories" are expected in the next few months.

Policy communities are also changing the way these policy changes are brought about. The health and education policy communities have held numerous meetings and working sessions to develop their programs in tandem and with synergies. Both have appointed liaisons that will facilitate communication and an intense engagement with between policy community partners and the ministries. The environment policy community holds regular sessions involving a wide range of stakeholders to discuss and coordinate action on pressing policy issues. Communication and coordination among the diverse set of actors involved in the policymaking process has markedly improved. Partners are also more effectively utilizing new and traditional forms of media, and writing opinion articles to expand the reach of their advocacy efforts. The quality of policy research and has improved and policymakers report that they are using it in their work. Even though the ProRep Project is nearing its conclusion, the relationships that have been built and the skills that have been enhanced will continue long after the program has ended and continue to contribute to a sustained and thriving democracy in Indonesia.

## **II. PROJECT BACKGROUND, REPORT STRUCTURE AND FY 2015 HIGHLIGHTS**

Program Representasi is a five year USAID-funded project designed to increase the effectiveness of representative groups and institutions in Indonesia and to strengthen democracy and good governance. Chemonics International, the prime contractor, works in partnership with U.S.-based Urban Institute and Social Impact, and Indonesian partner Kemitraan.

During ProRep's three-year base period (April 2011 – April 2014), the project focused on strengthening the representational aspects of the three sectors listed below (items 1–3), and conducted related special initiatives (item 4):

1. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), particularly non-profit Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) that are membership-or constituent-based. Most such organizations are national in purpose; many represent women and other marginalized groups and engage in advocacy on key policy issues.
2. Public policy research institutions, including research groups engaged in applied or policy research in universities, research centers, and CSOs.
3. Parliament’s two national houses, the Indonesian House of Representatives (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat/ DPR*) and, to the extent agreed with USAID, Indonesia’s Regional Representative Council (*Dewan Perwakilan Daerah/ DPD*).
4. Timely assistance for special initiatives needed to protect or advance democratic governance.

At the end of Project Year 3 (April 2014) parliamentary support ended. ProRep continued working in areas 1, 2, and 4 above, but in place of support to parliament, and at the request of USAID, ProRep began supporting the development of multi-sector policy communities, or “policy clusters” in Project Years 4 and 5 (see text box). This support is designed to contribute toward achieving the aims mutually agreed upon by USAID and the Government of Indonesia (GoI), and presented in USAID Indonesia’s 2014–2018 Country Development Cooperation Strategy’s (CDCS) four development objectives: (1) Democratic Governance Strengthened; (2) Essential Human Services for the Poorest and Most Vulnerable Improved; (3) Global Priorities of Mutual Interest Advanced; and (4) Collaborative Achievement in Science, Technology, and Innovation Increased.

**“Policy Communities”**

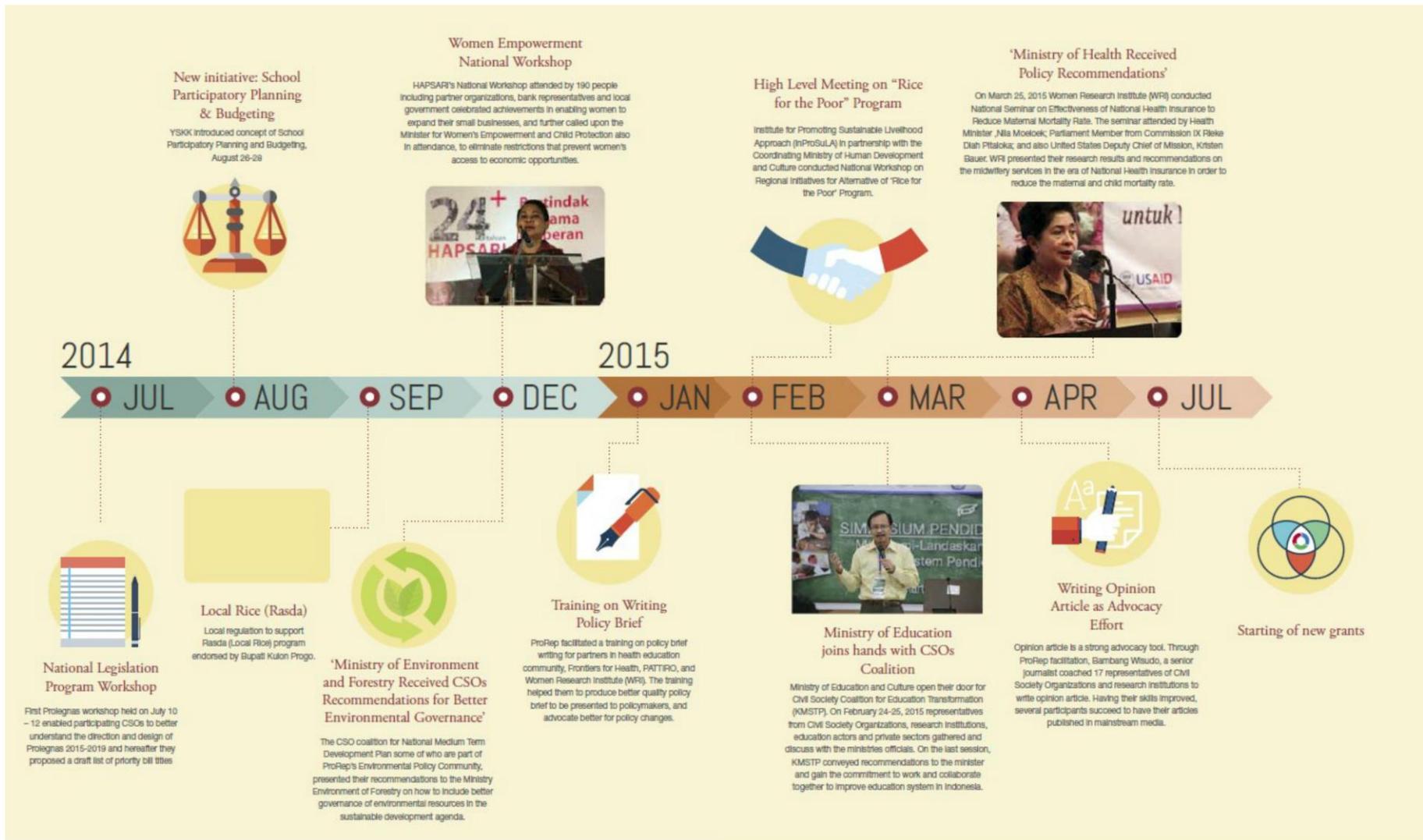
Policy clusters or communities are groups of CSOs, policy experts, and decision makers in legislative and executive branches of government with interests in specific policy areas. Policy clusters are designed to (1) be inclusive, involving multiple stakeholders from many sectors, (2) be evidence based, using the results of empirical research, and, (3) involve the media, so that clusters’ positions have an impact on the opinions of decision-makers and the public.

Under this approach ProRep is awarding grants to CSOs and research organizations; providing short-term technical assistance; and contributing support for focus group discussions, meetings, and parliamentary hearings. These fora bring together stakeholders, including policy-makers, to assist them in making decisions and conducting activities that will improve policies or policy implementation in the areas of education, health, and environment.

This report’s structure is similar to that of previous annual reports. Section III covers Activities by Component, reporting on progress under the Year 4 and Year 5 Work Plans. Section IV addresses Problems, Ongoing Constraints, and Remedial Actions, and Section V, Monitoring and Evaluation.

## **FY 2015 HIGHLIGHTS**

The timeline on the following page indicates some key program milestones that occurred over this reporting period.



## **Component 1: Strengthening the Representational Capacity of Membership- and Constituency-Based CSOs**

ProRep's Component 1 concluded work with all of our grantees. Grants to both InProSuLA and HAPSARI were successful, with both institutions achieving their intended results. The Final Collaborative Reflection and Learning (COREL) activities have helped to ensure that program gains were solidified and also helped organizations continue to develop after the completion of the grants.

A major accomplishment made by InProSuLA, apart from receiving the full support of the District Head of Kulon Progo on Local Rice or *RASDA* program implementation and promotion, was receiving the indicated interest of *Bappenas* and the Deputy of Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture to promote *RASDA* as a pilot program as a possible model for improving the way Indonesia delivers food aid. If InProSuLA continues to work on this opportunity after the project ends, it will secure the potential long-term impact of the *RASDA* initiative. Several districts in the Yogyakarta Special Region (*Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta/ DIY*), North Sumatera, and West Nusa Tenggara including Kulon Progo, Serdang Bedagai, Sleman, and Dompu have already expressed their commitment to implementing *RASDA* in their areas and have started to plan for necessary preparations. These preparations include assessing the strengths and production capacity of farmer groups to fulfill quotas for food-aid programs and conducting an assessment of existing infrastructure and availability of budgets and mechanisms within local governments that can be used to support the food-aid program.

The Indonesian Association of Women's Unions/HAPSARI's main accomplishment was receiving signed commitments from the District Head of Kulon Progo, the Head of the Cooperative Agency and Small Scale Enterprises Development of Kulon Progo and Deli Serdang, and the Vice District Head of Serdang Bedagai to support HAPSARI in accessing government programs. HAPSARI also received concrete support from the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises in the form of social aid (funds to purchase a cocoa processing machine) as well as the endorsement of Ari Purjantati, HAPSARI's board member, as facilitator (*pendamping*) of Credit for Entrepreneurship Development (*Kredit Usaha Rakyat* or KUR), which enables her to assist women to obtain credit from the KUR program.

## **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 continued its support to the Policy Research Network (PRN), the association of think tanks collaborating to better impact public policies in Indonesia. Year 4 PRN grants were finalized and closed, and ProRep conducted a collaborative monitoring and evaluation activity for PRN. PRN members expressed at this event that they wish for PRN to be sustained and that they will continue to work together toward that end after ProRep funding ends in 2016. The members finalized and signed the Statue of Establishment, drafted a work plan for April 2015 – March 2016 and chose PPPI as the new Secretariat. By the third quarter of this fiscal year, PRN began its Year 5 program with ProRep. PRN became stronger as a network of highly reputable think-tanks. It was able to expand memberships, create and implement greater numbers of collaborative actions, and generate more people – beyond the PRN Secretariat and grantees – to work together voluntarily implementing events, and has received the attention of the mass media for their initiatives and promoted issues. Members are more comfortable in working together as a group as they began to see the benefits of networking. In this spirit, they successfully convinced the Association of Parliamentary Expert Staff (ATAP) to sign a Memorandum of Understanding as a means for capacity building and a knowledge sharing.

### **Component 3: More Effective, Transparent and Responsive Legislative and Policymaking Processes (Policy Clusters/Communities)**

After eight months of implementation, Year 4 policy community programs concluded in the second and third quarter of this fiscal year. ProRep and policy community partners prepared for new programs within each policy community and initiated programs with some new partners, still building on work done in Year 4 and seeking to bring about much needed policy reforms.

Below are highlights of major accomplishments of each policy community in this fiscal year.

#### **Education Policy Community**

A significant accomplishment for the education policy community in this fiscal year was the strengthened engagement with ministries, particularly with the Ministry of Education and Culture and Ministry of Research and Technology (in the case of Paramadina Public Policy Institute/ PPI). These engagements have the potential to elevate CSO's opportunities to influence policymaking. For instance, The Civil Society Coalition for Education Transformation or *Koalisi Masyarakat Sipil untuk Transformasi Pendidikan/KMSTP* (led by ProRep partners) has been successful in establishing a new way of engaging with the government. Their collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Culture was sparked by holding a national education symposium and round table dialogue with all high ranking Ministry officials, discussing issues such as access to primary and secondary education, quality and placement of teachers, budget allocation and budget schemes, and citizen participation in the management of education at all levels. Now this coalition has been given the opportunity to utilize a workspace within the Ministry and has deployed a liaison officer to continuously communicate and work with the Ministry to improve its policies and implementation. The foundation for the partnership comes from several of the coalition's recommendations that are now included in the Ministry of Education and Culture's Strategic Plan for 2015-2019. For example, their recommendation with regards to increasing community participation in education improvements by strengthening the role of school committees and school boards has been adopted in the Strategic Plan in this reporting period. To date, the CSO coalition members are closely communicating with several divisions within the Ministry of Education and Culture in order to discuss policies and regulations that need to be improved and the processes for improving it.

#### **Environment Policy Community**

The environment policy community has had a number of successful policy initiatives over the course of this fiscal year. A coalition of CSOs led by ICEL presented their recommendations on restructuring the newly merged Ministry of Environment and Forestry to Minister Siti Nurbaya and high-ranking ministry officials. As a result, on January 21 2015, President Jokowi signed Presidential Decree No 16/2015 establishing the structure of the new Ministry of Environment and Forestry, merging the former ministries of environment and forestry into one. A number of the coalition's proposals are reflected in new ministry's design.

In a similar vein, a coalition of concerned civil society organizations' activists, fellows of think tanks and research institutions, and public intellectuals led by Epistema Institute responded (in the form of policy recommendations) to the call made by President Joko Widodo to submit a policy agenda to be included in the country's Mid-term National Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015 – 2019. A number of the coalition's proposals are reflected in final plan.

Lastly, the Local Regulation on the recognition of the Hukaea Laea Indigenous Community has been enacted; namely, the Regional Regulation (Perda) No 4/2015 on “the Recognition, Protection, and Empowerment of the Hukaea Laea Indigenous Community”. ProRep partners LePMIL and Sulawesi Institute significantly contributed to the enactment of this Perda through their involvement in the drafting of the academic paper and completion of the draft of the regional regulation (Raperda) and intensive lobbying with policymakers tasked with deliberating this regulation. This is an important initial step for this indigenous community to be able to legally claim their customary land.

### **Health Policy Community**

Given the success of ProRep partner PATTIRO in implementing a multi-stakeholder forum (MSF) in Semarang Municipality, the local government of Semarang Municipality and Semarang District plans to adopt the MSF model as an important channel for citizen engagement in their "Healthy City Forum (*Forum Kota/ Kabupaten Sehat*)". These two local governments have asked PATTIRO to draft a Mayor's Decree and a Head of District Decree, as well as consult with MSF participants to improve the proposed draft decrees. After being reviewed by the law bureau of the Municipality/ District Secretary Office, the draft decrees were sent back to PATTIRO Semarang for improvement. Unfortunately, The Mayor of Semarang Municipality and the Head of Semarang District have stepped down from their positions to enter as candidates in the 2015 Local Election (*Pemilihan Kepala Daerah/Pilkada*) before PATTIRO Semarang could finish improving the draft decrees. Therefore, the decision to enact the decrees was put on hold until newly elected leaders of these two regencies are in place. In addition, the Semarang Municipal Government asked PATTIRO to draft technical guidance (*Petunjuk Pelaksanaan/Juklak and Juknis/Petunjuk Teknis/ Juknis*) for the implementation of the MSF as the Healthy City/District Forum, and PATTIRO is still in the process of finalizing the technical guidance.

Furthering this initiative, PATTIRO is working with the Regional Planning Agency (*Bappeda*) of Semarang to introduce an SMS gateway using technology to effectively engage the community in improving the provision of health services. Community members will be able to use this platform to provide feedback on health services, while official will have access to robust input and data to continually improve public health services. The government is committed to incorporating the SMS Gateway initiative and to secure resources in the 2015 district revenue and budget (APBD 2015) for its operation. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has also been signed with the Health Office of Semarang District to use the SMS gateway as an important feedback mechanism to improve health services. A written commitment from the local government to use this instrument will ensure its full implementation, as proposed in their new program in year 2015 – 2016.

Health policy community partner Women Research Institute (WRI) obtained feedback from the Minister of Health, Ms. Nila F. Moeloek and other officials on its policy brief on improving maternal and child health services covered under the new national health insurance program (JKN). All agreed with the issues presented by WRI regarding the lack of involvement of midwives in national health insurance and the negative effect it may cause to maternal and natal health. These stakeholders are committed to improving the implementation of the new policy and regulations. The Minister of Health even suggested a partnership between the government and CSOs to deal with the alarming maternal and child health in the era of National Health Insurance (*JKN*).

### **Component 4: Providing Timely Assistance for Special Initiatives Needed to Protect or Advance Democratic Governance**

Fiscal Year 2015 was one of ProRep's busiest years with regards to the Special Activities Fund (SAF). The SAF was used to support the Government of Indonesia's National Coordination Team (NCT) in developing its South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) Program. ProRep conducted studies, meetings, study tours, and provide logistical support to help the Government of Indonesia (GoI) further develop its international assistance activities. The SAF was also used to help reactivate Indonesia's participation in the Open Government Partnership (OGP) and to conduct activities and provide grants designed to strengthen Indonesia's CSO anti-corruption movement and support anti-corruption related policy reforms.

NTC assistance included securing research services from the Urban Institute/LPEM FEB UI team to conduct a study on how the NCT might better engage universities, CSOs and the private sector in their international assistance programs; logistical support to enable USAID to discuss the Scope of Work (SoW) for USAID's new SSTC program; administrative support for two NTC officials to join USAID's training course on private sector engagement in Rabat, Morocco, followed by a similar training in Jakarta involving all related ministries; logistical support for the International Workshop on Democracy and Innovation and Good Governance held in Jakarta and Bandung; and support to USAID to conduct a joint (i.e., Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the GoI and USAID) international training on Disaster Risk Management in Banda Aceh. ProRep made preparations for an NCT study tour to the United States to examine how the United States conducts its foreign assistance, but the tour was postponed and will no longer be conducted under the ProRep Project. As a result of ProRep's work, the NCT now has improved capacity to coordinate South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) activities, an increased understanding of the private sector's contributions to SSTC, and ideas for how better to include the private sector in implementing SSTC initiatives. NCT now demonstrates a commitment to promote public-private partnerships in the deliverance of SSTC support to other countries and will begin to formulate several potential SSTC pilot projects involving the private sector.

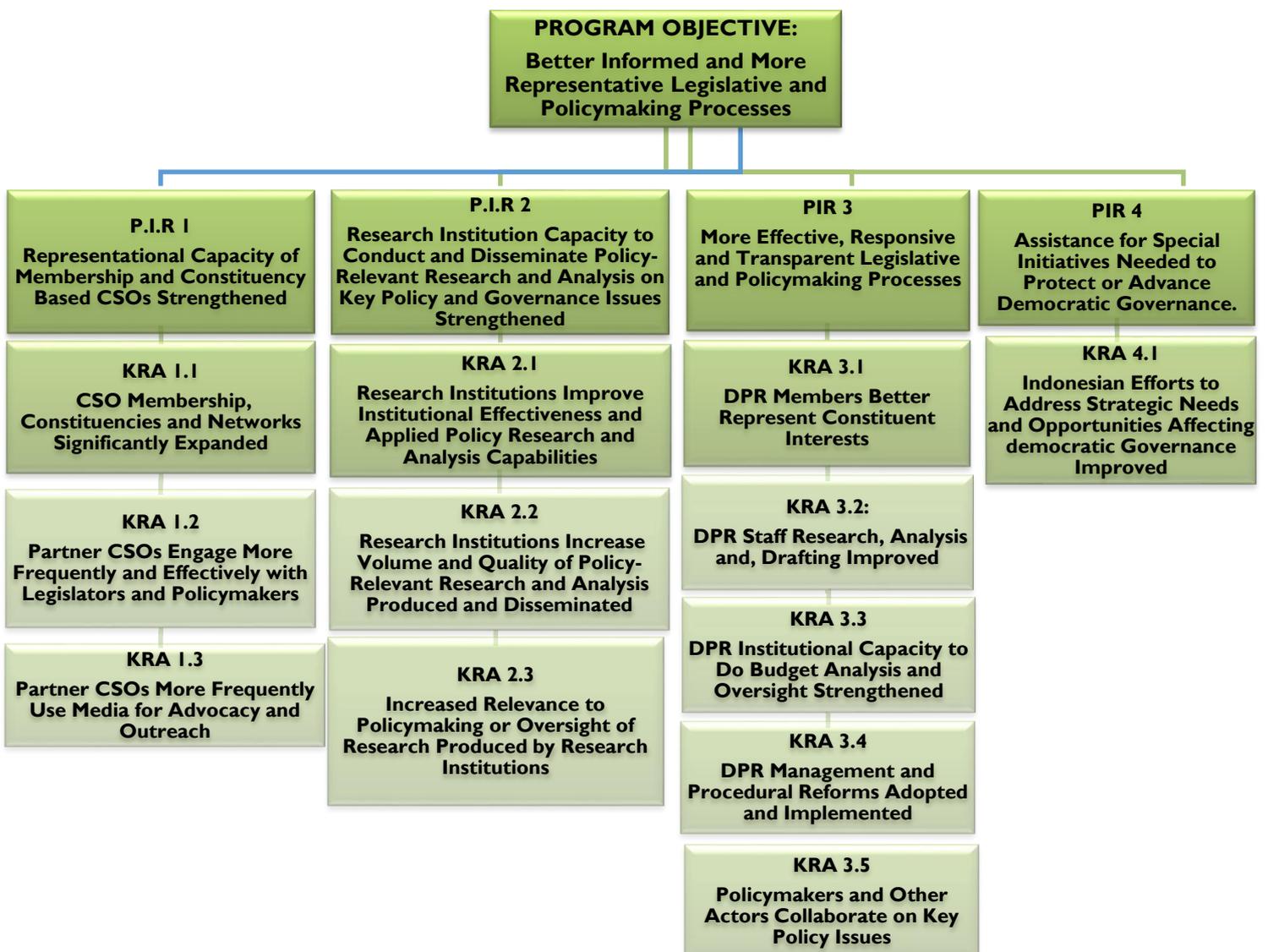
ProRep responded to requests from USAID and the GoI to re-open the OGP Indonesia Secretariat after the conclusion of the previous Secretariat managed by Presidential Working Unit for Development Monitoring and Control (*Unit Kerja Presiden Bidang Pengawasan dan Pengendalian Pembangunan/UKP4*). The new OGP Secretariat based in *Bappenas* and involving other relevant ministries demonstrates a solid understanding of the importance of the OGP and what is expected from Indonesia as the member of the OGP Steering Committee. This is important since the transfer of information from UKP4, the former secretariat of the OGP in Indonesia, to *Bappenas* was not properly managed when UKP4 dissolved. Despite that, *Bappenas* has demonstrated clear understanding of the steps needed to strengthen OGP in Indonesia and the potential contributions by Indonesia to enhance OGP on the international stage.

The Rights and Accountability program was developed at the request of USAID in response to growing pressures to reduce the scope and effectiveness of Indonesia's anti-corruption program. Work with the CSO Coalition on Anti-Corruption is off to an excellent start – with grantee and non-grantee partners willingly coordinating their efforts under the direction of Transparency International Indonesia (TI-I), and grantee partners participating together to share resources. TI-I served in this coordination role before the grant was finalized and continues to arrange other coordination meetings, monitor activities of the other partners, and develop a mechanism for coordinating grantees. Partners are implementing activities at full speed and focusing on the success of the program, even while external resistance attempts to weaken the anti-corruption momentum.

### III. ACTIVITIES BY COMPONENT

FY 2015 spans ProRep’s Year 4 and Year 5 workplan. In this report section, therefore, we present both Year 4 and Year 5 activities, laid out according to each year’s work plan and to ProRep’s revised Key Result Areas (KRAs) as illustrated in the amended results framework chart below. The program objective (Better Informed and More Representative Legislative and Policymaking Processes) captures the overall goal of the ProRep Project. Changes to the chart made at the beginning of Project Year 4 are indicated in blue text. The four program intermediate results (PIRs) rephrase the component titles as results. In the main body of the report, activities and grants presented in the ACTIVITY column under each Key Result Area (KRA) support the accomplishment of that KRA. The ACHIEVEMENT/REMARKS column provides details on activities.

**AMENDED PROREP RESULTS FRAMEWORK CHART**



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

In the recent fiscal year, ProRep supported the implementation of 39 activities under grants and direct activities under Component 1, involving 1,197 people. This fiscal year also marks the closing of Component 1. In the third quarter ProRep concluded work with all grantees under its Year 4 work plan. The final activity under an in-kind grant to InProSuLA concluded with the printing of their book, *The Grand RASDA Roadmap*. Future work with CSOs will be reported under Components 3 and 4. In project Year 5, Component 1 objectives will be achieved through other ProRep activities and grants, implemented primarily under Component 3, “More Effective, Responsive and Transparent Legislative and Policymaking Processes (Policy Clusters),” and Component 4, “Providing Timely Assistance for Special Initiatives Needed to Protect or Advance Democratic Governance.”

### YEAR 4 WORKPLAN

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

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

ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS
<p><b>1.1.1. Training partners to become effective trainers in creative advocacy, constituency building, engagement with policymakers, and other key topics</b></p>	<p>One more knowledge that came from empirical experiences was produced this year, consist of existence of pool of human resources capable to facilitate community-led development and enhancement of citizen participation based on the Village Law (No. 6/2014) and a training guidebook completed with a 3-minute video for those who want to learn and to exercise the training in similar topic in their own village or working areas.</p> <p>The process to produce this knowledge began in the first quarter, when ProRep provided post-training-technical assistance to CSOs to help them deliver the kinds of trainings they received in previous year to community groups in several locations. The trainers, comprise of activists from Indonesian Parliamentary Center (IPC), Garut Governance Watch (GGW), <i>Yayasan Satu Karya</i> (YSKK), and <i>Lembaga Kajian dan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia Nahdatul Ulama</i> (LAKPESDAM NU), designed and implemented a four-day pilot trainings with a topic on community’s role in the implementation of the Village Law (Act No. 6 of 2014), particularly to strengthening the community’s ability to influence the planning and monitoring of village level development. They implemented three training sessions, assisted by ProRep and Penala Sinergi. As result, 82 community members (50% women) in Garut, Cirebon, West Java, and Solo, Central Java, are now better prepared to participate in planning and monitoring of development resources at the village level.</p> <p>In the second quarter, the process continued with documenting and developing the above experiences into a training guidebook with a specific focus on strengthening community participation in the implementation of Law 6/2014 and include four modules: Creative Advocacy, Building and Strengthening Membership/Constituency, Fostering Relationships with Policy four Makers, and Social Media for Advocacy. This guidebook is designed for trainers/CSOs that wish to deliver training on community driven development and people participation at village level based on Act No. 6 of 2014 (Village Law) with primary target/participants are community leaders who have roles in coordinating peoples ‘contributions in the planning, implementing, and overseeing village development. To support the guidebook, a 3-minute video on managing village community participation is also being produced.</p>

<b>1.1.2. Financial self-reliance (FSR) training for CSO partners</b>	Activities completed in previous years and none were done in this fiscal year.
<b>1.1.3. Strengthening CSO partners' capacity in financial management</b>	In the first and second quarter of this fiscal year ProRep provided technical assistance and coaching to five partners - HAPSARI, YSKK, IRE, Epistema Institute, and Women Research Institute (WRI) to increase their capacity on financial management and sound administrative practices, including inventory management. A follow up visit was also conducted, particularly to HAPSARI, to ensure that this organization improved their financial and administration management practices to comply with their own Standard Operational Procedures (SOP) as well as USAID regulations. With close scrutiny and intensive assistance, it was found that ProRep recommendations are integrated into the partners revised financial management manual and are being practiced in the daily operation of the organization.

**KRA 1.2: Partner CSOs Engage More Frequently and Effectively with Legislators and Policymakers**

ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS
<b>1.2.1 Develop the capacity of Farmers Groups Association (Gapoktan) to advocate on budget and food aid program policy through the "Local Rice" (RASDA) program</b>	<p>This fiscal year marked the closing of a three-year program by InProSuLA entitled "Develop the Capability of the <i>Gapoktan</i> (Farmers Group Association) to Advocate for Food Aid Budget through the Local Rice (<i>RASDA</i>) Program".</p> <p><b>Major achievements</b> of the program include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Six (6) district/city level local governments<sup>2</sup> accepted the implementation of <i>RASDA</i> promoted by InProSuLA.</li> </ul> <p>The acceptance from these districts and city were shown by the attendance of government officials from the districts/city in the launching of <i>RASDA</i> and National Jamboree of Farmers on World Food Day Commemoration held in Kulon Progo District, Yogyakarta, on October 15-17, 2014; their involvement as presenters and as participants in the National Workshop of Strengthening <i>RASDA</i> (local food aid) Advocacy on February 11-12, 2015 took place at the Ministry of Human Development and Culture meeting room; and continued with the involvement of high rank government officials from District of Kulon Progo and Sleman of Yogyakarta, Dompu of West Nusa Tenggara, Serdang Bedagai North Sumatera, and Pangandaran West Java, in the evaluation, reflection and learning workshop (COREL) that also discussed the follow-up plan after the offer by National Development Planning Agency (<i>Bappenas</i>) to promote <i>RASDA</i> as a pilot project to complement future food-aid program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of case example in where <i>RASDA</i> is being implemented with the support of local government.</li> </ul>



National Workshop of Strengthening *RASDA* (local food aid) Advocacy, February 11-12, 2015.

<sup>2</sup> Head of District and Head of DPRD Kulonprogo – DIY, Head of District Serdang Bedagei – Sumut, Mayor Surakarta – Jawa Tengah, Head of Regional Government Work Unit from Nusa Tenggara, Sumatera, Java (from Final Grant Report of InProSuLA, page 16)

In fact, *RASDA* has been implemented by Kulon Progo District as a part of the District Head program namely “*Bela-Beli Kulon Progo*” (Defend and Buy Kulon Progo [products]) and the District Head formally opened the launching of *RASDA* and National Jamboree of Farmers on World Food Day Commemoration in October 2014. Currently, *RASDA*’s concept has been reviewed by the Law Bureau, District Secretariat of Kulon Progo to be implemented through a district level regulation and this idea came from a workshop to produce a *RASDA* policy brief organized by InProSuLA. The participants of the policy brief’s workshop (that include the District Head, the Head of Local Parliament, representatives from seven related offices/agencies, representatives from Indonesian National Logistics Agency (BULOG), academics, representatives from the National Planning Board, and representatives from *Gapoktan* agreed that a District Head Decree (*Peraturan Bupati* or *PerBup*) would be drafted to provide the legal framework for *RASDA* in Kulon Progo. A *PerBup* is considered sufficient for this year since all local regulations and the district budget for 2015 had already been set in a local parliament meeting before the *RASDA* advocacy began. The participants also agreed to utilize the policy brief developed through the workshop as the basis to formulate the Decree, and the District Head mentioned that if *RASDA* implementation is successful, the Decree can be elevated into a District Regulation in 2016.

Aside of the above, the Agriculture Office of Kulon Progo has actually set aside budget to procure rice for the Rice for the Poor Program (*RASKIN*) from the local *Gapoktan* in their 2015 Budget. BULOG in Kulon Progo, in the other hand, has also been approached and had set aside a quota (of rice) to be filled by local farmer’s groups this year to be included as *RASKIN*’s rice-stock for Kulon Progo. BULOG has purchased 800 tons from *Gapoktan Sumber Makmur Srikayangan* as stock for *RASKIN* for Kulon Progo District.

- The potential adoption of *RASDA* approach for the new-improved national level food aid program to be initiated in 2016.

The positive responses from national level government arose at the National Workshop of Strengthening *RASDA* (local food aid) Advocacy on February 11-12, 2015. This event was a collaborative event supported by ProRep, *Bappenas* (National Development Planning Agency), Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, and Ministry of Social Affairs. The workshop was designed to promote *RASDA* (Local Rice Aid) as a way to improve the current food aid program managed by the state. To that end, heads of three local governments, i.e., the Mayor of Solo City, Central Java, the Head of Deli Serdang District, North Sumatera, and Head of Kulon Progo District, Yogyakarta, all attended the event, made presentations on food aid innovation in their jurisdictions, and expressed their intention to develop *RASDA*.

As result, the workshop convinced *Bappenas* and the Deputy Minister for Human Development and Culture (both of which play a major role in shaping Indonesian food aid programs) to consider *RASDA* as a possible future food aid program. Officials from *Bappenas* and the Ministry requested that InProSuLA begin working with the local governments to prepare *RASDA* pilot projects in at least three locations: Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta, Serdang Bedagai, North Sumatera, and Dompu District, West Nusa Tenggara, in this year. *Bappenas* and the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture will work at the national level to promote *RASDA* as national food-aid pilot project, while InProSuLA and the local governments prepare to pilot the initiative locally.

- Preliminary collaborative follow-up plans involving InProSuLA and local governments to prepare *RASDA* as pilot project for future food aid program

The preliminary plans for the implementation of *RASDA* as national pilot project for future aid program obtained at the COREL workshop on March 11-18, 2015 in the Head of Kulon Progo District meeting place involving high ranking officials (such as Head of Agricultural Agency, Head of Local Planning Agency) from the district of Kulon Progo, Sleman, Dompu, Serdang Bedagai,

	<p>and Pangandaran; representatives of the Farmers Groups Association (<i>Gapoktan</i>); and InProSuLA's team and facilitated directly by ProRep's M&amp;E, Technical and Grant Teams. Each of the districts designed a follow-up plan to prepare their district as pilot project for <i>RASDA</i> implementation (as substitution to the current <i>RASKIN</i> mechanism). An example of the follow-up plan is: (a) Kulon Progo District will conduct more thorough assessments to ensure the readiness of eight (8) to 13 <i>Gapoktan</i> to support the <i>RASDA</i> pilot process; and (b) Kulon Progo District will need to seek additional funding to improve existing infrastructure, in addition to funding provided through local revenue and the 2015 local government budget (<i>Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah/APBD</i>).</p> <p>The workshop also identified the need to establish better coordination mechanism between districts and propose to InProSuLA to continue acting as the coordinating body to assist the local governments to prepare to be piloting areas for <i>RASDA</i> and to communicate with <i>Bappenas</i> and the Deputy of Coordinating Minister of Development and Culture to ensure successful implementation of <i>RASDA</i> pilot areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High media coverage towards <i>RASDA</i> advocacy in the local and national level media, such as Kedaulatan Rakyat, Harian Jogja, Tribun Jogja Newspapers, Koran Tempo and several online media.</li> </ul> <p>All of the processes to promote <i>RASDA</i> by InProSuLA are now documented in a book namely "The Grand <i>RASDA</i> Road Map", which is expected to help to further promote the <i>RASDA</i> approach as an alternative to the more "top-down" food aid approach. It should encourage other organizations interested in the <i>RASDA</i> approach to contact InProSuLA for advice and assistance as well. Until to date, InProSuLA continues to communicate with <i>Bappenas</i> although the idea of making <i>RASDA</i> as pilot project to replace existing mechanism of <i>RASKIN</i> is currently on hold due to organizational restructuring and potential changing of priority development programs within <i>Bappenas</i> itself.</p>
<p><b>1.2.2 Support promotion of pro-women policies and development of economic self-reliance and advocacy skills for women</b></p>	<p>HAPSARI closing their three-year program titled "Strengthen the role of women movement advocate in achieving economic independence individually and as the HAPSARI organization" by the second quarter of this fiscal year. The objective of the program aimed to strengthen the economic capital of both volunteers and the organizations through the development of the production base (cooperative and community business units) and the expanded access to resources. It also aims to improve the human capital of its members so that they advocate more effectively to the local governments for their support in the women economic empowerment agenda.</p> <p><b>Major achievements</b> of the program include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Getting support and commitment to access government program for woman After presenting their report on "Opportunities and Challenges of Women in Developing Small Scale Enterprises at Local Level", at public seminars in Yogyakarta on November 17, 2014; and in Medan on November 19, 2014, HAPSARI managed to secure commitments of the local government in the form of access to local government program for women empowerment in Deli Serdang, Serdang Bedagai, Kulon Progo and Bantul. For example, the Cooperative Agency of Kulon Progo has certified Ari Purjantanti (staff of SPI Kulon Progo) as a facilitator for women applicant for BRI's micro credit scheme (<i>Kredit Usaha Rakyat/KUR</i>). Until April 2015, Ari has assisted 20 members of SPI Kulon Progo in receiving loans for their small-scale enterprises. In addition, with the support in the form of letter of promotion from the Kulon Progo Cooperative Agency, HAPSARI cooperative in Kulon Progo received social aid from the national government (Ministry of Cooperative) in the form of funds amounting 360 million rupiahs to purchase a chocolate processing machine. The local government also committed to support HAPSARI's local, regional and national event programs.</li> </ul>

During another event, the National Gathering of HAPSARI – a celebration of 24<sup>th</sup> year anniversary, entitled “Strengthening Grass-roots Economic Innovation: The Role of Women and Government’s Responsibility. Experiential Learning of Mental Revolution (*“revolusi mental”*) to Combat Domination; HAPSARI obtain further support from the national and local governments; i.e.:

- Deputy Minister of Ministry of Cooperative and Creative Industry was open to promoting HAPSARI by accessing their program, particularly for cooperative development.
  - The Head of Pekalongan Parliament, Central Java, agreed to approve a proposal related to community and women empowerment forwarded by Independent Women Union (SPI) of Pekalongan, a member of HAPSARI.
  - Deputy Head of District of Serdang Bedagai, North Sumatera, will facilitate HAPSARI’s cooperative to access loans from local banks, involve HAPSARI’s members in micro-business training, regularly discuss and analyze problems faced by women involving HAPSARI, and speed-up the legalization process of SPI Sergai’s cooperative in Serdang Bedagai.
- Obtaining market access and business opportunities from the local government  
During the seminars, HAPSARI also organized an exhibition of their members’ products. As a result, HAPSARI were able to introduce their products and obtained based customers. In addition to that the Serdang Bedagai government agreed to provide a space for HAPSARI on the next local exhibitions. The government of Kulon Progo would like to introduce HAPSARI’s product as the district’s exclusive products. There were two entrepreneurs who own coffee shops in Sleman District of DIY agreed to buy coffee and tea from HAPSARI’s trading house. HAPSARI also identified possible new market in Medan during one of the events that was conducted there.
  - Assistance and support from other NGOs and think tanks
    - Assistance from University of North Sumatera (USU) and Nomensen University-North Sumatera in documenting the seminar’s minutes/proceeding; commitment to attend HAPSARI’s national gathering in Yogyakarta and to continue providing input and assistance whenever needed by HAPSARI, for example in the form of technical assistance for HAPSARI’s research programs; a promise to provide rooms within the university to hold HAPSARI’s workshops/seminars and to assist HAPSARI in negotiation with other parties.
    - Assistance and support from two research institutes affiliated with University of Gajah Mada (UGM), Center for Village and Regional Studies (PSPK) and Center for Women Studies (PSW), and from Institute for Research and Empowerment (IRE) Yogya to jointly plan and implement HAPSARI’s National Gathering in December 2014. PSPK even provided HAPSARI with office space to be used as the event’s secretariat and accommodated coordination meetings in their office.
    - Academics from PSW & PSPK UGM, Pusat Penelitian HAM (Human Rights Research Center) of USU, and Agriculture Faculty of Nomensen University, including IRE, agreed to support HAPSARI with, for example, research support and joint advocacy to empower and strengthen the role of women in the context of the new Village Law.
  - Using different channel as a mean to advocacy  
HAPSARI published a book of ‘Narasi Perempuan’ (The Chronicle of Women) during the National Gathering. The book told the inspiring stories of nine female advocates, members of HAPSARI, designed to give other marginalized women hope that they can also change their lives. HAPSARI also performed their theater production “*Suara dan Suara*” three times. The 1<sup>st</sup> performance was conducted in Serdang Bedagai on October 23, 2014 in conjunction with World Food Day and focused on food security and the role of women in promoting and protecting food security at the household level. The 2<sup>nd</sup> performance was conducted in the Yayasan GUPPI School Building, Pematang Sijonam Village, Serdang Bedagai

	<p>North Sumatera, on November 30, 2014 and dealt with challenges and opportunities for the fulfillment of economic rights for women. Through this event, HAPSARI identified several potential volunteers to be members of SPI in the near future. The 3<sup>rd</sup> performance was at HAPSARI's National Gathering in Graha Saba UGM Yogyakarta and focused on HAPSARI's challenges and achievements over its 24 years' of existence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishing and formalizing the Strategic Plan for a clearer future guidance HAPSARI's strategic plan for 2013-2015 provided them clearer direction for this period. The plan identifies HAPSARI's three strategic objectives as: (1) strengthening representation of the women's grass-root movement; (b) strengthening the national women's movement; and (3) increasing the organizational capacity of women movements and their economic development. In addition to that, HAPSARI also facilitated the Independent Women Union in Mamuju District, West Sulawesi (SP Mamuju) to hold their Strategic Planning Session. The strategic planning session was held on October 10-12, 2014 and attended by 40 participants. As result, SP Mamuju now has a strategic plan to guide their next five years, and has identified five volunteers to be promoted to the union's board.</li> <li>Developing action plans along with the HAPSARI members (Union Worker) to ensure the sustainability of the program. As a result of collaborative reflection and evaluation session, facilitated by ProRep, HAPSARI recognize their own strength and weakness in supporting their members and to continue expanding the organizations. During the facilitated session, HAPSARI members and the secretariat staff analyzing their strength and weakness, in which resulted in the development of the action plan to accommodate the union's needs for assistance and support. The development of action plan process was including the members, Secretariat staff and the local government officer as the resource person. The result has established the priority areas for HAPSARI future; such as enhancing collaboration and partnerships with local government; increasing the knowledge and skills of its members to build the organization and create an effective movement; and improving the economic situation of the members of the unions through collaborative efforts (in the form of cooperatives). Specific areas include supporting the reduction of domestic violence and increasing participation in promoting better service delivery, particularly maternal health services.</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.2.3 Support coalition of think tanks and CSOs to advocate the amendment of Law on Supreme Audit Agency (BPK)</b></p>	<p>All the activities were completed during the previous fiscal year.</p>
<p><b>KRA 1.3: Partner CSOs More Frequently Use Media For Advocacy and Outreach</b></p>	
<p><b>1.3.1 Conduct workshops with CSO partners, think tanks, and journalists on maternal and child health</b></p>	<p><b>ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS – refer to KRA 3.5 section</b></p>

YEAR 5 WORKPLAN	
<b>PIR 1: REPRESENTATIONAL CAPACITY OF MEMBERSHIP AND CONSTITUENCY-BASED CSOs STRENGTHENED</b>	
<b>KRA 1.1: CSO Membership, Constituencies, and Networks Significantly Expanded</b>	
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS –Refer to Components 3 &amp; 4</b>  See following activities/grants below: 3.5.2.1 - 3.5.2.4 - 3.5.4.1 - 3.5.4.3 - 4.1.3.1.1.3 - 4.1.3.1.1.4 - 4.1.3.2.1
<b>KRA 1.2: Partner CSOs Engage More Frequently and Effectively with Legislators and Policymakers</b>	
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS –Refer to Components 3 &amp; 4</b>  See following activities/grants below: 3.5.2.2 - 3.5.2.3 - 3.5.2.4 - 3.5.2.2 - 3.5.3.3 - 3.5.2.4 - 3.5.3.1 - 3.5.3.2 - 3.5.3.3 - 3.5.3.4 - 3.5.3.5 - 3.5.3.6 - 3.5.4.2 - 3.5.4.3 - 4.1.3.1.2.1 - 4.1.3.1.2.2 - 4.1.3.1.2.3
<b>KRA 1.3: Partner CSOs More Frequently Use Media For Advocacy and</b>	
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS – Refer to Components 3 &amp; 4</b>  See following activities/grants below: 2.1.1 - 3.5.1.1 - 3.5.1.3 - 3.5.1.4 - 3.5.1.5 - 3.5.1.6 - 3.5.2.3 - 3.5.2.4 - 3.5.2.7 - 3.5.2.8 - 3.5.3.3 - 3.5.3.4 - 3.5.3.5 - 3.5.3.6 - 3.5.4.3 - 4.1.3.1.1.4 - 4.1.3.1.2.1 - 4.1.2.1.2.2 - 4.1.2.1.2.3 - 4.1.3.1.2.1

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS / LESSONS LEARNED**

Grants to both InProSuLA and HAPSARI were successful, with both institutions achieving their intended results. Final COREL activities were conducted to help ensure that program gains were solidified and to help the organizations continue to develop upon completion of the grants.

For InProSuLA, significant accomplishments include: District Head agreement to issue a District Head Decree (*Peraturan Bupati/ PerBup*) to provide the legal framework for implementation of *RASDA* in Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta. InProSuLA’s partnership with farmer’s groups and local governments gained national-level recognition and is having national-level impact. *Bappenas* and the Deputy of Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture have indicated their interest in promoting *RASDA* pilot programs as a possible model for improving the way Indonesia delivers food aid – indicating likely long-term program impact. ProRep will continue to stay in contact with InProSuLA, even after our formal partnership has ended, to follow their progress. If *RASDA* becomes a pilot for potential, future food-aid programs, it could expand its reach into Serdang Bedagai District in North Sumatera, Dompu District in West Nusa Tenggara, Solo-Kebumen-Magelang-Pati-Brebes District in Central Java, and Sleman District in Yogyakarta.

The implementation of this program has provided important lessons-learned, including:

- Readiness of *Gapoktan* and the local government to prepare to be pilot areas for *RASDA* as an alternative future food aid program, which is key to the success of *RASDA*. Often, *Gapoktan* are not able to produce sufficient quantities of rice to meet the needs of the *RASKIN*-National Food Agency. If sufficient quantities of rice are produced locally, prices offered by *RASKIN* will be below market price, and *Gapoktan* farmers prefer to sell the rice on the market, rather than to BULOG. Therefore, if *RASDA* is going to be promoted further, the local government needs to develop adequate policies and prepare appropriate funding mechanisms to support the development of agriculture (particularly rice) production and industry. This will include appropriate funding and investment to provide better infrastructure for local farmers (such as availability of proper rice depot, transportation system, etc.); more intensive technical assistance and monitoring to *Gapoktan* to ensure consistency in production and their

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compliance with BULOG's standard practices; and soft-loans and possibly subsidies for rice production to address the issue of price and ensure the cost of BULOG rice production is lower than market price for rice.

- As *RASDA* is also related to the national level food-aid program, successfully advocating for *RASDA* requires not only working at the local level but also approaching national level ministries to obtain commitments, as well as resources. Some of these include: the Ministry of Human Development and Culture and *Bappenas*, which are key actors in the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K), which designs and implements the *RASKIN* program; the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Trade, regarding issues related to rice imports and local rice production; and the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, regarding the issue of village women empowerment. *RASDA* implementers and advocates, therefore, should be able to clearly identify the role and tasks of various stakeholders from the grass-roots level to the national level in order to better promote the *RASDA* program.
- At the local level, the proposition that applying the *RASDA*-Local Food Aid concept will definitely improve the welfare of farmers (village-level income distribution) still needs to be proven with more comprehensive research. We need to prove that adopting *RASDA*, would have better outcome as opposed to continuing to use *RASKIN*, through intense mentoring and empowerment of *Gapoktan* to become a well-functioning, democratic and fair association of farmer's groups. There is also a need for all key stakeholders at village level to understand the idea and principle of *RASDA*-Local Food Aid application in order to increase local "ownership" of this initiative.

HAPSARI realized significant accomplishments this fiscal year receiving commitments of support from government and non-government agencies, such as:

- Commitments of support from six research institutes in relation to capacity building, research support, and agreements to advocate for stronger women's roles;
- Acknowledgement by the Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection of HAPSARI's important role and achievements for women empowerment, which was quoted by on-line media, [kabarkota.com](http://kabarkota.com);
- A signed commitment by the District Head of Kulon Progo, Head of Cooperative Agency and Small Scale Enterprises Development of Kulon Progo and Deli Serdang, and Vice District Head of Serdang Bedagai to support HAPSARI to access government programs; and
- Concrete support from the Ministry of Cooperative and Creative Industry in the form of funds to purchase a cocoa processing machine in Kecamatan Kalibawang, Kulon Progo that was granted in December 2014 and the endorsement of Ari Purjantati, HAPSARI's board member and secretary of their cooperative from Ministry of Cooperative and Creative Industry as facilitator (*pendamping*) of Credit for Entrepreneurship Development (*Kredit Usaha Rakyat or KUR*) that has allowed her to assist at least 20 women to obtain credit from the *KUR* program.

There were some important lessons learned. As a federation of grass-root women association, HAPSARI has a different corporate culture and work style compared to those research institutions with which HAPSARI may seek to collaborate, which could create difficulties in the planning and executing of collaborative events. This could be resolved through persistent and on-going communication by HAPSARI's leaders with research institutions.

In order to sustain the institution, HAPSARI realized that it need to strengthen the capacity of its members, the independent women unions. A more comprehensive capacity building plan needs to be developed by HAPSARI with provision for practical application. For example by enabling the unions to take on more program implementation roles and collaborate directly with national and local level organizations and allow them to engage more frequently and effectively with the policymakers at the local and national level. The sequence of gender analysis and mainstreaming training that was previously available for women, who wanted to join independent women unions needs to be put back to practice to equip its members with basic knowledge and skills to develop grassroots women organizations and to advocate their needs and interests. HAPSARI also must take necessary steps to enhance the quality of their cooperative members, which will result in an increase in their incomes and allow them to contribute more to the parent-organization.

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## 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

This fiscal year, ProRep supported the implementation of 21 activities involving as many as 320 people under Component 2. After conducting a collaborative monitoring and evaluation session in the third quarter of the fiscal year, ProRep continued its support to the Policy Research Network (PRN), the association of think tanks collaborating to better impact public policies in Indonesia. The PRN has formalized its collaboration with policymakers through a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Association of Parliamentary Expert Staff (*Asosiasi Tenaga Ahli Parlemen/ ATAP*) and has expanded its membership from the five founding member institutions to the current twelve members. As ProRep support to the PRN reaches a conclusion, the PRN has been proactive in implementing activities to sustain this important alliance beyond the life of the ProRep Project. Activities with think tanks working on policy reform through policy clusters/communities which contribute to KRA 2.3, “Research Institutions’ Research More Relevant to, and Having More Influence on, Legislative Policymaking,” are reported under the sections of this report on Component 3 and 4.

### YEAR 4 WORKPLAN

#### 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 are presented here as a single set of activities.*

ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS
<b>2.1.1 Support for Policy Research Network (PRN)</b>	<p>Note: Covers both Year 4 and Year 5 Work Plans.</p> <p>ProRep continues to support the Policy Research Network (PRN) to be a sustainable and highly reputable think-tank network. This fiscal year marked the finalization of PRN’s Statute of Establishment and the changing of the PRN secretariat from Institute for Economic &amp; Social Research at the Faculty of Economics – University of Indonesia/LPEM FEBUI (that has served as secretariat for two terms) to Paramadina Public Policy Institute (PPPI) as decided in their first Member Council Meeting on April 28<sup>th</sup>. PPPI would serve as the Secretariat and Muhammad Ikhsan is appointed as the Executive Secretary for two-year period starting in 2015.</p> <p>The PRN took significant steps towards expanding its membership and making progress towards long-term sustainability. This was done by conducting two PRN Sustainability Workshops facilitated by a consultant from Urban Institute, Leonid Polishcuck; conducting a Regulatory Impact Assessment training for PRN members to intensify the policy research analysis skills; and holding a series of sessions to improve communication and advocacy skills of member think tanks. For additional funding provided under the Year 5 Work Plan, the PRN formulated its one-year work plan for April 2015-2016 which focused on conducting joint events and collaborative research activities to make the network more visible and solid. This work plan was finalized at the collaborative</p>

	<p>monitoring and evaluation session facilitated by ProRep in April 2015.</p> <p>Some of the achievements of PRN by the end of this fiscal year were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expansion of their members from five (5) founding members into 12 members. Prakarsa, Article 33, KPPOD, The Indonesia Institute and Demos joined the PRN during the course of October 2014 – February 2015. The additional members will enrich the network with their various background and expertise. With twice the number of members, PRN can divide their research and advocacy focus.</li> <li>• Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the PRN and the Association of Parliamentary Expert Staff (<i>ATAP</i>) on knowledge sharing and learning experiences. Although it was not clearly stated in the MoU, PRN and <i>ATAP</i> members have agreed to support each other for several activities - PRN conducted Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) training to the Parliament expert staff and the expert staff will serve as resource persons for the preparation of academic papers for several new draft bills. The PRN will prepare at least two academic papers to be submitted to the parliament for legislation formulation.</li> <li>• Finalizing the Statute of Establishment formalizing rules and procedures for managing the network. There is a clear guidance on the decision-making mechanism and official structure. This is an important step for a functioning network. This was followed by a vote to name PPPI as the new secretariat.</li> <li>• Jointly drafting the one year work plan with minimum intervention from ProRep. ProRep only provided them a facilitator to discuss their work plan which later on was translated by PPPI as the grant proposal for PRN. This is considered as an achievement because the work plan was done collaboratively and the responsibilities shared among the members according to their expertise.</li> <li>• Extensive communication and outreach support was proved to the PRN during this period, as an in-kind element under the grant. This is detailed below in section 3.5.1 on “Supporting Policy Cluster Partners in Improving Ways of Achieving Policy Goals”</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.1.2 Support Strategic Needs for Research Institutions</b></p>	<p>As part of our commitment to develop policy analysis capabilities of research organizations, ProRep supported Perkumpulan Prakarsa to conduct several activities through a Letter of Collaboration (LOC). Prakarsa requested additional funding to hire an editor to repackage policy briefs to make them more “user-friendly” for policymakers, to hold a training for staff on NVivo for qualitative data analysis and to procure a media consultant’s services to conduct media monitoring to improve their communications and outreach efforts. The policy briefs are intended for the Parliament to use in drafting a new bill on an independent taxation agency and will be shared with the members of Commission XI (Finances, national development planning, banking and non-bank financial institutions).</p> <p>This collaboration was beneficial for both parties, but ProRep found that it was challenging to manage a complex set of activities under the LOC mechanism, which is more appropriate to take advantage of new opportunities, or for funding short-term, high-impact events such as MSFs or national seminars. Despite these challenges, Prakarsa chose to join the Policy Research Network (PRN) and has introduced how to use NVivo for qualitative and mix-method analysis to the other PRN members.</p>
<p><b>KRA 2.3: Research Institutions’ Research More Relevant to, and Having More Influence on, Legislative Policymaking</b></p>	
<p><b>2.3.1 Support Coalition of think tanks on the revision of MD3 Law</b></p>	<p>This activity was a carry-over from the Work Plan April 2013 – September 2014. All the activities has been implemented and reported on the previous Annual Report.</p>
<p><b>2.3.2 Support coalition of think tanks and CSOs to engage with <i>BALEG</i></b></p>	<p>As reported in previous quarterly reports, ProRep has been working with research organizations to help involve them in the legislative process and the formulation of new laws. Specifically, ProRep has helped develop links between research centers and</p>

<p><b>during the preparation of the National Legislative Agenda (<i>Prolegnas</i>)</b></p>	<p>parliament by conducting a series of workshops on civil society’s recommendations for the National Legislative Agenda (<i>Prolegnas</i>) 2015 - 2019. Involving research organizations and ATAP members from the DPR’s Legislation Committee (<i>BALEG</i>), these workshops allowed think tanks and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to present and discuss policy and legislative recommendations directly to professional parliamentary staff. <i>BALEG</i> is the parliamentary committee responsible for compiling the list of proposed titles of legislation from civil society and internal DPR RI, and to coordinate the development of the National Legislative Agenda (<i>Prolegnas</i>) with the government.</p> <p>As a result of the workshops conducted in July, August, and October 2014 which addressed the development of policy recommendations on the bills proposed for Prolegnas 2015-2019, nineteen (19) of proposed bills discussed during the workshops—two (2) bills on politics, four (4) on environment and natural resources, one (1) on education, five (5) on fiscal and finance, two (2) on law, and one(1) on communication, one (1) on internal affair, 1 (one) on religion, 1 (one) on welfare, and 1 (one) on accountability—are included in the list of bills for Prolegnas 2015-2019 (Long-list Prolegnas). Among 19 bills, nine of them also listed in the Priority of <i>Prolegnas</i> 2015. The workshops involved involving think tanks, CSOs, National Development Planning Agency (<i>Bappenas</i>), and representatives of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, with facilitation by <i>BALEG</i> expert staff. This was a new model employed for the development of the National Legislative Agenda.</p>
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**YEAR 5 WORKPLAN**

**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 are presented here as a single set of activities.*

<p><b>2.1.1 Support for Policy Research Network (PRN)</b></p>	<p>Please see the same KRA above.</p>
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**KRA 2.3: Increased Relevance to, and Influence on, Legislative Policymaking of Research Produced by Research Institutions**

ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS –Refer to Components 3 & 4
	<p>See following activities/grants below: 3.5.1.2 - 3.5.1.3 – 3.5.1.1 - 3.5.2.3 - 3.5.2.4 - 3.5.2.5 - 3.5.2.6 - 3.5.3.3 - 3.5.3.4 - 3.5.3.5 - 3.5.3.6 - 3.5.3.7 - 3.5.3.8 - 3.5.4.3 - 3.5.4.4 - 4.1.1.1 - 4.1.2.1 - 4.1.3.1.2.1 - 4.1.3.1.2.2</p>

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS / LESSONS LEARNED**

- PRN has become stronger as a network of highly reputable think-tanks. It has expanded its membership, designed and implemented a greater numbers of collaborative actions, including involving more people – beyond the PRN Secretariat and grantees – to work together voluntarily implementing events, and has gotten the attention of mass media for their initiatives and policy research. Members are more comfortable working together as a group as they have begun to see the benefits of networking. In

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this spirit, working together as a group, they successfully convinced the members of the Association of Parliamentary Expert Staff (*ATAP*) to sign a Memorandum of Understanding as a medium for capacity building and a knowledge sharing. And to date, PRN continues to improve its network and is discussing its sustainability plan after completion of ProRep's support.

- The important lessons obtained in nurturing PRN shows that it takes time and energy to build and to nurture a network, and that developing “trust” among members is key to the establishment of a strong and effective network. And the “trust” can only be obtained when members start to see the benefit of working in collaboration, thus, the space to conduct joint actions should be provided on regular basis with adequate reflection on progress and on the relationship they wish to build to enable them “grow” together, and complement each other, without losing each other's specific identity.
  - The series of *Prolegnas* activities resulted in stronger relationships among policy stakeholders. Developing fruitful relations among diverse groups (i.e., representatives from think tanks, CSOs, and parliament members and staff) takes time, and holding multiple events with the same groups was an effective means of building trust and collaboration among different stakeholders. This experience could serve as a model for other similar projects seeking to involve additional actors and sectors in policymaking.
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## **COMPONENT 3: MORE EFFECTIVE, TRANSPARENT, AND RESPONSIVE LEGISLATIVE AND POLICYMAKING PROCESSES (POLICY CLUSTERS/COMMUNITIES)**

Existing policy community programs concluded in the second quarter, and in the third quarter ProRep and policy community partners discussed and prepared for new programs within each policy community. Most new programs are continuing their support to Year 4 partners, seeking to deepen project impact. Some programs have been initiated with new partners, complementing and building on the work done in Year 4 and seeking to influence policy change. Quarter 4 marked the beginning of implementation of new programs, working with both established partners and new partners.

In Fiscal Year 2015, ProRep supported the implementation of 271 activities through grants and direct activities involving 5,645 participants. These activities were implemented under the education policy community implementing 90 activities involving 1,655 participants; environment policy community implementing 87 activities involving 1,652 participants; health policy community with 85 activities involving 2,194 participants; and cross-cluster with nine activities involving 144 participants. This demonstrates that while ProRep nears the end of its program, it continues its steady pace of impactful efforts to contribute to democratic development in Indonesia. Through Component 3, ProRep focused its support to nurture and develop stronger engagement between CSOs and the Government.

Given the transition between program years – completing Year 4 grants and activities and ramping up Year 5 grants – ProRep activity level slowed in the third quarter of this fiscal year with major efforts for the third quarter to finalize the Year 5 (April 2015 – April 2016) work plan, complete grant proposals, and finalize grant agreement documents. Most of the grant agreement documents were finalized in the first and early second month of the fourth quarter, leaving one to two months for implementation. However, the implementation of the activities has gone smoothly and the grantees are enthusiastic about the projects.

In addition, the project and its partners conducted activities to ensure effective collaboration between partners in policy communities, such as planning workshops involving all partners within a policy community. The health and education policy communities used this approach to allow each partner to share their proposed programs in depth and to collaboratively identify common threads and better define the partnership. The environment policy community holds regular coordination meetings with a wide range of stakeholder to discuss and coordinate action on pressing policy issues. In the fourth quarter most of the partners in each of the policy communities began the implementation of their field projects except for those partners under the environment policy community funded through pre-BIJAK funds which will begin implementing programs next quarter.

This section describes:

- General support to policy community partners provided over the quarter (3.5.1), followed by information on year 4 and 5 activities for:
- Education policy community (3.5.2)
- Environment policy community (3.5.3)
- Health policy community (3.5.4)

Information on the new Democratic rights and governance community is provided under Component 4 as it is under the Special Activity Fund (SAF).

<b>YEAR 4 WORKPLAN</b>	
<b>PIR 3: MORE EFFECTIVE, RESPONSIVE, AND TRANSPARENT LEGISLATIVE AND POLICYMAKING PROCESSES</b>	
<b>KRA 3.5: Policymakers and Other Actors Collaborate on Key Policy Issues</b>	
<b>3.5.1. Supporting Policy Cluster Partners in Improving Ways of Achieving Policy Goals</b>	
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS</b>
<b>3.5.1.1. Supporting strategic needs for cluster stakeholders</b>	<p>ProRep commits to support capacity development and institutional strengthening of its partners, and one among them is to support its partners to evaluate their progress, reflect upon their achievements and learn from past experiences, and develop better strategies with a clear vision for change in the future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on their request, ProRep supported PATTIRO to conduct their Strategic Planning Session. This time, two PATTIRO offices in Semarang and Surakarta joined the session in Semarang, on November 17-21, 2014. Study and discussion processes during the workshop were dynamic and open, different opinions were presented and responded positively, and discussed with supporting arguments. External situations and influences were discussed at length to determine the relevance of the organization’s vision and strategic issues. As a result, PATTIRO has concrete guidance for their five-years planning.</li> <li>• A session was also conducted for members of the health policy community – Women Research Institute (WRI), Frontier for Health (F2H), and PATTIRO – to share experiences on facilitating multi-stakeholder forums and review strategies for effective facilitation. This activity is further described in Section 3.5.4.1 below.</li> <li>• The M&amp;E unit, along with the technical teams, provided technical support such as grantee organizational development activities, through which they built capacity to establish the source of verification for their achievements including deliverables reported to ProRep. The aim of these activities is to facilitate reporting to ProRep while improving partners’ ability to meet the expectations of members or other group beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Evaluations of PATTIRO and WRI as part of close out meetings were conducted in conjunction with the ending of grant periods. ProRep conducted these evaluations March 10, 2015 for WRI and March 17-18, 2015 for PATTIRO. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In the PATTIRO’s evaluation process, ProRep and PATTIRO thoroughly discussed PATTIRO’s strategic planning document (outcomes, outputs, and activities) and their progress in achieving objectives. It was agreed to revise some points in their strategic planning document to sharpen the focus on achieving planned outcomes. The evaluation workshop, conducted in Semarang, was attended by PATTIRO Jakarta, PATTIRO Semarang, PATTIRO Solo, local government representatives (district health office, health center, midwives), and health volunteers. In the workshop it was found that PATTIRO Semarang has gained the trust and commitment from local governments to support their program. The participants recommended that PATTIRO conduct more frequent events to discuss and identify potential success (or unsuccessful) stories and lessons learned as feedback to improve the organization’s performance.</li> <li>- An evaluation and close out meeting with WRI was conducted at WRI’s Office in Jakarta, attended by WRI and ProRep Staff. Although there were changes in some WRI activities, it was agreed that WRI had been successful in implementing their program. WRI successfully conducted their research and produced a policy brief with the results of their study to be used to advocate for policy changes with local government. The challenge faced by WRI was to work at community</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>level, as WRI does not have extensive experience involving local communities in their activities and research. Their research, therefore, involved midwives and local government, but not community members.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ProRep expanded its support to assist experts from the local partners' organizations to practice effective and persuasive writing as one of their advocacy strategies. Specifically, this includes writing and disseminating opinion articles in order to raise awareness of the issues, spur debate, and support reforms. Through opinion pieces, policy advocates can highlight information not addressed in a news articles, and can create the impression of widespread support or opposition to an issue, which is crucial to any advocacy process.</li> </ul> <p>A senior journalist, Bambang Wisudo, was hired as the main trainer to deliver two sets of trainings to a total of 17 participants from 16 local CSO partners. ProRep facilitated the first three-day training in Bintaro, on 16-18 April 2015, for nine participants coming from outside Jakarta, and delivered the second set of trainings in ProRep office over four consecutive Wednesdays beginning April 22, 2015. ProRep invited Ati Nurbaiti, an opinion editor of The Jakarta Post, a leading Indonesian English daily, and a senior journalist and former opinion editor of Indonesian leading daily, KOMPAS, Irwan Julianto, as guest speaker for the final session of each of the training. The training resulted in a published opinion article by F2H in the Jakarta Post, printed and online edition, on May 29, 2015. Two participants from DEMOS and LPEM FEBUI had their opinion articles published in new media soon afterwards.</p> <p><a href="http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/05/29/tobacco-are-we-losing-war.html">http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/05/29/tobacco-are-we-losing-war.html</a>  <a href="https://theconversation.com/why-ramadan-is-a-special-economic-season-in-indonesia-43399">https://theconversation.com/why-ramadan-is-a-special-economic-season-in-indonesia-43399</a>  <a href="https://www.selasar.com/politik/pilkada-refleksi-kondisi-demokrasi-kita">https://www.selasar.com/politik/pilkada-refleksi-kondisi-demokrasi-kita</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ProRep provided technical assistance to health partner F2H to develop their own website. As a research institution, F2H has a need for an institutional website to share their ideas and research results, to disseminate knowledge, trigger policy discussion, and broader their outreach to the public and in particular the relevant policy actors. Apart from the website, ProRep will coach F2H on social media management and encourage them active on a number of social media channels.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.5.1.2. Develop communication and advocacy strategy/ roadmap for policy cluster stakeholders and other partners</b></p>	<p><b>Policy Brief Writing Training-Workshop</b></p> <p>A rapid assessment to identify engagement strategies capacity building needs of policy community partners revealed that partners needed training in writing policy briefs. ProRep, therefore, conducted policy brief training in Bandung for the health policy community partners on January 18-21, 2015, which was attended by PATTIRO, F2H, and WRI Staff. The training aimed to inculcate in participants the skill to produce good policy briefs as well as the skills required for them to utilize them effectively for policy advocacy. This was a "learning by doing" training in which partners produced their draft policy brief from their research results. The training was followed by a mentoring session in which the participants finalized their draft policy briefs. The mentoring process was conducted on February 3-5, 2015 in Semarang, Central Java, for PATTIRO Semarang; February 13, 2015 in Jakarta for WRI; and March 13, 2015 in Bandung, West Java, for F2H. Similar type of training was also conducted for the education policy community partners and environment policy community partners.</p>
<p><b>3.5.1.3. Enhance media and public outreach support for policy improvements and effective representation</b></p>	<p>ProRep continues to provide technical assistance to our policy community and grantee partners, encouraging them to use the media to disseminate information on issues they are advocating. During this fiscal year, ProRep specifically assisted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>InProSuLA to highlight their work in advocating for the RASDA program in February 2015, during the national workshop on strengthening RASDA (Local Food Aid) Advocacy. ProRep assisted InProSuLA in developing the information materials displayed and disseminated during the event, helped improve their press release and circulated it to the project's journalist network.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WRI in preparing their national workshop. ProRep helped develop the press release, framing the advocacy messages and disseminating the press release to its journalist network. ProRep also helped in the printing of policy paper developed as a result of WRI's research to be disseminated in the workshop.</li> <li>• Helps and tutors YSKK, HAPSARI, InProSuLA, F2H, and WRI highlighting their advocacy works through the media. This include preparing press releases, planning, preparing and holding a press conference, finding a news peg, and linking the partners to ProRep's journalist network. The advocacy issues are amongst others the School Operational Assistance (BOS), women empowerment, food-aid program, and health. As a result of the support, ProRep's partners have been able to communicate the right messages to a wider audience. F2H, a research focused-CSO, have started practicing media relations and managed to have their issues published for the first time in the Jakarta Post (opinion article) and CNN Indonesia.</li> <li>• The Policy Research Network to help facilitated dialogue about collaboration or starting a media partnership with Media Indonesia. ProRep hopes that this approach will increase the effectiveness of think tanks in communicating their research findings which currently is low. Media Indonesia's interest is particularly on research-based opinion articles. The media is seeking for professional opinions to educate the public on pressing policy issues. The partnership was scheduled to start in January 2015, yet the lack of capacity of PRN to response to the media needs hindered the plan initiation. ProRep is planning to reinstate the partnership with Media Indonesia by bringing in external writers to help transforming the research result into a popular and reader-friendly article. ProRep hopes to be able to have two articles ready for publish in Media Indonesia by November 2015.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.5.1.4. Representation toolkit for CSOs, research institutions, and policymakers</b></p>	<p>In late 2014, as part of the its exit strategy and to preserve the knowledge generated from the five-years program, ProRep is reformulating the representation toolkit (a compilation of knowledge products related to improved representation developed over the life of project to date). The Representation Toolkit is being developed in a user-friendly version that will be accessible both online and offline to all policy and advocacy actors in Indonesia. To accommodate the needs, ProRep has increased the capacity of its website's hosting <a href="http://www.representasiefektif.org">www.representasiefektif.org</a> with a 20 GB and unlimited database. We created an additional web page for "Representation Toolkit" at ProRep's website, and included additional space on the homepage.</p> <p>For easy reference to all the resources, ProRep is developing a "Knowledge Menu Book", a well-designed table of contents consisting of individual abstract of each of the training modules. The online versions are be readable in a <i>flip page</i> effect (that visually shows the publication as virtual paper pages that can be turned). To date, there are four modules that have been made available online in 'Knowledge Center' section in ProRep website.</p> <div data-bbox="1832 715 2056 1002" data-label="Image"> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Cover of Representation Toolkit that comprises materials for Civil Society Organizations, think tanks, and policymakers.</i></p>

## YEAR 5 WORKPLAN

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

#### KRA 3.5: Policymakers and Other Actors Collaborate on Key Policy Issues

##### 3.5.1. Supporting Policy Cluster Partners in Improving Ways of Achieving Policy Goals and Cross-clusters Activities

ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS
<p><b>3.5.1.1. Support advocacy for a more effective Ombudsman</b></p>	<p>Coalition of People Concerned on Public Services (<i>Masyarakat Peduli Pelayanan Publik</i> - MP3), coordinated by the Peoples Participation, Initiative, and Partnerships Strengthening Foundation (YAPPIKA) as the secretariat and grant applicant.</p> <p><b>“Ombudsman Republik Indonesia (ORI) Member Selection: Monitoring and Performance Evaluation”</b>. This program aims to contribute to the improvement of ORI’s institutional performance in conducting its main roles, including: obtaining complaints from the people on mal-administrative allegations, public service dispute resolution, conducting independent investigations, and providing recommendations for the improvement of public service policies. To achieve this, an evaluation will be conducted of the ORI’s current performance, which will serve as a baseline in drafting the future organizational workplan. This program will also monitor the selection process of the new ORI Commissioner Members to ensure its credibility and transparency.</p> <p>Major achievements of the program include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established the civil society inputs on the ORI Commissioners selection mechanism during the workshop of MP3 members on July 10, 2015.</li> <li>• The selection committee accepted several of MP3’s recommendations;             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The selection committee accepted and will use MP3’s recommendation on the mechanism for the selection of ORI Commissioners candidates. The agreement took place during the hearing with the ORI Selection Committee on August 19, 2015.</li> <li>- By the time at that hearing, only 19 applicants have registered. The selection committee asked MP3 to disseminate information on ORI member selection to their network especially at the local level in order to attract more applicants. MP3 supported the selection committee and also recommended to extend the registration period. The selection committee decided to extend additional seven days for the registration process. By the end of initial closing date, there were 163 applicants registered and increased to 267 applicants in total by the final closing registration.</li> <li>- The selection committee requested MP3 to provide input and feedback on 72 applicants for commissioner candidates and the results of tracking the background of the short list of 36 final candidates.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Currently, the grantee is still implementing the tracking of 36 candidates’ track record and finalizing the report on the ORI institutional performance evaluation. MP3 has done their interviews and document analysis on ORI’s performance. They also conducted several media engagement activities to increase citizens’ knowledge of ORI’s function in improving public service sector.</p>

<p><b>3.5.1.2. Participate in the 8<sup>th</sup> World Movement for Democracy (WMD) Assembly in South Korea</b></p>	<p>The event will be held in October 2015. ProRep will have two of its partners, Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) and Pusat Telaah dan Informasi Regional (PATTIRO,) present at the event. ProRep’s DCOP will also attend the event to moderate the workshop on “Public Participation and Government Services: How to Root Democracy in the Daily Lives of Citizens?” to be held on November 2, 2015. She has sent the draft workshop agenda to the WMD Senior Director and has been approved to include PATTIRO to open the workshop, along with Tanya Hamada from the House of President from the Philippines and Gina Romero representing Red-Lab Latin America and the Caribbean. PATTIRO will speak about ProRep support of the initiative to build MSF as an arena to enhance citizen participation in the Semarang health sector. The representative from the ICW will serve as opening presenter for a workshop addressing the potential decline of democracy. Further opportunities to involve the ICW representative is being discussed with the WMD Senior Director.</p>
<p><b>3.5.1.3. Support national level policy advocates in media engagement and relations to boost advocacy campaigns</b></p>	<p><b>Communication Support for PRN</b></p> <p>ProRep continues to support PRN building its reputation as a credible and professional organization. In August 2015, ProRep facilitated a session with representatives of PRN members in Jakarta to develop a one-year communication strategy. As part of the strategy, PRN will hire a Communication Officer who is responsible to implement the strategy –which include producing a wide range of marketing communication kits (organization profile – print and video, infographics, newsletters), establishing and maintaining relationship with the media, managing PRN website and social media accounts, and facilitate cross learning amongst members. PRN Communication Officer will be working under the supervision of ProRep Communication Manager.</p> <p><b>Communication Review and Strategy for YSKK, PATTIRO Solo, and PPPI</b></p> <p>To continually encourage partners to engage the media in their advocacy effort, ProRep’s communication team conducted an in-house communication training. In late August 2015, ProRep held an internal communication audit followed by in-house communication training for two partners in Solo: PATTIRO, a health community partner, and YSKK, an education community partner. The communication audit showed that both organizations have the potential to reach good advocacy output by maximizing the involvement of the media. ProRep facilitated a two-day training for staff in PATTIRO Semarang and a one-day training for YSKK, covering several topics, including: communication strategy, media engagement, photography, and social media analysis and management. The communication team facilitated another three-day training in Solo with the composition 30% theory and 70% practice, resulting in a draft of communication strategy of the organization and their respective programs that incorporate stakeholders map, key messages, and communications. YSKK received a more intense communications and social media training and coaching and have developed a draft social media strategy for their specific campaign, Citizen Voice Week.</p> <p>In early September 2015, ProRep facilitated a session to support the Paramadina Public Policy Institute, developing a communications strategy for their education project. This project supports partners that do not currently have a communications strategy and works with them to strategically engage media through media briefings and opinion articles.</p>
<p><b>3.5.1.4. Support to partners in social media, website management, and analytics for advocacy</b></p>	<p>With technical support from ProRep, PRN is in the process of revamping its website. An engaging, professional website is needed to boost the network’s reputation, attract new members, build alliances, and serve as a medium to share knowledge and communicate their research findings and policy recommendations. The current PRN website – which is linked to LPEM FEBUI website, one of its members – will shift to an independent website <a href="http://www.thinktanknesia.com">www.thinktanknesia.com</a>, as the number of PRN members grow, increasing the need for the organization to be viewed as an independent and credible organization. The website is planned to be fully operational by December 2015. In the coming months, PRN will work with ATAP to develop a joint advocacy target.</p>

<b>3.5.1.5. Regular media gathering and/or briefings for policy communities</b>	Activities to be implemented in the next quarter.
<b>3.5.1.6. National dialogue/seminar, exhibition, and competition as final event for ProRep and partners</b>	Activity planned for future quarters. Size and scope of event dependent on funds remaining at that time.

## YEAR 4 WORKPLAN

### 3.5.2 Education Policy Community: Improving the Quality of Indonesian Teachers and School Services

The objective of this policy community in the half period of fiscal year 2015-2016 was to contribute to better quality Indonesian and education by assisting relevant policymakers to evaluate and improve the Teacher Certification Program (TCP), and the School Operation Assistance (*BOS*) Program, and promoting the more equitable distribution of teachers. This fiscal year also marked ProRep supports to the formation of the Civil Society Coalition on Education Transformation (*Koalisi Masyarakat Sipil untuk Transformasi Pendidikan/ KMSTP*) – the expanded GEMA PENA coalition on education – to establish a productive collaboration between CSOs and Ministry of Education and Culture to conduct Education Symposium and round table dialogues with all high rank officials within the Ministry. ProRep continues its supports to *KMSTP* to follow through on recommendations from the February education symposium with the Ministry of Education and Culture to change specific policies and practices related to teacher quality, effectiveness and accountability in managing teacher deployment, more effective use of education fund, and more accountable school management.

Towards the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of the year, besides closing the existing programs, most efforts were geared toward preparing the Year 5 plan for the education community. This included: supporting *KMSTP*'s workplanning session which laid the foundation for partners to continue their existing programs; conducting a grant orientation meeting (GOM) which was followed by a planning session involving all partners. This follow-on session was designed to ensure that all partners understood the programs proposed by other partners, help them to identify common threads linking their programs and collaborative activities involving a broader network of partners and allies; and for ProRep to discuss grant proposals with their drafters to help them to finalize the documents. All new programs with the partners have just started to be implemented in two months before the end of this Fiscal Year.

ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS
<b>3.5.2.1. Support community-based monitoring of the School Operational Assistance (BOS) Program</b>	<p>ProRep's support to promoting community-based monitoring (CBM) of the Government's School Operational Assistance Program (<i>BOS</i>) is being provided through a follow-on grant to YSKK. Beginning in May 2014, YSKK began conducting a series of workshops, consultations, trainings and media-relations activities to help schools to better manage the <i>BOS</i> in compliance with principles of transparent, accountable, and participative management. YSKK is working in three provinces; Central Java, the Special Region of Yogyakarta, and Lampung. Two schools (one elementary school and one junior high school) were selected from each province.</p> <p>Some of YSKK achievements in this fiscal year include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Six schools at three pilot districts have obtained and implemented a Community-Based Management model and using the principles of Transparency, Accountability and Participatory, in particular related to the management of School Operational Assistance (<i>BOS</i>). YSKK managed to establish the governance mechanism of <i>BOS</i> using the CBM approach and TAP principles in the pilot areas. However, these six model schools have not implemented the model consistently and still required further monitoring and supporting from YSKK facilitators.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• YSKK has been successfully facilitating the establishment of Local School Committee in the pilot districts and the formulation of their annual plan and SOP using the Community Based Approach. However, YSKK consider that the community – in particular the students’ parents – involvement in the budgeting and monitoring-evaluation process is still very limited, mostly because the composition of school committee members are still heavy on the teachers and local government side. These school committees have started to involve in the management of <i>BOS</i> although it is still far from ideal.</li> <li>• They obtained a strong support from the local government and local parliament members to implement the CBM approach and TAP principles in the <i>BOS</i> management. However they have not succeeded in pushing through the revision of Local Regulation on Education.</li> <li>• YSKK managed to obtain commitments from the Commission X on Education, Youth, Sport, Tourism, Arts and Culture Affairs - DPR member to deliver their notes on the implementation of <i>BOS</i> program in the Working meeting between Ministry of Education and Culture and Commission X.</li> <li>• Intensification usage of social media and internet to monitor and report the implementation of <i>BOS</i> at the district level.</li> </ul> <p>Despite their achievements, YSKK still would like to improve the implementation of CBM approach and TAP principles to the piloting school and push for reform in the education sector at the district level. They have requested continuation of funding to ensure the revision of local regulation on education sector.</p>
<p><b>3.5.2.2. Conduct cluster coordination meetings with CSOs, think tanks, policymakers, and other cluster stakeholders</b></p>	<p>Initiated in Jogjakarta on September 25, 2014 through a cluster coordination meeting, ProRep education policy community partners (Indonesian Corruption Watch/ ICW], Yayasan Satu Karya Karsa/YSKK, Article 33, and Paramadina Public Policy Institute/PPPI) and their key stakeholders (members of GEMA PENA) agreed to work in partnership in order to more effectively promote better and more comprehensive recommendations for policy change in the education sector. Members of this partnership agreed to collaborate in developing comprehensive position papers on six main education issues to submit to the national government in a national symposium in early 2015. The six topics issues are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Model framework and formulas for allocation of primary school budgets.</li> <li>2. Teacher certification and teacher quality.</li> <li>3. Teacher deployment.</li> <li>4. School curriculum quality, particularly the 2013 curriculum for primary education.</li> <li>5. Public participation in the management of education.</li> <li>6. Access to primary and secondary education</li> </ol> <p>Led by ICW, the coalition of GEMA PENA managed to get a “buy-in” from the Minister of Education and Culture, Anies Baswedan, to initiate cooperation between CSOs and the Ministry, the Civil Society Coalition for Education Transformation (<i>Koalisi Masyarakat Sipil untuk Transformasi Pendidikan/KMSTP</i>) founded by education policy community’s partners (Indonesian Corruption Watch/ ICW, Yayasan Satu Karya Karsa/YSKK, Article 33, Paramadina Public Policy Institute/PPPI) and their key stakeholders (GEMA PENA members) agreed to work in partnership to implement a symposium as a dialogue forum between CSOs and the Ministry of Education and Culture. The Minister of Education agreed with the proposed topics from Civil Society Coalition for Education Transformation for round table discussion.</p> <p>On February 24-25, 2015, the national symposium “Grounding the Mental Revolution in the Education System in Indonesia,” took place at the Ministry office. Around 100 representatives from more than fifty CSOs participated in the event, as well as representatives from MANTAP Schools, the Alliance of Independent Journalists, teachers’ unions, academics, and all high ranking</p>

	<p>officials representing all directorates within the Ministry of Education. The symposium resulted in the recommendations presented jointly by CSO representatives and Ministry officials:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Budget allocation and budget scheme for primary education. There is a need to determine standard costs for basic education in order to know how to properly allocate funds for education infrastructure, increasing teacher quality, etc. There is also a need to specify general infrastructure needs of schools to help in knowing what improvements are or are not necessary.</li> <li>2. Certification and the quality of teachers. Current teacher training programs should be assessed as part of the effort to improve teacher quality and effectiveness.</li> <li>3. Teacher management and deployment: Policies/regulations for teacher management and deployment should be reviewed, and there needs to be greater citizen participation in monitoring the deployment of teachers to ensure that qualified teachers work in all areas.</li> <li>4. The quality of curriculum: The 2013 curriculum should be improved. Also, results of the national student examination should be used to help determine the quality of teaching and be used in evaluating school performance.</li> <li>5. Public participation in the management of education: The roles and functions of school councils and school committees should be strengthened, and policies should be revised to make them more effective in planning and budgeting, monitoring and giving feedback to the government, etc. Improvements could be made, for example, in selection process, selection criteria, and accountability mechanism for school councils and school committees.</li> <li>6. Access to primary and secondary education. Twelve years of basic and intermediate education should be compulsory for Indonesians, rather than the current nine. This could be changed by a decision of the Constitutional Court on the Law on Education.</li> </ol> <p>As a follow on from the National Education Symposium, the members of the education policy community agreed to continue working together under the <i>KMSTP (Koalisi Masyarakat Sipil untuk Transformasi Pendidikan/Civil Society Coalition on Education Transformation)</i> flag. The coalition met again under the coordination of ICW and supported by ProRep through a Letter of Collaboration. ICW led a facilitated workshop for all <i>KMSTP</i> members on 28 – 30 April 2015 in Bintaro to discuss their future work plan. The <i>KMSTP</i> members discussed the results of the February National Education Symposium, set priorities for follow-up actions, and discussed opportunities for funding and collaboration. Representative from Ministry of Education and Culture (the Minister’s expert staff) joined the event in day one, particularly to present the Ministry’s strategic plan and priority areas and to suggest ways the <i>KMSTP</i> can better influence the implementation of the Ministry’s strategic plan and priorities. It was agreed that ICW will play the lead role in the coalition and ProRep will support the partners to install a Liaison Officer in the Ministry of Education and Culture. ProRep partners used the results of the workshop to shape their grant proposal for year 5, which are designed to maximize policy impact.</p>
<p><b>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.</b></p>	<p>This activity was cancelled based on inputs from the partners and other stakeholders.</p>
<p><b>3.5.2.4. Assess the effectiveness of Teacher Certification Program</b></p>	<p>Paramadina Public Policy Institute (PPPI) conducted a study on teacher certification programs in elementary schools to measure users’ satisfaction towards education services in Labuan Bajo and Jakarta. These two areas were chosen because their very different characteristics allow for a comparative perspective on expectations and perceptions on satisfaction towards basic</p>

<p>(TCP)</p>	<p>education services, particularly concerning teacher certification. PPPI conducted several research-related activities in the regions, specifically, MSFs, FGDs, in-depth interviews, and a seminar to present research results. Achievements of PPPI program in this fiscal year are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication and Engagement with the policymakers on proposed policy recommendations</li> </ul> <p>PPPI finalized their report on entitled, “Research on the Teacher Certification Program at the Elementary School: Analysis of Education Service User Levels of Satisfaction (Case Study in DKI Jakarta and Labuan Bajo)” and presented it at the National Symposium of <i>KMSTP</i> and Ministry of Education under the working group of Certification and the quality of Teachers. The head of BPSDM, Prof Syawal Gultom along with his staff, attended the round table discussion on teachers’ certification and its relation to quality of teachers. PPPI and BPSDM committed to continue collaborating, focusing specifically on the Ministry of Education’s initiative on Interactive On-line Training for Teachers (<i>Diklat Interaktif On-line/DIO</i>), currently in its trial phase. As a follow-up to the National Education Symposium, research staff of PPPI, Muhamad Iksan, was asked to serve as a resource person in a panel to evaluate the DIO. In that meeting, BPSDM requested that PPPI be involved in assessing current teachers’ training programs. PPPI is requesting ProRep assistance with this follow up program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• News coverage on the national media</li> </ul> <p>PPPI also disseminated findings as articles in the national media where they reached a wider public. Some of their articles published in media included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Article on the Teacher Certification published in Jawa Post on December 19, 2014.</li> <li>- Fatchiah of PPPI published an article, “The Faith of a Teacher” (<i>Keyakinan Seorang Pendidik</i>) in Bisnis Indonesia on March 22, 2015.</li> <li>- Totok Soefiyanto’s article entitled “Teacher Certification: Competency Detraction?” was published in The Jakarta Post on March 14, 2015</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.5.2.5. Conduct and disseminate research on joint policies on education, particularly on issues related to teacher deployment</b></p>	<p>ICW’s program, entitled, “Evaluation of a Joint Ministerial Decree (<i>Surat Kesepakatan Bersama/SKB</i>) From Five Ministries on the Management and Fair Distribution of Government Teachers,” addresses the issues and problem surrounding the teachers’ deployment. Their research describing the impact of this weak coordination among the five Ministries on teacher deployment and management and was presented in a seminar conducted by ICW on December 16, 2014. Some of their achievements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapping out the issues of teachers’ deployments and drafting the policy recommendation</li> </ul> <p>Through a series of research activities, consultations, FGDs conducted from September to November 2014, ICW evaluated the effectiveness of the implementation of Joint Ministerial Decree (SKB) from five ministries (i.e., Education, Religious Affairs, State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucracy Reform, Home Affairs, and Finance). This decree regulates teachers’ management and allocation and is the legal foundation for Government actions to improve the distribution and allocation of teachers, especially government teachers, in schools across Indonesia. The joint ministerial decree also provides for penalties to provinces that do not draft the proposal or meet teachers’ management and allocation targets. Despite the stipulation of the joint decree, the teacher deployment issues have not been resolved. Through their research, ICW discovered that only a few areas have implemented teacher management and distribution following the Five Ministries Joint Decree and most areas have not implemented it yet. Based on their findings, ICW provide several recommendations related to the issue.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communicating the policy recommendations to policymaker and accept verbal acknowledgement</li> </ul> <p>ICW presented the result of their research in Public Seminar held in December 2014 and on the Education National Symposium held by the CSO Coalition for Education Transformation – <i>Koalisi Masyarakat Sipil untuk Transformasi Pendidikan/KSMTP</i> and Ministry of Education and Culture. As the result of the national symposium, the CSOs and high ranking officials of the Education Ministry agreed to push two major recommendations. The first is that public participation be elicited in determining the need for specific teachers in certain district/city and to advocate for policy reform at local and national level on even distribution and deployment of teachers.</p>
<p><b>3.5.2.6. Conduct policy advocacy to improve the management and accountability of the School Operational Assistance (BOS)</b></p>	<p>In collaboration with PATTIRO Malang and IDEA, Article 33 is implementing a program on “Strengthening the education parliamentary forum for effective use of BOS (School Operational Assistance) funds and achieving free and quality basic education in Indonesia”. Through this program, Article 33 aimed to encourage efficiency and accountability in budget drafting for free, quality basic education. Major achievements of their program include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communicating the result and policy recommendations and obtain support from the policymakers at local level</li> </ul> <p>One means of support for this program is through strengthening the parliamentary education forum created to facilitate members of DPRDs and the DPR RI to discuss educational policies. This forum is also expected to encourage the issuance of local regulations to serve as an umbrella for local funding schemes (APBD Province and APBD regency/city) to meet non-operational costs of student learning currently financed by BOS funds (like teacher salaries, training for teachers, and so on). Four DPRDs who are already involved in the forum are DPRD Malang Municipality, DPRD Province of East Java, DPRD District of Bantul and DPRD Province of Yogyakarta.</p> <p>During the first education forum in Bantul-Jogjakarta on February 2, 2015, Mr. Sigit Nursyam, member of DPRD Kabupaten Bantul–DIY, attended as a resource person. He stated that local governments have already made progress here, such as Province of Yogyakarta issuing Regulation Number 10 Year 2013 on the Guidelines for Educational Budget. This local regulation forbids illegal levies in public schools. Other local regulations have been issued to back up national policies on free basic education. This is being done not only at the provincial level, but at the regency level as well. Bantul Regency, for example, issued regional regulation (<i>Perda</i>) number 13 year 2012 on the organizational and management of education in Bantul Regency. In the hearing session with the policymaker on March 2, 2015 with DPRD Kabupaten Bantul on the topic of Education Budget Scheme for the Program of <i>WajarDikdas (Wajib Belajar Pendidikan Dasar/The Mandatory Implementation of Nine-Year Basic Education)</i>, the DPRD Bantul Regency is committed to prioritizing the budget for education sector, but to date, the portion for teacher’s salary remains the biggest item and the school operational fund still is not sufficient. Commission D of DPRD Bantul Regency does monitor and oversee the use of BOS to ensure it is implemented effectively.</p> <p>In Malang, the discussion on the issuance of a “Moratorium on the Implementation of 2013 Curriculum” by the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia held on January 12, 2015, did not result on any agreement. But the parties involved in this discussion agreed to continue discussing the readiness of the community (schools, teachers, board of education) in East Java to implement the 2013 Curriculum. This event attended by CSO, think tanks, head of Education office in Malang, Board of Education Malang and the Head of Committee D of DPRD Kota Malang.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communicating the result and policy recommendations and obtain support from national level policymakers to follow-up the recommendations</li> </ul>

	<p>Article 33 presented its policy recommendations in the National Education Symposium, noting that two budget-related problems reduce the quality basic education – insufficient budget and the inefficient use of <i>Wajardiknas</i> budget. BOS can only fund 85% of school operation budgets, and budgets for other line items (such as for school’s infrastructures, for teacher’s salaries, and for increasing the skills and competence of teachers) are insufficient. One reason for this problem is the lack of standard unit costs for infrastructure and human resources make budgeting very difficult. The Ministry agreed with Article 33 recommendations. Taufik Hanafi, Director General of Early Childhood Education Program, asked Article 33 to collaborate with the Bureau of Research and Development of Ministry of Education and Culture to conduct a study on unit costs of education.</p>
<p><b>3.5.2.7. Conduct activities to support partners’ advocacy and research activities</b></p>	<p><b>Policy brief writing training</b>  ProRep contracted two consultants to conduct policy brief training: Alamsyah Saragih, an activist and former Head Commissioner of Information, and Hendrik Rosindar, also an activist and experienced in advocating for policy change with both government and parliament members. ProRep conducted the training-workshop March 23-25, 2015 for four education policy community partner organizations. The workshop’s objectives were to increase partner organizations’ understanding of policy briefs and their utility for policy advocacy; help them draft policy briefs based upon their research, and to develop effective strategies to promote their positions to policymakers. After the workshop, grantees are expected to be able to write good quality policy briefs based on their research findings, to forward them to policymakers, and to be able to design and implement effective communication strategies promoting their positions to policymakers.</p> <p>During the training the partners developed draft policy briefs on following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revitalization of School Committees and Education Boards (participants from YSKK)</li> <li>• Jakarta Smart Students’ Card/Kartu Jakarta Pintar (Participants from ICW)</li> <li>• Education Budget (participants from Article 33)</li> <li>• Teacher Certification Program (participants from PPPI)</li> </ul>

## YEAR 5 WORKPLAN

### 3.5.2. Education Cluster: Improving the Quality of Education Through Enhancing Citizen/Expert/CSO Participation in Teacher Deployment, School Management, and Budgeting

As stated in Year 4 work plan and continuing through the Year 5 work plan, ProRep continues to support the Civil Society Coalition on Education Transformation (*Koalisi Masyarakat Sipil untuk Transformasi Pendidikan/KMSTP*) to follow through on recommendations from the February education symposium with the Ministry of Education and Culture to change specific policies and practices related to teacher quality, effectiveness and accountability in managing teacher deployment, more effective use of the education fund, and more accountable school management. Currently, each of the partners is in the start-up process of project implementation based on the agreements they obtained following the National Symposium, the *KMSTP* Coordination Meeting, and the workplanning session which took place in second and third quarters of 2015.

ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS
<p><b>3.5.2.1. Conduct policy community coordination meetings with CSOs,</b></p>	<p>Several activities, as reported in the third quarter of this fiscal year, took place:</p>

<p><b>think tanks, policymakers, and other cluster stakeholders</b></p>	<p>1. Education Policy Community Roundtable Discussion with Ministry of Education and Culture</p> <p>The education policy community partners met with Expert Staff of Ministry of Education and Culture on June 3, 2015 to discuss their post Education Symposium initiatives to work in collaboration with the Ministry for policy changes (the initiatives presented to the Ministry are reflected in their grant proposals). ProRep partners, YSKK, ICW, PPPI and Article 33, are working to ensure that the activities and advocacy that they will undertake for the next 6-7 months will match with the Ministry's Strategic Plan and Priority Areas. They used the results of the meeting for the proposal refinement on the Planning Workshop held the next day.</p> <p>2. Planning Workshop for Education Policy Community</p> <p>To ensure a smooth grants implementation, ProRep conducted a Grand Orientation and Planning Workshop. The purpose of this workshop was to refine the proposed activities and deliverables of each partner and map out joint activities of <i>KMSTP</i>. <i>KMSTP</i> members determined that proposed activities must match with the objectives of and decisions made at the national symposium and the coordination meeting with Ministry of Education on the previous day. The workshop was conducted on June 4-5, 2015 at Hotel Grand Zuri, Serpong. During the workshop it was agreed that;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) PPPI will conduct the first <i>KMSTP</i> coordination meeting as a kick off for the grants implementation.</li> <li>b) Article 33 will hire, assist, and monitor the <i>KMSTP</i>'s Liaison Officer (LO) to be placed at the Ministry of Education and Culture office. The LO will represent <i>KMSTP</i> and seek any opportunities for the <i>KMSTP</i> members to provide recommendation and engage with specific divisions in the ministry.</li> <li>c) ICW will lead the coalition and conduct the joint final event with policymakers, similar to the national symposium.</li> </ul> <p>The facilitator of the workshop, Alamsyah Saragih and the ProRep team worked with our community partners to refine the program objectives and achievements, M&amp;E indicators, and deliverables for each activity. The revised proposal was submitted to ProRep the third week of June 2015 and the grants documents were finalized in the last quarter of this fiscal year.</p>
<p><b>3.5.2.2. Capacity building for education policy community stakeholders</b></p>	<p>At the end of this fiscal year, ProRep delivered a workshop on legal drafting writing to refresh the partner's capacity to produce legal drafts. This workshop was held from the demand of CSO partners in education policy community to enhance partner's skill to write draft regulations (legal drafts). As result, YSKK is now in the middle of writing the academic draft on local regulation in Solo City and Gunungkidul district, while ICW has already produced their first proposed draft of Government Decree on Teacher's Management. Nine organizations and a <i>KMSTP</i> member participated on the workshop. Most of the participating organizations also have their own policy advocacy agenda.</p>

<p><b>3.5.2.3. Strengthening Transparent, Accountable, and Participatory School Management (Sekolah MANTAP) and propose national policy to increase citizen participation in the delivery of basic education</b></p>	<p>As a continuation of their previous program in Gunung Kidul, YSKK is nurturing the initiation of a new network to advocate for the formulation and enactment of a new District Regulation on Citizen Participation in the Education System in Gunung Kidul District, involving local CSOs, university students, the Education Board, and School Committees, namely “<i>Patembayan Among Siswo</i>”. Participants of these networks were involved in the Academic Draft Formulation workshop held on August 24-26, 2015 in Solo City, which was also attended by member of local parliament from Solo city, Puthut Gunawan and expert staff of local Parliament from Gunungkidul district, Fransisca Indriyani. The two representatives of policymakers appreciated the YSKK and CSO network’s intention to be involved in the legislation process. Both Puthut and Fransisca agreed that active participation of all stakeholders, including CSOs, is necessary to address issues in the education sector, as well as to improve existing education-related policies. With this acknowledgement, YSKK and its network are now in the process of formulating two policy recommendations and has started to draft two local regulations: one for Gunung Kidul District and the other for Surakarta (Solo) City focused on “strengthening citizen participation in the delivery of education”.</p> <p>YSKK is also lobbying to the Ministry of Education and discussing the possibility of submitting a policy proposal to formulate Government Decree (PP) to improve and to strengthen the School Committee and School Board’s role and tasks in the education system, as a means to strengthen citizen involvement and accountability mechanisms in the education sector. This is in line with Ministry of Education’s vision that education will be improved if citizen participation exists to support the reform process.</p> <p>In regards to YSKK’s technical assistance to the Sekolah MANTAP, some notable achievements were:</p> <p>One of the schools receiving assistance, the State Junior High School 8, Surakarta, received 3<sup>rd</sup> place for a <i>Biaya Operasional Sekolah/</i> School Operational Assistance governance contest at the provincial level. The State Junior High School 16, Bandarlampung implemented the Public Information Disclosure Act by installing a proper mechanism for public information services, improving public accountability as evidenced by the school’s plan and activities now regularly updated on their website and Facebook fan page. Please see links below:</p> <p>SMPN 1 Wonosari:  <a href="http://danaBOS.smpn1wonosari.sch.id/">http://danaBOS.smpn1wonosari.sch.id/</a>   FB: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/pages/SMPN-1-Wonosari/492650084127022?fref=ts">https://www.facebook.com/pages/SMPN-1-Wonosari/492650084127022?fref=ts</a>.</p> <p>SMPN 16 Bandar Lampung:  <a href="http://www.smpn16bandarlampung.sch.id/">http://www.smpn16bandarlampung.sch.id/</a>   <a href="http://smp16bl.blogspot.co.id/">http://smp16bl.blogspot.co.id/</a>  <a href="https://www.facebook.com/Smpn16BandarLampung">https://www.facebook.com/Smpn16BandarLampung</a></p>
<p><b>3.5.2.4. Strengthening public participation in teacher deployment</b></p>	<p>ICW is in the process of conducting a public consultation of their first draft policy proposal (government decree). ICW also conducted regular, informal coordination with the Teacher Directorate Generale of the Ministry of Education to ensure acceptance of the policy proposal, following the Education Symposium.</p>



YSKK, Surakarta Parliament Member, Secretariat of PDIP Fraction, Puthut Gunawan, first on the left and Expert Staff PDIP (Fransisca Andriyani), Gunungkidul Parliament.

<p><b>3.5.2.5. Study to develop standard education unit costs for 12 years of basic education</b></p>	<p>ARTICLE 33 is still collecting data. With facilitation by the liaison officer, Article 33 coordinated with the Elementary and Middle Education Directorate Generale within the Ministry of Education. The regular meeting will help ensure that draft policy proposals include both the government and CSO perspective.</p>
<p><b>3.5.2.6. Assessment of the performance and management of teacher's Training Center (LPTK)</b></p>	<p>Paramadina Public Policy Institute (PPPI) is in the process of conducting field research on LPTK performance vis-a-vis quality of teachers. Through a focus group discussion with related ministries on teacher quality issues, the PPPI initiative received acknowledgement from the State Ministry of Research and Technology and Ministry of Education. Both ministries appreciated PPPI's study of problems on teacher quality, which was derived from its training program. They expect that the results of this study will prove to be valuable inputs to improving existing policies governing training programs for teachers.</p>
<p><b>3.5.2.7. National campaign for greater accountability of provision of education services</b></p>	<p>National campaign will be conducted in the next reporting period one CSO partners have finished the policy proposal formulation.</p>
<p><b>3.5.2.8. Conduct activities to support partners' advocacy and research activities</b></p>	<p>This activity will be conducted in the next quarter.</p>

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS / LESSONS LEARNED**

Significant accomplishment for the education policy community in the recent fiscal year include: strengthened engagement with Ministries, particularly the Ministry of Education and Culture and Ministry of Research and Technology (in the case of PPPI) that have the potential to elevate CSOs to influence policymaking. The Civil Society Coalition for Education Transformation or *Koalisi Masyarakat Sipil untuk Transformasi Pendidikan/KMSTP* (lead by ProRep partners) has been successful in establishing a new way of engagement with the government. The intense collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Culture was sparked by holding a national education symposium and round table dialogue with all high ranking Ministry officials, discussing issues such as: access to primary and secondary education, quality and deployment of teachers, budget allocation and budget schemes, citizen participation in the management of education at all levels. This coalition has been given the opportunity to utilize a workspace within the Ministry of Education and has deployed a liaison officer to continuously communicate and work with the Ministry to improve policies and its implementation. The foundation for this partnership lies on several of the coalition's recommendations that are now included in the Ministry of Education and Culture's Strategic Plan for 2015-2019, specifically in regards to increasing community participation in education improvements by strengthening the role of school committees and school boards. The CSO coalition members continue to communicate closely with several divisions within the Ministry of Education and Culture in order to discuss policies and regulations that need to be improved and the processes for improving them.

An important lesson learned is that producing policy changes requires a lot of time and energy to relate to and communicate intensely and effectively with appropriate policymakers. Acknowledgement, acceptance, and agreement of proposed policy recommendations after a few meetings with policymakers does not always result in the adoption of policy recommendations into formal policies. The fact that most ministries, including the Ministry of Education, have gone through major organizational restructuring for more than six months after the appointing of Ministers in late 2014 makes it more difficult to identify allies within government body to push forward policy changes. The Ministry of Education, for example, has just finalized the selection process and nominations of its Echelon 2 positions in mid-September 2015. Before these officials are formally selected and appointed, almost no high ranking officials within the Ministry were willing to sign projects and budgets, thus slowing policymaking, as well as implementation of development programs. ProRep partners have suffered from this situation. For example, the acceptance and agreed-upon roadmap set in the National Education Symposium has not yet materialized into formal policies by the time the grantees' program's ended. *KMSTP* members now have to re-confirm whether the same officials that were contracted

before still embrace similar positions. The role of Liaison Officer appointed by *KMSTP* to intensely communicate with and monitor the progress of the situation within the Ministry has become more crucial in order to map entry points and potential allies to push forward policy proposals.

## YEAR 4 WORKPLAN

### 3.5.3. Environment Policy Community: Promoting policies to reduce deforestation and land, coastal and marine degradation in Indonesia

Similar to education policy community, most year 4 programs in the environment policy community concluded this fiscal year and new programs were designed following on previous initiatives. Other new grants were initiated that complemented the work of existing partners and expanded the portfolio of the environment policy community. ProRep discussed with USAID's Environment Office activities and grants which could be used to "jump start" USAID's planned biodiversity conservation and land use project, and presented USAID with a proposed set of environmental policy activities complementing ProRep's current program which could be added in our final project year. We are awaiting final approval so that we can begin these expanded environmental activities.

All grants have been awarded by USAID approval this year, and at the time this report being written, ProRep are processing the additional grant for the "jump start" biodiversity conservation and land use.

ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS
<b>3.5.3.1. Conduct cluster coordination meetings with CSOs, think tanks, policymakers, and other cluster stakeholders</b>	<p>As part of the policy community approach to promote environment and climate change policy dialogues among CSOs, think tanks, policymakers, and other community stakeholders, ProRep initiated a forum designed to provide all stakeholders with opportunity to present, clarify, discuss or even initiate policy proposals. In an effort to make the concept appealing and non-threatening, stakeholders in the first meeting in October agreed to name it "the Environment Policy Community Forum," and the concept received a strong endorsement to proceed.</p> <p>ProRep's initial vision was the forum would serve primarily as a learning platform for participants; most participants, however, preferred that it be a forum for policy dialogue. Following on the first meeting of the forum, the policy community elected to initiate a discussion on the work of the President-elect's Transition Office on Environment and Natural Resources Issues - inviting an individual from the Transition Office to speak with the policy community. Given the proximity to the transition and the anticipated naming of members of the new cabinet, this meeting did not take place.</p> <p>Subsequently in throughout the year, ProRep conducted two cluster coordination meetings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. On civil society organizations submission on the mid-term national development plan or <i>RPJMN</i> draft related to environment, natural resources, land use and land management. It was Epistema Institute who led a coalition of concerned civil society organizations' activists, researchers of think tanks or research institutions, public intellectuals, and others in the environment and climate change area to put together their concerns and expectations on the new government policy agendas. After a series of consolidation and writing workshop supported by ProRep through LOC scheme, the group managed to present their recommendation to the Environment Policy Community Forum on 19 December 2014. Beyond that, the group also managed to submit their recommendations to the Minister of Development Planning who is also the Head of Development Planning Agency (<i>Bappenas</i>), Mr. Andrinof Chaniago. Although it is hard to measure how much the group influence to the final shape of the RPJM 2015-2019, it is clear there are some similarities of what the coalition proposed and what the final document contains, inter alia on the set target for social</li> </ol>

	<p>forestry areas, the presence of state in natural resources management, the strengthening of license moratorium in peat land, to name just a few. Should such kind of policy submission be doing in longer period, the level of success might be higher.</p> <p>2. On benefit sharing mechanisms on Tuesday 24th February 2015 whereby the research team of Article 33 presented their works in Kabupaten Muara Bungo, Jambi; the indigenous village Datuk Sinaro Putih.</p> <p>It was Sonny Mumbunan PhD, the lead researcher of Article 33 on the project who presents their initial findings on how to overcome the challenges in the implementation of programs to reduce emission from deforestation and land degradation (REDD), i.e. on how to develop mechanism which will involve and benefit local communities. He said some indigenous communities should be appreciated and rewarded for their commitment and endeavors to defend their customary forests from mining, logging, monoculture plantation and land grabbing. Article 33's proposal for that purpose is a benefit sharing mechanism that utilizes the existing public finance. Under fiscal decentralization scheme there is revenue sharing from natural resources extraction – from central government to provincial government and to regencies and municipalities. Article 33's project explores, (1) appropriate mechanisms for further distributing the benefits to local communities, and (2) how local indigenous communities can utilize such funding in a transparent, accountable, and most beneficial manner.</p> <p>The presentation was discussed by Dr. Ir. Kirsfianti L. Ginoga, M.Sc (Ms.) of Research, Development and Innovation Agency of MEF, and Ms. Endah Sricahyani of Indonesian Forum for Budget Transparency (Seknas FITRA), and attended by NGOs, think tank and journalists. It is clear from the conversation that examining the current decentralized fiscal schemes for benefit sharing mechanisms is a relatively new avenue for benefit sharing mechanism policy. Ms. Ginoga in her response to the research report said, her office is willing to look further at Article 33 research recommendation and their proposals to evaluate and revise the existing benefit sharing mechanism policy (Ministerial Regulation No. P.36/Menhut-II/2009).</p> <p>It is hopeful that the Ministry of Environment and Forestry will start the discussion of revising the Regulation by incorporating the growing initiatives that have been doing by CSOs, think tank and research institutions, including the initiative of the Article 33.</p>
<p><b>3.5.3.2. Promote the establishment of the DPR Green Caucus</b></p>	<p>The initial thinking on having a green caucus in the DPR is to build support within the DPR for carrying out its oversight role, and to encourage it to become a partner with and require government to design and implement better environment policies in general, to support and motivate the government to continue and advance its current environmental governance initiatives. Initially, the caucus was considered to be promoted by partners through their grants. However, due to limited time available and the transition atmosphere in the parliament, after consultation with the partners, ProRep choose to take more direct role in the 'formal' conversations, including talking with Prakarsa and British Embassy's UK-Climate Change Unit who already support what is called Green Economy Caucus.</p> <p>For the purpose of building the constituency of such caucus, ProRep conducted three series of meetings. The first meeting was with potential CSO and think-tank supporters of the caucus discussed the idea and objectives of the caucus. It was attended by Indonesia Center for Environmental Law (ICEL), Article 33, Publish What You Pay Indonesia, Greenpeace Indonesia, Epistema Institute, Indonesia Parliament Center (IPC), Indonesian Centre for Law &amp; Policies Studies (<i>Pusat Studi Hukum dan Kebijakan/PSHK</i>), Institute for Essential Service Reform (IESR), Institute for Economic &amp; Social Research at the Faculty of Economics – University of Indonesia (<i>Lembaga Penyelidikan Ekonomi dan Masyarakat Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia/LPEM-FEBUI</i>), Association for Community and Ecology-Based Law Reform (<i>Perkumpulan untuk Pembaharuan Hukum Berbasis Masyarakat dan Ekologis/HuMA</i>), and SETAPAK-The Asia Foundation. All participants agreed given limited resources they have ProRep should take the lead on further consultation, approaching the DPR on specific agenda(s) in the near future, and</p>

	<p>on building strategy. The caucus CSOs and think tanks supporters have identified a couple of potential MPs to work with, including those in the leadership of the DPR, such as Fachri Hamzah (The Prosperous Justice Party/<i>Partai Keadilan Sejahtera</i>/PKS – West Nusa Tenggara). One factor hindering progress thus far has been the divided DPR, where tension between President Joko Widodo’s supporters and the opposition in parliament had divided the DPR regarding the distribution of roles and commission leadership and this has made it difficult to begin work inside the parliament.</p> <p>Second, ProRep supported to conduct two consolidation meetings and sent a letter requesting a hearing with DPR leaders, but there was no response to the request.</p> <p>Nevertheless, Epistema and Article held a session March 4, 2015 with MP Budiman Sudjatmiko of DPR’s Commission II, who is interested in indigenous village and benefit sharing mechanism. The Secretary General of Nusantara Indigenous Community Association (AMAN), Mr. Abdon Nababan, spoke at the meeting, as did Mumu Muhajir of Article 33 who presented their research on Kesepuhan indigenous community in Lebak regency. Mr. Sudjatmiko was pleased that there are several initiatives taking place to ensure that resources at the local level are being managed, mobilized and optimized for empowering local communities and village development, an idea that as an MP he has been pushing tirelessly in past years.</p>
<p><b>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</b></p>	<p>For the purpose of supporting implementing policy initiatives to implement the Constitutional Court Rulings No. 45/2011 and No. 35/2012, especially the later, ProRep worked through partners with different approach of partnership.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. With Epistema Institute, ProRep support their work on a pilot project in Lebak Regency, Banten Province, through grant mechanism. The grant supported a policy study on how should local government recognize Kasepuhan indigenous community and communal rights in order to prepare for applying for communal forest gazette (<i>pengukuhan kawasan hutan adat</i>) to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. They were successful to produce a policy paper, policy brief, documentary book on the process, and convinced local council (DPRD) to further step in the 2015 local legislation program (<i>Prolegda 2015</i>).</li> </ol> <p>Epistema Institute through this grant made important achievement: (1) secured the political commitment of Lebak’s DPRD members to work on the draft of regional regulation (<i>Raperda</i>) recognizing the Kasepuhan indigenous community in <i>Prolegda 2015</i>, and (2) secured the political support from the Minister of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) to allow Epistema to work with the Ministry in support of Joko Widodo administration program of allocating 12.7 million hectares for local communities.</p> <p>Aside from these achievements, from the grant Epistema also produced Guidebook on Recognizing Indigenous Community for local governments and member of local parliaments, set a legal opinion on why and how to do it and what areas the local legislation should cover accordingly. The second additional product Epistema made was a draft of documentary note on the lesson learns from doing the policy research and convincing local parliamentarians to consider the legislation proposal. This later documentary book targets CSOS, think tank or policy advisers and will be continued for the next phase. The project then continue to the next phase of directly assisting the DPRD Lebak to formally draft the academic paper and the draft of bill that will be reported in the next section of this report.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. In addition to the grant to Epistema Institute, ProRep also supported Institute for Coastal Communities Empowerment (Lembaga</li> </ol>



Public consultation of academic paper of Regional Regulation Draft (*Raperda*) concerning recognition Kasepuhan Indigenous Community in Lebak District

	<p>Pengembangan Masyarakat Pesisir dan Pedalaman/LePMIL) in assisting the Tobu Hukaea Laea indigenous community in Bombana, Southeast Sulawesi, in drafting a civil society version of an academic paper and the draft of regional regulation (<i>Raperda</i>). LePMIL successfully completed the drafts, and secured local DPRD and executive branch of government support to include them in the 2015 local legislation program (<i>Prolegda</i>).</p>
<p><b>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</b></p>	<p>The support to the development of the institutional arrangement for benefit sharing mechanisms was intended to help local government and local stakeholders to design a benefit sharing mechanism of forest revenue, and to incorporate incentives to encourage indigenous and local people to contribute to forest protection.</p> <p>ProRep supported Article 33 to continue their previous policy research in analyzing the viability of the current fiscal decentralization scheme for drawing further transfer mechanism to local communities. Article 33 sees the current mining and forest revenue sharing system as a potential source of funds to be further transferred to local communities. While laudable, local governments are skeptical as they expect more from international REDD funds to be shared. However contentious this policy recommendation might be, Article 33 has shown that sharing two sources of revenue (i.e., mining and forestry revenue sharing - <i>DBH Pertambangan Umum</i> and <i>DBH Kehutanan</i>) can be done in such a way as to not damage the fiscal condition of regions. Article 33's research shows that with only 30 % being shared (and the 20 % of it still to be managed by regency government) regional fiscal health will not be harmed, and that this policy will support government policies and objectives related to local communities and conservation of the forests.</p> <p>Article 33 concluded their policy research but need a further examination for the whole target they set, in 8 other indigenous communities in the group that will continue beyond the lifespan of ProRep. However, a policy paper for one case study with ProRep has been produced and presented to local government agencies and local parliamentarian. A presentation was also made before one member of parliament Mr. Budiman Soedjatmiko. This policy project is a fairly long term shot, and it worthwhile to follow on along the process in the next couple of years before we could see more and local government adopt it for their respective regions.</p>
<p><b>3.5.3.5. Support active participation of community groups in formulating and ratifying law number No.32/2009 on the protection and management of the environment</b></p>	<p>ProRep's grant to ICEL is aimed to enhance the effectiveness of the Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management (Environmental Law) by supporting the development of its implementing regulations through multi stakeholder consultations.</p> <p>Under the grant, ICEL is commissioning practical recommendations and alternative wordings of the draft of two government regulations (RPPs) and a draft of ministerial regulation (<i>Rapermen</i>) to implement the Law. They were the RPP Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA (<i>Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategis</i> or KLHS), RPP Environment Protection and Management (<i>Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup</i>) and <i>Rapermen</i> Environmental Information System (<i>Sistem Informasi Lingkungan Hidup</i>).</p> <p>ICEL have completed these three drafts and early this year (2015) they were notice that at least the two RPPs would become the top priority of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to be issued or enacted by President of the Republic of Indonesia. However, due to the prolong transition of the office restructuring after going through the merger of previously two big offices, the drafts have been in idle situation. ICEL committed them self to follow any development of the drafts as one of their senior staff has been appointed as member of the task force. Looking at the current situation, as the new director who is responsible for the draft already appointed, there is possibility to be looked again in the next year.</p>

	<p>Aside from these three piece of implementing regulations, there are still a list of implementing regulation from the Environment Law that need to be issued and therefore be anticipated by ICEL and other concerned organizations.</p>
<p><b>3.5.3.6. Conduct and disseminate research on forestry extraction in conservation forests</b></p>	<p>LPEM – FEBUI was awarded a grant to study the process of obtaining permits for extraction in and utilization of conservation forest areas and is reviewing the regulations issued by the central and local government for such purposes. LPEM – FEBUI have completed all activities, and produced a policy paper entitled “Forestry Extraction in Conservation Forest Area; Regulatory Problems and Its Effects”. The report has been distributed to policymakers in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, and <i>Bappenas</i>. The policy brief has also been sent to DPR (Commission II and VI, as well as Association of Parliamentary Expert Staff (<i>Asosiasi Tenaga Ahli Parlemen/ATAP</i>), academia, CSOs and international organizations. Although most of policymakers reached feel the research result was important to the issue of licensing and institutional arrangements on extraction in conservation forests, they have not yet to commit to adopt the recommendations by changing existing policies.</p> <p>Further policy works remains to be done while expecting a list of policy change priority from policymakers. It is clearly relevant that LPEM – FEBUI policy study is relevant for attempt to revise the Forestry Law, Conservation Law, and the Presidential Decree No. 8/2015 on the moratorium of issuing license in peatland areas.</p>
<p><b>3.5.3.7. Conduct activities to support partners’ advocacy and research efforts</b></p>	<p>In addition to the above mentioned works, in the Year 4 ProRep used letter of collaboration (LOC) mechanism to response to the needs of partners that could not be supports through grant mechanism. Two LOCs were issued for environment policy community in this fiscal year.</p> <p><b>1. ICEL LOC</b></p> <p>To response President Joko Widodo decision on his cabinet, merging the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Forestry into the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), ICEL made a call to its coalitions to develop policy proposal on best the merged MoEF be restructured to deal with the growing concerns on Indonesia challenges on environment, forestry and climate changes issues.</p>

ICEL-led coalition developed policy recommendations in relatively short period of time. The coalition had the privilege of presenting and discussing their recommendations with Minister Siti Nurbaya and high ranking ministry officials in a meeting that lasted almost three hours.

In 21 January 2015 the new structure of MoEF has been enacted by President with Presidential Regulation (*Perpres*) Number 16 of 2015. Among the coalition recommendations was the delusion of the National Council on Climate Change (DNPI) and the National Agency for the Implementation of REDD (BP REDD) to be set into the Directorate General of Climate Change, a move that on the one hand some people consider a setback, but on the other hand majority of people believe it as the right decision to simplify and to streamline the coordination lines on the issues of climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well remove bureaucracy hassles in setting up and implementing policy targets.

At the time this report being written, the restructuring process are almost complete until the third and fourth echelon level. Further restructuring certainly needed down the line of bureaucracy.

## 2. Epistema Institute LOC

As has been mentioned above, to respond to the initial decision needs to be made by President Joko Widodo, on the country Mid-term Development Plan (RPJM) 2015 - 2019, Epistema Institute led a coalition of concerned civil society organizations' activists, researchers of think tanks or research institutions, public intellectuals, and others in the environment and climate change area to put together their concerns and expectations on the new government policy agendas.

ProRep supported this initiative by provide support for a series of consolidation and writing workshop through LOC scheme. Epistema-led coalition managed to develop policy recommendations that compatible with RPJM framework. The coalition presented their recommendations in the second Environment Policy Community Forum on December and submitted their recommendations directly to the Minister of Development Planning/Head of *Bappenas*, Andrinof Chaniago in December.

The *RPJMN* 2015-2019 (Book I, page 211) stated that one among the target of the mid-term development planning to be reached in 2019 is the expansion of community-based forest management in the amount 40 billion hectares, that include schemes of Community Forest (HKm), Village Forest (*Hutan Desa*), Community Plantation Forest (HTR), developing eco-tourism, and utilization of Non-Timber Forest Product. From comparing Epistema's policy recommendation with the statement wrote in the Book I page 211 of *RPJMN* 2015-2019, most likely Epistema efforts made an attribution to the birth of this policy.



*Hendri Subagio of ICEL handed over the CSO's recommendation on the structuring of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to Minister Siti Nurbaya.*

## YEAR 5 WORKPLAN

### 3.5.3. Environment Cluster: Promoting Policies for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Environment Protection and Management

The objective of this policy community is to build on Year 4 achievements and to promote recognition of indigenous communities and their customary land; support enactment

of government regulations of the environmental law; promote transparency and accountability of environmental and forest budget policies to reduce emissions from deforestation and land degradation; and promote people-managed forest areas.

ACTIVITY	PURPOSE AND DETAILS
<p><b>3.5.3.1. Conduct environment policy community forums with CSOs, think tanks, policymakers and other cluster stakeholders</b></p>	<p>As initiated in the Year 4 Work Plan, in Year 5 the cluster coordination or the Environment Policy Community Forum was continued with a forum on the budgeting of national environment and forestry programs, with particular attention to social forestry programs. The forum was held on August 28, 2015, and was attended by representatives of civil society organizations, think tanks, and other projects. Organizations represented included the Indonesia Budget Center (IBC), Indonesia Center for Environmental Law (ICEL), Article 33, Kemitraan, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), and Institute for Essential Service Reform (IESR). Also in attendance were representatives of donor-funded programs including Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) Indonesia, Kehati, and USAID's Offices of Environment and Democracy and Governance.</p> <p>In general, the aim of the forum was to examine one of the Joko Widodo Administration priorities "To improve the quality of the environment" as stated in the Presidential Decree Number 2 of 2015 as part of the Mid-term Development Plan 2015 to 2019 (RPJM 2015 – 2019). The Plan is promising and hopeful in some respects, particularly in its proposals to increase the quality of environment index from 63.0 – 64.0 in 2014 to 66.5 – 68.3 in 2019 and to expand the people-managed areas (<i>wilayah kelola rakyat</i>) in (state) forest areas to a minimum of 12.7 million hectares by 2019. Based on these priorities, the goal of the forum was to understand the current budgeting strategy for environment and forestry, specifically in regards to the MoEF Office, and to understand the current budget performance both in achieving the set policy targets and efficiency in MoEF Office.</p> <p>From consultation with the members of the Policy Community, it was considered necessary to ensure that these political commitments and strategies were translated into state budget policy (APBN). An example of this commitment can be seen in the 2015 budget for Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), which was allocated IDR 6,458 trillion (the number was slightly increased in the 2015 budget revision (APBNP 2015) to IDR 6,468 trillion). As part of this budget, special funds (DAK) for forestry are allocated to local governments to handle environment and forestry issues at the local level.</p> <p>The presenters of the forum discussion were Mr. Eka Chandra Buana, the Head of the Sub-Directorate of Central Government Financing for <i>Bappenas</i>, Mr. Wiratno, the Director of Social Forestry Area Preparation for MoEF, Mr. Arif Nur Alam of IBC, and Mr. Timer Manurung of Auriga. The discussion was led by Mr. Hasbi Berliani of Kemitraan.</p> <p>During the discussion, the following issues were identified with the current process of budgeting of national environment and forestry programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are currently two processes for development planning, which presents a challenge in ensuring coherent policy coordination between the two procedures. Both central and local governments have their own strategic plans, namely the National Mid-term Development Plan (<i>RPJMN</i>) and Local Mid-term Development Plan (RPJMD). As it stands, there is no provision for local governments to adjust their RPJMD once new President gets elected. On the other hand, although RPJMN has regional development programs, they do not necessarily match with local government agendas. The challenges become more complicated given the short-sighted approach taken by most of the heads of local government when it comes to natural resources management due to short-term electoral cycles. It is important for the two plans to be synchronized through effective coordination.</li> </ul>

- At the national level, there is a need to shift attention from budget allocation to quality of performance. Coordination among line ministries, including adopting performance evaluation at each level, should be required to have a high quality of budget performance however limited its budget allocation. *Bappenas* should take role in synchronizing policy targets and implementation among agencies and the various levels of government. As the preservation and restoration of environment are not part of the current government top list of priorities, a number of policy advocacy initiatives need to be taken both from inside ministries, the DPR, and civil society groups to increase budget allocation as well as the quality of budget implementation from 2016 onwards.
- Although authority on forest licensing has been transferred from regency government to provincial government, there are still a number of issues that need to be fixed related to forest management.
- With regards to social forestry, there are a number of implementing policies that need to be decided in order to achieve the currently set target of 12.7 million hectares. It is clear that this target is not only within the purview of central government but also local government, especially provincial governments. Consequently, provincial governments need to accurately set their budget to achieve this target and plan ahead on how they would engage and empower the regency government for their budget allocation for this target.
- According to *Kemitraan*'s calculation, the budget for social forestry in the MoEF is only about 0.3 % of the ministry's overall budget with only a slight increase in the 2015 national budget. This number may be too small to achieve the set targets, and prompts the question of how a target such as 12.7 million hectares for social forestry can be financed by the current administration. The discussion found that under tight budget availability one possibility to achieve the targets is through better coordination among line agencies, coupled with transparency and a more involved coordination role of *Bappenas* so that resources can be managed effectively resulting in greater impacts.

Improved coordination is needed to ensure the existing schemes of financing and fiscal transfers in achieving the target of 12.7 million hectares, and to avoid overlapping and ineffectiveness. All line-ministries need to be aware that the target of 12.7 million hectares for social forestry is the responsibility of all, with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry taking the lead with support from Deputy Head of *Bappenas* on Environment and Natural Resources. A further synchronization across directorate generals in MoEF is crucial.

- The above mentioned prescription, to be effective, certainly requires some policy adjustment, such as the revision of PP 40/2006 on the Work plan of Government/*Rencana Kerja Pemerintah/RKP*) and PP 90/2010 on The Development of the Work Plan and Budgeting of Line-ministries (*Penyusunan Rencana Kerja dan Penganggaran di Kementerian/Lembaga Negara*) to make the development planning and budgeting processes more effective.
- Another possible way to achieve the 12.7 million hectares target is by utilizing the implementation of Forest Management Units (*Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan/KPH*) through which the process of gazette and verification could be managed. This may be challenging, however, as it is managed by different agencies in the MoEF Office.
- The discussion participants also agreed on further discussion on the financing of social forestry programs, including further examination of the 2016 national budget. Beyond that, it is certainly possible to expand the discussion beyond social forestry programs in environment, forestry, natural resources management areas. There is also a strong endorsement for engagement with the DPR on this issue.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This forum lay down a good basis for further examination of environment and climate change programs implementation and related budget performance. It provided a platform of conversation among two sets of groups of non-governmental organizations and think tanks, environmentalists and budget policy advocates who otherwise tend to work in their own arenas.</li> </ul> <p>In this year, an initiation for another policy dialogue has been initiated on forest fire and haze that have severely affected the country and its neighbors. The International Center for Forestry Research (CIFOR), Kemitraan, UN-ORCID, Jikalahari and Warsi are among the institutions who have done work on these issues; all were engaged and consulted along the process to connect them to the DPR's Commission VI (Trade, Industrial, Investment, Cooperatives and Small and Medium Scale Enterprises, and State-Owned Enterprises Affairs). As the event took part at the time of this report being written, further notes on this will be reported in the next report.</p>
<b>3.5.3.2. Capacity building for environment policy community stakeholders</b>	<p>No activity for this fiscal year as it will be based upon demand from the partners.</p>
<b>3.5.3.3. Promote democratic forest registration through implementation of Constitutional Court Rulings (CCR) No. 45 of 2011 (forest registration) and No. 35 of 2012 (indigenous forests)</b>	<p>The purpose of this support is to facilitate Epistema's follow-on work in Lebak (Banten), Sulawesi Institute in Southwest Sulawesi (continuing LePMIL's activities in Bombana), and support of similar local legislation recognizing indigenous communities in Lebong (Bengkulu) and Sigi (Central Sulawesi).</p> <p>ProRep's grant was awarded to Epistema, Sulawesi Institute, The Indonesian Institute for Forest and Environment (<i>Rimbawan Muda Indonesia/RMI</i>), and AKAR Bengkulu. Epistema signed a grant contract on July 26, 2015. The grant supports the formulation of an academic paper and draft of local regulations concerning the recognition of the Kasepuhan indigenous people, and to provide policy recommendations for the enactment of the Head of District's decree concerning the recognition of indigenous peoples. Epistema has completed the final draft of the academic paper and local regulations Epistema has submitted this document to the Regional Parliament (DPRD) Legislation Body (<i>BALEG</i>) of Lebak District and the Local Parliament (DPRD) has committed to accelerate the consideration of <i>Raperda</i> to ensure rapid enactment. Epistema is also formulating a research report and policy recommendations as material to advocate for the enactment of Head of District's decree concerning the recognition of indigenous peoples.</p> <p>Sulawesi Institute signed a grant agreement on July 10, 2015. The grant supports the enactment of a local regulation (<i>Perda</i>) of Bombana on the Recognition of the <i>Moronene Hukaea Laea</i> Indigenous Community, and to encourage the issuance of the Bombana Regent's Decree (<i>Peraturan Bupati</i>) on environmental protection and management. In this reporting period, Sulawesi Institute helped to encourage the Bombana DPRD and local government to enact the local regulation (<i>Perda</i>) that officially recognizes Hukaea Laea Indigenous Community who has been living for generations on their communal land and forest area that are inside the <i>Rawa Aopa Watumohai</i> National Park (TNRAW). The success in pushing for the enactment of the <i>Perda</i> is an achievement that happened earlier than anticipated. Sulawesi Institute played a significant role in the enactment of this <i>Perda</i>.</p> <p>In fact, this local regulation was worked on from 2009 to 2012. After being dormant for two years, in early 2014 ProRep signed a letter of collaboration (LOC) with LePMIL to facilitate the drafting of an academic paper and the draft of the draft regulation or <i>Raperda</i>. To further the important steps taken by LePMIL in July 2015 ProRep awarded a grant to Sulawesi Institute who assumed the leadership of the policy campaign. They continued to encourage the Bombana DPRD and local administration to deliberate on the draft, and organized a series of consultations, focus group discussions, and one-on-one meetings or dialogues</p>

	<p>with different stakeholders. After a short period of intensive policy advocacy on the draft, on 26 August 2015 the draft was enacted as local legislation or <i>Perda</i> No. 4/2015 on the Recognition, Protection, and Empowerment of the <i>Moronene Hukaee Laea</i> Indigenous Community. Now that the community is legally recognized, this paves the way for them to move further in the process to gain legal recognition of their land.</p> <p>RMI signed a grant contract on July 2, 2015. The grant supports the development of policy recommendations for revisions to the ministry regulations on Community Forestry (No 88/2014) and Village Forestry (No 89/2014) related to the distribution of authority for issuing social forestry permits due to the enactment of Law No 23/2014. In this reporting period, RMI formulated a draft policy research paper (including policy recommendations) on better implementing regulations on social forestry under the Law 23/2014. This draft will be taken to Public Consultation with a wider stakeholder audience in order to get input from multiple stakeholders in order to complete the draft. The Public Consultation will be conducted in cooperation with Strategic Policy Center Unit of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in mid-October 2015.</p> <p>AKAR Bengkulu signed a grant contract on June 28, 2015. The grant supports the advocacy of the Governor's decree on the Community Forest Permit (IUPHKm) for eight association farmer groups (<i>Gabungan Kelompok Tani/ Gapoktan</i>) in Rejang Lebong Regency, Bengkulu; to formulate an academic paper and draft of regional regulations (<i>Perda</i>) on the recognition of indigenous communities of the Lebong Regency in Bengkulu Province; to advocate for the Governor's decree on forest- and land-related conflict resolutions in Bengkulu Province; and to facilitate the Bengkulu Provincial government's initiative on the Green Economy Development Strategy. In this reporting period, AKAR Bengkulu drafted a Governor's Decree on Community Forest Permits (IUPHKm) for eight farmer group associations in Rejang Lebong Regency. The draft Governor's Decree has been submitted to the Governor and was accepted by the Law Bureau of the Bengkulu Province. The next phase is to monitor and to ensure the progress of enactment of the draft Governor's Decree on Community forestry permits. AKAR has also formulated the initial draft and policy recommendations on the Green Economy Development Strategy in the Bengkulu Province. This draft will be submitted to the Governor through the Head of the Forestry Agency of the Bengkulu Province.</p>
<p><b>3.5.3.4. Promoting transparent, accountable forestry, environment, climate change, and biodiversity budget management</b></p>	<p>The purpose of this activity is to facilitate partners to engage in the effort to improve budget management and public oversight of environmental spending and outcomes. As initial support in this area, this activity aims to build civil society capacity in tackling budgetary issues related to the national campaign to reduce emission from deforestation and land degradation, conservation, and environment rehabilitation as well as agrarian and spatial planning management.</p> <p>ProRep's grant was awarded to IBC (Indonesia Budget Center) Foundation. IBC signed a grant contract on July 27, 2015. The grant supports the production of a policy research paper and policy briefs on budget effectiveness and the implementation of performance-based budgeting in the Management and Conservation of Natural Resources in the Forestry and Environment Sectors; and to develop a policy research paper and policy briefs for the National Budget in 2016. In this reporting period, IBC has started formulating the draft of the policy research paper and policy briefs on budget effectiveness and the implementation of performance-based budgeting in the Management and Conservation of Natural Resources in Environment and Forestry Sectors. IBC will conduct a Focus Group Discussion with wider CSO networking to consult the draft for completion. In this FGD, IBC will discuss the formulation of an advocacy strategy and how to encourage the formulation of a policy research paper and policy briefs on the National Budget in 2016.</p>
<p><b>3.5.3.5. Promoting forest governance through the establishment of Forest</b></p>	<p>The purpose of this activity is to ensure the implementation of the forest management unit (<i>KPH</i>) approach in Indonesia to reduce deforestation and accelerate forest rehabilitation.</p>

<p><b>Management Units (KPH)</b></p>	<p>ProRep's grant was awarded to LePMIL. LePMIL signed a grant contract on July 9, 2015. The grant supports the formulation of the draft of the regional regulation (<i>Peraturan Daerah</i> or <i>Perda</i>) on the Production and Protection of Forest Management Units as a legal standing for forest production and forest protection institutional development in the Southeast Sulawesi Province. The grant also supports the establishment of a multi-stakeholder forum on forest production and forest protection. In this reporting period, LePMIL have postponed the achievement from targeted time due to the changing of program management. Now, they have formulated the first draft of an academic paper and the regional regulation (<i>Raperda</i>) on Production and Protection Forest Management Units. They will submit final draft of the academic paper and draft of the regional regulation to local parliament (DPRD) at the end of October.</p>
<p><b>3.5.3.6. Supporting the development of implementation regulations of the Environment Protection and Management Law (UU No 32/2009)</b></p>	<p>The purpose of this activity is to follow on ICEL's achievement in the previous year engaging in the policymaking process on two Environment Law implementing regulations processes – the RPP on Strategic Environment Assessment (KLHS), and the Plan for Environment Protection and Management (RPPLH).</p> <p>ProRep awarded a grant to ICEL that was signed on August 10, 2015, to support the production of policy recommendations on integrated environmental licensing which is part of the provision of the Environment Protection and Management Law (UU No 32/2009). In this quarter ICEL has been preparing their initial notes on the issue, in consultation with policy experts in this area. In the next quarter ICEL will develop a comprehensive policy recommendation that addresses the list of issues that they have identified throughout. To sharpen their legal analysis, especially for legal drafting, another discussion with experts and focus groups will be conducted in the next term.</p> <p>In addition to the policy work on Bombana local legislation (<i>Perda</i>) on the Recognition of the Moronene Hukaea Laea Indigenous Community, the grant to Sulawesi Institute also included the support for their policy advocacy on the initiation of a District Head Decree (<i>Peraturan Bupati</i> or <i>PerBup</i>) that facilitates the increasing quantity and quality of community participation in Bombana's environment protection and management.</p> <p>In this quarter, Sulawesi Institute has been conducting a series of meetings with the Bombana Local Administration's relevant agencies, including the Environment Agency (BLH), Legal Bureau as well as with DPRD, in a group or one on one, to convince them why such a regent decree is needed and strategically beneficial for the regency.</p> <p>The drafting of the decree is underway, as well as the meeting and consultation with relevant agencies. The responses from most parties they met were encouraging. It is expected in the next quarter that significant progress will be made on the final draft of the decree and it will be ready for signing. In completing this policy advocacy, the Sulawesi Institute has been pushing the Environment Agency (BLH) to take the leading role. Agency officials have been welcoming and receptive to this communication.</p> <p>Aside from the decree, the Sulawesi Institute in its grant from ProRep also developed a practical Guidebook on Reading and Analyzing the Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) Document, coupled with a basic training on Environmental Impact Assessments, attended by civil society representatives from Kendari and Bombana, government officials from BLH, Forest Agency, Mining Agency, journalists and a women's alliance group. The training was conducted on September 4-5. It is important to note that, such material and trainings are not easily available for most of the groups</p>



*Opening discussion in Meeting Room of Bombana Legal Aid Office on July 29, 2015. Sarmin Ginca (Executive Director of Sulawesi Institute) presented the opening speech.*

	<p>yet are very useful in improving the implementation of these assessments.</p>
<p><b>3.5.3.7. Conduct activities to support partners' advocacy and research efforts</b></p>	<p>ProRep committed to support partners' advocacy and research efforts using the project's tools and resources. Through the mechanism of a letter of collaboration (LOC), ProRep has been able to support a number of partners in this reporting year:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In early April 2015, ProRep supported Epistema Institute in conducting the consolidation of CSOs and think tank networks who work on communal forest issues in Jakarta. During a meeting on this topic, counterparts discussed and mapped out the challenges faced by civil society groups that assist indigenous communities at the local level. This meeting was an initial consultation for policy dialogues that took place with Ministers and Governors and Regents later in the month.</li> </ol> <p>After the meeting on April 2, 2015, in order to encourage synergy between the central government, local governments and civil society organizations, Epistema Institute, together with WALHI, Kemitraan, and HuMa in partnership with the West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Provincial Government and the Mataram Municipal Government, held a National Dialogue on Central Government, Local Government and Civil Society Roles in Accelerating the Recognition of Customary Land and Expanding People-managed Areas (<i>Wilayah Kelola Rakyat</i>).</p> <p>The Dialogue was conducted over two days, from 17 to 18 April in Mataram City Hall, attended by about 120 representatives from civil society, five representatives from local government (executive or DPRD), the Minister of Environment and Forestry Ms. Siti Nurbaya Bakar, the Advisor to the Minister of Home Affairs on Law, Politics and Inter-institutions Relationship Professor Zudan Arif Fakrulloh, and a representative from Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning.</p> <p>The dialogue reviewed national level policy changes on the Recognition of Customary Land and Expanding People-managed Areas. It started with the Constitutional Court Ruling No. 35/PUUX/2012 which mandated that indigenous or customary forests must be excluded from state forests. This was followed by the enactment of Law No. 6 of 2014 on Village and the new Joko Widodo Administration's Mid-term National Development Program (RPJMN) 2015-2019 that targets an allocation of 12.7 million hectares for social forestry and 9 million hectares for land reform. In response to these policies, some local governments have initiated, and others are preparing, local regulations and policies that recognize customary land and the expansion of people-managed areas. Meanwhile, a number of CSOs have been working on national and local policy advocacy to promote community based natural resources management.</p> <p>In the Dialogue, Minister Siti Nurbaya reiterated her commitment to pursue the target of an allocation of 12.7 million hectare for social forestry, and 9 million hectares for land reform. That Ministry of Environment and Forestry committed to taking all necessary actions to achieve these targets. Some task forces have been set up, and coordination with the Ministry of Agrarian SP, the Ministry of Home Affairs and local governments has been and will continue to take place.</p> <p>Minister Siti Nurbaya said "Central Government has been mapped out in the targeted areas, in which indicative sites have been clear in each province. We are going to keep clarifying things, including close coordination with local government as those in the region know the area best". The Ministry of Home Affairs, however, presented their concern that some local governments have gone beyond their authority as set by laws. Therefore, some local regulations have been revoked by MOHA. In the case of indigenous communities, for instance, to implement the Constitutional Court Ruling No. 35/PUUX/2012, the authority of local government is to recognize the community and not to determine their forest area, which is under the authority of Minister of Environment and Forestry according to the law.</p>

During the National Dialogue, a declaration on the acceleration of indigenous customary land and the expansion of people-managed areas (*wilayah kelola rakyat*) was made, called the Mataram Declaration. With the declaration, all parties agreed to set a new political will to push for the recognition and protection of indigenous and people-managed areas. Each party recognized that the Indonesian constitution has granted a legal basis for recognition, respect, protection and fulfilment of indigenous community rights and local community rights to participate in and have access to natural resources. Recognizing people-managed areas is part of legal remedy of constitutional rights that have been neglected for several decades.



*Signing and handing over of the initial draft of Green Economy Development Concept in Bengkulu by Erwin S. Basri as the Executive Director of Akar Bengkulu to Drs. Sudoto of Third Assistant of Bengkulu Provincial Government as representative of the governor.*

2. Under the same LOC, ProRep also supports Epistema Institute in developing a rights-based analysis on natural resources-related regulations. This policy study follows the memorandum of understanding between the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and 12 Ministerial Offices/Agencies on the Acceleration of Forest Gazettement in Indonesia that requires policies harmonization.

In order to support this policy change approach, it is important to check how far the land reform and natural resources management principles that have been set in the People's Assembly (MPR) Decision (TAP MPR) No. IX/MPR/2001 and a number of pieces of legislation that declare the importance of the respect and protection of human rights. This study is a brief review on human rights principles, criteria, and indicators in these political decisions and regulations.

The report has been completed and ready for advocacy materials, be it in the avenue set and led by KPK or other policy advocacy avenues in the near future.

3. Through the grant to the AKAR Foundation, ProRep supports AKAR in conducting policy advocacy on (i) the governor's decree on Community Forest Permits (*IUPHKm*) for eight Farmers Groups Association (*Gabungan Kelompok Tani/ Gapoktan*) in Rejang Lebong Regency, (ii) the governor's decree on forest- and land-related conflict resolutions in Bengkulu Province, and (iii) facilitating the Bengkulu Provincial government's initiative on the Green Economy Development Strategy.

In this reporting period, AKAR Bengkulu has produced:

- a) The draft of the Governor's Decree on Community Forest Permit (*IUPHKm*) for eight association farmer groups in Rejang Lebong Regency. The draft Governor's Decree has been submitted to the governors and has been reviewed by the Legal Bureau of the Bengkulu Province Administration Office. It is anticipated to be signed in the next quarter.
- b) The draft of Governor's Decree on Land Tenure related to Conflict Resolution has been drafted and will be finalized and submitted in the quarter.

The initial draft paper and policy recommendation on the Green Economy Development Strategy in the Bengkulu Province has been produced. After discussion on and editing of the documents next quarter, they will be submitted to the Governor through the Head of Forestry Agency.

<p><b>3.5.3.8. Support the achievement of REDD+ goals at the local level through the operationalization of the benefit sharing mechanism from forestry revenue for indigenous communities</b></p>	<p>No activity as yet for this fiscal year</p>
<p><b>3.5.3.9. Promoting Policies for Biodiversity Conservation in Preparation for BIJAK Project</b></p>	<p>On September 11, 2015, the ProRep contract was amended with the provision of additional funds for expanding its existing environment policy program. The new activities funded are to promote policies for biodiversity conservation in preparation for USAID’s anticipated BIJAK Project. Specifically the activities added to the ProRep Work Plan will seek to advance BIJAK’s objectives under technical component 1 and 2.</p> <p>Under technical component 1: ‘improved low carbon and conservation oriented land use governance’, ProRep is working with both existing and new grantee partners on the first three activities aimed towards:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increasing transparency and accountability in forest licensing mechanisms;</li> <li>2. Identifying critical conflicts in laws and implementing regulations following issuance of Law No. 23/ 2014 which replaced Law No. 32/2004 on regional government in relation to low carbon and conservation oriented land use;</li> <li>3. Advancing the use of Benefit Sharing Mechanisms for the benefit of forest communities, and;</li> <li>4. Facilitating implementation of Constitutional Court Ruling No. 35/2012 in recognizing indigenous people and their territories and Constitutional Court Ruling No. 45/2011 on Forest Gazettment.</li> </ol> <p>Under technical component 2: ‘improved management of conservation areas &amp; protection of key marine and terrestrial species’, ProRep is working with both existing and new grantee partners on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Advocating for the revision of Law No. 5/1990 on Biodiversity Conservation to be short-listed in the National Legislative Agenda (Prolegnas) 2016;</li> <li>2. Updating the protected species list which is an annex in the Government Regulation (GR) No. 7/1999 through a sub-contract with Wildlife Conservation Society who has been invited by Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) to assist in the process.</li> </ol> <p>By the end of FY 2015, ProRep had implemented the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The efforts to advocate for revisions to the Law on Conservation of Natural Resources and its Ecosystem (Law 5/1990) is being led by two ProRep grant partners - the Indonesian Center for Environmental Law (ICEL) and the Foundation for Community Forestry Indonesia or <i>Yayasan Kehutanan Masyarakat Indonesia</i> (YKMI) – a part of the multi-stakeholder Indonesian Communication Forum on Community Forestry or <i>Forum Komunikasi Kehutanan Masyarakat</i> (FKKM). Each grantee is working on different aspects of the bill in collaboration with the MoEF’s team in charge of this process.</li> </ol>

The grant to ICEL began on August 10, 2015 and they have begun conducting a series of expert meetings and focus group discussions to gather material for formulating the academic paper and the draft bill. They target to complete the drafting by the end of October, and conduct further discussions on the draft in November and December 2015.

Henri Subagiyo, Executive Director of ICEL's expert opinion on the matter was highlighted in an online Mongabay article (see <http://news.mongabay.com/2015/08/sick-of-light- verdicts-indonesia-to-school-judges-on-wildlife-crime/>). The article states: "While building the capacity of judges is a good idea, trainings should also be administered for prosecutors and investigators. 'In most illegal wildlife cases, the prosecutors seek light punishments,' Henri explained, added that very few charges amount to more than a year behind bars, while the 1990 Conservation Law stipulates a maximum sentence of five years. Henri called for the law to be updated and strengthened, echoing a commitment voiced by both the House of Representatives and President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo's administration amid a recent public outcry over a series of high-profile wildlife crimes."



*In an ICEL-led discussion, Harry Alexander (on right, wearing brown) from the Policy and Law Institute for Good Governance (POLIGG) gives his opinion on needed revisions to the Biodiversity Conservation Law.*

The grant to YKMI was signed on October 1, 2015 and will further support the Conservation Law revision process by developing and disseminating policy recommendations on participation and empowerment of communities in conservation area management, raising public support for the needed revisions to the Law, and lobbying intensively with the MoEF and the DPR Commission IV dealing with agriculture, forestry, marine affairs and fisheries.

2. Preparation for the following grant and subcontract activities:

- a) Grant to Article 33 to strengthen national regulations to support the use of benefit sharing mechanisms in the forestry sector as an instrument to reduce deforestation and degradation. The grant will be signed on October 1, 2015.
- b) Grant to the Community and Ecological Based Society for Law Reform (HuMA) to clarify legal prescriptions and regulatory frameworks under the Law on Regional Government (Law No. 23/2014) for managing and protecting natural resources, especially regarding recognition of social forestry and customary forest as a means of preserving the forest and promoting sustainable livelihoods. The grant will be signed on October 1, 2015.
- c) Providing additional funds to the existing grant to the Young Foresters Indonesia or *Rimbawan Muda Indonesia* (RMI). The additional funds will enable RMI to provide policy recommendations on the revision of the government regulation on forest arrangement and the preparation of forest management and forest utilization plan (Regulation No. 6/2007 and related sections of Regulation No. 3/2008). These reforms will help to harmonize the Law on Forestry with the landmark Constitutional Court Ruling No. 35 on Indigenous Forests which removed customary forests out of state forests, providing the opportunity for indigenous communities to legally claim millions of hectares of land. The grant modification will be signed on October 12, 2015.

d) Subcontract to Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) to enable WCS to continue their policy advocacy efforts on updating the protected species list, an annex to Government Regulation PP.7/1999. This work is complementary to ongoing efforts to update and amend the Conservation Law, the overarching environment law of which PP.7 is a subsidiary regulation. This list is currently incomplete, and hence for many 'protected' species, criminal prosecutions for trafficking, hunting or sale are not possible, including:

- Non-native species, such as African Elephants (including trafficking of African ivory)
- Most 'protected' marine species. The majority of marine protected species (e.g. some sharks and mantas) are not listed on PP.7/1999 and are being handled separately by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) under Law 45/2009 that does not contain strong penalties. Consequently, the recent high-profile 'bans' on hunting or trade of manta rays and whale sharks have practically no deterrence effect. MMAF is also investigating establishing provisions for species that are also listed on the PP.7/1999 (e.g. turtles), which would effectively weaken the legal protection of those species because the MMAF laws do not allow for criminal prosecutions.
- Species listed on CITES Appendix I and II, unless they are also on the PP.7/1999.

WCS has been working with partners in the CSO forum, The Conservation Policy Working Group (POKJA) and the Indonesian Scientific Institute (LIPI) in calling for the issuance of a new Ministerial Decree which amends and updates the PP.7/1999, and its protected species list annex. The sub-contract will be signed on October 13, 2015 and initial preparations for workshops have begun.

e) Providing additional funds to the existing grant to Epistema. The additional funds will enable Epistema to promote issuance of communal forest gazettelements by providing policy recommendations to MoEF concerning customary forests verification and validation, local traditional forest management to support customary forests, and Titled Forests (*Hutan Hak*) that incorporates customary forest considerations. Epistema will also respond to demand for its guidebook on local regulations concerning the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights by updating, revising, and printing the guidebook. The grant modification will be signed on October 28, 2015.

f) A new scope of work was issued in October 2015 to existing subcontract partner Kemitraan to develop a policy paper on the effective implementation of the Presidential Decree on Forestry License Moratorium. The purpose of this activity is to increase transparency and accountability in licensing mechanisms by effective implementation of this

In 2011, President Joko Widodo (Jokowi)'s predecessor, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, established a two-year moratorium on new permits for clearing primary forests and developing peatlands. In May 2013, Yudhoyono extended the moratorium for another two years. In May 2015 Jokowi extended the moratorium again. The policy has been largely unchanged during these various extensions and concerned groups have called for the closing of loopholes, to bring more forests under its protection, and improve its enforcement. One issue is that new forestry licenses have been issued, despite the moratorium, due to mapping inconsistencies. There is also a built-in exception for "national development projects" including areas for oil and gas extraction, rice and sugarcane farming, palm oil for biofuel, and projects that can claim they contribute to a broad national food and energy security agenda.

The work that Kemitraan will conduct, in collaboration with partners such as Walhi, Green Peace, and ICEL, will make the moratorium more effective and pave the way for a more permanent policy for protecting its most sensitive forests and peatlands. The current crisis on uncontrollable fires and haze underscores the urgent need for such policy reforms.

3. In response to the national and regional crisis on fires and haze exacerbated by the current El Niño episode, ProRep collaborated with various stakeholders including the DPR Commission IV dealing with agriculture, forestry, marine affairs and fisheries to conduct a public hearing. The hearing is planned to be held on October 8th, 2015 and aimed to provide lawmakers with research and recommendations for medium- and long-term prevention strategies.

### SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS / LESSONS LEARNED

A coalition of CSOs led by ICEL presented their recommendations on restructuring the newly merged Ministry of Environment and Forestry to Minister Siti Nurbaya and high-ranking ministry officials. As a result, on January 21, 2015, President Jokowi signed Presidential Decree No 16/2015 establishing the structure of the new Ministry of Environment and Forestry, merging the former ministries of environment and forestry into one. The majority of the coalition's proposals are reflected in new ministry's design.

A coalition of concerned civil society organizations' activists, fellows of think tanks and research institutions, and public intellectuals led by Epistema Institute responded (in the form of policy recommendations) to the call made by President Joko Widodo to submit priority policy agendas to be included in the country's National Mid-term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015 – 2019. Several of the coalition's recommendations are reflected in the final *RPJMN* document, namely Book I (page 211) stated that among the targets of the mid-term development plan to be achieved in 2019 are i) the expansion of community-based forest management in the amount 40 billion hectares, to include schemes of Community Forests (HKm), Village Forests (*Hutan Desa*), and Community Plantation Forests (HTR), ii) the development of eco-tourism, and iii). The utilization of Non-Timber Forest Products.

The Local Regulation on the recognition of the Hukaea Laea Indigenous Community has been enacted; namely, the District Regulation (*Perda*) No 4/2015 on “the Recognition, Protection, and Empowerment of the Hukaea Laea Indigenous Community”. Sulawesi Institute significantly contributed to the enactment of this *Perda* through their involvement in the drafting of the academic paper and completion of the draft district regulation (*RaPerDa*). Sulawesi Institute facilitated the meeting to discuss the academic paper and *RaPerDa* and developed a joint multi-stakeholder understanding to accelerate enactment of this *Perda*. They involved the Rawa Opa National Park as the management unit of a conservation area in which indigenous communities still exist and are living inside the national park.

The *Perda* on “the Recognition, Protection, and Empowerment of the Hukaea Laea Indigenous Community” was enacted more quickly than the initial target time due to good communication and a strong relationship between the activists of Sulawesi Institute and local parliament members (*DPRD*). They have been able to cultivate their close relationship with *DPRD* members and supported the *DPRD* to produce and to accelerate the enactment of this *Perda* as a *DPRD* initiative. As Kalvarius (Head of Law Berau of Bombana) said: “Why was this *Perda* enacted more quickly than the target? Aside from the fact that this *Perda* was initiated by the *DPRD*, the Sulawesi Institute supported the *DPRD* in each step by providing the academic paper and the completion of the *Raperda*.”

An important lesson learned is that utilizing letters of collaboration (LOCs) allowed ProRep to support policy community partners on specific time-sensitive opportunities to influence policy –as was the case for ICEL and their coalition to provide input to the restructuring process of the newly merged Ministry of Forestry and Environment and for Epistema Institute and their coalition to provide input on the environmental programs of the Mid-term Development Program (RPJM) framework currently under development. While challenges have arisen in the implementation of the LOCs - mainly due to the fact that it is an unfamiliar mechanism for partners, salaries for long-term staff of the organization are not supported under the mechanism, and all support is provided in-kind – it is still proving to be a useful tool to have in the ProRep “toolbox” to provide rapid response support for strategic initiatives of project partners.

**YEAR 4 WORKPLAN**

**3.5.4. Health Policy Community: Improving Policy Implementation for Maternal and Child Health Services**

Health policy community activities in Year 4 were designed to build/strengthen a community of government, Parliament, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), donor and research organizations supporting improved maternal and child health (MCH) services. The specific focus was on issues dealing with certification of health professionals, accreditation of health facilities, and implementation of the National Health Insurance Program (*Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional/ JKN*). Much of the focus is at the *Puskesmas*, or community health center level.

All programs under the health policy community were concluded in the third quarter, and discussion regarding follow-on initiatives or possible new programs took place with F2H, PATTIRO and Prakarsa Jawa Timur. Only PATTIRO continued to conduct substantive field work this quarter, which involved implementing their new initiatives, specifically the SMS gateway and gaining commitment from local government to prepare for the SMS Gateway Launch in ProRep Year 5. Preparation for the new program for 2015-2016 occupied most of ProRep’s staff time, which also included a planning workshop with all partners to promote a coherent, coordinated approach among the proposed programs as well as to strengthen their partnership and commitment to work on national level policy advocacy. By the beginning of the fourth quarter all grants were approved and begin to be implemented by the partners.

ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS
<p><b>3.5.4.1 Conduct cluster coordination meetings with CSOs, think tanks, policymakers, and other cluster stakeholders</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A primary mechanism ProRep has used to develop policy communities has been the multi stakeholder forum (MSF), designed to create a space for collaboration among CSOs, think tanks, and policymakers. Yet facilitating MSFs among the members of the health policy community has been complex given the different backgrounds of health policy grantees, the fact that they have not worked together in the past, and the low levels of trust among them. MSF facilitators needed to identify and understand the background and interests of the participants to skillfully manage the MSFs. To help them to do so, ProRep conducted a session on facilitating MSFs on October 14, 2014. Three facilitators from PATTIRO and F2H were given the opportunity to observe the MSF conducted by Women Research Institute (WRI). After observing how WRI’s facilitator managed the event, ProRep’ staff held a dialogue involving all three organizations and asked them to share what they observed and what lessons they learned from the facilitation process. Participants felt that the discussions were valuable and helped them to increase their knowledge and skills in facilitating MSFs.</li> <li>• ProRep hosted the second coordination meeting involving the three health policy community partners on December 9, 2014. There were three agenda items: (1) sharing progress from each of the partners; (2) a discussion on the potential for coordination and partnerships among the three partners to collectively influence national level policies; and (3) follow-up actions. Unlike in the education and environment policy areas, ProRep and the three health policy community grantees continued struggled to find a unifying vision or theme for the health policy community. They did, however, identify three potential areas for collaboration:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Health promotion: how to link the function of health centers, communities, and independent midwives in health promotion and prevention;</li> <li>- National Health Protection (<i>Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional/ JKN</i>): the role of health centers, independent midwives, and citizen participation; and</li> <li>- The link between National Health Protection and Health Promotion, particularly in terms of the national budget.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• ProRep and our health partners held a third coordination meeting on December 23, 2014 to further develop ideas for collective activities involving the three health policy community’s partners. The grantees agreed on the following:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To hold a training on writing policy briefs for the three partners in mid-January 2015;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- That the three partners would conduct a joint round-table discussion with policymakers in mid-March 2015; and</li> <li>- That the partners would propose extending their grants to the end of March 2015 (the grants currently run until the end of February 2015) with additional activities to support sharpening their policy briefs.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.5.4.2 Strengthen health promotion and community engagement in primary level health services</b></p>	<p><b>PATTIRO</b></p> <p>After a good deal of discussion and analysis ProRep awarded a grant to PATTIRO to conduct the project in two locations, i.e., Semarang Municipality and Semarang District, Central Java. The activity was amended to focus on contributing to the improvement of <i>Puskesmas</i> health service through multi-stakeholder forum. To develop a project implementation plan and to consolidate the project team, PATTIRO held the kick-off meeting on October 1-3, 2014. In this meeting, the project team analyzed several aspects of the project (e.g. political, social and health policy mapping, potential stakeholders, and geographical map). After the analysis, the team determined the list of criteria to use in selecting specific <i>Puskesmas</i> to be involved in program. Later, participants in a multi-stakeholder forum used these criteria in selecting the pilot areas and <i>Puskesmas</i>. This process was used to ensure acceptance by stakeholders.</p> <p>Major achievements of the program include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Acceptance of implementation of the program and commitment to support a multi-stakeholder forum</b></li> </ul> <p>As part of its program “To Encourage Improvement of Policies to Increase Quality of Services Provided by Health Centers Through Multi-stakeholder Forums,” PATTIRO conducted an assessment and mapping workshop on October 15, 2014 in Semarang District and on October 9, 2014 in Semarang Municipality to identify potential actors to be engaged/involved in the program. The aim of the program was to monitor and to encourage the improvement of services given by health centers (<i>Puskesmas</i>) through enhancing citizen participation. The initiative led to the establishment of multi-stakeholder forums in Semarang District and Semarang Municipality. As a result of these a multi-stakeholder forum at the sub-district (<i>Kecamatan</i>) level and district/municipality level in the form of a memorandum of understanding (<i>nota kesepahaman</i>). Additionally, PATTIRO identified multi-stakeholder forum participants in both locations. Each multi-stakeholder forum is comprised of representatives from communities, health volunteers, health centers, related local government officials, and the local legislative body.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Acceptance of the recommendations from multi-stakeholder forums by the local government agencies</b></li> </ul> <p>Between October and December 2014, PATTIRO established 12 multi-stakeholder forums at the sub-district (<i>Kecamatan</i>) level and four at the district/municipality level. The multi-stakeholder forums continue to function in the <i>Kecamatan</i> Ungaran Timur and Bandungan (Semarang District), in <i>Kecamatan Candisari</i> and Semarang Timur (Semarang Municipality), and also at the Semarang District and Semarang Municipality. These multi-stakeholder forums have developed action plans to monitor the progress of health service improvements, mapped major health issues at sub-district and health center’s level and provided recommendation for improvements related to local government units. Some of the recommendations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In Semarang District the multi-stakeholder forum at <i>Kecamatan Bandungan</i> agreed to concentrate their efforts on monitoring reproductive health and sanitation issues, while the multi-stakeholder forum at <i>Kecamatan Ungaran Timur</i></li> </ul>

agreed to focus on sanitation and increasing Clean and Healthy Life Behavior (*Perilaku Hidup Bersih dan Sehat/PHBS*) issues, in addition to pushing for improved access to Leyangan Health Center.

- In Semarang Municipality, the multi-stakeholder forum at Kecamatan Semarang Timur is focusing on the promotion of PHBS and Mother and Children's Health (*Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak/KIA*); while the multi-stakeholder forum at Kecamatan Candisari agreed to concentrate their efforts to promote KIA. Also in Semarang Municipality, the multi-stakeholder forum decided to promote further multi-stakeholder's collaboration, particularly the role of universities and colleges to involve in all efforts on health prevention and promotion.

These recommendations from multi-stakeholder forums have been accepted by the local government. For example, the local authorities at Karangdoro Health Center have started to implement the Mayor of Semarang Municipality's letter of instruction about "1 day free family planning services at health centers per month" according to the instruction. The Community Empowerment Bureau began to establish the youth information and counseling groups at the village level (*Kelurahan*) in Semarang Municipality after a long delay. In Semarang District, the multi-stakeholder forum discussed the establishment of a suitable room for breast feeding mothers in government offices and factories in Kecamatan Ungaran Timur (note: Kecamatan Ungaran Timur is industrial area with a lot of factories). Also in Semarang District, funds to produce more public toilet facilities at the village level and to develop and promote pilot villages for this initiative were discussed in relation to their 2015 target of eliminating open defecation in order to reduce disease and promote public health. Several ideas were forwarded and are being seriously considered by local government.

- **The multi-stakeholder forum covered by the mass media**

One of the local newspapers reported one of the multi-stakeholder forum discussions in Semarang District on October 17, 2014 (*Suara Merdeka*, 17 Oktober 2014). It was reported that PATTIRO was in the process of formalizing the multi-stakeholder forums through Mayor/District Head's Decrees.

- **Significant expansion of the network**

Through these activities PATTIRO has expanded its network significantly. For example, in Semarang District, PATTIRO's network now includes new actors such as The Health Centers Jimbaran, Duren, Leyangan, and Kalongan; The Empowerment Family Welfare (*Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga/PKK*) activists in each of the *Kecamatan* and *Kelurahan* levels in their working areas; The Islamic Leader's Assembly (*Majelis Ulama Indonesia/MUI*) (kecamatan level); village level health volunteers; and Qoryah Toyyibah Farmers Union (*Serikat Petani Qoryah Toyyibah/SPP-QT*). In Semarang Municipality, PATTIRO's new network includes the Health Centers of Karangdoro and Kagok; the Religion Affairs Offices (*Kantor Urusan Agama/KUA*) in two Kecamatan; The "St. Elizabeth," Health College Panti Wiloso Hospital, and the water management units (*UPTD PSDA in Kecamatan Semarang Timur and Candisari*).

As part of ProRep support to institutional development, we helped PATTIRO to conduct an evaluation workshop with their regional affiliate, PATTIRO Semarang, on January 10-11, 2015. The purpose of the evaluation is to help them to better analyze their program results - specifically, to identify challenges in implementing the program - and to evaluate their administration and financial management. Members of the multi-stakeholder forum in Semarang City and Semarang Districts also participated in the workshop. The workshop identified two benefits of multi-stakeholder forums, i.e., (1) multi-stakeholder forums are becoming an effective arena for both service providers and community members as clients to identify challenges in service delivery, (2) they are an effective

arena for proposing alternative solutions problems, and (3) multi-stakeholder forums have also expanded PATTIRO's network to work on health issues in the district and the city of Semarang.

### **Frontiers for Health (F2H)**

ProRep provides grant and technical support to F2H to implement a project on strengthening national health promotion policies on accreditation of *Puskesmas* (i.e., local health centers) and certification of health promotion personnel. Through this grant, F2H is conducting a case study to provide inputs on competence-based health promotion personnel certification and the current draft on *Puskesmas* accreditation policies – to ensure that a health promotion component is included. As a result of this grant, F2H produced a policy brief on Health promotion, titled “*Promosi Kesehatan: Investasi Murah yang Terabaikan*” (“Health Promotion: The Forgotten Inexpensive Investment”).

Some of F2H major achievements are:

- **Mapping of health promotion issues at the national and district level through multi stakeholder forums**

The 1st national level workshop on October 22, 2014 in Bandung brought together stakeholders from different sectors to map issues related to health promotion policies and implementation at all levels, from national to service unit levels (community health centers/*Puskesmas*). The multi-stakeholder forum workshop was conducted in two sessions: (1) a talk show on health promotion; and (2) a group discussion on vertical coordination (i.e., between different levels of health service providers) and cross sector collaboration (i.e., between different kinds of government agencies). The findings were deepened with two multi-stakeholder forum discussions at the district level in Cirebon and Sumedang, November 2015. The discussions focused on issues related to health promotion policies and their implementation at the district level and attracted support from local government and health centers for F2H's plan to conduct the field studies in both locations.

- **Communicating the research results and the recommendations.**

During the implementation of multi-stakeholder forum event in Cirebon District Health Office conducted on March 3, 2015 and in the Sumedang District Health Office on March 5, 2015, F2H were able to discuss and address the policy recommendations for health promotion performance at Health Centre's (*Puskesmas*) level. Results and recommendations include the following:

- The main challenge to better health promotion activities at health centers is the availability of good health promotion experts. Currently there is no specific assigned person to handle health promotion. In general, the people in charge of health promotion issues do not have adequate skills, are not certified, lack of proper knowledge, and have low competence. District level government and the local health centers do not apply the standard and qualification set by the Ministry of Health.
- Health center budgets for health promotion are low.
- There is a lack of promotion materials and tools that are suitable for the local conditions and norms. The tools and materials provided by the national government (Ministry of Health) are mostly very generic.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resource persons noted the low usage of local media as a means for health promotion. The health authorities should consider hiring health promoters skilled in behavior change communication.</li> </ul> <p>The District Health Office recommended that F2H share their research results in the form of policy brief to the Provincial Health Office and Ministry of Health to get their attention and raise awareness to improve the implementation of health promotion in district level. F2H faced a challenge of managing the participants of the multi-stakeholder forum and their resource person for the field study. Often times, the officers who attend F2H events are not the same people as the resource persons used for the field study.</p> <p>During the development of the new grants, it was agreed that F2H will support the other health policy community partners, in particular in analyzing the health promotion condition on PATTIRO and East Java Prakarsa program areas. F2H will also train PATTIRO to analyze the data obtained from the SMS Gateway.</p>
<p><b>3.5.4.3 Conduct and disseminate research on midwives' views and experiences regarding the implementation of the National Health Insurance Program (JKN)</b></p>	<p><b>Women Research Institute (WRI)</b></p> <p>Major achievements of the program include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mapping out the issues faced by Midwives regarding National Health Protection (<i>Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional/JKN</i>)</b></li> </ul> <p>Under their grant, WRI conducted data collection and analysis on the challenges encountered by midwives in East Jakarta and Bandung City related to promotion of the <i>JKN</i> Program and its impact on health workers, health facilities, the referral system, registration, utilization of health services, and the midwife payment system.</p> <p>Additionally, WRI held a series of multi-stakeholder forums attended by representatives from national and local government authorities, health practitioners, health associations, CSOs, think tanks and the other <i>JKN</i> stakeholders. The purposes of the multi-stakeholder forums were: 1) to identify positive and negative changes, challenges, and obstacles encountered by midwives in practicing their profession since <i>JKN</i> began implementation; 2) to build stakeholder commitment to support the research that will be conducted by WRI, including solicitation of recommendations for solving problems identified through WRI's research and formulation of their work plan; and 3) to identify other potential stakeholders to be included in the research program. The multi-stakeholder forums enriched the findings of WRI research.</p> <p>WRI identified several main issues discussed in regards to the independent midwives (<i>Bidan Praktek Mandiri/BPM</i>) and women in the era of <i>JKN</i>, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The need to improve the promotion of the program, the referral system, and payment system</li> <li>- Problems in accessing <i>JKN</i></li> <li>- Utilization of health services for women</li> <li>- Disparity of health facilities</li> <li>- Acceptance and preparedness of health providers</li> </ul>



Women Research Institute (WRI) presented their research findings and recommendations in the Multi-Stakeholder Forum.

WRI also identified several Ministry of Health decrees that, if amended, would allow for improved services to women by allowing better access to independent midwives, such as Ministry of Health Decree No. 71/2013 regarding an MoU on partnership between independent midwives and the National Insurance Implementing Agency (BPJS) for Health.

- **Communicating the research result and the recommendations.**

WRI presented at the multi-stakeholder forum to disseminate their research findings and the recommendations. WRI also sought the commitment from the stakeholders to use the recommendations to develop a plan of action for improving the quality of involvement of midwives in national health insurance.

Recommendations from both multi-stakeholder forums were: (1) to encourage BPJS to better distribute latest materials of National Health Insurance (including the referral facilities) to their clients and at the health facilities; (2) to revise the price list of several health treatments in the hospitals according to *JKN* standards; (3) to establish a hotline service or to dedicate staff person to serve as contact persons in every sub-district by empowering health volunteers to explain the utilization of *JKN*; (4) to encourage BPJS to actively facilitate engagement of independent-practice midwives with health clinics, private-practice doctors, and health centers to enable them to serve the *JKN* clients; and (5) to prepare guidelines for cooperation between independent-practice midwives and health clinics and private-practice doctors.

- **Obtaining support and feedback from policymakers.**

WRI disseminated their policy briefs and research paper by presenting it in a public seminar and circulating the documents to the selected national parliament members and other organizations working on women issues. The public seminar was conducted on March 25, 2015. The public seminar was attended by the representatives from Ministry of Health Office, *Bappenas*, *Bappeda*, district/city health offices, Ministry of Human and Culture Development, Ministry of Communication and Informatics Office, Family Planning National Coordination Agency (BKKBN), Members of Parliament, civil society organizations, academics, professional associations (IBI-Midwives Association and others), donor agencies, village-level midwives, and the press. The keynote speaker was Indonesia's Minister of Health and the US Deputy Chief of Mission also delivered a speech at the event.

WRI obtained feedback from the Minister of Health Ms. Nila F. Moeloek and the officers of the ministry, Dr. Lukas C. Hermawan, (Head of Sub-Directorate of Maternal Health – Ministry of Health Office) and Ms. Rieke Dyah Pitaloka, Member of Parliament Commission IX (Demography, Health, Manpower and Transmigration Affairs). All of the participants heard and confirmed the issues presented by WRI and committed to improve implementation of the new policy and regulations. The Minister of Health suggested a partnership between government and CSOs to deal with the alarming problems with maternal and child health.

- **Obtained High Media Coverage and other forums**

The Public seminar obtained a high news coverage. These are the news related to Public Seminar:

<http://health.liputan6.com/read/2196774/banyak-yang-masih-bingung-dengan-bpjs-ini-alasannya>

<http://health.liputan6.com/read/2196959/ketua-ikatan-bidan-menyedihkan-masa-depan-ribuan-bidan>

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<http://edisiberita.com/ketua-ikatan-bidan-menyedihkan-masa-depan-ribuan-bidan/>

<http://kabarnews.com/efektivitas-jaminan-kesehatan-nasional-untuk-turunkan-angka-kematian-ibu/76084>

<http://www.satuharapan.com/read-detail/read/efektivitas-jaminan-kesehatan-untuk-turunkan-angka-kematian-ibu>

	<p><a href="http://www.tabloidkabari.com/efektivitas-jaminan-kesehatan-nasional-untuk-turunkan-angka-kematian-ibu/3632">http://www.tabloidkabari.com/efektivitas-jaminan-kesehatan-nasional-untuk-turunkan-angka-kematian-ibu/3632</a>  <a href="http://indonesiapopuler.com/masyarakat-masih-bingung-dengan-bpjs/">http://indonesiapopuler.com/masyarakat-masih-bingung-dengan-bpjs/</a>  <a href="http://sinarharapan.co/news/read/150327004/studi-akses-informasi-JKN-masih-minim">http://sinarharapan.co/news/read/150327004/studi-akses-informasi-JKN-masih-minim</a></p> <p>Opinion article regarding WRI research: Magnifying impact of health coverage to save women's lives  <a href="http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/02/01/magnifying-impact-of-health-coverage-save-women-s-lives.html">http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/02/01/magnifying-impact-of-health-coverage-save-women-s-lives.html</a>  <a href="http://www.themalaysianinsider.com/sideviews/article/magnifying-impact-of-health-coverage-to-save-womens-lives-nila-kusumawati-e">http://www.themalaysianinsider.com/sideviews/article/magnifying-impact-of-health-coverage-to-save-womens-lives-nila-kusumawati-e</a></p> <p>WRI also presented their research findings to several international conferences: <i>The International Confederation of Midwives (ICM) Asia Pacific Regional Conference 2015</i>; <i>International Conference on Public Health (ICOPH) 2015</i>; and <i>Asia-Pacific Academic Consortium for Public Health Conference (APACPH)</i>.</p>
<p><b>3.5.4.4 Improve maternal and child health services through utilizing information and communication technology (ICT)</b></p>	<p><b>Complaint Handling Mechanism through SMS Gateway System</b></p> <p>As part of their grant, PATTIRO promoted the use of information communication technology (ICT) to improve the performance of public health service at the local level. After series of multi-stakeholder forums and workshops, the government of Semarang District agreed to implement the SMS gateway system as a feedback mechanism in the public health sector with support from PATTIRO. PATTIRO developed the SMS Gateway System and conducted a simulation in their office on April 22, 2015. The Bupati's expert staff for the health sector, Ms. Ani Raharjo met with PATTIRO in April 29, 2015 to discuss the follow up from the multi-stakeholder forum conducted in April 27, 2015. As a result, PATTIRO obtained a commitment for an MoU between the Semarang Regency and PATTIRO on the use of SMS Gateway as a feedback mechanism. The District Planning Agency (<i>Bappeda</i>) of Semarang committed to incorporate an SMS-gateway initiative in the 2015 district revenue and budget (APBD 2015). If the pilot project is successful it will result in significant improvements in community health. PATTIRO conducted a SMS Gateway trial and training in Semarang Regency on May 11-13, 2015. The preparation of the SMS Gateway installation and launching was implemented during ProRep's Year 5, and is elaborated in the section below.</p>

	<p>To support this initiative, ProRep also funded a visit to USAID’s Expanding Maternal and Neonatal Survival (EMAS) Program in Pinrang District and Parepare Municipal, South Sulawesi. The visit was conducted from March 18-21, 2015 with 21 participants from Semarang District Health Office, Semarang Municipal Health Office, Province Health Office, <i>Bappeda</i>, <i>Puskesmas</i>, Health Volunteers, PKK, PATTIRO, and ProRep. Workshop participants committed to support and actively participate in the implementation of the SMS Gateway System.</p> <p>For this program, commitment from the local government played a crucial role. In order to ensure its effectiveness, the ICT system should also be accompanied by the establishment of a special team to manage and follow up on the complaint handling mechanism in the hospital. Additionally, a separate team must be assigned to handle referral cases using SMS from the midwives or health centers.</p>	 <p><i>Any Raharjo, Expert Staff of Semarang Head of District conveyed the government's commitment and support to use SMS gateway at the multi-stakeholder meeting.</i></p>
<p><b>3.5.4.5 Conduct activities to support partners’ advocacy and research activities</b></p>	<p>ProRep supported partners’ advocacy and research efforts by conducting policy brief writing training in Bandung January 18-21, 2015. All three partners (PATTIRO, F2H, and WRI) joined this learning-by-doing training. Participants commented that the training significantly increased their ability prepare quality policy briefs to be submitted to policymakers and other relevant stakeholder. In the training they learned that policy briefs should be very focused on describing issues and proposed policy recommendations for one particular topic and policy change. If the research findings raise additional topics/policies, they should produce several policy briefs.</p> <p>By the end of the training, each organization had prepared one draft policy brief to be finalized during mentoring session in February-March 2015 (February 3-5, 2015 in Semarang for PATTIRO Semarang; February 13, 2015 in Jakarta for WRI; and March 13, 2015 in Bandung for F2H). The policy briefs developed by the organizations addressed the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PATTIRO: Multi-stakeholder collaboration is inadequate, and this contributes to the high rate of maternal and infant mortality;</li> <li>• F2H: Health promotion is an inexpensive, but neglected investment.</li> <li>• WRI: Strengthening independent midwife practice as first level health service providers in National Health Insurance System.</li> </ul> <p>During the mentoring sessions PATTIRO and WRI decided to develop two policy briefs instead of only one, while F2H still needed additional information to strengthen their findings.</p>	

## YEAR 5 WORKPLAN

### 3.5.4. Health Cluster: Improving Health Policies and Their Implementation Through Enhanced Public Participation, Monitoring, and Feedback to Health Policy Decision-Makers

The objective of this policy community is to build on Year 4 achievements in improving health policies and their implementation, focusing especially on maternal and child health and national health insurance. This is being achieved by strengthening public participation in promoting better feedback mechanisms by state institutions, leading to recommendations for improvements in health services. Stakeholders will use successful initiatives at the district/city level to promote national level policy changes.

ACTIVITY	PURPOSE AND DETAILS
<p><b>3.5.4.1. Conduct policy community coordination meetings with CSOs, think tanks, policymakers, and other cluster stakeholders</b></p>	<p><b>Health Policy Community Coordination Meeting</b></p> <p>The coordination meeting under new proposal was conducted on August 6, 2015 in Bandung. Hosted by F2H, and attended by PATTIRO Jakarta, PATTIRO Surakarta, PATTIRO Semarang, PATTIRO Jenepono, F2H, and Prakarsa Jawa Timur. During the coordination meeting, each institution presented on the progress achieved to date. They also synchronized the activity plan and planned joint activities. The participants concluded the coordination meeting with several agreements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health policy community members will follow a synchronized schedule in implementing joint activities.</li> <li>• Health policy community members will collaborate with each other to achieve better results, e.g., involving respondents of research activities in multi stakeholders forums.</li> <li>• They will establish a “knowledge database” on each institution within the health policy community. They will also disseminate lessons learned to other health policy community members.</li> <li>• The health policy community should expand the “coalition” to ensure effective advocacy to the Ministry of Health.</li> <li>• They will need to prepare one page factsheet/ health policy community profile to introduce the policy community to the Ministry of Health</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.5.4.2. Capacity building for Health Policy Community stakeholders</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ProRep conducted a <b>grants orientation and planning workshop</b> for potential health policy community partners, PATTIRO, F2H, and Prakarsa. The purpose of the workshop was to help the grantees with preparing their grant proposals. The event consisted of the grants orientation on May 19, 2015 attended by the health, education and DRG policy community partners, and followed by the planning workshop on May 20-21, 2015 specifically for the health policy community (PATTIRO, F2H and Prakarsa Jawa Timur). During the health policy community planning workshop, ProRep facilitated a discussion between PATTIRO, F2H and Prakarsa Jawa Timur to examine the logical frameworks of their proposed programs and possible areas for collaborations.</li> <li>• <b>Strategic Planning.</b> PATTIRO intended to expand their program area to two new locations: Solo Municipality, Surakarta and Jenepono District, South Sulawesi. They conducted a strategic planning workshop for PATTIRO Jenepono to provide guidance for their three-years planning and to enable them to implement their program better. The workshop was held on July 9-11, 2015. During the workshop, the participants discussed in detail the structure of the institution; organizational development analysis; strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) analysis; stakeholder analysis; and future activities. PATTIRO Jenepono has yet to finalize their strategic planning document, however during the workshop they produced several documents:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SWOT analysis of current organization situation</li> <li>- Review of vision and mission</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stakeholder and stake-owner/actor analysis</li> <li>- Draft strategic planning in the form of logical model framework</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.5.4.3. Strengthening multi-stakeholder forums and other feedback mechanisms and promoting regulatory policy changes</b></p>	<p>PATTIRO, F2H, and Prakarsa Jawa Timur are continuing to build a track record of health program pilot activities illustrating the benefits of citizen interaction with policymakers and implementers. Partners are using this experience as a base for designing draft regulations, and promoting specific reforms locally and nationally.</p> <p><b><u>PATTIRO</u></b></p> <p>During the first quarter of Year 5, PATTIRO conducted several activities in the three program areas, Surakarta City, Semarang District, and Jeneponto District. In addition to ongoing work at the local level, PATTIRO also appointed one of its personnel to serve as a liaison to the Ministry of Health to speed up, enrich, and intensify its advocacy at national level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-Stakeholder Forum. PATTIRO has conducted two multi-stakeholder forums, on August 18, 2015 in Jeneponto, South Sulawesi, and on August 13, 2015 in Surakarta, Central Java. The result of the meetings is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The multi-stakeholder forum in Jeneponto met to identify challenges in health services and propose improvements. They also discussed steps to establish a permanent multi-stakeholder forum (formalized through a local regulation or decree) as a means to increase public participation in monitoring and improving health services.</li> <li>- The multi-stakeholder forum in Surakarta City discussed and identified the existing complaint handling mechanism. , named ULAS (<i>Unit Layanan Aduan Surakarta</i>), and its implementation. Despite the existence of ULAS, there is no standard mechanism in the District Health Office. The public health center uses the standard mailbox to receive complaints, but there are no specific staff assigned to handle incoming complaints. Additionally, there is no feedback mechanism system to respond to the complaint. The Health District Office supported the idea of comprehensive complaint handling mechanism in health sector because it aligned with their agenda, thus the initiative will continue.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Meetings with the Ministry of Health <p>Led by PATTIRO, the health policy community conducted meetings with the Ministry of Health to present and follow up on health services issues. The partners sought to discuss possible areas of cooperation and joint action. Other purposes of the meeting were to prepare the national dialogue event that is planned for November 2015. The first meeting was held on July 27, 2015 to introduce the health policy community to the Research and Development Body of the Ministry of Health. The second meeting was conducted on August 28, 2015 with the Director of Basic Health Development of the Ministry of Health. During the session, PATTIRO, F2H, ProRep, and Ministry of Health discussed the implementation of their activities, concerns, strategies, priorities, and the possibility of joint action.</p> </li> <li>• Series of meetings with local government to obtain the commitment in Jeneponto <p>PATTIRO succeeded in obtaining support and commitment to implement the multi-stakeholder forum program and SMS Gateway in their program areas, Semarang, Surakarta, and Jeneponto. The Head of the District Health Office Jeneponto and his staff welcomed the initiative. They were eager to know more about the program to learn about the required support. The commitment and support was achieved through a series of meetings with the local government of Jeneponto, during which PATTIRO presented and discussed details of program, including possible cooperation. PATTIRO Jeneponto and the Head of District Health Office, Expert Staff have signed the agreement to implement the program to promote improvement in public</p> </li> </ul>

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health services through collaborative participation of stakeholders in multi-stakeholder forums and implementation of a SMS Gateway System as one of the tools to promote social accountability through use of a complaint handling mechanism.

- Focus Group Discussions on Encouraging Complaint Management

PATTIRO conducted several FGDs in Jeneponto and Semarang during August 2015 to discuss details of implementation and to learn about challenges and issues related to complaint management. Representatives of public health centers and stakeholders attended the FGD held on August 19, 2015 in Jeneponto. One recommendation from the FGD in Jeneponto was that specific staff should be assigned to receive and record complaints and to draft a regulation regarding the assigned staff. The FGD in Semarang resulted in an agreement to have a specific staff to manage incoming complaints. The stakeholders will include the scope of work of the assigned staff in the standard operating procedures. The multi-stakeholder forum members will be given chance to provide inputs regarding the handling of incoming complaints.

- Installing the SMS Gateway System in Surakarta

Following up the signing of MoU between PATTIRO Surakarta and the Surakarta Health office on the SMS Gateway System in July 10, 2015, the PATTIRO Surakarta conducted the launching of SMS Gateway on August 31, 2015, attended by public health center and District Health Office. The system was successfully installed in the District Health Office. There were some recommendations provided by the stakeholders i.e. the local government and health volunteers on how to improve the system and PATTIRO will follow up these.

- Signing of Memorandum of Understanding on the SMS Gateway System in Semarang

PATTIRO Semarang managed to sign the MoU with the local Health office in regards to implementing the SMS Gateway for Health Services in Semarang District on August 7, 2015. The activity will be followed up by the launching of SMS Gateway System in October 2015.

- Data gathering

PATTIRO Semarang conducted a data gathering meeting with the public health center staff on September 2, 2015 to discuss the procedure and format for sending short message for "Data" and "Gawat" (Emergency) by midwives. The meeting also validated the phone numbers of midwives who will use the SMS Gateway System.

- Drafting Head of District Health Office Decree.

On August 28, 2015, PATTIRO facilitated a session with the local government, local community, and other stakeholders to draft a decree to ensure the use of the SMS Gateway Systems and implementation of the multi-stakeholder forum.

- FGD with *JKN* users

In order to improve health public services, PATTIRO Semarang conducted a FGD on September 14, 2015. Participants learned about the need to establish an association of *JKN* users as the partner of local government and Health BPJS. Participants identified that complaints related to BPJS services do not just come from community but also from local government, especially from the hospital regarding administration issues. The BPJS currently has a discussion forum with stakeholders to address the issues, but it is only conducted twice per year. The participants agreed to establish a regular discussion forum/meeting with BPJS and other stakeholders.

- Central Java – Front meeting  
Central Java – Front, consisting of members from various CSOs around Central Java, is one of PATTIRO's networks. The purpose of the coalition is to discuss and advocate for different issues to local government in order to improve public services in Central Java. On September 15-16, they conducted a meeting to update the existing advocacy agenda and to expand the plan to establish the *JKN* User Association.

#### **Prakarsa Jawa Timur**

Prakarsa Jawa Timur conducted several activities under their grant program titled "Improving Access to and Quality of Maternal and Child Health Insurance Services in East Java". Activities carried in this fiscal year included:

- Two public dialogues in July 2015 in Lamongan and Mojokerto.  
These activities sought to explain the work plan for improved access and quality of maternal and child health service in the *JKN* era to the stakeholders in Lamongan and Mojokerto. As the result of the meeting, Prakarsa Jawa Timur with the stakeholders signed a joint memorandum of understanding to improve health services, particularly for women and children, that established:
  - Commitment from stakeholders to support the success of program implementation
  - Commitment from the District Health Office in the implementation of *JKN* to ensure availability of adequate health services for women and children in public health center and hospital
- Advocacy training for community leaders and CSO activists on the topic of improving *JKN*'s implementation at the *Puskesmas* level.  
The training was conducted on August 5-6, 2015 in Lamongan, East Java, and was attended by health volunteers, CSOs, local government, BPJS Kesehatan, and Ombudsman East Java. The training resulted in the development of an advocacy plan, identification and mapping of challenges related to MCH, better understanding of the *JKN* services and recruitment of ten field assistants to support public health center.
- Establishment of Forum of the Health Centers Observers (*Forum Masyarakat Pemerhati Puskesmas/ FPMP*)  
As the follow up of the advocacy training, Prakarsa Jawa Timur conducted an FGD to establish *Forum Masyarakat Pemerhati Puskesmas (FPMP)* as a forum to discuss different issues related to health public services. The *FPMP* aims to strengthen public participation in the improvement of health insurance services. Prakarsa facilitated the establishment of eight forums in Lamongan and two forums in Mojokerto, both in East Java.
- Research of complaint handling mechanism within *JKN* services  
The research was conducted in Surakarta, Semarang, Jeneponto, Sumedang, Mojokerto, and Lamongan in August 2015. It is aimed to identify current situation of implementation and management of *JKN*, particularly on complaint handling mechanism. The respondents are *JKN* members who use health facility and the BPJS staff. Data collection has been finalized and Prakarsa Jawa Timur is preparing the result to be presented to the Ministry of Health on November 2015. As member of health policy community, the research result also will be shared to PATTIRO and F2H for further utilize in their area as a case study/lesson learned.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Training on Complaint Handling Mechanism</b> The training was conducted on September 15-16, 2015 in Lamongan, East Java, and attended by field assistant, public health center, health volunteer, CSO, District Hospital, DHO, Ombudsman East Java, and BPJS Kesehatan. As the result of the training, participants improved their understanding of their rights, responsibilities, and roles improving the quality of health service. The training also improved the capacity of participants to act as agents and activators of community participation in complaint management.</li> <li>• <b>Determination of citizens' challenges, issues, and aspirations in improving JKN services, particularly on MCH</b> Prakarsa Jawa Timur organized FGDs in ten different sub-districts in Lamongan and Mojokerto from September 17-22, 2015. The FGDs, attended by community members, health volunteers, local government/kecamatan, and public health centers, documented challenges, issues, and aspirations with regard to improving JKN services. The FGDs led to the completion of ten documents articulating priority JKN service issues.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Frontiers for Health (F2H)</u></b></p> <p>In this period, F2H focused on conducting their research titled, "Civil Society Recommendations to Improve Primary Health Centers: A Case Study in Surakarta Municipality, Mojokerto Municipality and Jeneponto District". The general objective is to develop and present evidence-based recommendations to the Ministry of Health regarding the accreditation for <i>Puskesmas</i> health promotion program. They have finalized data collection and are currently preparing the results for presentation to the Ministry of Health in November 2015. As F2H is member of health policy community, the research result also will be shared with PATTIRO and Prakarsa Jawa Timur to share their study as a case study and also lessons learned.</p>
<p><b>3.5.4.4. Conduct activities to support partners' advocacy and research activities</b></p>	<p>In this fiscal year, ProRep introduced PATTIRO to Ms. Trisa, the Head of Health Intelligence Center at the Ministry of Health, a functional body under the direction of Minister of Health. Establishing a relationship with Ms. Trisa helps clarify questions about who to contact regarding issues that are going to be addressed by PATTIRO and the health policy community partners. The meeting took place at her office and centered on a discussion about how to approach the Ministry to propose policy recommendations. Ms. Trisa recommended that a letter of introduction be sent to the Secretary General of Ministry of Health as a proper channel to start initiating discussion with the Ministry of Health. At a later date, PATTIRO appointed a liaison officer to intensify communication with the Ministry of Health.</p>

#### **SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS / LESSONS LEARNED**

All partners in ProRep's Year 4 work plan (PATTIRO, WRI and F2H) finalized their policy briefs and discussed and submitted their policy briefs to relevant government agencies at local level and the Ministry of Health and BPJS office at national level. While none have been adopted as policy yet, progress was made in the form of commitment to follow-up on the recommendations. Below were examples of concrete results of the discussion and submission to policymakers:

- With the success of PATTIRO's implementing of a multi-stakeholder forum in Semarang Municipality, the local government of Semarang Municipality and Semarang District plan to adopt the multi-stakeholder forum model as an important channel for citizen engagement in their "Healthy City Forum" (Forum Kota/Kabupaten Sehat). These two local governments have asked PATTIRO to draft a Mayor's Decree and a Head of District Decree, and also to consult with multi-stakeholder forum participants to improve the proposed draft decrees. After being reviewed by the legal bureau of the Municipality/District Secretary Office, the draft decrees were sent back to PATTIRO Semarang for further refinement. Unfortunately, the Mayor of Semarang Municipality and the Head of Semarang District have stepped down from their positions to run as candidates in the 2015 local election (*Pemilihan Kepala Daerah/Pilkada*) before PATTIRO Semarang could finish improving the draft decrees. Therefore, the decision to enact the decrees has been on hold until new elected leaders of these two regencies are in place. The Semarang Municipal Government also asked PATTIRO to

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draft technical guidance (*Petunjuk Pelaksanaan/Juklak* and *Juknis/Petunjuk Teknis/Juknis*) for the implementation of the multi-stakeholder forum a model for the Healthy City/District Forum. To date, PATTIRO is still in the process of finalizing the technical guidance.

- Furthering this initiative, PATTIRO is working with the Regional Planning Agency (*Bappeda*) of Semarang to introduce an SMS Gateway system using technology to effectively engage the community in improving the provision of health services. The government is committed to incorporating the SMS Gateway initiative as a means to obtain community feedback and complaints to improve the health services in the district. They have secured resources in the 2015 district revenue and budget (APBD 2015). The Health Office of Semarang District signed an MoU with PATTIRO Semarang to use SMS Gateway as a feedback mechanism to improve provision of health services. A written commitment from local government to use this instrument will facilitate its full implementation as a proposal in their new program in year 2015 – 2016.
- WRI obtained feedback from the Minister of Health, Madam Nila F. Moeloek and other officers of the Ministry, Dr. Lukas C. Hermawan, (Head of Sub-Directorate of Maternal Health – Ministry of Health Office) and Ms. Rieke Dyah Pitaloka, member of Commission IX DPR-RI (National Parliament Member) for its policy brief. All were open to the issues presented by WRI regarding the lack of involvement of midwives in national health insurance and the negative effect it may cause to maternal and child health. These stakeholders are committed to improving the implementation of the new policy and regulations. The Minister of Health even suggested a partnership between government and CSOs to deal with the alarming maternal and child health challenges in the era of national health insurance (*JKN*).

Significant accomplishments in Year 5 include:

- Health policy community partners PATTIRO, F2H, and Prakarsa are collaborating closely and implementing their programs in synergy.
- PATTIRO succeeded in obtaining support and commitment to implement the multi-stakeholder forum program and SMS Gateway in their program areas, Semarang, Surakarta, and Jenepono. The Head of the District Health Office in Jenepono and his staff welcomed the initiative. PATTIRO Jenepono and the Head of District Health Office, Expert Staff have signed an agreement to implement the program to promote improvement in public health services through collaborative participation of stakeholders in multi-stakeholder forums and implementation of a SMS Gateway System. These are important tools to promote social accountability through use formal complaint handling mechanisms.
- Prakarsa Jawa Timur, along with several other stakeholders, signed a joint memorandum of understanding with local officials to improve health services, particularly for women and children. The agreement documents the commitment from the District Health Office to improve the implementation of JKN to ensure availability of adequate health services for women and children in public health centers and hospitals.
- Prakarsa Jawa Timur conducted an FGD to establish the Community Forum of Local Health Center Observers or *Forum Masyarakat Pemerhati Puskesmas* (FPMP) as a forum to discuss different issues related to health public services. The FPMP aims to strengthen public participation in the improvement of health insurance services. Prakarsa facilitated the establishment of eight forums in Lamongan and two forums in Mojokerto, both in East Java.

Lessons learned:

The diverse backgrounds of the health policy community partner members and the broad range of health policies advocated by these partners led to this cluster developing more slowly than others. More specifically, this likely related to the fact that WRI is a research group concerned primarily with women's rights and women's issues; F2H is a health policy organization with expertise in health policy issues; while PATTIRO is a civil society public participation group. To facilitate more fruitful collaboration, ProRep conducted additional activities aimed at identifying opportunities to coordinate as a policy community. ProRep supported partners to identify common threads among their respective programs and held a learning-by-doing training session writing policy briefs. These efforts were successful in developing a close alliance between PATTIRO and F2H. Less synergies were found with WRI's program, however the engagement was useful to transfer knowledge and experience among partners. For example, to improve the policy community partners' facilitation skills, staff from PATTIRO and F2H observed WRI's facilitation of a multi-stakeholder forum. After the observation, ProRep's held a dialogue involving all three organizations and asked them to share what they observed and what lessons they learned from the facilitation process. Participants felt that the discussions were valuable and helped them to increase their knowledge and skills in facilitating multi-stakeholder forums.

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Based on this experience, with the new round of grants in Year 5, ProRep decided to select partners working on similar or more clearly related issues and worked in collaboration with all of them in a workplanning session to define common threads and to nurture collaborative efforts between them. After the workplanning session, the partners revised their initial proposals based on the agreed-upon objectives and potential areas for collaboration in advocating for policy changes. This strategy was successful in bringing partners together for a common purpose. Coordination and partnership between F2H, Prakarsa Jawa Timur, and PATTIRO is strong in their new programs that began in June and July 2015.

In Year 4 the health policy community was unable to conduct a joint roundtable discussion / national dialogue with policymakers due to challenges in connecting with the Ministry of Health. Learning from previous period, it was agreed by ProRep and health policy community members to hire a liaison officer to aid the communication and coordination between partners and the Ministry of Health and other national-level stakeholders. The liaison officer also will work to support health cluster member in collecting best practices to be shared to different stakeholders. Due to these efforts the health policy community has seen greater success in engaging with the Ministry. They have held several meetings with Ministry officials to share the results from their programs to date and to discuss areas of possible cooperation and joint action. Now partners are intensively working on the preparations for the national dialogue planned for November 2015.

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

This was one of ProRep’s busiest years for Strategic Activities Fund (SAF) activities. The SAF was used to support the Government of Indonesia’s National Coordination Team (NCT) with its South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) Program. ProRep supported studies, meetings, study tours, and conducted logistical support designed to help the Government of Indonesia to further develop its international assistance activities. Assistance to the NCT included the drafting of a report on how the NCT can better engage universities, CSOs and the private sector in their international assistance programs; facilitating a session to gather inputs for the development of USAID’s new SSTC program, sponsorship of two NTC officials to join USAID’s training course on private sector engagement in Rabat, Morocco; logistical support for the International Workshop on Democracy and Innovation and Good Governance held Jakarta and Bandung, Indonesia; and support to USAID to conduct a joint (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Indonesia and USAID) international training on Disaster Risk Management in Banda Aceh. ProRep made preparations for an NCT study tour to the United States to examine how the United States conducts its foreign assistance, but the tour was cancelled.

The SAF was also used to help reactivate and re-design Indonesia’s participation in the Open Government Partnership (OGP) after the completion of the previous secretariat managed by the Presidential Working Unit for Supervision and Management of Development (UKP4).

During this period, and at the request of USAID, ProRep initiated a major new accountability program, to counter specific threats to Indonesia’s progress in eliminating corruption. Under this program ProRep helps strengthen Indonesia’s CSO anti-corruption movement and support anti-corruption related policy reforms through grants and other activities.

### YEAR 4 WORKPLAN

#### 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><b><u>Support to the National Coordination Team and implementing line ministries for engaging Universities, Civil Society and the Private Sector</u></b></p> <p>ProRep is assisting USAID in responding to a window of opportunity to support the Government of Indonesia (GOI) in enhancing its capacity to deliver South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) programming. This assistance includes a study on how three sets of Indonesian institutions - universities, CSO's and private sector- might play important roles in support Indonesian SSTC initiatives. Based on the assessment and analysis of these institutions' capabilities and interests, the study is expected to provide the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recommendations on how the NCT can engage the universities, CSOs and private sectors in South to South and</li> </ol>

	<p>Triangular Programming, including recommendations for models of cooperation and mechanism for engagement with these three actors.</p> <p>2. Risks assessment of cost and benefit of engaging these three actors, and suggestions as to incentives to encourage their involvement.</p> <p>ProRep worked with partners Urban Institute and LPEM FEBUI to conduct this study. In January and February researchers conducted a series of structured interviews to gather information and evidence with regard to the roles these institutions do or could play. They interviewed more than 30 institutions - universities, CSO, private companies and government officials to identify their interest and experience in working on SSTC and SSC activities. Field researchers share notes and a summary of findings to Urban Institute for further analysis and report writing.</p> <p>In March, the researchers from Urban Institute and LPEM FEBUI presented initial findings to Tubagus A Choesni from <i>Bappenas</i> and the head of NCT Secretariat. Pak Choesni suggested that they add additional CSOs and private sector organizations to balance the more significant coverage of universities. Research and drafting continued into the Year 5 Work Plan period.</p>
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## YEAR 5 WORKPLAN

### 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

##### 4.1.1 Support to the Government Of Indonesia's National Coordination Team (NCT) and South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) Program

ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS
4.1.1.1 SSTC study subcontract with LPEM FEBUI and Urban Institute	<p>In the beginning of this fiscal year, the Indonesia National Coordination Team for South-South and Triangular Cooperation requested support from USAID to map the issues and challenges of potential collaboration between the Government of Indonesia (GoI), Universities, Civil Society Organization and Private Sector in implementing the SSTC program.</p> <p>ProRep finalized the draft report and submitted it to USAID in April 2015. While USAID was generally satisfied with the report section covering potential roles for universities supporting international assistance objectives of the GoI, there were several suggestions for strengthening the sections addressing CSOs and the private sector. ProRep followed up on this feedback by conducting a second round of targeted interviews to gather additional information – especially from the private sector and from CSOs. In July 2015, ProRep submitted the revised report, entitled, “The Potential Partnerships in Indonesia’s International Development Cooperation.” After gathering a final round of feedback from USAID and the NCT, the final version of the report was submitted to USAID in September 2015.</p>
4.1.1.2 NCT US study tour	Cancelled and will be handled under the other USAID Program.
4.1.1.3 NCT budgeting workshop with Ministry of Finance	Cancelled and will be handled under the other USAID Program.

<b>4.1.1.4 Support Tunisia anti-corruption activity</b>	Pending, anticipated in the next quarter.
<b>4.1.1.5 Disseminating NCT study results</b>	NCT SSTC requested USAID to present the final SSTC report during a workshop with NCT members to obtain feedback. The workshop was also aimed at drafting an initial work plan of the NCT to map out steps to implementing pilot projects in collaboration with other stakeholders based on the research findings. The Urban Institute's Director of the Center on International Development and Governance Charles Cadwell and LPEM FEBUI's Senior Researcher Thia Jasmina presented the research result on September 10, 2015. During the presentation, the NCT members provided several notes and feedback and the research team followed it up with the revised report. During the second half of the workshop, ProRep DCOP Abdi Suryaningati served as the facilitator to help the NCT think through next steps and develop an action plan. The agreed-upon next steps were documented and submitted to USAID.
<b>4.1.1.6 Workshop for NCT to review SoW for USAID's new SSTC program</b>	Under the umbrella of the US–Indonesia Partnership, USAID is supporting the NCT to implement its development cooperation agenda on SSTC. USAID decided to issue a Request for Proposals to invite Indonesian institutions to support ongoing development of the SSTC program and implementation of pilot activities. ProRep assisted USAID to conduct a technical meeting on the US-Indonesia Partnership for SSTC Statement of Work on May 11, 2015. This event was attended by USAID officials, NCT officials, and the NCT Secretariat. The purpose of the meeting was to explain the procurement process, provide an overview of the scope of the anticipated program, and gather input from the NCT on the scope of the program.
<b>4.1.1.7 Private sector engagement and partnership training for the NCT</b>	ProRep supported USAID by sponsoring the travel of two NCT officials to Rabat, Morocco to attend a five-day USAID training course on private sector engagement. The training was conducted primarily for USAID officials to identify opportunities for collaboration and to initiate engagement with and design a cooperation program with the private sector. The NCT officials were invited by USAID as part of the support to the Government of Indonesia on their SSTC initiative. The NCT is looking for ways to engage non-government stakeholders, specifically the private sector, in their international development agenda. At the training debriefing, NCT requested that USAID conduct a two-day classroom training on private sector engagement for NCT members in Jakarta, which was facilitated by USAID's Global Development Lab. The training was held in August 2015 and involved NCT members who will be called upon to engage the private sector and line ministry staff that might design and implement SSTC pilot projects with private sector. The participants came away from the training with greater awareness on how to engage the private sector to advance the GOI's development objectives.
<b>4.1.1.8 Third Good Governance Workshop</b>	ProRep supported USAID to jointly conduct an SSTC event with the Directorate of Technical Cooperation of the Indonesian National Agency for Public Administration, the KPK, and the Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South and Technical Cooperation, entitled, the "International Workshop on Democracy and Innovation in Good Governance" held June 7-13 2015 in the cities of Jakarta and Bandung, Indonesia. The workshop was organized to share Indonesia's experiences with implementing the process of state reform, increasing accountability, restoring legal order and corruption eradication, and local service delivery to support the enforcement of good governance. The workshop was attended by senior government officials from Algeria, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Iraq, Jordan, Laos, Libya, Egypt, Oman, Palestine, the Philippines, Sudan, South Africa, Tanzania, Timor Leste, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.
<b>4.1.1.9 International Training on Disaster Risk Management for Indian Ocean Rim Association Member Countries</b>	ProRep supported USAID to conduct a joint event on International Training on Disaster Risk Management between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Indonesia and USAID. The program was conducted in collaboration with the Syah Kuala University's Tsunami and Disaster Mitigation Research Center (TDMRC) in Banda Aceh. The event was held from May 25 to June 4, 2015, and was conducted for 12 participants from Sri Lanka, Comoros, Tanzania, Mozambique (2 participants), Madagascar (2 participants), St. Vincent & the Grenadines, and Indonesia (4 participants). In her statement opening the event,

	<p>Indonesia's General Director of Public Information and Diplomacy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ms. Esti Andayani stressed the importance of cooperation among countries with high disaster risk, like Indian Ocean Rim Association member countries, South America, and Caribbean, and also discussed the importance of preparing for future challenges.</p> <p>The eight-day training program included classroom activities, individual and group exercises, two field visits, and computer work and was presented in seven modules, namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reviewing characteristics of coastal hazards and their impacts;</li> <li>2. Coastal disaster mitigation concepts and practices;</li> <li>3. Investigation of coastal community's resilience levels;</li> <li>4. Knowledge management for disaster preparedness;</li> <li>5. Identification of geo-tectonic activity evidence around coastal area;</li> <li>6. Local and indigenous knowledge (LINK) for increasing community resilience towards natural hazards;</li> <li>7. Mapping disaster risk.</li> </ol>
<p><b>4.1.1.10 Additional support to the NCT as agreed by the USAID</b></p>	<p>An additional SSTC pilot activity is planned for next quarter. ProRep will provide support for six (6) delegates of the Cambodian Ministry of Justice (MOJ) to travel to Indonesia as part of a SSTC pilot promoting judicial cooperation between the Cambodian MOJ and Indonesian Supreme Court. This study tour will be held in Jakarta, Ciawi (Bogor), and Bandung Indonesia from October 19-23, 2015.</p>
<p><b>4.1.2 Support to USAID to Respond to Unanticipated Needs and Opportunities</b></p>	
<p><b>ACTIVITY</b></p>	<p><b>PURPOSE AND DETAILS</b></p>
<p><b>4.1.2.1 Support to Re-activate the Open Government Partnership</b></p>	<p>With the completion of the UKP4 at the end of President Yudhoyono's term in September 2014, some Open Government Indonesia activities had to be suspended temporarily. Under President Joko Widodo's Administration, three ministries: <i>Bappenas</i>, President's Executive Office (Kantor Staf Presiden), and Ministry of Foreign Affairs are in close consultation to revise short- and long-term strategies to ensure Open Government Indonesia (OGI) activities continue to run and are supported with a strong infrastructure to sustain their impact. Some immediate key activities that must be implemented include the resumption of the new OGI Secretariat and design of 2016-2017 action plans. USAID is supporting <i>Bappenas</i> in the re-activation of the Secretariat of OGI and future planning of OGP-related activities.</p> <p><b>1. Hiring Policy Analyst to support the preparation of OGI Secretariat</b></p> <p>ProRep has hired a consultant to assist with re-establishing the Secretariat for OGI activities. The consultant held a series of discussions and interviews and provided <i>Bappenas</i> with a report/paper on: (1) draft management structure for the Secretariat of OGI; and (2) policy recommendations on the structure of Indonesia's Open Government Action Plan 2015-2017. The consultant, Mr. Irman Lanti, worked closely with the Directorate of State Apparatus <i>Bappenas</i> to produce a background paper. The proposed design was presented by the consultant and discussed among the government officials and civil society organizations in July 2015.</p> <p>In August 2015, the Directorate of State Apparatus <i>Bappenas</i> requested USAID to support them by hiring a policy analyst to assist the formulation of a Strategic Plan of the OGI National Secretariat and to assist in formulating of the 2016-2017 National Action Plan. The policy analyst is expected to: 1) Support the OGI National Secretariat in providing technical analysis and guidance on the formulation of a Strategic Plan for the OGI National Secretariat; and 2) Support OGI National Secretariat and</p>

	<p>other partner organizations in formulating laws, policies, and programs related to open government that to be incorporated in the 2016-2017 National Action Plan. The activity will be completed by end of October 2015</p> <p><b>2. Funding two <i>Bappenas</i> officials to join the OGP Working Group Committee Meeting</b></p> <p><i>Bappenas</i> requested a support from USAID to fund the trip of two <i>Bappenas</i> Officials to attend the OGP Working Level Steering Committee meeting in South Africa on 22-23 July 2015. ProRep assisted USAID by providing air tickets, accommodation and per diem to these government officials. Both of the officials conducted a de-briefing with ProRep technical team about the meeting.</p>
<b>4.1.2.2 Women empowerment activity</b>	This activity has been redesigned and will now entail a program in the United States, rather than in Indonesia. ProRep is awaiting additional information from USAID on the details of this activity.
<b>4.1.2.3 Additional SAF activities as agreed with the USAID</b>	Pending further discussion with USAID.

#### **SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS – IMPACT/LESSONS LEARNED**

ProRep has been able to support USAID, in particular the DG office to engage better with the Government of Indonesia, particularly with *Bappenas* through facilitating the National Coordination Team (NCT) for South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) and the Secretariat of Open Government Indonesia. Through the SAF, ProRep helped provide input to USAID’s request for proposals for the new USAID initiative called US – Indonesia Partnership Component (USIP-1). ProRep played an integral role in several pilot projects for SSTC, including the Disaster Risk Management Training and The Good Governance Workshop. ProRep also assisted the NCT to plan next steps in strengthening the SSTC initiative. Related to the Open Government Indonesia, ProRep supported *Bappenas*, as the leader of OGI initiative, to design its organizational structure. Husni Rohman, the *Bappenas* official that attended the Working Group Committee Meeting in South Africa with support from ProRep’s SAF, stated that *Bappenas* officials are now more aware of Indonesia’s position in Open Government Partnership.

Lessons learned: Working at the intersection of USAID and the Government of Indonesia as we have with the SSTC and OGI activities can be challenging. Communication is often indirect and plans frequently change. However, during this period we have improved our system of implementing SAF activities to be more proactive and responsive. By maintaining a detailed tracker and checking-in regularly with our USAID counterparts, we were better able to anticipate and plan for activities. We also established an effective, consistent system of cooperation wherein USAID led government-to-government communications and ProRep managed the implementation of activities.

### 4.1.3 Democratic Rights and Governance Cluster

#### 4.1.3.1 Rights and Accountability Program

The Rights and Accountability program was developed at the request of the USAID to counter specific threats to Indonesia's progress in eliminating corruption. ProRep and its partners in civil society designed grants and activities to bring anti-corruption groups together to determine the movement's direction, nurture and enhance coordination and collaboration, expand the network and alliances, and systematize advocacy for policy reform on anti-corruption.

Over the last two quarters, ProRep's efforts focused primarily on identifying specific issues within the broader anti-corruption agenda, reviewing and selecting proposals from potential partners, conducting pre-award assessments, preparing grant agreement documents, and conducting coordination meetings among selected partner organizations to identify potential areas of collaboration and synergy among the partners. From nine concept papers and proposals received, six proposals/grantees were selected to work on different anti-corruption themes. USAID approved all six proposals between June to July 2015 and the grantees began implementation in the fourth quarter of this fiscal year following a grant orientation meeting. In the fourth quarter alone, ProRep has supported 23 activities implemented by the partners or as direct activities and involved as many as 701 people. ProRep conducted administrative spot checks and programmatic monitoring of these organizations to ensure compliance.

##### 4.1.3.1.1 Sub-program Area A: Strengthening and Enlarging the Anti-Corruption Network.

ProRep selected four grantees to implement programs for Sub Program Area A, namely: Transparency International Indonesia (TI-I), The Commission for the Disappeared and Victims of Violence (KontraS), Malang Corruption Watch (MCW), and Human Rights Working Group (HRWG). The grant to TI-I includes support to the organization to serve in the role of coordinator for the anti-corruption movement/coalition; MCW to expand the anti-corruption movement in East Java by actively engaging prominent Islamic boarding schools (*pesantren*) and Islamic leaders to join the movement; KontraS to implement a series of case exposure events in their program "mapping criminalization and seeking legal solutions" in an effort to both educate the public on the danger of unjust false accusations (criminalization) and to prepare concrete recommendations for policymakers on how to prevent criminalization of innocent parties; and HRWG to work on protection of and mitigation of threats and/or intimidation towards anti-corruption activists.

ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS
4.1.3.1.1.1 Consolidation workshops and provision of tactical funds	<p>In order to respond to growing concerns about a roll-back of anti-corruption efforts in Indonesia, especially regarding the status of KPK Commissioners who are facing legal charges by the National Police, CSOs need to be consolidated, and their voices need to be focused and amplified. ProRep has helped facilitate improved collaboration and coordination among anti-corruption organizations through support for consolidation workshops.</p> <p>One notable result from the meeting was an agreement on distribution of tasks among the groups based on their technical capacity and resources. They also agreed to appoint TI-I as the coordinating organization for joint efforts. This participatory decision making also played a useful role for ProRep in designing the structure and strategy of the new cluster.</p>

<p><b>4.1.3.1.1.2 Parallel workshops to develop implementation plans</b></p>	<p>One of the approaches in supporting this cluster is to continue having parallel grantee coordination meetings to synergize efforts of anti-corruption groups. As noted above, TI-I took a lead coordinating role facilitating communications between partners and conducted a meeting in its office on June 22, 2015 (attended by representatives of HRWG, KontraS, MCW, and TI-I). This meeting had four outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Groups were updated on the situation of the weakening of KPK and current major corruption issues</li> <li>• Identified program and activities conducted by organizations from June to December 2015 under ProRep grants</li> <li>• Synchronized timelines and locations of the activities of each organizations</li> <li>• Identified possible collaborative actions of the coalition</li> </ul>
<p><b>4.1.3.1.1.3 Management and coordination of the Anti-Corruption Coalition</b></p>	<p>TI-I held a tactical consolidation meeting in August 28, 2015. The meeting was attended by Anti-criminalization Advocacy Team (<i>Tim Advokasi Anti-Kriminalisasi TAKTIS</i>) and members of Corruptors Sweeping (<i>Sapu Koruptor</i>). The meeting was conducted to respond criminalization attempts, both against KPK leaders and other parties in relation to the weakening of anti-corruption movements.</p>
<p><b>4.1.3.1.1.4 Targeted public education and public campaigns</b></p>	<p><b>Malang Corruption Watch (MCW)</b></p> <p>To strengthen and to consolidate public and CSOs efforts in East Java to undertake anti-corruption campaigns, MCW conducted a program which included the following main activities (through September 2015):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Workshop on Campaign Agenda Formulation and Evaluation, July 4-5, 2015. From this activity, MCW produced a strategy on joint campaign in East Java and the campaign designs to be implemented between September and December 2015.</li> <li>2. Training on Writing and Documentation of Advocacy Work for MCW staff and networks, July 9-11, 2015. Participants learned about how to record, document, and sort data pertaining to corruption cases. MCW also delivered sessions on anti-corruption writing advocacy modules. Pre-test and post-test completed by participants indicated that their knowledge and basic skills on writing and documenting corruption cases were improved.</li> <li>3. Four Citizen Forums in Kota Malang with cases related to corruption in public service sectors.</li> <li>4. Developing an advocacy module that was started in August 2015 and was completed in the end of September 2015. Using the skills MCW staff gained from the training on writing and documentation of advocacy work, MCW has been developing a manual that will be used as a guide for MCW, the community organizers of resident groups, and <i>pesantren</i> to advocate for corruption cases in East Java.</li> </ol>

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5. Training on Organizing Communities, Advocacy, and Citizen Journalism, August 21-23, 2015. Participants of this training included MCW staff, East Java anti-corruption networks, coordinators of citizen forum, and *pesantren* representatives. The training focused on transferring skills to effectively organize and raise broad citizen awareness about anti-corruption efforts, advocating for public issues on anti-corruption, and how to get the attention of the media to cover local anti-corruption issues.
  6. By the end of August, MCW began receiving and filing complaints and corruption case reports from local citizens in Malang Raya, Blitar, Madiun, Jombang, Situbondo, and Probolinggo, all in East Java.

#### **Commission for the Disappeared and Victims of Violence (KontraS)**

To increase public awareness on the dangers of unjust criminalization and how people should respond, KontraS carried out four case exposure forums between August and September 2015. KontraS will implement three additional forums in October 2015. The four case exposure forums completed include:

- Samarinda (24-25 August 2015)
- Kupang (26-28 August 2015)
- Medan (8-9 September 2015)
- Surabaya (15-16 September 2015)

Criminalization of anti-corruption advocates has been quite frequent over the last few years. Those without access to legal services are particularly at risk. The criminalization perpetrated by law enforcement officers has seriously damaged the rule of law and abandoned the principle of ethical justice. It also relies heavily on flawed judicial processes and the verdicts are often issued based on inaccurate information, based heavily on the investigator's predisposition or the accused's admission, which is often obtained forcefully.

Despite the campaign to improve the country's law enforcement there are still concerns with its integrity and credibility. There is evidence of police misconduct in gathering, preserving, and documenting evidence, as well in orchestrating witnesses. This leads them to improperly present hundreds of cases against innocent suspects before the judges, often to further third party interests, or just for the sake completion even if the process was flawed. Unfortunately, the judicial branch is not yet free from wrongful convictions; as judges have convicted as crimes hundreds of fabricated cases against innocent people. The victims of police misconduct and wrongful conviction are not only laymen in remote areas with limited access to legal aid, but also those who are educated in law and holding public offices in urban areas.

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This particular situation has encouraged KontraS to disclose an alternate viewpoint through case exposure forums. The case exposure forums involved several CSOs, including: KontraS, The Indonesia Judiciary Monitoring Society Faculty of Law University of Indonesia (*Masyarakat Pemantau Peradilan Indonesia Fakultas Hukum Universitas Indonesia*/MaPPI FH-UI), The Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation (*Yayasan Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Indonesia*/YLBHI), Institute of Research and Advocacy for Judicial Independency (*Lembaga Kajian dan Advokasi untuk Independensi Peradilan*/LeIP), Indonesian Centre for Law and Policies Studies (*Pusat Studi Hukum dan Kebijakan Indonesia*/PSHK), The Indonesian Forum for Environment (*Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia*/WALHI), Agrarian Reform Consortium (*Konsorsium Pembaruan Agraria*/KPA) and The Community Legal Aid Institute Masyarakat (*Lembaga Bantuan Hukum*/LBH Masyarakat), in collaboration with local partners or networks in four cities.

The case exposure forums used a panel model, which consisted of cases presentations, expert opinions, and discussions facilitated by representatives of KontraS. Victims and their families were in attendance and they engaged in the discussion to sharpen the findings. In this forum, the motives, legal process, articles charged, material evidence, and verdict passed were also tested and challenged. Bambang Widjojanto, Deputy Chief of Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), was a key resource person for the four forums.

By the end of August, KontraS produced an information-kit on criminalization for distribution to its national and local networks, and to the wider public. The kit is a brochure containing an explanation and information on criminalization including the definition, characteristics, motives, and indicators of criminalization. The information kit is one of KontraS' campaign materials that helps socialize the danger of criminalization and how people should respond to it.

#### **Transparency International Indonesia (TI-I)**

One element of the objective of Transparency International Indonesia grant is to strengthen collaborative advocacy among CSOs with regards to anti-corruption actions in Jakarta and regions. The activity to achieve the objective is through conducting public discussion forum to consolidate movements in the regions to strengthen anti-corruption movements and a mechanism to disseminate information and to socialize the movements.

In this quarter TI-I, in partnership with the School of Law, Tanjungpura University in Pontianak, conducted a public discussion on "The Challenges of the Anti-corruption Movement in Indonesia", on 22 September 2015. The main purpose of this discussion was to consolidate the anti-corruption movements in West Kalimantan and

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	<p>to strengthen awareness on corruption eradication particularly in West Kalimantan. About 150 participants attended the event consisting of students, academics, and representatives of local CSOs, journalists, law enforcers, and professionals. Dadang Trisasongko, Secretary General of TI-I and Bambang Widjojanto, the Deputy Chief of Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) were resource persons for the discussion.</p>
<p><b>4.1.3.1.1.5 Protection and mitigation of threats and/or intimidation toward anti-corruption activists</b></p>	<p><b>Human Rights Working Group (HRWG)</b></p> <p>To improve the protection of anti-corruption activists and to strengthen state agencies tasked with protecting the rights of anti-corruption whistleblowers and activists in Indonesia, HRWG implements a program to strengthen internal protection procedures of anti-corruption organizations and activists.</p> <p>From July to September 2015, HRWG has carried out six assessments of the threats and protection systems of anti-corruption activists within six Indonesian CSOs. The six organizations included: TI-I, ICW, Independent Nation's Partner Foundation or <i>Yayasan Swadaya Mitra Bangsa</i> (YASMIB) Makassar, MCW, Coordinator of East Kalimantan Mining Advocacy Network (JATAM), and Transparency Community or <i>Masyarakat Transparansi</i> (MaTA) Serang. These assessments were, in part, aimed at identifying four CSOs to assist with developing standard operating procedures that contribute to their internal protection.</p> <p>The assessment analyzed what kind of threats these organizations face during their activities and whether there are effective protection systems or procedures that have been built within these organizations.</p> <p>Based on the assessments, HRWG has determined that threats and attacks towards anti-corruption activists have been occurring with greater frequency and there is still lack of internal protection systems among anti-corruption activist organizations. The risk of criminalization is significantly higher in environments where the reporting of wrongdoing and advocacy of anti-corruption values is not supported or protected. By providing effective protection mechanisms for anti-corruption activists, HRWG will support an open organizational culture where employees are not only aware of how to report and to advocate cases but also have confidence in the work procedures. Muhammad Choirul Anam, Deputy to Executive Director HRWG stated, "It is important that all of us who involved in anti-corruption campaign to understand that we must be concerned about security, not just for ourselves and our organization, but for the people we work with and for."</p>
<p><b>4.1.3.1.2 Sub-program Area B: Advocacy on policy reform and selection of New KPK Commissioners</b></p> <p>Two grantees were selected to implement programs in Sub Program Area B, ICW to work with its partners on monitoring and influencing of the new KPK Commissioners</p>	

selection process, and Institute of Criminal Justice Reform (ICJR) who will work on policy advocacy (preparing a policy paper and policy recommendations, and lobbying Parliament members) for the revision of the Bill of Criminal Code (KUHP).

#### **4.1.3.1.2.1 Support the Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW)-led coalition of CSOs to monitor and influence the selection of new KPK Commissioners**

As it has done with the previous KPK leader selection process, ICW has been monitoring the whole selection process for this period together with the civil society coalition. One of the activities was to evaluate KPK as an institution.

ICW's institutional evaluation of the KPK served as part of the initial steps for the KPK leaders selection process. This activity was carried out by analyzing the strength and weakness of KPK in the leadership period of Chapter I – IV (2003-2015).

Each activity in the selection cycle (tracking down the background of candidates, composing KPK road map, institutional evaluation and fit and proper test at the parliament) is a valuable instrument for ICW and the coalition of CSOs to bring significant impact to the decision making process of the Selection Team or other formal institutions relevant to the process.

The KPK institutional evaluation aimed to be a comprehensive analysis of the institutional capacity and anti-corruption strategy of KPK for the period of 2011-2015. The analysis was conducted to learn the strengths and weaknesses of the KPK in fighting against corruption and the organizational design. The results were conveyed to the Selection Team of 2015 KPK leaders at the end of August 2015 and to the newly selected leaders once appointed. The institutional analysis will help selection committee to compose the KPK leaders that will address KPK needs for the next five years.

This evaluation activity was implemented from June to August 2015. During that period, ICW conducted other parallel activities to guard the selection process such as a focus group discussion, expert meeting, in-depth interviews, and peer review.

The outcome of this activity was a paper containing inputs and information gathered by ICW related to study on KPK institutions, including its analysis. The following are some criteria and qualification of KPK leaders that were identified and formulated:

- Human resources management capacity;
- IT comprehension
- System restoration ability
- Ability in legal aspects
- Have human rights perspective in law enforcement
- Statesmanship characteristics

In order to broaden public participation and to enrich inputs for guidelines provided by ICW on vision, mission and scope of work on anti-corruption agenda for newly elected

	<p>commissioners of KPK, seven regional discussions on KPK’s roadmap for anti-corruption (for the 2015-2019 period), were held in September 2015. The discussions helped collect relevant and important input regarding the future of KPK. Some key questions guided the discussion were: On which areas should KPK focus? Why are certain areas more important than others? How should KPK manage their limited resources? What resources does KPK need to be strengthened? What are the public’s expectations for the new leaders of KPK? The series of seven regional discussions were conducted in Bandung, Lombok, Samarinda, Surabaya, Medan, Jogjakarta, and Semarang.</p> <p>Of the candidates for KPK Leadership supported by ICW and civil society coalition five were selected to advance to the next stage - the “top eight.” They are: Surya Tjandra (public attorney), Sudjanarko (Director of Public Education and Communication of KPK), Johan Budi SP (Acting Chairman of KPK), Agus Rahardjo (former Head of State Procurement Agency/LKPP), and La Ode Syarif (Academic from Universitas Hasanuddin).</p>
<p><b>4.1.3.1.2.2 Support expert CSO involvement in the deliberation of the Bill of Criminal Code.</b></p>	<p>With support from ProRep, ICJR is implementing a program on policy advocacy on the deliberation of the Bill on Criminal Code at the national Parliament, which is in line with the 2015 National Legislation Program (<i>Prolegnas</i>) to place the Bill on Criminal Code as one of the legislative priorities.</p> <p>Between July to September 2015, ICJR organized several activities to strengthen the advocacy process and support recommendations on the deliberation process of the bill in the Parliament. The activities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Production of Media Briefings</b> to build public awareness on the issue and underscore why it is necessary to deliberate the Criminal Code Bill. The Government and the Parliament, in addition to the public at large should be aware that Criminal Code Bill is different than other bills. As a codification bill, it encompasses a large number of articles and issues, nearly 800 crucial issues. The Code is expected to promote, to protect and to fulfill human rights and is the legal reference for attaining justice in Indonesia.</li> </ol> <p>With this strategic purpose in mind, ICJR in partnership with the Coalition on Criminal Code Bill, worked to raise awareness of policymakers and general public on these issues. For instance, ICJR issued briefings that inform policymakers and general public on how the latest draft of the bill affects the issues of human rights, and how to best deliberate the structure and substance of the bill.</p> <p>For deliberating such a vast bill, according to ICJR and the Coalition, the DPR and Government need to choose the right strategy in order to save time and</p>

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energy as well as to achieve a quality Criminal Code, which the country has been waiting for since the independence. They recommend that for the deliberation of the Criminal Code, the Government and Parliament should deviate from their traditional approach and follow a different methodology based on a clustering approach (see further details on the approach below). This will also aid the assisting legal drafters and expert staff to seek the right advice and formulate sensible, yet convincing options.

## 2. Focus Group Discussion:

Conducted on August 5, 2015, the FGD was conducted to:

- a) Get solicit input on the deliberation model of Criminal Code Bill in the Parliament
- b) Open up communications and disseminate ideas to Government and Parliament
- c) Strengthen the network to support the deliberation of the bill in Parliament

One of resource persons, David Tenggara (expert staff of Commission III of the Parliament on Law and Legislation, Human Rights, and Security Affairs) stated that the clustering method is the most appropriate approach to deliberate the Criminal Code Bill. This method would be based on a clustering of the issues or substance listed on the policy issue inventory/list (*daftar isian masalah* or DIM) This also to avoid any error similar to the ones occurred during deliberation of the Criminal Procedural Code Bill. Mr. Tenggara also said that by using the panel of experts, the process is becoming more difficult because experts have their own views. Also, the Parliament has difficulties finding experts matching the ability of those who were assigned by the Government in drafting the bill. In terms of public involvement, the Parliament will accept it and consider it during deliberation, but it remains to be seen if it will influence the outcome.

## 3. Public Hearing with Commission III of the Parliament on September 8, 2015, to convey aspects of effective and quality deliberation as proposed by ICJR and the alliance, which are:

- a) The importance of grouping and focusing the deliberation material
  - b) The importance of innovation on the deliberation models (clustering and panel of experts)
  - c) Effectiveness of deliberation time (gradual deliberation)
  - d) Making the Criminal Code Bill a priority
  - e) Extensive and intensive involvement of affected groups
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Nine members of Commission III attended this hearing. The discussion was chaired by Trimedya Panjaitan (Deputy of Commission III).

4. **Public Discussion** on September 16, 2015, with the objectives to:

- a) Solicit input on the challenges in the deliberation of Criminal Code Bill at the Parliament;
- b) Disseminate and facilitate a public discussion forum on the deliberation of Criminal Code Bill especially from the academics, students and observers of legal issues

Four resource persons presented their materials related to the legislative process of the Criminal Code Bill and the character of the bills. They were Agustinus Pohan (legal expert from Parahyangan University, lawyer); Nella Sumika Putri (lecturer at Faculty of Law, Padjadjaran University); Mei Susanto (Expert Staff of DPR RI Commission III), and Anggara (researcher, Director of ICJR).

Mei Susanto, expert staff from Commission III expressed her observations on the draft of draft of the Criminal Code bill. It seemed to her it was not yet at a level of acceptable quality, and therefore the deliberation will require a major effort. She noted, for instance, that the country's legal scholars are not reaching a common agreement on what is stated in Book I of the Code, which covers the general notes on the Criminal Code and defines the criminal issues that will be addressed. There are some inconsistencies on how to treat the crimes that are currently included in and excluded from the current draft of bill. There are also some shortcomings in the drafting of provisions of transitions, and also the implications that the new Criminal Code will have on the country's criminal justice system. He also emphasized that it is necessary to establish a clear roadmap to obtain a high quality Criminal Code bill before the actual deliberation process begins.

Anggara from ICJR presented on a particular approach that should inform the Parliament's sessions on the Criminal Code Bill. The discussion in the Parliament should be arranged into clusters of topics, done step by step, issue by issue, and chapter by chapter. It is much more realistic and can lead to significant progress. The clustering method will prevent the discussion being consumed by debates on semantics, which often becomes an issue in the discussion method using the Problem Inventory List (*Daftar Inventaris Masalah/DIM*). The next adjustment proposed by civil society is that members of DPR RI Commission III who are also members of the Criminal Code Special Committee should not be included in other bill discussions. Equally important, the public should be involved in discussing the Criminal Code Bill.

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	<p>The hundreds of articles of the Criminal Code and sluggish discussions during the Parliament's previous period should be concerning enough to both the Committee members and the Government</p> <p>The public discussion was implemented in Padjadjaran University-Bandung and attended by approximately 139 students and academics.</p>
<p><b>4.1.3.1.2.3 Support strategic needs of CSOs and think tanks in anticipation of Prolegnas 2016 related to anti-corruption movements</b></p>	<p>No activity is implemented in this fiscal year.</p>
<p><b>4.1.3.2 Advocacy on Enabling Environment for CSOs</b></p> <p>To increase the likelihood that the initiatives above can be implemented, it is crucial that CSOs be able to work and function effectively and be supported by policies that enable them to engage with, monitor, and convey policy recommendations to government agencies to improve existing policies as well as to promote new policies. The main idea is to provide support to CSOs that will allow them to: (a) Ensure that the rights of "freedom of association" are protected by government according to the existing Constitutional Court Ruling for Law on Mass-based Organizations, and not abused by local authorities; and (b) Produce policy papers in order to promote further freedom of association and state support for CSOs. These will may policy papers on the Bill on Association, Ministry of Home Affairs Decree on Registration for CSOs, etc.</p> <p>This fiscal year, ProRep delayed the decision to support to the Coalition for Freedom to Organize (<i>Koalisi Kebebasan Berserikat/ KKB</i>) and will look into various possible ways to support advocacy on enabling environment for CSOs via other organizations/networks besides <i>KKB</i>.</p>	
<p><b>4.1.3.2.1 Support to Coalition for Freedom to Organize (<i>KKB</i>) or other CSOs to help improve the enabling environment for CSOs</b></p>	<p>ProRep held preliminary discussion with the Coalition for Freedom to Organize <i>Koalisi Kebebasan Berserikat/ KKB</i>'s active members/participants in the third quarter of this fiscal year to consider supporting this coalition's efforts to help improve the enabling environment for CSOs. Given limited funding ProRep, in consultation with USAID, decided to not pursue activities or grant support in this program area.</p>

## IV. PROBLEMS, ONGOING CONSTRAINTS, REMEDIAL ACTIONS

ProRep dealt with several problems and constraints over the year, and took actions to deal with each. These included constraints related to Indonesia's 2014 political transition and naming of new ministry and other leaders, quickly operationalizing and making policy clusters effective, establishing a new anti-corruption program in the final year of ProRep, challenges related to SAF spending and schedules, leadership and staffing changes, and ensuring the continuation of the ProRep investment after the project ends in 2016. Details are provided below.

**Ensuring policy changes during a time of political transition.** While the election of President Jokowi has opened new opportunities for ProRep policy clusters to influence policy changes, waiting for new key policymaking staff to be appointed, and establishing relationships with them, takes time. Real policy change requires that ministries make formal modifications to their rules and regulations, and this is especially difficult during times of leadership change. Indonesia's new Cabinet was named in late 2014, less than a year ago, and some high-ranking ministry officials are still being selected. In addition, several ministries were restructured in 2015, making it difficult to identify allies within government willing to push forward ideas and policy recommendations of CSOs and research institutions/think tanks. A number of ministers, such as the Minister for Education, have CSO or policy expertise backgrounds and are open to ideas and policy recommendations from CSOs/research institutes/think-tanks. But ministers rely on their bureaucracies to turn these ideas into actual policies.

Not having responsible ministry leaders in place has retarded the ability of ProRep and its partners to facilitate policy changes during this fiscal year. High ranking ministry officials have acknowledged and accepted many policy cluster proposals/recommendations as useful to their developing new policies and reforming existing policies. But the process of enacting those recommendations has been delayed while those ministries restructure. Unsure whether they may be replaced, a number of high-ranking government officials delay policy actions, setting back agreed-to policy changes.

The Ministry of Education and Culture, for example, just finalized the selection process and nominations of its Echelon 2 positions in mid-September 2015. Until these officials are formally selected and appointed, almost none of the incumbents are willing to sign projects and budgets – effectively freezing policy reforms and slowing program implementation. For ProRep partners, this means that reforms agreed to in the February National Education Symposium will likely not become policy prior to the program's end. Grantees will have to determine whether newly appointed officials agree with the policy decisions of their predecessors. Partners in other policy communities report that their policy recommendations have been accepted verbally in related ministries, but are yet to be formally adopted as bureaucracies wait to learn who will be appointed to leadership positions.

In this situation, liaison officers appointed by the education policy community and the health policy community have maintained close contact with and monitored progress in the Ministry of Education and Culture and Ministry of Health to be aware of entry points and potential allies who can help push forward policy proposals. Members of the environment policy community have close relationships with several officials at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) and they have been helping community members monitor the progress of their policy proposals and continue to push for policy changes. Environmental activists who were members of the CSO environmental network have been appointed to senior positions within the MoEF and have been acting as allies and promoters of community policy proposals/recommendations.

The challenge is greater in the DPR, as several former policy supporters did not return to parliament and because of divisions across and even within parties (i.e., Golkar) have made reaching agreement on policies very difficult. The DPR passed just two laws over the course of a year, and substantive discussions on laws has been delayed by parliament members. Political conflicts have slowed progress on law making.

At the local level, the mass local election involving more than 250 districts/cities which will be held in December 2015 also caused the delay in the enactment of Mayor's/ Head of District's Decrees that was planned by PATTIRO Semarang. The process of supporting the drafting of these Mayor/Head of District's Decree began and was finalized this fiscal year as proposed by PATTIRO, but their enactment had to be postponed because the Mayor/Head of District stepped down in September 2015 in order to be candidates in the local election. In this case, it became impossible for the partner to deliver the Mayor/Head of District Decree by the end of the project. Therefore, necessary steps have been discussed with the partners to change the delivery of milestones to other type of policies, such as more technical guidance that can be enacted through Health Agency's or Education Office's decrees.

**Making the new policy cluster focus effective:** This report has also presented ProRep's experience fully implementing the project's new policy cluster phase. Making major changes in a project always presents challenges, but several factors have helped to make implementing this new phase successful. Principally it has been the good collaboration with and strong leadership from USAID's Office of Democratic Rights and Governance, who also facilitated engagement and regular communication with other USAID offices covering health, education, and environment. This has helped ensure that policy clusters focused on priority policy issues. Another is the effective, and flexible, partnership ProRep has developed with our grantees, and the partnership many of them have with each other. Environment policy community grantees, in general, had experience working together, and set the pace and conditions for how they would work in partnership under the nascent policy community. Education policy community grantees soon associated with the larger ongoing GEMA PENA effort (a CSO education coalition), and then established a larger coalition, *KMSTP*, which has been working hand in hand with Ministry of Education.

Building the health policy community was more challenging because of the differing nature of these grantees, and because they lacked a history of working together. For this reason, ProRep sponsored additional activities to bring the grantees together, and included in these events a specific focus on working together. Efforts to encourage their working together through finding common threads and holding a learning by doing training-workshop on writing policy briefs seems to have been successful in connecting PATTIRO and F2H, but WRI's health issue was too unlike those of PATTIRO and F2H to sustain a strong partnership. ProRep learned from this experience, and in final year grants selected partners working on similar or related issues. We also conducted a joint work planning session with them after their proposals were approved in principle to develop synergies in their programs and to include collaborative partner activities under the scope of their grants. Following the work planning session partners again revised their proposals reflecting these agreements. This strategy seemed to be a success in strengthening the health policy cluster partners to act together for common purpose. F2H, Prakersa Jawa Timur and PATTIRO are working in partnership in their new programs that began near this fiscal year. They have also been more successful at developing regular communication with the Ministry of Health, particularly by appointing a liaison officer. A major national health seminar is planned for November 2015.

**Establishing a new anti-corruption program:** In February, responding to growing pushback against Indonesia's anti-corruption movement, USAID requested that ProRep provide support to anti-

corruption CSOs in its fifth year programming. Adjusting a project to begin and complete a new area of programming during a project's final year presents several challenges, and requires flexibility and decisiveness. In addition, USAID already had an active anti-corruption program in Indonesia, SIAP 1, working with several of the same partners ProRep might work with, and this presented potential areas of conflict, confusion, and program overlap.

Within a week of meeting with USAID and receiving this new assignment, ProRep scheduled an FGD with several anti-corruption CSOs who shared challenges faced by the community and proposed possible interventions through ProRep. ProRep used these ideas to outline a draft program, and then conducted a longer, 2-day workshop with the CSOs facilitated by ProRep. In this meeting the groups named a lead organization (TI-I) to coordinate their work, ProRep agreed on areas of support with the group. We then met individually with the CSOs to agree on more specific programs.

As noted above, because we are working with some of the same CSOs with which SIAP 1 works, there were areas of possible overlap and conflict. USAID asked ProRep and SIAP 1 to work out how to coordinate our activities. The projects met a number of times and resolved areas of possible overlap. As a result, over a matter of weeks we had worked with the CSOs to outline a program and a coordinating mechanism, identified how ProRep and SIAP 1 would complement each other's programs, had nearly finalized our work plan and were getting prepared to issue grants and begin work in this new area during the next quarter. ProRep's professional team, a number of whom have long-standing relations with the members of the CSO coalition, were critical to our making such rapid progress.

**Challenges associated with SAF Spending and Schedules:** In the beginning of this fiscal year, program delays with the National Coordination Team (NCT) made it difficult to advance as rapidly as USAID and ProRep had hoped, slowing progress and project implementation. By the second and third quarter SAF activities had been re-planned and the pace of implementation picked up, yet frequent schedule changes and last minute decisions on who would participate in certain activities contributed to a stop-and-go implementation schedule. In order to be as responsive as possible to quickly and effectively implement these activities once they came online, the ProRep team, both in the Jakarta project office and in the Washington DC home office, placed a high priority on SAF request coming from USAID and coordinated multiple details closely with USAID, while USAID led on the Government-to-Government communication, and ProRep led on the implementation tasks. This close coordination, along with strong backstopping from the Chemonics home office team, especially for international exchange visits, enabled ProRep to deliver successful implementation of SAF activities.

In addition to the above, finalizing the study on "Support to the National Coordination Team and implementing line ministries for engaging Universities, Civil Society and the Private Sector" took more time that predicted. This was owing to several factors. First, early in the process of implementing the study, some on the NCT preferred that the study be conducted by a local research institution, rather than through ProRep subcontractor the Urban Institute. Teaming Urban Institute and LPEM FEBUI proved to an effective means of resolving the issue. Second, what was expected as result of the study grew over the course of its development. Originally the goal was to address major issues affecting engagement strategies between government and other stakeholders to implement South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) including broad recommendations to strengthen the engagement process. Later, so that the document could serve as a practical reference for NCT officials wishing to move forward with this engagement, researchers were also asked to elaborate on recommended steps for engaging universities, civil society organizations and the private sector in SSCT and to identify potential partnerships within these groups. A third delay was caused by difficulties associated in getting one of Urban Institute's researchers to Indonesia to work on the NCT-requested study. There were multiple

delays with the researcher receiving his visa because Pakistani citizens require additional clearances before being granted a visa to Indonesia, and because during the visa process it was determined that he was conducting research, and that he must therefore receive an additional “research” clearance in order to be granted a visa. The process of obtaining these clearances took nearly three months, but thanks to assistance from USAID, the researcher’s own efforts with the Indonesian Embassy in Washington, and the ongoing efforts of ProRep staff with immigration in Jakarta, he did receive his visa and was able to get to Indonesia to work on the study.

While inconvenient, none of these challenges has been insurmountable, but they have contributed to ProRep being slightly behind schedule in implementing the SAF work plan. Should these activities continue to be delayed or ultimately cancelled, ProRep and USAID will need to work together in determining how to best reprogram SAF resources so that they can be effectively allocated in the project’s fifth and final project year.

**Staff and leadership changes:** In this fiscal year, ProRep went through major leadership and staffing changes. In the first quarter, ProRep replaced five staff members as the departing staff had taken new positions with significantly higher pay. We were able to quickly replace them, and new staff members have come with unique strengths and are making great contributions to ProRep. New ProRep staff members who joined in the first quarter were: Civil Society Specialist Abdi Suryaningati (Yenni), leading ProRep Component One and overseeing work with the health and education policy communities; Citizen Representation Specialist Handry Hatta who had direct responsibility for the health policy community work; Atik Setiowati, ProRep’s new office manager; Purwanto as the new Finance Manager; and IT/Administrative Assistant is Rafi Al Haq. In the third quarter, ProRep COP John Johnson moved back to Washington, and ProRep was able to promote and reposition ProRep staff from within, minimizing impact on the project and enabling us to continue with no disruption.

ProRep continues to take steps to make the office an even more positive place to work, encouraging staff to stay with the ProRep team. We encourage staff to take advantage of Chemonics’ training/education benefit, and four Indonesian staff are now studying English after office hours at Chemonics’ expense. Our December team-building trip to Bogor (funded by the Chemonics chief of party fund) was an important event to build team spirit and working relations among staff members.

**Utilizing letters of collaboration (LOCs)** allowed ProRep to support policy community partners on specific time-sensitive opportunities to influence policy – such as was the case for ICEL and their coalition to provide input to the restructuring process of the newly merged Ministry of Forestry and Environment and for Epistema Institute and their coalition to provide input on the environmental programs of the Mid-term Development Program (RPJM) framework currently under development. While challenges have arisen in the implementation of the LOCs - mainly due to the fact that it is an unfamiliar mechanism for partners, salaries for long-term staff of the organization are not supported under the mechanism, and all support is provided in-kind – it is still proving to be a useful tool to have in the ProRep “toolbox” to provide rapid response support for strategic initiatives of project partners.

**Extending policy impact into the future:** As ProRep begins its last year, we face the constraint that changing policies in a decentralized democracy like Indonesia takes time – often longer than the life of a single project. And this is especially true when beginning a new program area in a project’s last year. ProRep has, therefore, taken several steps that will help ensure that ProRep policy and program impact endures. There are several examples of this, including the following:

- ProRep is supporting the Policy Research Network (PRN) to expand its membership, deepen its alliances with policymakers, become more known and respected by the public at large, and

to connect with projects or institutions that have the potential to continue to fund PRN activities after the conclusion of ProRep.

- Education Coalition *KMSTP*, which was instrumental in the February Education Symposium at the Ministry of Education, will continue working with Ministry this year, and, we expect in future years, on the reform issues jointly identified with the Minister and other officials of the Education Ministry.
- Grantee *PATTIRO* has formalized the new multi-stakeholder forums (MSFs) as a regular process for public participation to be used in the local governments of Semarang City and District. This will help to establish MSFs as a regular – and therefore enduring – program.

## V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

During the reporting period for Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 (October 2014 – September 2015), the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) unit continued to focus on the verification of project achievements through direct activities and grant implementation. The M&E unit, along with the technical teams, conducted technical support and grantee organizational development activities. As a result, the unit was able to build grantee capacity in achievement verification and documentation of evidence.

The M&E unit is involved in all stages of the ProRep grant process. This includes assisting grantees with setting up M&E systems, identifying sources of verification for achievements, providing technical assistance for reporting, and conducting grant orientation workshops especially related to the ProRep policy cluster approach. In the last quarter, for example, the unit verified evidence of achievement using a participatory approach with ProRep partners. The aim was to facilitate improved reporting to ProRep while enhancing partners' ability to meet the expectations of their members or other beneficiaries. Additional details regarding the M&E unit's activities during the final quarter of FY 2015 are included below. Activities conducted in the first, second, and third quarters of FY 2015 are elaborated in the quarterly reports.

In the upcoming quarter, the M&E unit will focus on completing the verification process for all data reported by partners, refining the M&E database developed and launched during FY 2015, analyzing results of the improvements of partner organizations' performance for the closeout, and conducting the final performance evaluation.

### 5.1 Key M&E Unit Activities

In the last quarter of FY 2015 (July-September 2015), the M&E unit conducted several activities along with technical and grant teams, detailed below.

#### a) ProRep impact statement

The M&E unit provided inputs to the ProRep Impact Statement, submitted to USAID in September 2015. The unit provided evidence of reported successes by partners.

#### b) *RPJMN* analysis

At the request of USAID and in preparation for the meeting between USAID and the Government of Indonesia (GoI), the M&E unit analyzed the alignment of the ProRep program strategy through its policy cluster approach with the GoI's long-term national development strategy (*RPJMN* 2015-2019).

#### c) Pre-award assessments

The pre-award assessment is conducted for all new grantees to the ProRep program. In the final quarter of FY2015, this activity was conducted for partners in the biodiversity/conservation (environment) policy cluster. The assessment was conducted to collect data on capacity in terms of program development, research-based policy advocacy and financial management. The M&E unit, in partnership with ProRep professional staff, prepared, developed and implemented the institutional capacity assessment tool. In the process, the M&E unit introduced the program logical framework to all potential partners in order to ensure that the programs proposed were in line with the overall objectives of

ProRep. In this way, the assessment helped ProRep align grantee activities with indicators in the current PMP (version 2015).

d) Grant Orientation Meetings

The M&E unit also contributed to grant orientation meetings with new grantees. For this activity, the M&E unit developed a presentation outlining the ProRep M&E system to ensure common understanding of the program results framework, indicators and targeted achievements. The M&E unit also detailed how to document high-quality evidence for each indicator and provide a description of milestone verification documents according to indicators, as required for timely payments.

e) Project Cycle Management (PCM) training

In an effort to make progress in policy change indicators, the M&E unit conducted PCM training for current grantees. Trainings were held in July and September 2015 and aimed to align and coordinate grantee implementation strategies with a focus on achieving policy change. The unit considered the capacity of each institution and helped them develop detailed work plans to optimize their results by effectively using existing resources (i.e. Pattiro Surakarta and AKAR Foundation - Bengkulu).

f) Database development

As a follow-up to the ProRep M&E internal audit, which was conducted from January to July 2015, the M&E unit built a documentation system for verifying achievements of the program by involving all technical team members. This system has made it possible for everyone to review achievements and evidence for each indicator. In terms of the validity and accuracy of all existing data, the database requires participation from many staff with levels of authority to provide input, review and/or approve. With the involvement of many personnel, the M&E unit is confident that quality data is being collected and verified more efficiently than before the database was developed.

g) Preparation for final performance evaluation

The M&E unit, in the final quarter of this fiscal year, contributed to the development of a statement of work for the final performance evaluation, to be conducted in January 2016 by a team of independent evaluators. In the next quarter, the M&E unit will recruit team members (pending USAID approval) and prepare documents for desk review. The objectives of the evaluation are as follows:

1. To evaluate the entire project in terms of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability; and,
2. To generate key lessons learned and identify promising practices for learning and replication.

## 5.2 Participation in Project Activities

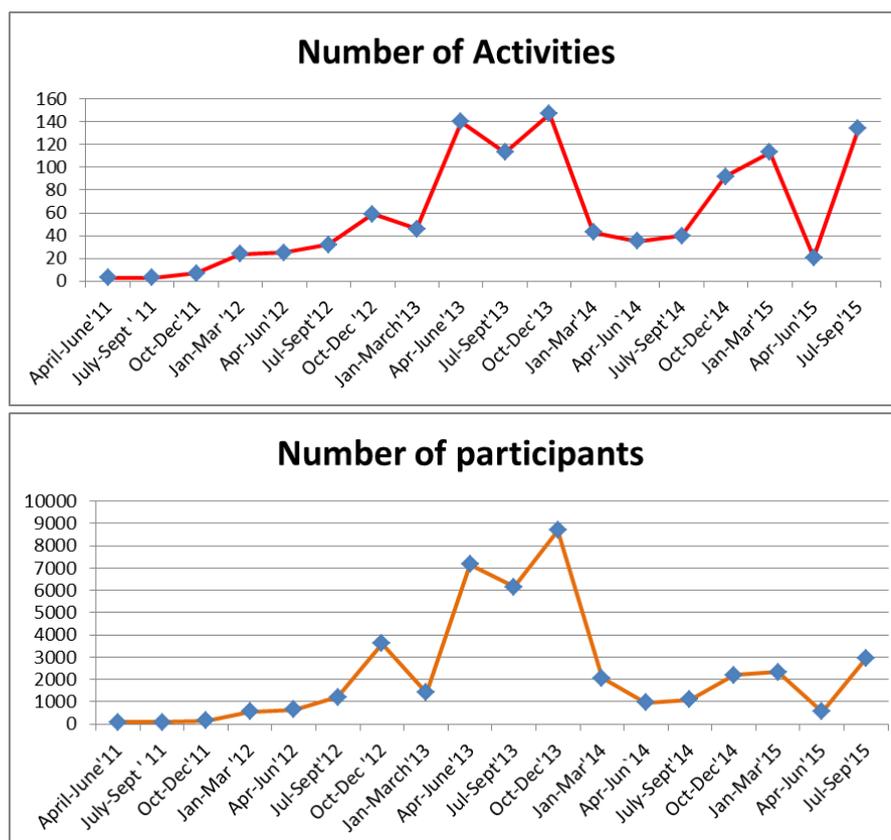
ProRep conducted 360 activities involving 8,031 participants during FY 2015. Additional details regarding the activities during the final quarter of FY 2015 are included below. Activities conducted in the first, second, and third quarters of FY 2015 are elaborated in the quarterly reports.

In the last quarter (July-Sept 2015), ProRep and its policy cluster partners conducted 134 activities involving a total of 2,936 participants (male: 1,574 and female: 1,362). Participants are disaggregated by cluster and gender below:

Component/Cluster	Participant		
	Male	Female	Total
Education	188	100	288
Environment	567	148	715
Health	227	849	1,076
Democracy & Governance	494	170	664
Component 2 / PRN	13	10	23
Special Activities Fund (SAF)	18	32	50
Cross Cluster	67	53	120
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2,936</b>

The tables below detail the number of activities and participants by date. In looking at the entire program period to date, a high percentage of activities were conducted from January – September 2013, from July – December 2014, and most recently from July – September 2015. Activities that reached the largest number of participants, however, were conducted in 2013 (January – September).

The number (and reach) of program activities follow the project program cycle and grant periods. ProRep’s first option year ended in April 2015, leading to a decrease in the number of activities (and participants) as grants were closing. This pattern was also observed in 2014 when ProRep’s three-year base period ended. In the last quarter (July – September 2015), the number of activities increased due to new grants issued under the Year 5 Work Plan.



For participant totals by activity for the July – September 2015 period, see Annex 1.

### 5.3 Targeted Figures in the Program Contract (AID - 497- C -11 – 00002)

During the implementation of this five-year program, in accordance with Chemonics’ contract with USAID for the implementation of ProRep, there are several contractual targets to be achieved (in addition to PMP indicator targets). The following table presents these figures for the life of the project.

Expected Result	Reference	Achievements	Remarks
16 to 20 partner CSOs significantly expand their members/constituencies (and networks). Of these, at least five shall be CSOs whose principal members/constituents are women	Contract Page # 36	16 CSOs <sup>3</sup>	11 CSOs are membership-based (of which seven have women as primary constituents), and five CSOs have expanded their networks.  ProRep supported other membership- or constituent-based organizations such as Muslimat N.U, Aisyiyah, Organic Farmers Alliance (AOI), and ASPPUK however membership expansion has been difficult to verify due to their lack of formal mechanisms for tracking membership.
15 to 20 universities, think tanks and CSOs are significantly better at producing and disseminating high quality, policy relevant research and analysis	Page # 37	16 CSOs <sup>4</sup>	11 institutions are engaged through grant mechanisms and another five organizations are non-grantees.
26 to 40 grants awarded	Page # 43	73 grants <sup>5</sup>	35 grants were awarded to CSOs and 38 to research institutions.

### 5.4 PMP Indicator Achievements by Component

The M&E unit conducted an internal performance audit during this reporting period. Through this process, the M&E unit verified all achievements and took inventory of all supporting documentation to support those achievements. The unit then took steps to address the identified gaps. The achievements reflected in the report were verified through the audit process.

PMP indicator achievements over the life of program are presented in a summary table in Annex 2 and are detailed by component in the section below.

Indicator targets refer to the PMP updated in June 2015. While Project Years run from April to April, for purposes of reporting on PMP achievements, the periods covered in each year are as follows:

Year 1: April 19, 2011 – September 30, 2011

Year 2: October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012

<sup>3</sup> Membership Based CSOs: Pergerakan, AJI, Hapsari, InProSuLA, SPI Kulon Progo, SPPN Sergai, SPI Bantul, SPI Tanah Karo, SPI Serdang Bedagai, SPI Mamuju and SPI Labuhan Batu. CSOs who expanded networks: YSKK, Pattiro, IBC, IPC and Article 33.

<sup>4</sup> Institutions as grantees i.e. Demos, TII, THC, IRE, WRI, CSIS, PPPI, LPEM-UI, Epistema, ICEL, Article33. Non-grantees i.e. PSKK-UGM, KPPOD, Perkumpulan Prakarsa, JSI and Polling Center.

<sup>5</sup> Thirty-five grants for CSOs i.e. AKSARA, ASPPUK, CAKRAWALA TIMUR, Circle Indonesia, GGW, HAPSARI (3 grants), ICW (3 grants), InProSuLA (2 grants), IPC, KontraS, Lakpesdam NU, LePMIL, MCW, Muslimat NU, PATTIRO (2 grants), PERGERAKAN, PERKUMPULAN PRAKARSA, PRAKARSA East Java (2 grants), Seknas FITRA, YAPPIKA, YSKK (4 grants). Thirty-eight grants for research institutions are F2H (2 grants), HRWG, IBC (2 grants), RMI, Article 33 (3 grants), CSIS (2 grants), DEMOS, Epistema Institute (2 grants), ICEL (3 grants), ICJR, IRE (3 grants), ISAI, LPEM FEUI (4 grants), PPPI (5 grants), Sulawesi Institute, THC, TII (2 grants), WRI (3 grants)

Year 3: October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013

Year 4: October 1, 2013 – September 30, 2014

Year 5: October 1, 2014 – April 18, 2016

ProRep began to develop the policy cluster program during the Year 4 period, however policy programs began in earnest in Year 5, with the signing of nine of the 11 policy cluster grants in September and October 2014. Between June-August 2015, 15 follow-on and new policy grant programs were launched.

Policy clusters are designed to advance policy reforms and improve the process for policy-making. Policy reforms targeted by ProRep cluster partners intervene at the various stages of the policy-making process, ranging from identifying problems, developing policy alternatives, supporting policy formulation, improving the implementation of existing policies, and evaluating existing policies.

While various existing ProRep PMP indicators, are suitable to demonstrate improvements in the policymaking process, as well as progress in policy formulation and improved policy implementation, the revised PMP dated June 2015 incorporates new indicators under a new Key Result Area of “Policymakers and Other Actors Collaborate on Key Policy Issues” to reflect the levels of collaboration in the policymaking process.

### **Component 1: Representational Capacity of Membership and Constituency Based CSOs Strengthened**

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

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual <sup>6</sup>	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	3	Law on National Budget 2014 (Seknas FITRA); Local Regulation on Regional Budget for small business development of women in Klaten-Central Java (ASPPUK) 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 (Oct '14 – April '16)	2	1	<i>Strategic Plan of MoEC 2015-2019 (KMSTP)</i>  <i>Significant progress toward achievement: Pattiro is currently working on two local regulations on improving education services.</i>

The changing dynamics for engagement with national and local governments make this indicator particularly difficult to achieve. For example, the recent enactment of the Local Government Law No. 2/2015 (updating Law No. 23/ 2014) changed authority channels in the local government in Indonesia. ProRep grantees and coalitions had to revise stakeholder maps and had to update policy advocacy activity plans. ProRep helped facilitate these necessary strategy revisions by holding coordination meetings with all partners in each cluster, in addition to conducting capacity building regarding communication strategies and effective project cycle management. Internal partner/grantee dynamics also impacted the likelihood of achievement in this indicator during this quarter. For example, several partners had a change in leadership that slowed the progress of achieving milestones, including ICW,

<sup>6</sup> Actual achievements are reported cumulatively.

IBC and AKAR. Lastly, while the new Joko Widodo Administration brought new opportunities to engage with the ministries at high levels, reform initiatives were slowed due to the shifting and settling of the internal ministry bureaucracies.

PIR 1.a: Extent of CSO use of diverse mechanisms to receive information and opinions from their members

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 Aisyiyah (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)
5 (Oct '14 – April '16)	3	7	These achievements are largely from MSF as a new approach for partners. One is from national level conducted by InProSuLA (1), two from local level conducted by Pattiro (2) and one Corel workshop conducted by Hapsari (1). In the final quarter of this period, one new mechanism of joint secretariat in each cluster of DRG, Education and Health was documented (3).

ProRep conducts desk assessments on the number of new mechanisms that CSOs use to collect information and/or opinions on issues from members. For non-membership organizations, this includes collecting information from constituents. Mechanisms documented in this indicator include the following: SMS gateways, written material (brochures), online material (Facebook, fan page, website, Twitter, YouTube), face-to-face meetings, workshops and opinion polls.

PIR 1.b: Percent of CSO members and constituents who feel their interests have been effectively advanced by CSO

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
1 (April'11 – Sept'11)	30%	SPPN Sergai: >80%	Verified through opinion polls
2 (Oct'11 – Sept '12)		YSKK: > 85%	
3 (Oct '12 – Sept '13)		SPI Mamuju: <30%	
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)		InProSulA: 60%	
5 (Oct '14 – April '16)		Prakarsa: 70%	

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 M&E unit conducted an opinion poll of CSO members to collect data for this indicator. The results were used in strategic planning workshops and regular coordination meetings with polled organizations.

KRA 1.1: Number of CSOs with significantly expanded membership and constituencies

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
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Year	Target	Actual	Notes
1 (April'11 – Sept'11)	2	-	
2 (Oct'11 – Sept '12)	4	2	Pergerakan (FSNN) and AJI
3 (Oct '12 – Sept '13)	6	5	Pergerakan (FSNN), AJI, YSKK, Hapsari and InProSuLA
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	2	6	SPI Kulonprogo, SPPN Sergai, SPI Bantul, SPI Tanah Karo, SPI Serdang Bedagai and InProSuLA
5 (Oct '14 – April '16)	3	4	PRN (from 7 to 11 members), SPI Mamuju, InProSuLA and YSKK <i>Significant progress toward achievement: Pattiro (in regards to client association of JKN); MCW (regarding the goal of enlarging anti-corruption networks)</i>

In latest version of the PMP, the definition of this indicator is the *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 by the CSO.

Several partners are currently being encouraged to build a membership database system. In addition to verifying their reports for this indicator, the database is also useful for the internal needs of CSOs to manage membership. Grantees are also encouraged to design a program that will meet member needs.

KRA 1.2a: Number of ProRep supported CSOs that participate in legislative proceedings

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)	8	2	YSKK and InProSuLA
5 (Oct '14 – April '16)	10	14	ICW (education), ICW (KPK member selection), Pattiro, Hapsari, InProSuLA, Article 33, PPPI, F2H, WRI, YSKK, YSKK (on School Committee), AKAR (Perda on community-based forest), Sulawesi Institute (Perda on indigenous community in Kab.Bombana), and Yappika (regarding to ORI member selection).



Picture 1. Selection committee member, Betti Alisjahbana (standing) responded to tracking results and institutional evaluation of KPK presented on August 21, 2015 by ICW.

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

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)
5 (Oct '14 – April '16)	5	14	Policy recommendation on basic education to DPR-RI Commission X (Article 33) and on health issues to Local Government of Central Java (Pattiro). 14 achievements are supported by policymaker response sheets.

In the PMP revision in 2015, there was an expansion regarding the meaning of this indicator: *Number of written policy advocacy products submitted to MPs /staff or national/local government representatives 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.* Although no new achievements were reported in the last quarter of this reporting period, in the next quarter there is potential for additional indicator achievement, since most of ProRep's grantees will conduct multi-stakeholder fora that will include policymakers at the national and local levels. This means that institutions/partners will have a greater likelihood of receiving and submitting to ProRep official documents from policymakers (including official minutes of meetings, or response sheets) reflecting their collaboration in the policymaking process.

KRA 1.3: Number of times CSO advocacy positions are featured in media

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
1 (April'11 – Sept'11)	3	-	
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)	20	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.
5 (Oct'14 – April'16)	36	181	Activities of Pattiro, Epistema, YSKK, ICW, Hapsari, InProSuLA, Epistema, ICEL, WRI, Article 33, PPPI, F2H, RMI, Prakarsa East Java, Kontras and MCW

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The actual values above significantly exceed targets because a number of ProRep partners either work closely with journalists (such as ICW, Kontras and Pattiro) or host large events which also include policymakers at the national and local level (such as CSOs coalition on education cluster; or Epistema which held an event with national and regional policymakers). More detailed references to the subject of media exposure can be found in the technical sections of this report.

In summary, ProRep has achieved Year 5 targets in six out of the seven indicators under Component 1 (86%). Additionally, five of the seven indicators have already achieved program targets (71%). Detailed information about indicator achievement against yearly and program targets can be found in Annex 2.

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

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

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
1 (April'11 – Sept'11)	2	-	
2 (Oct'11 – Sept '12)	1	1	National budget recommendations (Seknas FITRA) Year 2013
3 (Oct '12 – Sept '13)	1	1	National budget recommendations (Seknas FITRA) Year 2014
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	1	1	National Legislation Program/Prolegnas 2014 (STTA)
5 (Oct '14 – April '16)	7	4	1. Local Regulation Kab.Bombana on Indigenous People of Moronene Hukaeya Laea (Sulawesi Institute) 2. Presidential Decree on MoEF structure (ICEL) 3. Priority of social forestry in <i>RPJMN</i> 2015-2019 (Epistema) 4. Prolegnas 2015 (coalition of research institutions and CSOs)  <i>Significant progress toward achievement:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment cluster: Epistema (2); AKAR Foundation (2); YKMI (1)</li> <li>• DRG cluster: ICJR (1)</li> </ul>

The achievements for this indicator were verified not only through grantee reports but through comparison between policy recommendations made by partners and signed and enacted regulations.

PIR 2.a: Level of selected MP or Parliament staff satisfaction with policy research

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
1 (April'11 – Sept'11)	30%	Demos : 9%	Through interviewing 43 expert staffs of national MPs
2 (Oct'11 – Sept '12)		TII : 23%	
3 (Oct '12 – Sept '13)		PPPI: 40%	

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)		THC: 35%	
5 (Oct '14 – April '16)		IRE: 14%	
		WRI: 9%	
		CSIS: 54%	

This indicator aims to capture percent of surveyed MPs and Parliament staff who report they are “satisfied” or “very satisfied” with at least one product from a ProRep-supported research institution. Respondent ratings are only counted when the respondent can identify or recall a particular research product or study. Grantees provide ProRep with “response sheets,” documenting policymakers’ response to research provided. In addition, ProRep conducted a survey which involved interviewing expert staff of national MPs.

#### KRA 2.1a: Number of organizations in key areas achieves organizational improvements

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
5 (Oct'14 – April'16)	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PRN (Policy Research Network) which focused in Regulatory Impact Assessment</li> <li>F2H and LPEM-UI for writing opinion article in national media (for example, the Jakarta Post).</li> </ul>

To achieve this target, ProRep provided support to research institutions through capacity building activities, including providing grants which take the form of in-kind working tools (software / hardware) or the purchase of international reference books for doing better research. Figures in the table are derived and verified from partner reports. In addition, ProRep conducted a training for writing opinion articles as part of capacity building. In the beginning of 2015, ProRep conducted an organizational assessment to determine the institutions that had most significant changes due to capacity building support provided by ProRep. There are some findings as a background for reporting these achievements. For instance, PPPI can be considered as the most improved institution for the Policy Fellow Course, since currently their research produced has been used effectively as their material in the policy advocacy related to performance based budgeting which became reference for several national MPs.

#### KRA 2.2a: Number of copies of written research products disseminated to parliament members and policymakers

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

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
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.
5 (Oct '14 – April '16)	12	23	11 from PRN activities and one from both ICEL and Epistema. Pattiro (4) through technical discussion with local health working unit in District of Semarang and Jeneponto. AKAR foundation (6) through technical discussion on social forest management with local MPs, Head of District and other policymakers in Bengkulu.

#### KRA 2.2b: Number of target Parliament members and staff who report receipt of written research

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 PRG
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	20	20	Through several program implementation of grantees i.e. five from supporting draft law of CSR, nine from national legislation program, six from PRN and two from the recommendation on the rice for the poor (InProSuLA)
5 (Oct'14 – April'16)	10	119	PRN (11), ICEL (1), Epistema (1), IRE (5), Pattiro (6), WRI (16), Article 33 (17), F2H (12), LPEM UI (11), ICW (5), YSKK (9), PPPI (4), AKAR (6), Sulawesi Institute (6), ICJR (9)

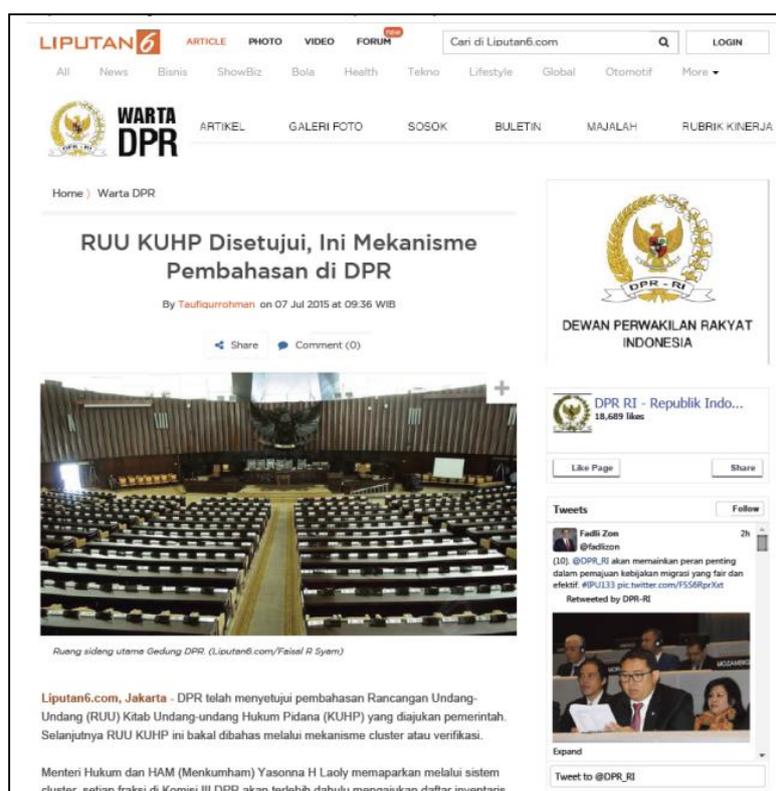
ProRep partners had difficulty reaching targets early in the program (Year 1, 2 and 3) because the ProRep program provided their first support to work explicitly with MPs on policy issues. The new policy cluster approach does not focus solely on parliament, but also involves government representatives. As stated in 2015 PMP, the definition of indicator is *Number of copies (in hard-copy or electronic format) of research study products disseminated from ProRep partner research institutions to Parliament members or their staff, and representatives from government – including national and local government representatives.* A detailed explanation of reported achievements is found in the technical sections of this report.

The actual values for Year 5 significantly exceed targets because the number of grant partners significantly increased under the policy cluster approach, and these targets are also incorporated into the required milestones for each partner. Another factor is that several partners continued working intensively with similar stakeholders, therefore in this period we found an up-grading of results from the previous grant programs.

#### KRA 2.3a: Number of parliament members reporting use of products of research institutions

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)	10	Demos: 4 persons TII: 12 persons PPPI: 17 persons THC: 16 persons IRE: 7 persons WRI: 4 persons CSIS: 23 persons	Findings from the interview with 45 expert staff (question of survey: <i>have you ever used reports/studies from these institutions as reference?</i> )
5 (Oct '14 – April '16)	5	16 persons	7 related to National Legislation Program (Prolegnas) 9 related to ICJR – Recommendation on bill deliberation mechanism has been implemented.



Picture 2. Media Clipping showed that the subject concerned by ICJR on mechanism of bill deliberation is being considered by the DPR.

Seven of the achievements in this reporting period are from supporting the national legislation program (Prolegnas). The recommendations produced in the workshop supported by ProRep are partly elaborated in the draft legislation which was discussed in the general assembly. For the amendment of criminal code act (KUHP), this will be deliberated through a cluster-based mechanism as our partner recommendations.

In summary, ProRep has achieved Year 5 targets in five out of the six indicators under Component 2 (83%). Half of these indicators have already achieved program targets. Detailed information about indicator achievement against yearly and program targets can be found in Annex 2.

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

Note: Most indicators related to ProRep’s parliamentary strengthening program (PIR 3.a, and KRAs 3.1a, 3.3a and 3.4a) do not have Year 5 targets and are, therefore, not included in this narrative. Life of program achievements for these indicators are presented in the summary table in Annex 2.

#### KRA 3.2a: Linkages of ProRep-supported legislative amendments to the amendment process

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
1 (April’11 – Sept’11)	2		
2 (Oct’11 – Sept ’12)	5	2	Expert round table meeting for preparation of <i>BALEG</i> workshop on MD3 Law and <i>BALEG</i> Legislative Performance FGD to analyze needs of <i>BALEG</i> Expert staff and Legal Drafter
3 (Oct ’12 – Sept ’13)	8	9	Public hearing on amendment of MD3 law in four provinces and a multi stakeholder workshop in national level. Workshops of law no.12/2011 socialization in 4 regions
4 (Oct ’13 – Sept ’14)	1	8	FGD in 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)  FGD on the amendment of Law No.27 Year 2009 on MD3 which involved CSOs, Research Institutions, and ATAP.  Legislative drafting training for new Legal Drafters of Sec. General of DPR.  Projection workshop for National legislation program
5 (Oct ’14 – April ’16)	1	1	National Legislation Program (Prolegnas) 2015

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

#### KRA 3.5a: Number of multi-stakeholder fora convened with ProRep support to discuss key policy issues

In these indicators related to multi-stakeholder fora (MSF), it appears that the achievement exceeds the designated target especially in Year 5. This is because the majority of our partners experienced benefits from utilizing the multi-stakeholder approach in their advocacy activities. Therefore, they conducted them more frequently. The main perceived benefits are primarily due to building commitment from policymakers and simultaneously establish public participation to monitor the implementation of this commitment.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
4 (Oct ’13 – Sept ’14)	6	4	MSF Activity Report [MSF in education (1), health (2), and

			environment (1)] attended by government officers <sup>7</sup> , experts, other project <sup>8</sup> , CSOs <sup>9</sup> , and think tanks <sup>10</sup>
5 (Oct '14 – April '16)	14	60	<i>KMSTP</i> (1), Epistema (4), ICJR (3), TI Indonesia (2), Yappika (1), ProRep Cluster Meeting (2), Prakarsa (2), Sulawesi Institute (2), RMI (1), YSKK (1), AKAR (2), PRN (2), PPPI (3), Article 33 (8), ICEL (1), Pattiro (11), WRI(5), LePMIL (4), ICW (3), F2H (1), LPEM-UI (1)

KRA 3.5b: Number of multi-stakeholder fora convened with ProRep support that developed formal policy recommendations

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	0	0	
5 (Oct '14 – April '16)	8	18	Pattiro (8), Epistema (3), WRI (2), Hapsari (1), <i>KMSTP</i> (1), Article 33 in environment cluster (1), LePMIL (1), RMI (1)

KRA 3.5c: Number of multi-stakeholder fora convened with ProRep support that developed formal action plans for influencing policy

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	0	0	
5 (Oct '14 – April '16)	5	8	Two fora were conducted by InProSuLA and Pattiro. One forum was conducted by ProRep related to Prolegnas 2015. One forum was conducted by <i>KMSTP</i> as a national symposium with Minister of Education. One forum was conducted by Akar-Bengkulu related to community land. YSKK held one forum on <i>BOS</i> policy issues. LePMIL held a forum on production forestry, and lastly Epistema held one forum on indigenous people.

For indicator KRA 3.5 (a, b and c), in addition to the detailed explanation in the technical sections of this report, a general overview of data on the subject of each forum from the July-Sept. 2015 quarter can be found in Annex 1 (participant tracking data). The data from the earlier FY 2015 quarters are found in the previous quarterly reports.

In summary, ProRep has achieved Year 5 targets for all Component 3 indicators reported in Year 5<sup>11</sup>. Of the eight indicators included under component 3, six have already achieved program targets (75%).

<sup>7</sup> BKKBN, Ministry of Health, Dirjen Kesehatan Ibu, DPR, Ministry of Education

<sup>8</sup> Save the Children, Kinerja, Emas, C4J, DFAID, USAID

<sup>9</sup> 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

<sup>10</sup> FKM UI, FK UI, WRI, SMERU Research Institute, ICW, FKIP UI, Paramadina, UPI Bandung, Epistema Institute

<sup>11</sup> PIR 3.a, KRA 3.1a, KRA 3.3a and KRA 3.4a do not have Year 5 targets and are, therefore, not included in this calculation.

Detailed information about indicator achievement against yearly and program targets can be found in Annex II.

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

**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	1	Two-day preparatory workshop for CSOs
2 (Oct'11 – Sept '12)	5	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BAKN study to UK and Netherlands</li> <li>• Visit of Ms. Jessica Lee, senior foreign affairs staff member for US Congressman Jim McDermott (D-WA) to Jakarta</li> <li>• DPR US Caucus delegation visit to US.</li> <li>• Survey on MPs by Prakarsa - for JABAT</li> <li>• Jabat Recess Visit - Batch I -- 6 MP</li> <li>• Survey on constituents by JSI (Jaringan Suara Indonesia) - for Jabat</li> </ul>
3 (Oct '12 – Sept '13)	4	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ACYPL Election Campaign Visit, (29 Oct - 12 Nov 2012)</li> <li>• Representative McDermott's visit &amp; preparation for the peer-to-peer exchange of the</li> <li>• Myanmar Caucus of the Indonesian Parliament. (8-12 June 2012)</li> <li>• PRN - US Study Tour under Component 2, June 24-28 2013</li> <li>• JABAT Recess Visit - Batch II - 11 MPs</li> <li>• JABAT Dinner Meeting (25 June 2013)</li> <li>• Jabat Kick Off Session (12 April 2013)</li> <li>• Jabat Grants - 4 grantee (April 2013)</li> <li>• The International Workshop on Democracy: Sharing Experience between Indonesia and Arab Countries</li> <li>• Support to the Seminar and Congress of CSO Council on the implementation of</li> <li>• Law No. 17/2013 on CSOs. (September 23-25, 2013)</li> <li>• Peer Learning on Constituency Relationship (17-19 September 2013)</li> </ul>
4 (Oct '13 – Sept '14)	5	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JABAT Handbook - for MP</li> <li>• JABAT Handbook - For Constituent</li> <li>• Jabat Training (Effective Management Visits to Dapil: Implementing of Book "Kiat Blusukan) 14-16Feb 2014</li> <li>• Facilitate Study Visit of DPR Budget Analysts to NABO, South Korea - March 8-13, 2014</li> <li>• Arab Spring Workshop II (May 19-23 2014) Indonesia-Africa &amp; Middle East Workshop on Good Governance</li> <li>• Jabat Grants - 1 - GGW</li> <li>• Civil Society Day /Open Government Partnership Conference in Nusa Dua, Bali (4-7 May 2014)</li> </ul>

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jabat Video - Development of Effective Representation</li> <li>JABAT Impact Assessment</li> <li>Strengthen relations between the DPR Secretary General and counterparts in the US Congress</li> <li>Asia Regional Civil Society Experience Summit (8-10 Sept 2014)</li> <li>Support Mr. Haris Azhar (KontraS) to participate in the "International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP): Standing with Civil Society" in US -- September 13-28, 2014.</li> <li>NCT Studies -- the UI team presented to USAID their inception report</li> </ul>
5 (Oct '14 – April '16)	5	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSTC activities (7) – study on CSO, university and private sector partnerships, dissemination of study results, workshop for NCT to review SOW for USAID's new SSTC program, Private Sector Engagement and Partnerships Training in April in Rabat, Morocco, Private Sector Engagement and Partnership Training to NCT in Jakarta, International Training on Disaster Risk Management, and 3rd Good Governance Workshop.</li> <li>Anti-Corruption Movement (9) – 6 grants to TII, ICW, HRWG, MCW, Kontras and ICJR and 3 direct activities.</li> <li>Open Government Partnership (2) - Policy Analyst STTA to propose design of National Secretariat of OGI, OGP Working Level Steering Committee Meeting in South Africa</li> </ul>

ProRep is assisting USAID in responding to opportunities to support the Government of Indonesia (GOI) in enhancing its capacity to deliver South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) programming. This assistance includes several pilot initiatives as well as a study on three stakeholder groups - universities, CSO's and private sector -, and their possible roles in supporting SSTC initiatives. Other grants and direct activities are related to efforts to strengthen anti-corruption activities among CSOs and the reactivation of Indonesia's Secretariat for the Open Government Partnership (OGP). Additionally, ProRep also provided support to NCT, Good Governance innovations and disaster management in Year 5.

## Annex 1: Participant Tracking Data

No	Province	Name of Activity	Event Type	Conducted By	Comp/Policy Cluster	Start Time	Finish Time	Participants		
								M	F	Total
1	DKI Jakarta	FGD on Institutional Evaluation Methodology	FGD	ICW - DRG	DRG	26 Jun 2015	26 Jun 2015	15	5	20
2	Jawa Tengah	Kick Off Meeting	Consultative Meeting	PATTIRO	Health	30 Jun 2015	02 Jul 2015	8	11	19
3	Sulawesi Utara	Training on the most significant changes	Training	Direct Activity	Cross cluster	01 Jul 2015	07 Jul 2015	9	6	15
4	Jawa Timur	Workshop on Campaign Agenda Formulation & Evaluation	Workshop	MCW	DRG	04 Jul 2015	05 Jul 2015	22	1	23
5	DKI Jakarta	Education Coalition Discussion	Meeting	Article 33 - EDU	Education	06 Jul 2015	06 Jul 2015	10	1	11
6	Bengkulu	Public consultation at communal forest farmer group association level in Lebong Regency	Public Dialog	AKAR Bengkulu	Environment	07 Jul 2015	07 Jul 2015	20	0	20
7	DKI Jakarta	Introduction on ProRep FAA	Meeting	Direct Activity	Cross cluster	07 Jul 2015	07 Jul 2015	7	11	18
8	Jawa Tengah	Field Visit to SDN KIECO 1-Surakarta	Field Study	YSKK	Education	08 Jul 2015	08 Jul 2015	1	2	3
9	Jawa Tengah	Field Visit to SMPN 8 Surakarta	Field Study	YSKK	Education	08 Jul 2015	08 Jul 2015	1	2	3
10	Jawa Timur	Training on Writing and Documentation of Advocacy Work	Training	MCW	DRG	09 Jul 2015	11 Jul 2015	25	3	28
11	DI Yogyakarta	Field Visit to SDN 1 Gunung Wonosari	Field Study	YSKK	Education	09 Jul 2015	09 Jul 2015	2	2	4
12	DI Yogyakarta	Field Visit to SMPN 1 Wonosari	Field Study	YSKK	Education	09 Jul 2015	09 Jul 2015	3	2	5
13	Jawa Tengah	Audience With Health Department Official of Surakarta City	Audiensi/Lobi	PATTIRO	Health	10 Jul 2015	10 Jul 2015	1	12	13
14	DKI Jakarta	Drafting mechanism of Selection and Instrument of Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia (ORI) Candidate	Workshop	YAPPIKA	Cross component/cluster	10 Jul 2015	10 Jul 2015	9	9	18
15	Jawa Tengah	Dialogue with the Government of Semarang District	Meeting	PATTIRO	Health	13 Jul 2015	13 Jul 2015	4	12	16
16	Sulawesi Tenggara	Workshop of Writer Team	Workshop	LePMIL	Environment	24 Jul 2015	24 Jul 2015	9	5	14
17	DKI Jakarta	Discussion & Workshop on Academic Paper and Local Regulation of Kasepuhan Society	Workshop	Epistema Institute	Environment	26 Jul 2015	28 Jul 2015	17	0	17
18	Jawa Tengah	Regulation Drafting on Feed Back Mechanism	Meeting	PATTIRO	Health	28 Jul 2015	28 Jul 2015	3	5	8
19	Jawa Tengah	Completion and Simulation of SMS Gateway – Semarang	Training	PATTIRO	Health	28 Jul 2015	29 Jul 2015	4	4	8
20	Jawa Timur	Public Discussion " Raising Stakeholder Commitments" – Lamongan	Public Dialog	Prakarsa-East Java	Health	28 Jul 2015	28 Jul 2015	19	30	49
21	DKI Jakarta	FGD on the threats and protection system of anti-corruption activists	FGD	HRWG	DRG	28 Jul 2015	28 Jul 2015	7	5	12
22	Sulawesi Tenggara	Series of Meeting with Policymakers and Other Stakeholders	Stakeholder meeting	Sulawesi Institute	Environment	29 Jul 2015	29 Jul 2015	17	3	20
23	DKI Jakarta	Workshop on drafting Instrument of Performance Evaluation Study of ORI	Workshop	YAPPIKA	Cross component/cluster	30 Jul 2015	01 Aug 2015	14	8	22
24	Bengkulu	Workshop: Final Drafting of IUPHKm in Lebong Regency	Workshop	AKAR Bengkulu	Environment	30 Jul 2015	30 Jul 2015	18	0	18

No	Province	Name of Activity	Event Type	Conducted By	Comp/Policy Cluster	Start Time	Finish Time	Participants		
								M	F	Total
25	Sulawesi Selatan	Audience with Official of Local Health Agency in Jeneponto	Audiensi/Lobi	PATTIRO	Health	30 Jul 2015	30 Jul 2015	7	5	12
26	Jawa Timur	Public Dialogue "Raising Stakeholder Commitments – Mojokerto	Public Dialog	Prakarsa-East Java	Health	30 Jul 2015	30 Jul 2015	9	45	54
27	Banten	Informal discussions with the Government Officials of Lebak District (Dishutbun)	Meeting	RMI	Environment	01 Aug 2015	01 Aug 2015	2	1	3
28	Banten	Legal Drafting Training	Training	Direct Activity	Education	04 Aug 2015	06 Aug 2015	11	5	16
29	DKI Jakarta	FGD on Deliberation Model of KUHP Bill in Parliament	FGD	ICJR	DRG	05 Aug 2015	05 Aug 2015	21	3	24
30	Sulawesi Tenggara	Series of meetings with policymakers and other stakeholders	Stakeholder meeting	Sulawesi Institute	Environment	06 Aug 2015	06 Aug 2015	20	4	24
31	Jawa Barat	Cluster Coordination Meeting - Civil Society Recommendations for Health Promotion Policy Improvement	Meeting	F2H	Health	06 Aug 2015	06 Aug 2015	8	11	19
32	Bengkulu	Informal meetings with the Officials of Forestry and Plantation Agency in Rejang Lebong	Meeting	RMI	Environment	10 Aug 2015	10 Aug 2015	7	4	11
33	DKI Jakarta	PRN Coordination Meeting for August-November 2015 activities	Meeting	PPPI - PRN	Component 2	11 Aug 2015	11 Aug 2015	6	4	10
34	Bengkulu	Informal meeting with DPRP Rejang Lebong	Meeting	RMI	Environment	11 Aug 2015	11 Aug 2015	8	2	10
35	Jawa Tengah	Communication Technical Assistance	Training	Direct Activity	Health	11 Aug 2015	11 Aug 2015	7	4	11
36	Banten	Field Visits & Public Consultation for Academic Paper on draft of regulation	Public Dialog	Epistema Institute	Environment	12 Aug 2015	12 Aug 2015	83	19	102
37	Jawa Tengah	Communication Technical Assistance	Training	Direct Activity	Education	12 Aug 2015	13 Aug 2015	5	6	11
38	Banten	Public Consultation on Academic Paper/Bill of Kab Lebak on Kasepuhan Community	Public Dialog	Epistema Institute	Environment	13 Aug 2015	13 Aug 2015	132	28	160
39	Bengkulu	Informal meetings with DPRD Lebong	Meeting	RMI	Environment	13 Aug 2015	13 Aug 2015	5	3	8
40	Jawa Barat	Workshop on Research Instrument	Workshop	IBC	Environment	13 Aug 2015	14 Aug 2015	7	6	13
41	Jawa Tengah	FGD on Promoting Health Care Complaints Handling	FGD	PATTIRO	Health	13 Aug 2015	13 Aug 2015	11	17	28
42	DKI Jakarta	Weekly Meeting - Coalition and Researcher	Meeting	YAPPIKA	Cross component/cluster	14 Aug 2015	14 Aug 2015	6	5	11
43	Bengkulu	Informal meeting together Dishut Lebong	Meeting	RMI	Environment	14 Aug 2015	14 Aug 2015	9	1	10
44	Sulawesi Selatan	Study on Health Promotion Implementation - Quantitative Survey	Survey	F2H	Health	16 Aug 2015	16 Sep 2015	5	28	33
45	Jawa Timur	FGD I: Forming of FMPP for Strengthening Community Participation – Sendangharjo –	FGD	Prakarsa-East Java	Health	16 Aug 2015	16 Aug 2015	1	21	22
46	DKI Jakarta	Media Briefing "KPK is not Representative Institution"	Media Gathering	ICW - DRG	DRG	17 Aug 2015	17 Aug 2015	13	7	20
47	DKI Jakarta	Expert Discussion I "Research & Legal Drafting for the draft of Law on Biodiversity Conservation"	Expert Meeting	ICEL	Environment	18 Aug 2015	18 Aug 2015	9	6	15
48	Jawa Tengah	Study on Health Promotion Implementation - Briefing questionnaires	Survey	F2H	Health	18 Aug 2015	18 Aug 2015	1	7	8

No	Province	Name of Activity	Event Type	Conducted By	Comp/Policy Cluster	Start Time	Finish Time	Participants		
								M	F	Total
49	DKI Jakarta	Expert Meeting " Evaluation on Institutional of KPK"	Expert Meeting	ICW - DRG	DRG	18 Aug 2015	18 Aug 2015	7	1	8
50	Jawa Timur	FGD I: Forming of FMPP for Strengthening Community Participation - Turi	FGD	Prakarsa-East Java	Health	18 Aug 2015	18 Aug 2015	2	22	24
51	Bengkulu	Informal meeting with Forest Agency of Bengkulu Province	Meeting	RMI	Environment	19 Aug 2015	19 Aug 2015	6	2	8
52	Jawa Tengah	Study on Health Promotion Implementation - FGD with Cadre of Sangkrah	FGD	F2H	Health	19 Aug 2015	19 Aug 2015	2	18	20
53	Jawa Tengah	Implementation of Health Promotion Study - Data acquisition and Interview	Survey	F2H	Health	19 Aug 2015	19 Aug 2015	6	30	36
54	Jawa Timur	FGD I: Forming of FMPP for Strengthening Community Participation – Deket	FGD	KontraS	Health	19 Aug 2015	19 Aug 2015	1	21	22
55	DKI Jakarta	Meeting between Ombudsman Member Selection Committee with NGOs	Meeting	YAPPIKA	Cross component/ cluster	19 Aug 2015	19 Aug 2015	10	5	15
56	Jawa Tengah	Study on Health Promotion Implementation - FGD with Cadre of Sibela	FGD	F2H	Health	20 Aug 2015	20 Sep 2015	1	45	46
57	Bengkulu	Informal meeting together with BPN of Bengkulu Province	Meeting	RMI	Environment	20 Aug 2015	20 Aug 2015	3	3	6
58	DKI Jakarta	Discussion on Research Design	Meeting	Article 33 - EDU	Education	20 Aug 2015	20 Jul 2015	4	1	5
59	Banten	Assessment process of the threats and protection system – MATA	Field Study	HRWG	DRG	20 Aug 2015	20 Aug 2015	4	0	4
60	Jawa Timur	FGD I: Forming of FMPP for Strengthening Community Participation - Lamongan City Hall	FGD	Prakarsa-East Java	Health	20 Aug 2015	20 Aug 2015	5	29	34
61	Jawa Timur	FGD I: Forming of FMPP for Strengthening Community Participation – Tikung	FGD	Prakarsa-East Java	Health	20 Aug 2015	20 Aug 2015	4	18	22
62	Jawa Timur	FGD I: Forming of FMPP for Strengthening Community Participation - Karangbinangun	FGD	Prakarsa-East Java	Health	20 Aug 2015	20 Aug 2015	6	24	30
63	Jawa Tengah	Workshop Preparation : Writing Policy Proposals	Workshop	YSKK	Education	24 Aug 2015	26 Aug 2015	22	19	41
64	Kalimantan Timur	Case title Samarinda	Workshop	KontraS	DRG	24 Aug 2015	24 Aug 2015	25	7	32
65	Jawa Tengah	FGD on Promoting Complaints Handling Mechanism	FGD	PATTIRO	Health	25 Aug 2015	25 Aug 2015	8	13	21
66	Sulawesi Tenggara	Workshop on Local Strategy in Promoting the acceleration of forming KPHP / KPHL in Southeast Sulawesi Province	Workshop	LePMIL	Environment	26 Aug 2015	26 Aug 2015	54	7	61
67	DKI Jakarta	Press Conference: "Promoting Quality ORI Selection Process"	Press Conference	YAPPIKA	Cross component/ cluster	26 Aug 2015	26 Aug 2015	9	4	13
68	DKI Jakarta	Conditions and Problems Mapping of Teachers	FGD	ICW - EDU	Education	26 Aug 2015	26 Aug 2015	12	5	17
69	DKI Jakarta	Private Sector Engagement and Partnership Training to NCT in Jakarta	Training	Direct Activity	SAF	26 Aug 2015	27 Aug 2015	6	12	18
70	DKI Jakarta	FGD on Mapping the condition and problem of teachers	FGD	ICW - DRG	Education	26 Aug 2015	26 Aug 2015	12	5	17
71	DKI Jakarta	Evaluation Meeting Capim Selection Commission	Meeting	ICW - DRG	DRG	27 Aug 2015	27 Sep 2015	15	8	23
72	DKI Jakarta	Addressing a Press Conference Interview Selection Process Capim Commission	Press Conference	ICW - DRG	DRG	27 Aug 2015	27 Aug 2015	8	6	14

No	Province	Name of Activity	Event Type	Conducted By	Comp/Policy Cluster	Start Time	Finish Time	Participants		
								M	F	Total
73	DKI Jakarta	Environment Cluster Coordination Meeting	Meeting	Direct Activity	Environment	27 Aug 2015	27 Aug 2015	17	10	27
74	Sulawesi Tengah	FGD Results Discussion Identification of MHA in the district. Torch	FGD	Epistema Institute	Environment	27 Aug 2015	27 Aug 2015	17	6	23
75	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Case title in Kupang	Workshop	KontraS	DRG	27 Aug 2015	27 Aug 2015	63	17	80
76	DKI Jakarta	Discussion Shared Media "Save KPK, Select Capim Commission Credible"	Media Gathering	ICW - DRG	DRG	28 Aug 2015	28 Aug 2015	15	6	21
77	DKI Jakarta	Technical Meeting Promkes Health Center	Consultative Meeting	F2H	Health	28 Aug 2015	28 Aug 2015	4	11	15
78	Jawa Barat	FGD - Management Guru	FGD	ICW - EDU	Education	28 Aug 2015	28 Aug 2015	14	9	23
79	Jawa Tengah	Completion and Simulation SMS Gateway - Surakarta	Training	PATTIRO	Health	31 Aug 2015	31 Aug 2015	8	32	40
80	Sulawesi Selatan	Assessment process of the threats and protection system – Yasmib	Field Study	HRWG	DRG	31 Aug 2015	31 Aug 2015	9	1	10
81	DKI Jakarta	Expert discussion I "Ideal Model of Environmental Licensing in Indonesia"	Expert Meeting	ICEL	Environment	02 Sep 2015	02 Sep 2015	3	3	6
82	Jawa Tengah	Data Gathering Forum	FGD	PATTIRO	Health	02 Sep 2015	02 Sep 2015	5	40	45
83	Banten	Informal discussions with Local Parliament Member of Lebak District	Meeting	RMI	Environment	02 Sep 2015	02 Sep 2015	2	1	3
84	Banten	Informal discussions with the Government Officials ( <i>Bappeda</i> of Lebak District)	Meeting	RMI	Environment	02 Sep 2015	02 Sep 2015	2	1	3
85	Banten	Informal discussions with the Government Officials (BPMPD of Lebak District)	Meeting	RMI	Environment	02 Sep 2015	02 Sep 2015	2	1	3
86	Kalimantan Timur	Assessment process of the threats and protection system - Jatam Kaltim	Field Study	HRWG	DRG	03 Sep 2015	03 Sep 2015	7	0	7
87	Jawa Tengah	Field Visit - SMPN 8 Surakarta	Field Study	YSKK	Education	03 Sep 2015	03 Sep 2015	1	1	2
88	DKI Jakarta	Workshop on "Mix Method with NVivo"	Training	PPPI - PRN	Component 2	03 Sep 2015	04 Sep 2015	7	6	13
89	Sulawesi Tenggara	Training on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	Training	Sulawesi Institute	Environment	04 Sep 2015	05 Sep 2015	18	5	23
90	DKI Jakarta	FGD: Study on School Infrastructure Unit Cost	FGD	Article 33 - EDU	Education	04 Sep 2015	04 Sep 2015	8	2	10
91	Jawa Timur	Assessment process of the threats and protection system – MCW	Field Study	HRWG	DRG	04 Sep 2015	04 Sep 2015	12	2	14
92	Sumatera Utara	Case title Medan	Workshop	KontraS	DRG	07 Sep 2015	07 Aug 2015	33	7	40
93	Lampung	Research on School Committee - Interview	Field Study	YSKK	Education	08 Sep 2015	08 Sep 2015	9	2	11
94	Lampung	Workshop on MANTAP Program - School Committee of SMPN 16	Public Hearing	YSKK	Education	09 Sep 2015	09 Sep 2015	7	1	8
95	Lampung	Workshop on MANTAP Program - SMP 16	Public Hearing	YSKK	Education	09 Sep 2015	09 Sep 2015	4	1	5
96	Lampung	Workshop on MANTAP Program - SDN 1 Rawa Sea Bandar Lampung	Public Hearing	YSKK	Education	09 Sep 2015	09 Sep 2015	4	7	11
97	Banten	Public Dialogue with Farmers Group of HKm in Rejang Lebong & Lebong	Public Dialog	RMI	Environment	09 Sep 2015	09 Sep 2015	40	7	47

No	Province	Name of Activity	Event Type	Conducted By	Comp/Policy Cluster	Start Time	Finish Time	Participants		
								M	F	Total
98	Lampung	Workshop on the Role of School Committee and Board of Education	Public Hearing	YSKK	Education	10 Sep 2015	10 Sep 2015	8	0	8
99	DKI Jakarta	SSTC : Disseminating Report to NCT	Meeting	Direct Activity	SAF	10 Sep 2015	10 Sep 2015	12	20	32
100	DKI Jakarta	Assessment process of the threats and protection system – ICW	Field Study	HRWG	DRG	11 Sep 2015	11 Sep 2015	1	1	2
101	Jawa Tengah	FGD with Users of Health Services	FGD	PATTIRO	Health	14 Sep 2015	14 Sep 2015	12	17	29
102	Bengkulu	Series of meeting between AKAR and the official of Government province	Consultative Meeting	AKAR Bengkulu	Environment	14 Sep 2015	14 Sep 2015	3	4	7
103	Bengkulu	Series of meetings between AKAR and <i>Bappeda</i>	Consultative Meeting	AKAR Bengkulu	Environment	14 Sep 2015	14 Sep 2015	5	3	8
104	Bengkulu	Series of meetings between AKAR and Forest Agency officials	Consultative Meeting	AKAR Bengkulu	Environment	14 Sep 2015	14 Sep 2015	3	3	6
105	Jawa Barat	Consultation Meeting with UPI Rector	Meeting	PPPI - EDU	Education	14 Sep 2015	14 Sep 2015	2	3	5
106	Jawa Tengah	Consolidation of Health Front of Central Java	Seminar	PATTIRO	Health	15 Sep 2015	16 Sep 2015	32	17	49
107	Bengkulu	Series of Meetings between AKAR and Univ Bengkulu	Meeting	AKAR Bengkulu	Environment	15 Sep 2015	15 Sep 2015	4	2	6
108	Jawa Timur	Corruption Case Discussion - Surabaya	Workshop	KontraS	DRG	15 Sep 2015	15 Sep 2015	40	8	48
109	Sulawesi Selatan	Study on Health Promotion Implementation - Indepth Interview - Binamu City	Technical Discussion/ Meeting	F2H	Health	16 Sep 2015	16 Sep 2015	1	1	2
110	Jawa Barat	Public Dialog: See the Challenges on deliberating Criminal Code Bill in Parliament	Public Dialog	ICJR	DRG	16 Sep 2015	16 Sep 2015	67	64	131
111	Sulawesi Selatan	In Depth Interview: Chief of Health Unit and the officer of Promkes	Consultative Meeting	F2H	Health	17 Sep 2015	17 Sep 2015	4	12	16
112	Sulawesi Selatan	Study on Health Promotion Implementation - FGD Kader - Kec.Batang	FGD	F2H	Health	17 Sep 2015	17 Sep 2015	3	21	24
113	Sulawesi Selatan	Study on Health Promotion Implementation - quantitative Survey - Togo	Survey	F2H	Health	17 Sep 2015	17 Sep 2015	14	17	31
114	Jawa Barat	Audience and Presentation: Study on Investment Unit Cost Calculation	FGD	Article 33 - EDU	Education	17 Sep 2015	17 Sep 2015	6	4	10
115	DKI Jakarta	Internal networking meetings of MP3	Meeting	YAPPIKA	Cross component/ cluster	17 Sep 2015	17 Sep 2015	3	5	8
116	Lampung	Field Visit - Plenary Meeting of SMPN 8 Surakarta	Field Study	YSKK	Education	19 Sep 2015	19 Sep 2015	4	3	7
117	Jawa Timur	FGD II: Mapping Main Problem / Issue / Citizens Aspiration – Prajurit Kulon district.	FGD	Prakarsa-East Java	Health	20 Sep 2015	20 Sep 2015	3	27	30
118	Jawa Timur	FGD II: Mapping Main Problem / Issue / Citizens Aspiration – Magersari	FGD	Prakarsa-East Java	Health	20 Sep 2015	20 Sep 2015	6	24	30
119	Lampung	Field Visit - SDN 1 KIECO Surakarta	Field Study	YSKK	Education	21 Sep 2015	21 Sep 2015	3	1	4
120	Bengkulu	Workshop of the green economy grand design of Bengkulu Province	Seminar	AKAR Bengkulu	Environment	21 Sep 2015	22 Sep 2015	25	8	33
121	Jawa Timur	FGD II: Mapping Main Problem / Issue / Citizens Aspiration - Kec.Lamongan	FGD	Prakarsa-East Java	Health	21 Sep 2015	21 Sep 2015	3	27	30

No	Province	Name of Activity	Event Type	Conducted By	Comp/Policy Cluster	Start Time	Finish Time	Participants		
								M	F	Total
122	Jawa Timur	FGD II: Mapping Main Problem / Issue / Citizens Aspiration - Kec.Deket	FGD	KontraS	Health	22 Sep 2015	22 Sep 2015	1	25	26
123	Jawa Timur	FGD II: Mapping Main Problem / Issue / Citizens Aspiration - Kec.Babat	FGD	Prakarsa-East Java	Health	22 Sep 2015	22 Sep 2015	1	24	25
124	Jawa Timur	FGD II: Mapping Main Problem / Issue / Citizens Aspiration - Kec.Brondong	FGD	Prakarsa-East Java	Health	22 Sep 2015	22 Sep 2015	2	26	28
125	Jawa Timur	FGD II: Mapping Main Problem / Issue / Citizens Aspiration - Kec.Karangbinangun	FGD	Prakarsa-East Java	Health	22 Sep 2015	22 Sep 2015	0	20	20
126	Jawa Timur	FGD II: Mapping Main Problem / Issue / Citizens Aspiration - Kec.Mode	FGD	Prakarsa-East Java	Health	22 Sep 2015	22 Sep 2015	1	26	27
127	Jawa Timur	FGD II: Mapping Main Problem / Issue / Citizens Aspiration - Kec.Tikung	FGD	Prakarsa-East Java	Health	22 Sep 2015	22 Sep 2015	4	20	24
128	Jawa Timur	FGD II: Mapping Main Problem / Issue / Citizens Aspiration - Kec.Turi	FGD	Prakarsa-East Java	Health	22 Sep 2015	22 Sep 2015	0	30	30
129	Kalimantan Barat	Public Discussion Forum To Consolidate Movements in the Regions -Batch 1	Public Dialog	TI-I	DRG	22 Sep 2015	22 Sep 2015	85	18	103
130	Jawa Barat	Consultation Meeting with Abi Sujak	Meeting	KontraS	Education	23 Sep 2015	23 Sep 2015	2	1	3
131	DI Yogyakarta	Stakeholder meetings of MANTAP school - SDN 1 Wonosari, Gunung	Field Study	YSKK	Education	28 Sep 2015	28 Sep 2015	6	3	9
132	DI Yogyakarta	Stakeholder meetings MANTAP School - SMPN 1 Wonosari, Gunung	Stakeholder meeting	YSKK	Education	28 Sep 2015	28 Sep 2015	12	2	14
133	DKI Jakarta	Study on: "Strengthen the Role of Teacher Training Institutions (LPK) in Improving the Quality of Elementary School Teacher"	FGD	PPPI - EDU	Education	28 Sep 2015	28 Sep 2015	5	6	11
134	Jawa Tengah	Coordination meeting MANTAP School - Dispora Office - Surakarta	Consultative Meeting	YSKK	Education	29 Sep 2015	29 Sep 2015	10	4	14