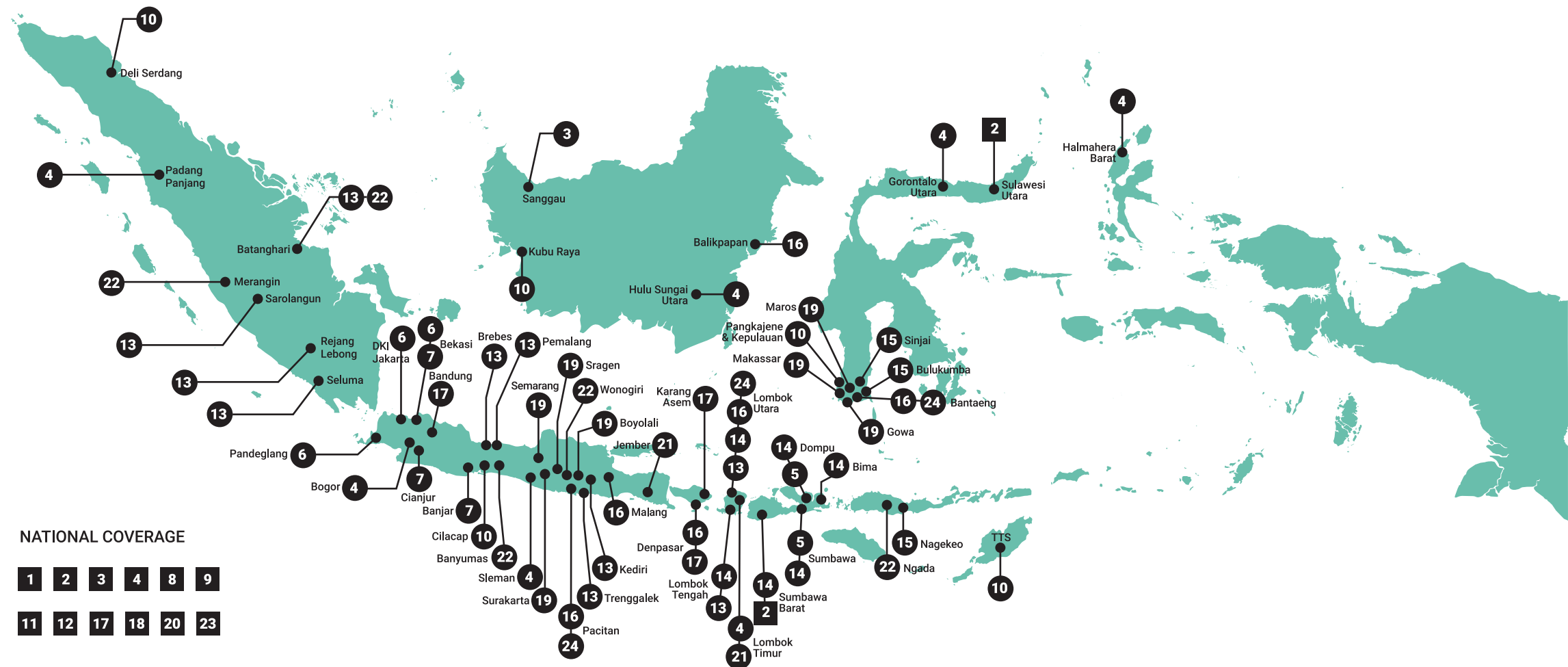




ANNUAL
REPORT **2016**

MAP OF SMERU'S RESEARCH AREA COVERAGE 2016

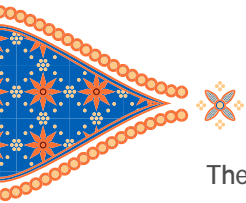


- 1** Study on Unpaid Care Work in Indonesia
- 2** Review of MDG Achievement and Preparedness for SDGs
- 3** Reformulating the National Strategy for Accelerating Poverty Reduction
- 4** The Indonesian Universal Health Coverage (UHC): Initial Assessment of Challenges and Opportunities for Maternal and Child Health Care
- 5** Qualitative Monitoring and Impact Evaluation of EINRIP: Post-Improvement Qualitative Social Research in Kabupaten Dompu and Kabupaten Sumbawa, West Nusa Tenggara Province-2015
- 6** Opinion Leader Research on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) in Indonesia
- 7** Ensuring Food and Nutrition Security in a Time of Food Price Volatility-Phase 3
- 8** Multidimensional Child Poverty: An Update and In-depth Analysis
- 9** Child Poverty and Disparities in Urban Areas: The Unheard Voices of Children Living in Poverty in Indonesia
- 10** The Dynamics of Poor Women's Livelihood: A Case Study amidst a Fuel Price Change
- 11** Enhancing Food-Based Safety Net Programs: Cross-Country Implementation, Evolution, and Learning (Indonesia Case Study)
- 12** Study on the Use of the Poverty and Livelihood Map of Indonesia 2010
- 13** Monitoring of the Implementation Process of PKKPM-P2B 2015–2016
- 14** Diagnostic Study on the Basic Education in Six *Kabupaten* (Districts) in West Nusa Tenggara Province
- 15** Qualitative Monitoring and Impact Evaluation of EINRIP: Post-Improvement Qualitative Social Research in Kabupaten Bulukumba and Kabupaten Sinjai, South Sulawesi Province; and Kabupaten Nagekeo, East Nusa Tenggara Province-2016
- 16** Preliminary Study of the Implementation of Program for Empowering the Poor through Joint Business Groups' Electronic Mutual-Cooperation Shop under the Household Conditional Cash Transfer (e-Warong Kube-PKH)
- 17** Strengthening Health Services in Indonesia in the Face of Serious Competition from Other ASEAN Countries: Implications of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)
- 18** Study on Structural Transformation and the Release of Labor from Agriculture
- 19** Study on Policies to Reduce Inequality in Indonesia
- 20** Updating and Improvement of the Poverty and Livelihood Map of Indonesia
- 21** Diagnostic Study on Child Labor in the Rural Area, with Special Emphasis on Tobacco Farming
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- 23** Research into Individual Family Development Sessions to Support Transitioning PKH Families
- 24** Study on the Supporting and Inhibiting Factors of the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA) to Development





Toward Pro-poor Policy through Research



The SMERU Research Institute Cataloging-in-Publication Data

The SMERU Research Institute.
Annual Report 2016
/ written by The SMERU Research Institute.
40 p. ; 27 cm.
Includes index.

ISBN 978-602-7901-43-8

ISSN 977-259-7881-00-3

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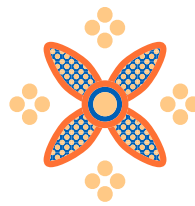
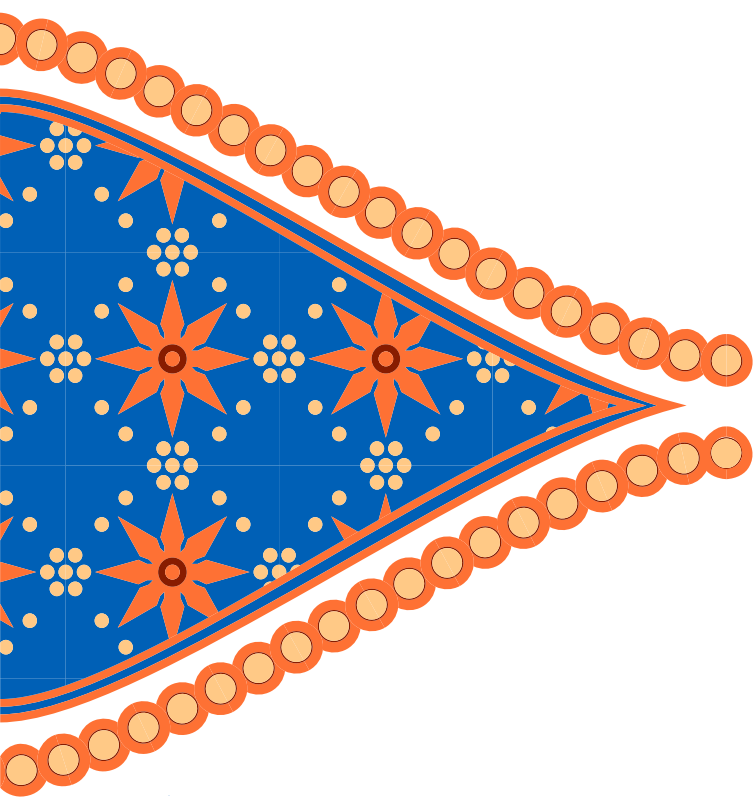
 The SMERU Research Institute

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 The SMERU Research Institute





ABOUT
US

The SMERU Research Institute is an independent institution for public policy studies and has been a leader in poverty and inequality research in Indonesia. Our work focuses on areas of socioeconomic research that are of fundamental importance to contemporary development issues in Indonesia. We specialize in poverty analysis, policy research, and monitoring and evaluation. These three interconnected elements of knowledge production are directed to support evidence-based policy formulation that works for Indonesia's poorest and most vulnerable people.

Vision

A creation of an Indonesian society free of absolute poverty and high inequality through research aimed at evidence-based poverty and inequality reduction strategies, policies, and actions

Mission

- Carrying out research on poverty-related issues for the purpose of improving public and private sector policies and their implementation
- Conducting effective outreach to national and regional governments, civil society, academics, the international community, and the private sector
- Supporting inclusive public and private sector policy discourses on poverty and inequality reduction strategies
- Strengthening the role of civil society in the formulation and implementation of public and private sector policies

MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES



Gema Satria/SMERU

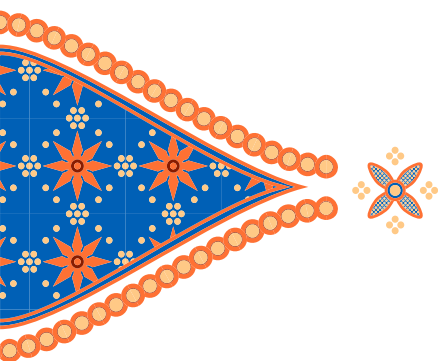
Although the concept of decentralization and regional autonomy as a basis for the development of democracy in Indonesia had already emerged in the early days of the country's independence through the enactment of Law No. 1/1945 on the Status of Regional National Committees and Law No. 22/1948 on Regional Governments, the government was at that time practicing a centralized political system. After more than half a century, the people were able to revise this system with the approval of Law No. 22/1999 on Regional Governments. The law has since been implemented consistently in public administration and continues to be refined—its most recently updated version is Law No. 23/2014. At first, the policy of decentralization and regional autonomy faced many challenges, but as time went by a variety of regional innovations were implemented and more and more local officials have advanced in rank to become national officials.

After more than a decade carrying out the regional autonomy policy with emphasis on the *kabupaten* (district)/*kota* (city) level of government, the Indonesian political community has now gained the confidence to provide space for democracy at the grassroots level with the enactment of Law No. 6/2014 on Villages (Village Law). Rural communities have long recognized village autonomy. However, their political participation has only reached an extent to which figure idolization is the norm; the concept of an organization that functions to arrange the people's voice and activities is still alien to them. This condition is reflected in current community life and dampens the egalitarian spirit of democracy.

At the beginning of the implementation of regional autonomy, around the year 2000, SMERU conducted studies on the implementation of regional autonomy and the results have been used to provide recommendations on various policies. Furthermore, SMERU continues to mainstream the issue of decentralization and regional autonomy in its various studies, particularly those related to poverty, education, and health. Since late 2015, SMERU has conducted a qualitative study to monitor the implementation of Village Law; the study focuses on governance at the village level. This study is incredibly important and it is therefore SMERU's duty to discourse the various results, particularly those relating to community empowerment through the organization of their independence.

In the field of socioeconomic research in Indonesia, SMERU is well-acclaimed among circles of public officials and academics, particularly at the national level. In the coming years, it needs to improve communication with stakeholders in the regions. SMERU has taken steps towards achieving this by (i) holding a Research Sharing Event in Kota (City of) Surakarta which was attended by relevant parties from the *kota* and (ii) sharing knowledge about research methodologies with several research institutes (in the local universities). Such measures need to be continued and their scope expanded.

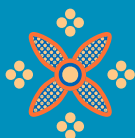
Without the hard work of the researchers and strong managerial support, all of those activities would have been difficult to achieve. In addition, funding from donors, particularly grants from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), Australia, through its Knowledge Sector Initiative (KSI) program, has been providing significant support for SMERU. The program has also given the opportunity for SMERU to improve its institutional capacity and exchange experiences and knowledge with other KSI partners. For all that, on behalf of the Board of Trustees of The SMERU Foundation, I extend our appreciation. ❖



Dr. Syaikhu Usman

Chairperson

MESSAGE FROM THE MANAGEMENT



The commitment to achieving equal social welfare improvement is high on the development agenda throughout the world. This commitment is summarized in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), consisting of 17 goals and 169 targets. The main targets include eliminating poverty and hunger in any forms and dimensions, achieving equality, and tackling climate change. The SDG agenda is considered to be beyond the MDGs because it takes into account the root causes of poverty and the universal need for inclusive development. With more goals and targets, the challenge of achieving the SDGs will indeed be more difficult.

Responding to this challenge, the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) as the coordinator of SDG implementation in Indonesia requested that The SMERU Research Institute conduct a study on Indonesia's MDG achievement and preparedness for SDGs. This study provides lessons learned and feedback, especially for the central government, in terms of planning, budgeting, and coordination of MDG implementation.

In addition, SMERU was involved in the process of formulating various policies with Bappenas through, among other things, discussions of development planning and evaluation. On another occasion, the findings of the baseline study on Village Law were incorporated in the training module for village facilitators prepared by Bappenas.

Currently, inequality between regions also remains a task for the government to deal with. Reducing the high rates of inequality is becoming increasingly important in order to be able to reach the poverty reduction targets set out in the national medium-term development plan (RPJMN) and the SDGs. At the end of 2016, SMERU prepared a concept note related to the issue of

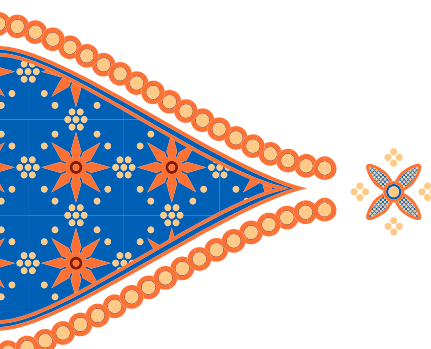
inequality in Indonesia to meet the request of a special staff of the Office of Presidential Staff (KSP). This shows SMERU's commitment to proactively providing input on a variety of socioeconomic and poverty issues that are considered urgent and important for the people of Indonesia.

SMERU continues its efforts to engage in policy dialogues and maintain communication with stakeholders at the subnational level. In this regard, in March 2016, SMERU, in collaboration with the Government of Kota Surakarta, held a "Workshop on the Role of Regional Governments in Improving the Welfare of the Poor". The event aimed to hold a constructive policy dialogue and establish communication with stakeholders in the area. This event also provided an opportunity for SMERU to discuss and introduce SMERU's research activities and publications, especially studies that have been conducted by SMERU in Kota Surakarta and other cities in the Province of Central Java.

As part of its efforts to maintain financial sustainability, SMERU has begun developing a business plan that is focused on the development of its internal organizational capacity and expanding its partnerships with external parties. The business plan is expected to enhance SMERU's ability to manage financial resources in a sustainable manner and improve its self-reliance by increasing the proportion of funds that originate from competitive grants.

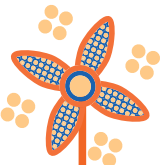
SMERU ended the year 2016 by conducting a comparative study of several research institutes in Yogyakarta, including SurveyMETER, PSKK UGM, PKMK FK UGM, IRE, IDEA, and HRC. This activity aimed to explore the institutes' concepts and practices of continuous organizational development. Lessons learned from this activity are expected to increase the awareness and understanding of the management and staff in making various strategic decisions to encourage SMERU's independence.

This annual report portrays the scope of our work throughout 2016, which could not have been achieved without the dedication, commitment, and professionalism of the entire SMERU staff. We are very proud of what we have achieved and look forward to our journey into the future. ❖



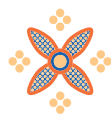
Dr. Asep Suryahadi

Director



SMERU'S KEY MOMENTS 2016



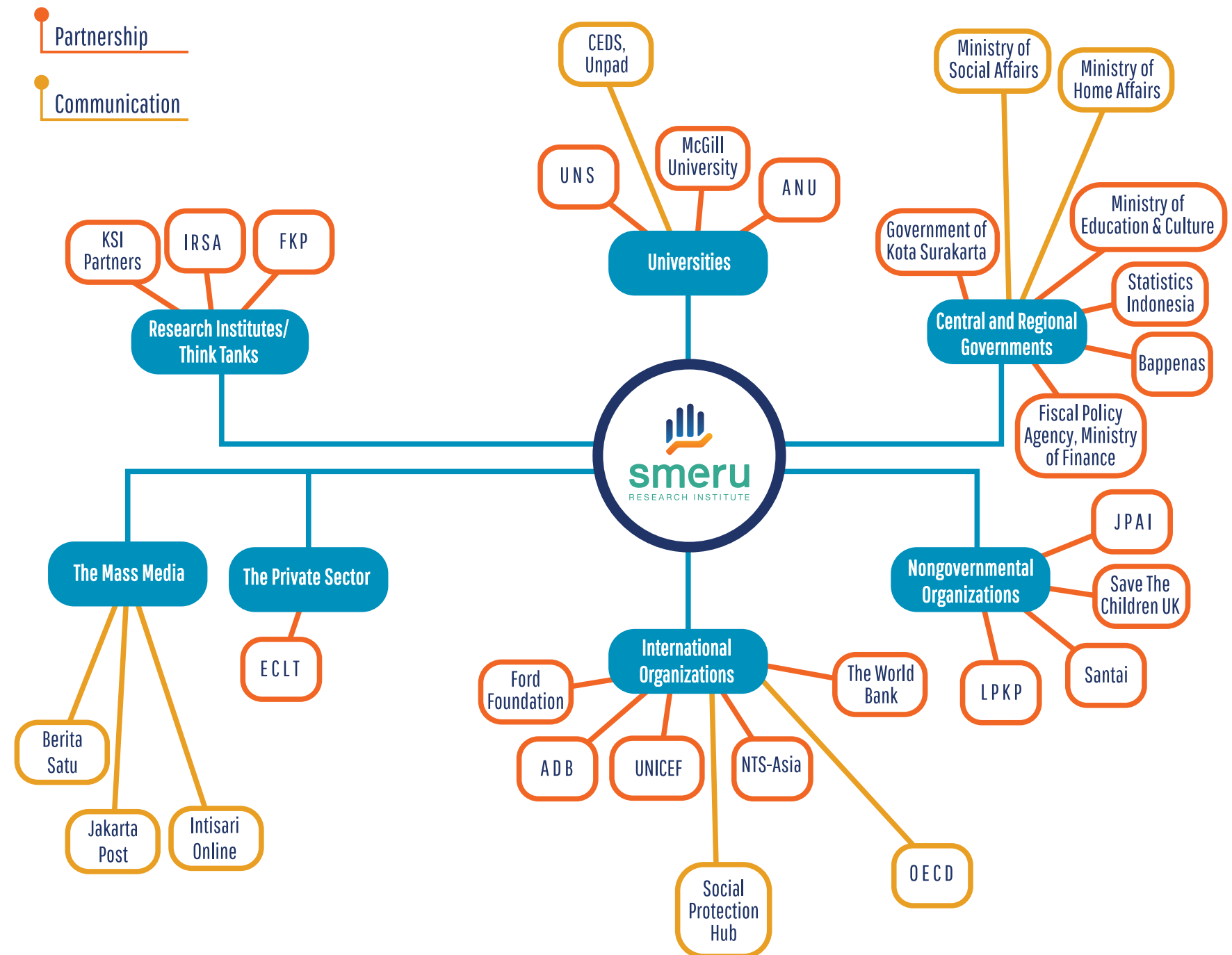


SMERU'S NETWORKING 2016

During 2016, SMERU continued to strengthen its networking relationships with various parties. Although the number of SMERU's networking partners had not increased much, the intensity and quality of communication with these partners had improved, many of the relationships having evolved into partnerships.

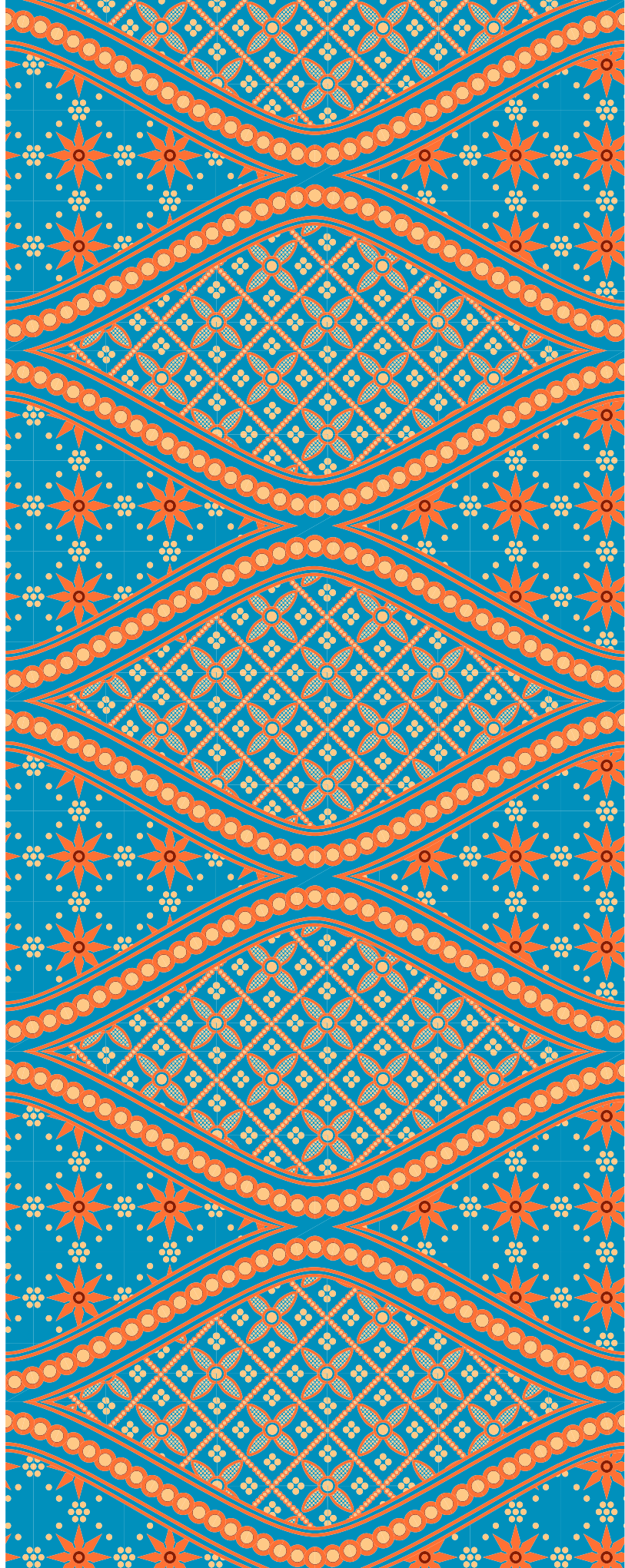
The government continued to be our key stakeholder, as SMERU's main mission is to increase the utilization of its research results for the improvement of public policy, both at the national and regional levels.

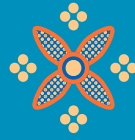
Nevertheless, SMERU continued to build relationships with international organizations, research institutes, universities, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector as strategic partners. We had also established a relationship with the mass media as a partner in the amplification of policy issues that SMERU researches.



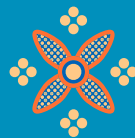
THE BATIK MOTIF OF SOLO

Motifs of classic traditional batiks always have their own philosophy. In batik motifs, especially those from the areas of Central Java, in particular Solo and Yogyakarta, every pattern has a meaning. These patterns are related to the philosophical meanings found in the Javanese Hinduism culture. Certain motifs are considered to be sacred so that people only wear batik of such motifs for special occasions.





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DIAGNOSTIC STUDY OF BASIC EDUCATION IN WEST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE

In order to assist in the preparations for the Innovation Program for Indonesian School Children (INOVASI), from July to August 2016 The SMERU Research Institute conducted a qualitative study in six *kabupaten* (districts) in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara (see Figure 1). This study aims to understand socio-political-economic contexts, the development of educational innovations, and stakeholder mapping, with a focus on learning at the basic education level.

The study found ten major issues in relation to learning at the basic education level (see Figure 2). Four of these issues are related to teacher management, namely low quality teaching, lack of or unequal distribution of teachers, lack of teacher training, and low teacher commitment. Meanwhile, the other six problems are a lack of budgetary support and education infrastructure, low parental support, low levels of motivation in children, strong political influence, incomplete student learning, and poor supervision. These learning issues at the basic level result in low literacy and numeracy capabilities in students. Efforts need to be made to address these issues by, among other things, (i) solving the problem of teacher quality and management through producing high-quality, professional teachers in sufficient numbers, and (ii) improving teaching and learning systems to support increased literacy and numeracy skills.

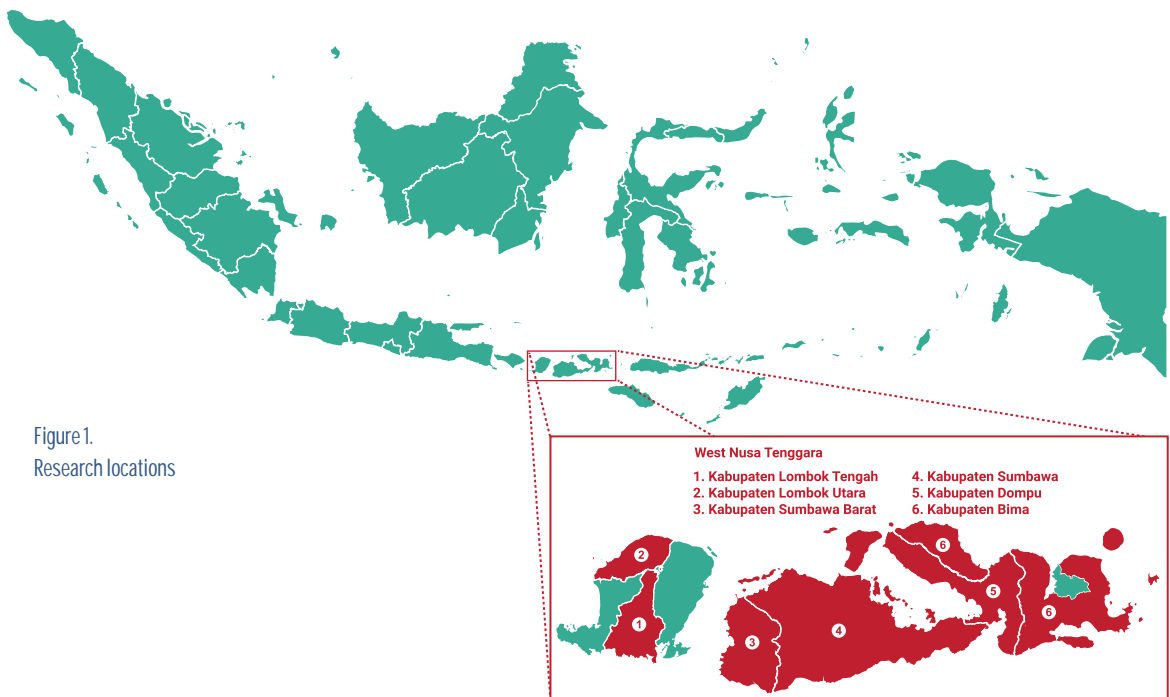
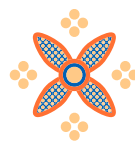


Figure 1.
Research locations



On the other hand, learning innovations were found in all study *kabupaten*, although the number and form of these innovations varied between the *kabupaten*. The impacts of these innovations could not be evaluated because of limited funding, beneficiaries, and time given for the implementation of the program. However, there was an indication that *kabupaten* with more innovative programs tended to have higher levels of educational performance—based on school dropout rates, average scores for teacher competency assessment (UKG), average national exam scores, level of school participation, and teacher-student ratio.



Mukti Mulyana/SMERU

Figure 2. Major issues for primary and junior high school education in Indonesia

This study also mapped the roles of stakeholders in education, including school principals, teachers, supervisors, heads of *kabupaten* (*bupati*), Regional Houses of Representatives (DPRD), and education authorities. Although schools and education authorities are generally viewed as having the highest interests and influence, in four of the six study *kabupaten*, the *bupati* were considered to have the highest interests and influence. In three of the study *kabupaten*, the DPRD were also considered to have high interests and influence, although their position was still placed under that of the schools themselves. The high levels of influence and interests on the part of the *bupati* and the DPRD are highly indicative of the amount of budgetary support given to basic education and the variety of innovations targeted at teachers and students. ❖



Dok SIMERU

THE DYNAMICS OF POOR WOMEN'S LIVELIHOODS: A CASE STUDY AMIDST A FUEL PRICE CHANGE

This study was conducted in five *kabupaten*¹ as part of a series of longitudinal studies implemented between 2014 and 2020. The objective of these studies is to analyze the impact of the 2015 fuel fixed subsidy policy on poor women's livelihoods, in particular, on five livelihood themes (Figure 1). In addition, the study also looks at the impact of three social protection programs²—which were part of the 2014 Social Protection Program (PPS 2014)—on poor women in relation to the five themes.



Figure 1.
Five themes of poor women's livelihoods



The study has three main findings. First, although the fuel fixed subsidy policy was the source of national-scale shock experienced by all of the regions in the study sample, the intensity of the shock was different in each study area due to other local shocks. Other sources of shock were drought and the decline of the prices of agricultural commodities which are the primary source of income for poor communities in several research areas.

Figure 2.

Study findings: the reduction of the fuel subsidy and other economic shocks drove women to take on more informal jobs—some even did more than one job—while continuing to manage the household



Second, in study areas where the shocks affected work sectors dominated by men, women tend to take on more informal jobs in order to maintain the family income (Figure 2). Third, the study found that PPS 2014 had a small impact on the livelihoods of poor women. It is suspected that this is caused by two factors: (i) the insufficient amount of the cash assistance and the lack of benefits provided by the health insurance scheme, and (ii) the inappropriate timing of disbursements.

With the increased burden placed on women in poor families and the main source of income from male members being disrupted, cooperation is needed at the family level to determine the roles of each family member. The government can also begin to design social protection programs which are targeted specifically at poor women, for example, scholarships for children entering early childhood education (PAUD). The PAUD will serve to substitute for the caring role of both parents while they are at work. Furthermore, during the shocks, unconditional cash transfers such as PSKS provide more room for targeted households to use additional funds for their main expenses. These sorts of programs are more responsive and adaptive toward the various possibilities of shocks that poor communities may experience, even household-level shocks which may go undetected by the central government. ❖

¹ Districts of Deli Serdang, Cilacap, Timor Tengah Selatan, Kubu Raya, and Pangkajene and Islands.

² The three social protection programs are the Family Welfare Savings Program (PSKS), the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP), and the Contribution Subsidy Recipients of the National Health Insurance (PBI-JKN).

STRENGTHENING OF HEALTHCARE SERVICES IN INDONESIA IN FACING THE ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

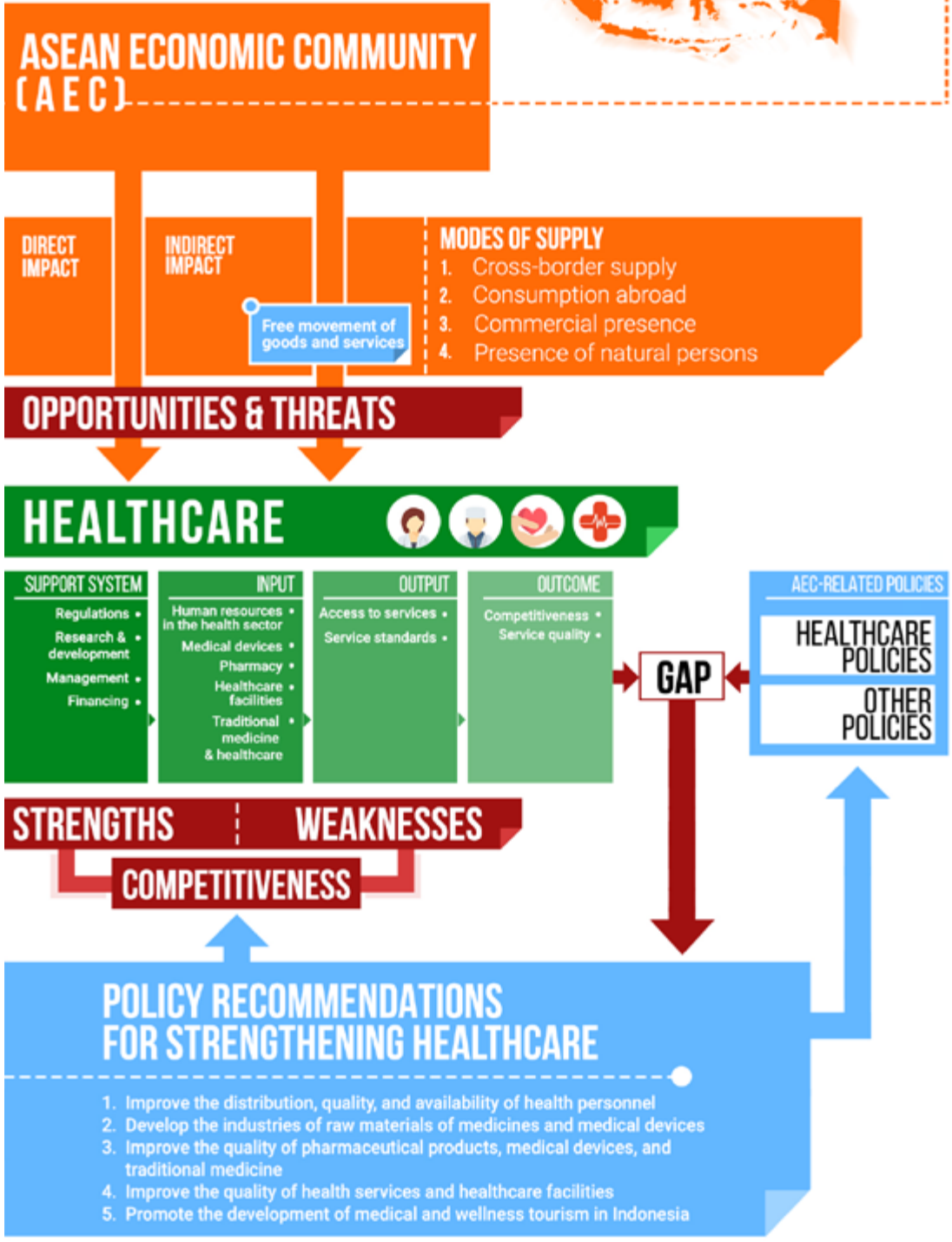
The multilateral trade cooperation between ASEAN countries officially commenced on 31 December 2015 in the form of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). The regional cooperation scheme is intended to enhance the economic integration of ASEAN as a single market and production base. The establishment of the AEC brings with it both an opportunity and a threat to health systems and services in Indonesia as a result of regulatory harmonization and a more open flow of goods, services, and investments. In order to prepare policies for the strengthening of health services in Indonesia in the era of AEC, The SMERU Research Institute and Bappenas conducted a study on “Strengthening of Healthcare Services in Facing the ASEAN Community: AEC Implications”. It was carried out from May 2016 to February 2017 and aimed at identifying AEC’s implications on five elements of health services and analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of the Indonesian healthcare system in facing the AEC.

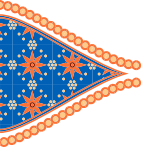
This study found that the existence of the AEC can be used to overcome problems related to various elements of health services in Indonesia (see infographics) by improving the distribution, quality, and availability of health personnel. In addition, improvements need to be made in the forms of developing industries which produce medical raw materials and medical devices; improving the quality of pharmaceutical products, medical devices, and traditional medicine; improving the quality of health services and healthcare facilities; and promoting the development of medical and wellness tourism in Indonesia.

In order that Indonesia can take advantage of the opportunities offered by market openness in the AEC era, the government needs to improve the health personnel incentive system in order to avoid brain drain. In addition, the government also needs to more closely monitor foreign health workers; healthcare facilities; as well as medicinal products, medical devices, and traditional medicines circulating in the country to ensure the availability of quality health services for the community. To develop medical and wellness tourism, the government needs to establish a health tourism board, promote the quality of healthcare facilities in Indonesia both domestically and abroad, and combine these efforts with the provision of traditional healthcare services. ❖



CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE IMPACT OF THE ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY ON HEALTHCARE





FROM MDGs TO SDGs: LESSONS, CHALLENGES, AND POLICY ANTICIPATION

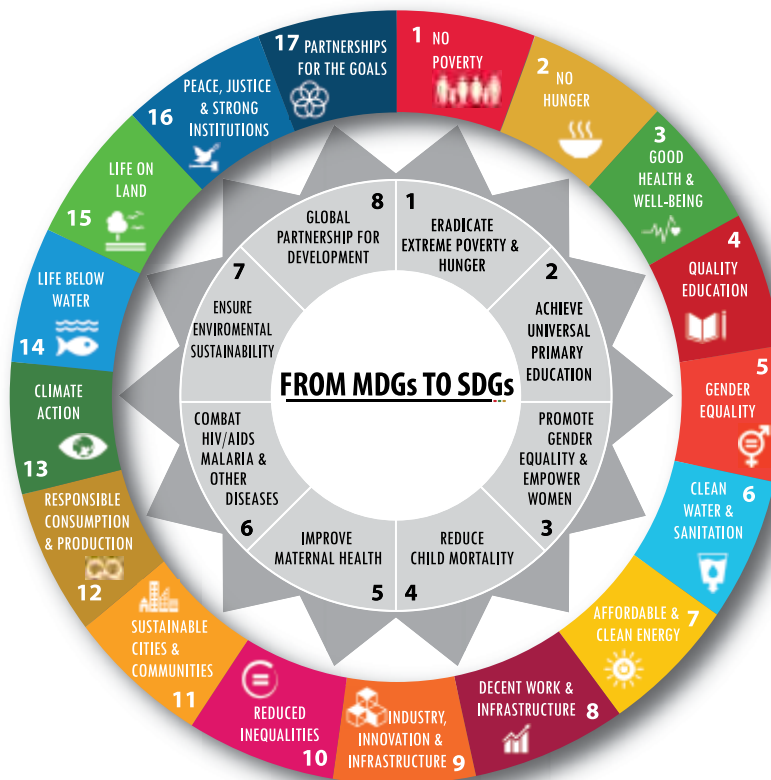
The global development agenda outlined in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) ended in 2015 and Indonesia made a commitment to adopt the new development agenda, known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), for the next 15 years. The SDG agenda is considered to go beyond that of the MDGs in that it takes into account the root causes of poverty and the universal need for inclusive development through the achievement of 17 goals and 169 targets. In order to more effectively reach the targets, Indonesia must proceed based on the current condition of development, as well as the achievement of the MDGs.

In order to provide the government with recommendations for reaching the SDG targets, SMERU, together with Bappenas, from the end of 2015 until the start of 2016, conducted a study based on a literature review, analysis of secondary data, as well as a series of discussions with experts at the national level and in two provinces—West Nusa Tenggara and North Sulawesi. This study highlights Indonesia's MDG achievement and the new SDG mandate, and identifies challenges that Indonesia may face in its efforts to reach the SDGs, especially those related to poverty, employment, and inequality.

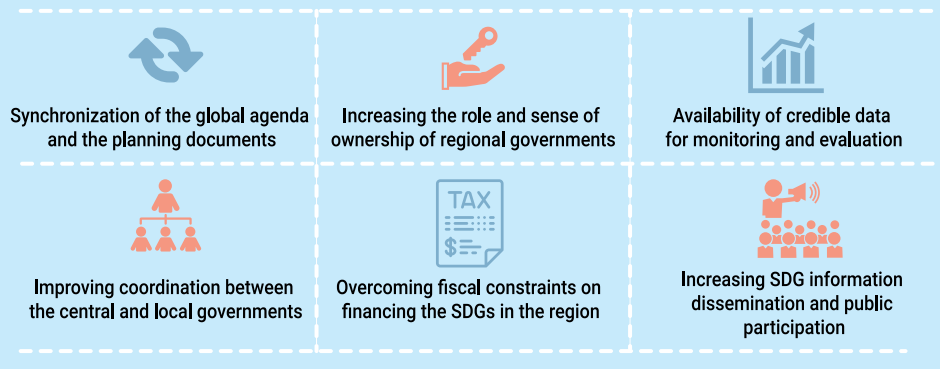
The main lesson learned from the implementation of the MDGs, relevant to the SDGs, is the need for immediate synchronization of the global development agenda and development planning documents at the national and regional levels. In the context of decentralization in Indonesia, the role and sense of ownership of local governments need to be heightened because they are the spearhead of the successful implementation of the global development agenda.

In addition, the monitoring and evaluation of the MDGs was limited by the lack of credible data. Because of this, efforts must be made to prepare data on SDG indicators, at least down to the *kabupaten* (district)/*kota* (city) level.

Other obstacles to overcome are the weak coordination between the central and regional governments, as well as intersectoral agencies both at the central and regional levels; fiscal limitations; and minimal dissemination of information and public participation. There is an urgent need for a strategic division of tasks between the central and regional governments in the effort to reach and monitor the SDGs. Through the clear division and coordination of tasks from the beginning of implementation, mobilization of resources can be carried out at the local level in order to reduce dependency on resources for



LESSONS LEARNED & CHALLENGES



THE INITIAL YEARS OF VILLAGE LAW IMPLEMENTATION: IS THERE A ROLE FOR MARGINAL GROUPS?

Law No. 6/2014 on Village Law, the implementation of which started in 2015, raised hopes for democracy at the local level, including the practice of good governance. The SMERU Research Institute, in collaboration with PNPM Support Facility (PSF) of the World Bank, are conducting a study specifically focusing on village governance to monitor the implementation of Village Law. The objectives of the study are to recognize (i) good governance practices which include the principles of participation, transparency, and accountability; (ii) the village government's responsiveness to the priority needs of its people, especially marginal groups; and (iii) local institutions in the villages (such as the Village Consultative Body (BPD) and indigenous people's councils) as well as village activists (such as actors in the National Community Empowerment Program or PNPM), and their contribution to the implementation of Village Law. This longitudinal study is conducted (from November 2015 to April 2018) in ten villages located in five *kabupaten* (districts), with a local researcher living in at each *kabupaten* and recording the formal and informal activities organized by various parties in the process of the Village Law implementation, including the community, government institutions (especially at the village level, and also *kecamatan* (subdistrict) and *kabupaten* levels), and nongovernmental institutions.

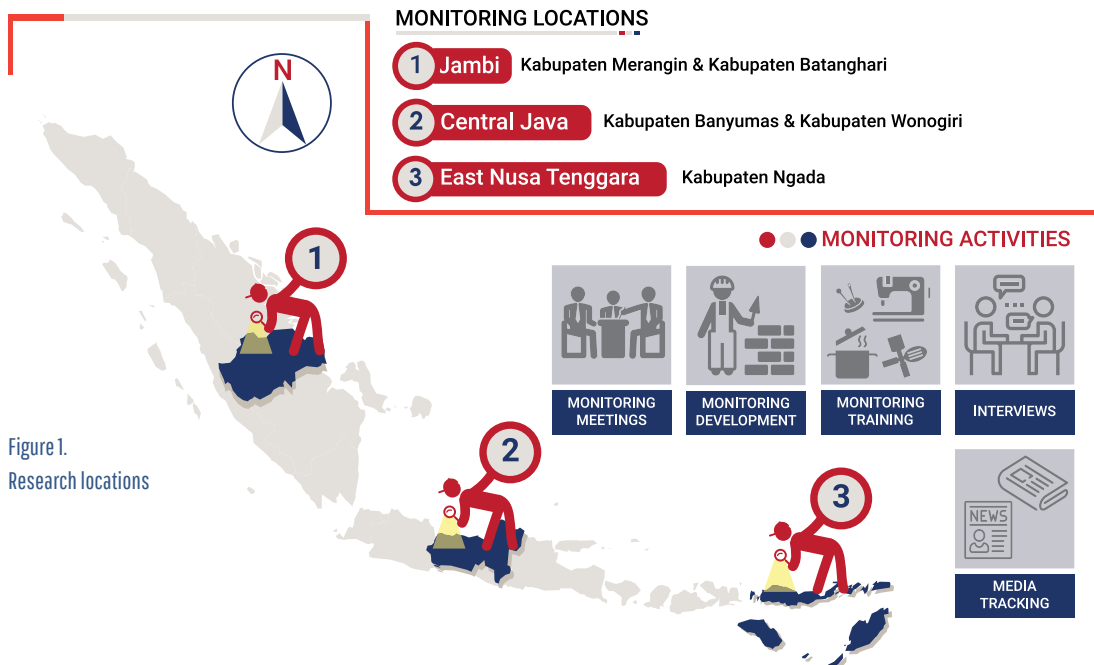


Figure 1.
Research locations

Results of the baseline study as well as the monitoring from November 2015 to April 2016 show that there is limited involvement of marginal groups (referring to women and the poor who are generally excluded) in village development planning. There appears to be no significant change since the new law was enacted. This is due to at least two factors: (i) a village development planning process which only provides limited room for the involvement of marginal groups and which is still dominated by the village elite, and (ii) the low motivation of the villagers to participate in development planning, on the one hand, and the fact that villagers are occupied with economic activities to fulfill daily needs, on the other hand.

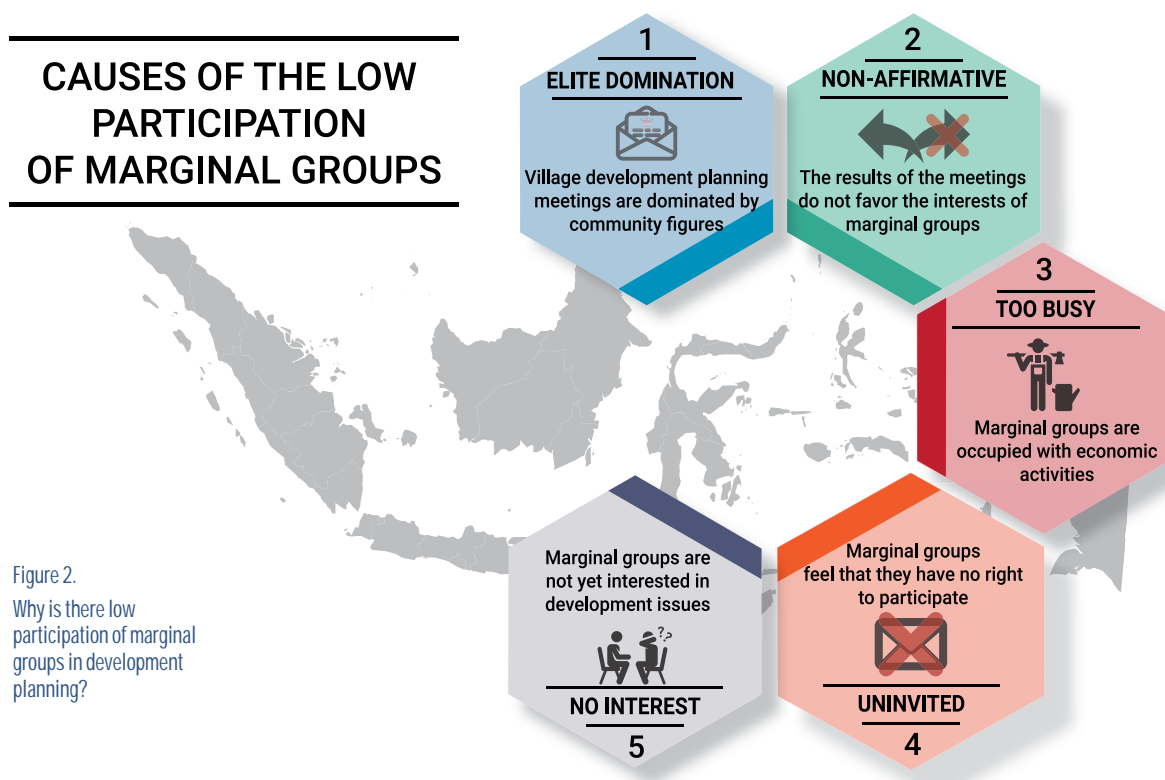


Figure 2. Why is there low participation of marginal groups in development planning?

To increase the participation of marginal groups, there is a need to raise awareness of the importance of inclusive development down to the village level. This process can be supported by regulations related to village budgeting which explicitly support the needs of the poor and women (pro-poor and pro-women policies). There is a need to optimize the role of the BPD, community members, cadres/counselors, and other actors at the local level to voice the aspirations of marginal groups. This can be done, among other ways, by developing an even more proactive approach, such as village leaders visiting (*blusukan*) poor households and remote hamlets. ❖



SMERU'S PUBLICATIONS 2016

During 2016, SMERU published nine research reports, two working papers, and two policy briefs, all of which had been distributed to various stakeholders.



RESEARCH REPORT

Kajian Cepat terhadap Pendataan Program Perlindungan Sosial (PPLS) 2011 [Rapid Appraisal of the 2011 Data Collection for Social Protection Programs (PPLS 2011)]

Hastuti, Syaikhul Usman, Bambang Sulaksono, Robert Justin Sodo, Asri Yusrina, Rahmitha, Gracia Hadiwidjaja, and Prio Sambodho

October 2016



WORKING PAPER

Inequality and Stability in Democratic and Decentralized Indonesia

Mohammad Zulfan Tadjoeddin (Western Sydney University, Australia), Athia Yumna (The SMERU Research Institute), Sarah E. Gultom (Monash University, Malaysia), M. Fajar Rakhmadi (The SMERU Research Institute), M. Firman Hidayat (Bappenas), and Asep Suryahadi (The SMERU Research Institute)

April 2016



POLICY BRIEF

- No. 1/2016: **Menata Ulang Sistem Registrasi Penduduk Indonesia untuk Mendukung Program SDGs dan Perencanaan Pembangunan [Reorganizing Indonesia's Population Registration System to Support the SDGs and Development Planning]**

Irdam Ahmad

April 2016

- Seri UU Desa No. 2/2016: **Membenahi BPD untuk Memperkuat Desa [Village Law Series No. 2/2016: Reorganizing the Village Consultative Body (BPD) to Strengthen the Village]**

Palmira Permata Bachtiar

August 2016



OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report 2015

November 2016



Newsletter No. 37/2016: Strategi Bertahan Masyarakat dalam Menghadapi Gejolak Harga Pangan/ *Community Coping Strategies for Facing Food Price Volatility*

December 2016



WEBSITE-ONLY PUBLICATIONS

RESEARCH REPORT

1. [Poor Women's Livelihoods and Access to Public Services](#)
Rahmitha, Hastuti, Dyan Widyaningsih, Niken Kusumawardhani, Dinar Dwi Prasetyo, Hafiz Arfyanto, Veto Tyas Indrio, and M. Fajar Rakhmadi
May 2016 (draft)
2. [Penghidupan Perempuan Miskin dan Akses Mereka terhadap Pelayanan Umum \[Poor Women's Livelihoods and Access to Public Services\]](#)
Rahmitha, Hastuti, Dyan Widyaningsih, Niken Kusumawardhani, Dinar Dwi Prasetyo, Hafiz Arfyanto, Veto Tyas Indrio, and M. Fajar Rakhmadi
June 2016 (draft)
3. [Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Programs in Five Ministries: A Study on the System and Implementation](#)
Akhmadi, Hastuti, Armand Arief Sim, Athia Yumna, Gracia Hadiwidjaja, Nina Toyamah, Radi Negara, Rahmitha, Sri Budiayati, Syaikhu Usman, and Yudi Fajar M. Wahyu
June 2016 (final)
4. [Pelaksanaan Sistem Pemantauan Kesejahteraan oleh Masyarakat \(SPKOM\) di Kota Pekalongan, Jawa Tengah \[The Implementation of the Community-Based Monitoring System in Kota Pekalongan, Central Java\]](#)
Akhmadi, Asri Yusrina, and Athia Yumna
June 2016 (final)
5. [Dinamika Penghidupan Perempuan Miskin: Studi Kasus Ketika Terjadi Perubahan Harga BBM \[The Dynamics of Poor Women's Livelihood: A Case Study amidst a Fuel Price Change\]](#)
Niken Kusumawardhani, Dyan Widyaningsih, Valentina Y. D. Utari, Joseph Nathanael Marshan, Dinar Dwi Prasetyo, Hafiz Arfyanto, Veto Tyas Indrio, and Michelle Andrina
September 2016 (draft)
6. [Multidimensional Poverty of Farmers: Results of Participatory Assessment in Gampong Cahya, Kabupaten Aceh Timur](#)
Sirojuddin Arif and Herry Widjanarko
September 2016 (final)
7. [A Socioeconomic Analysis of National Road Improvements in Indonesia: A Case Study of the EINRIP 2015 Road Improvement in Dompu and Sumbawa](#)
Yudi Fajar M. Wahyu, Bambang Sulaksono, and Widjajanti Isdijoso
November 2016 (draft)
8. [The Dynamics of Poor Women's Livelihood: A Case Study amidst a Fuel Price Change](#)
Niken Kusumawardhani, Dyan Widyaningsih, Valentina Y. D. Utari, Joseph Nathanael Marshan, Dinar Dwi Prasetyo, Hafiz Arfyanto, Veto Tyas Indrio, and Michelle Andrina
December 2016 (draft)

WORKING PAPER

1. [Determining Comprehensive Criteria and Census Variables for the Protection of the Poor at the Local Level](#)
Widjajanti Isdijoso, Asep Suryahadi, and Akhmadi
September 2016 (final)
2. [Penetapan Kriteria dan Variabel Pendataan Penduduk Miskin yang Komprehensif dalam Rangka Perlindungan Penduduk Miskin di Kabupaten/Kota \[Determining Comprehensive Criteria and Census Variables for the Protection of the Poor at the Local Level\]](#)
Widjajanti Isdijoso, Asep Suryahadi, and Akhmadi
September 2016 (final)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. [Opinion Leader Research on Barriers to Optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices in Indonesia](#)
Rika Kumala Dewi, Ulfah Alifia, Nurmala Selly Saputri, Vita Febriany, and Intani Nur Kusuma
August 2016 (final)

EXTERNALLY PUBLISHED CONTENT

1. [Sub-national Health Care Financing Reforms in Indonesia](#)
Robert Sparrow, Sri Budiyati, Athia Yumna, Nila Warda, Asep Suryahadi, and Arjun S. Bedi
Journal article published in *Health Policy and Planning*, 6 August 2016
2. [Protecting Poor Pregnant Mothers and Newborns in the Era of Universal Health Care Scheme: Case of Indonesia](#)
Athia Yumna, Sri Budiyati, Asep Kurniawan, Nurmala Selly Saputri, Yudi Fajar M. Wahyu, and Kartawijaya
E-poster selected by the Health Systems Global for the Fourth Global Symposium on Health Systems Research, Vancouver, Canada, 14–18 November 2016
3. [Universal Health Care Scheme Consequences on Local Health Financing: Indonesia's Experience](#)
Asep Kurniawan, Athia Yumna, Sri Budiyati, Nurmala Selly Saputri, Yudi Fajar M. Wahyu, and Kartawijaya
E-poster selected by the Health Systems Global for the Fourth Global Symposium on Health Systems Research, Vancouver, Canada, 14–18 November 2016
4. [Meet the Expert: Athia Yumna](#)
Athia Yumna
Article in NTS-Asia newsletter, 39th edition, December 2016
5. [Young Researcher Profile: Rika Kumala Dewi](#)
Rika Kumala Dewi
Article in NTS-Asia newsletter, 39th edition, December 2016
6. [Reflections: Barriers to Optimal Breastfeeding and Complementary Feeding Practices in Indonesia](#)
Rika Kumala Dewi
Article in NTS-Asia newsletter, 39th edition, December 2016
7. [Meet the Expert: Quality Life for Indonesia Children](#)
Rachma Indah Nurbani
Article in NTS-Asia newsletter, 40th edition, December 2016
8. [Young Researcher Profile: Rendy Adriyan Diningrat](#)
Rendy Adriyan Diningrat
Article in NTS-Asia newsletter, 40th edition, December 2016
9. [Reflection: Making Children's Voices Count](#)
Rendy Adriyan Diningrat
Article in NTS-Asia newsletter, 40th edition, December 2016

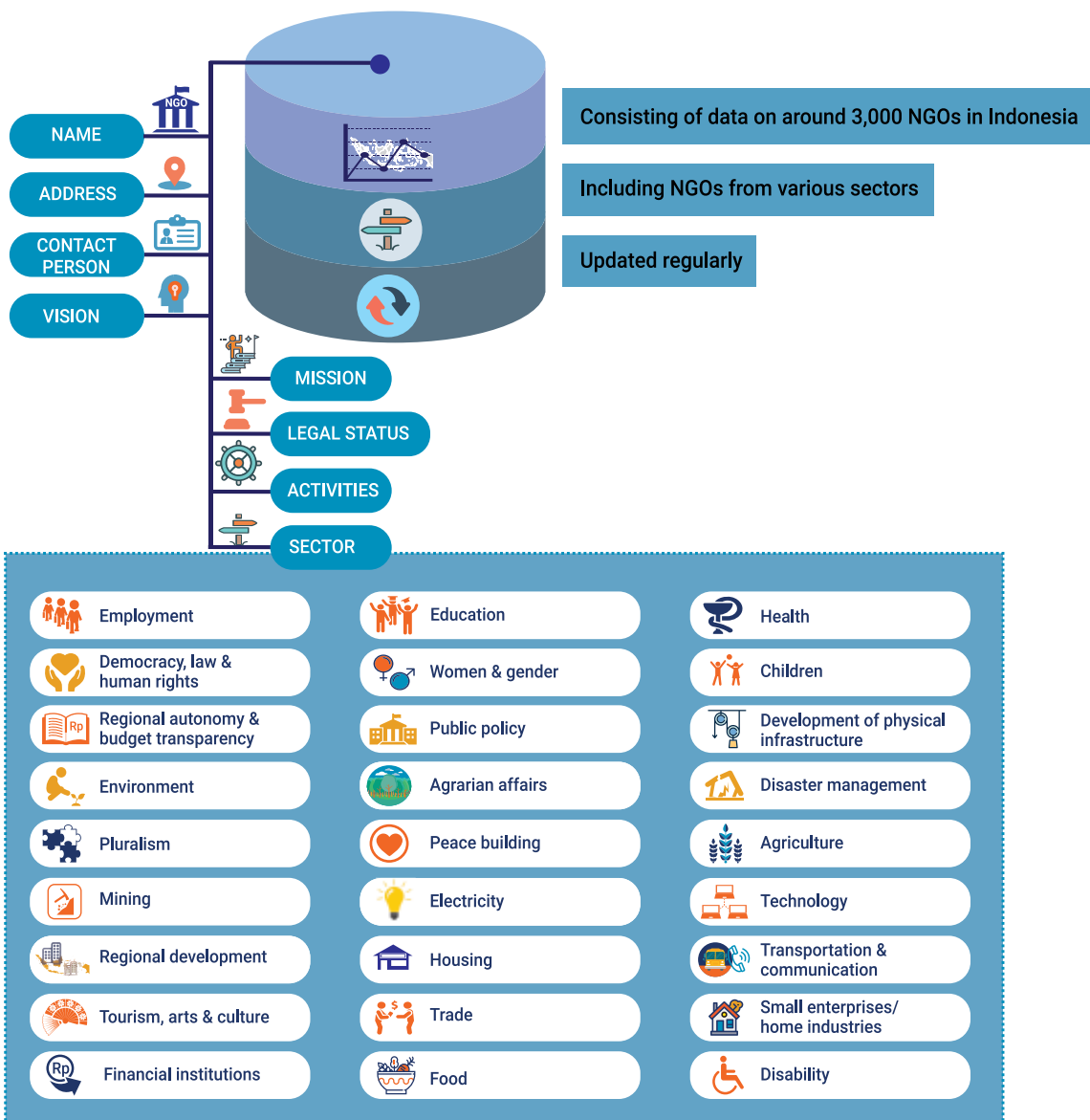
RESOURCES

SMERU allows the public to access its online NGO database and poverty maps. The following are brief overviews of both products.

NGO DATABASE

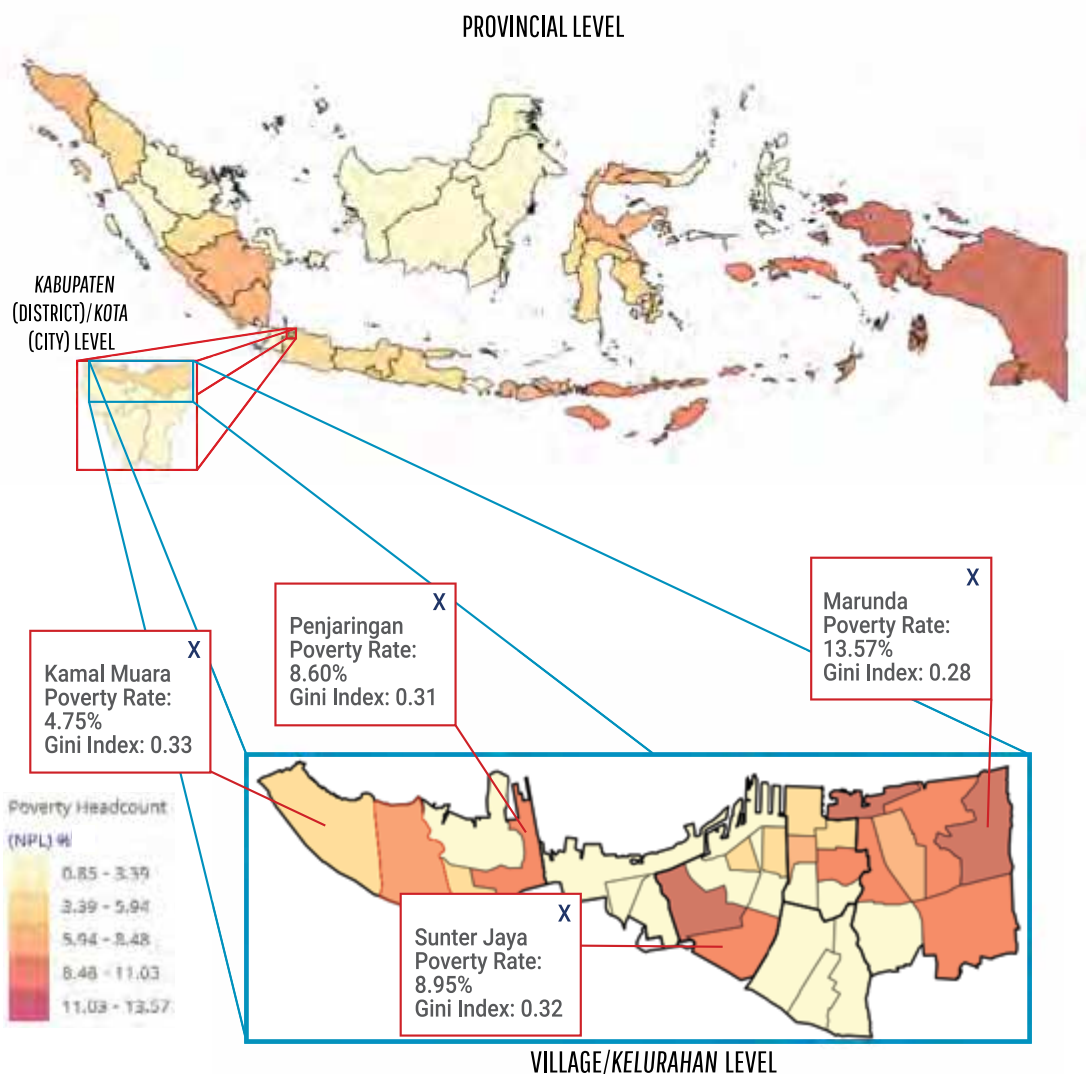
SMERU's NGO database is the most complete online source of data on NGOs in Indonesia. This database can facilitate individuals/institutions in contacting NGOs in Indonesia. In addition, parties that are conducting research on NGOs in Indonesia may find the database useful.

For more information about the NGO database, contact [Hariyanti Sadaly](mailto:hari@smeru.or.id) at hari@smeru.or.id.



POVERTY AND LIVELIHOOD MAP OF INDONESIA 2015

The Poverty and Livelihood Map of Indonesia 2015 is SMERU's latest poverty map. This map uses data from the 2010 Population Census, 2010 and 2015 National Socioeconomic Surveys (Susenas), and 2014 Village Potential Survey (Podes). The map provides poverty statistics down to the village/ *kelurahan* (urban village) level and combines poverty rates with socioeconomic information to improve the quality of poverty analysis. Therefore, this map is a rich source of data for research as well as for policy and program targeting.



● SMERU ON THE INTERNET ●

DURING 2016



WWW

-FACEBOOK-

FANPAGE LIKES
INCREASED BY

77%

NUMBER OF
FANPAGE LIKES



GENDER OF
FANPAGE
FOLLOWERS



45%



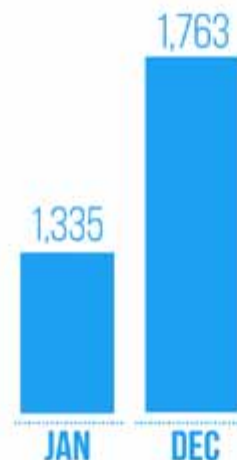
55%

-TWITTER-

FOLLOWERS
INCREASED BY

32%

NUMBER OF
FOLLOWERS

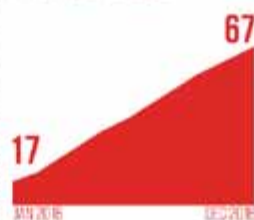


NUMBER OF
PROFILE VISITS

9,905

-YOUTUBE-

SUBSCRIBERS
INCREASED



TOTAL VIEWS
INCREASED
FROM

2,945 VIEWS
TO
8,449 VIEWS

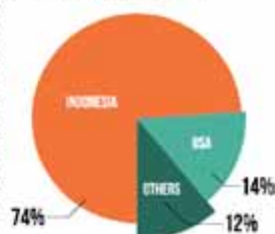
WATCH TIME
INCREASED
FROM

13,493 MINUTES
TO
41,800 MINUTES

-WEBSITE-

1,395,879
WEB VISITS

WEB VISITS
DISTRIBUTION



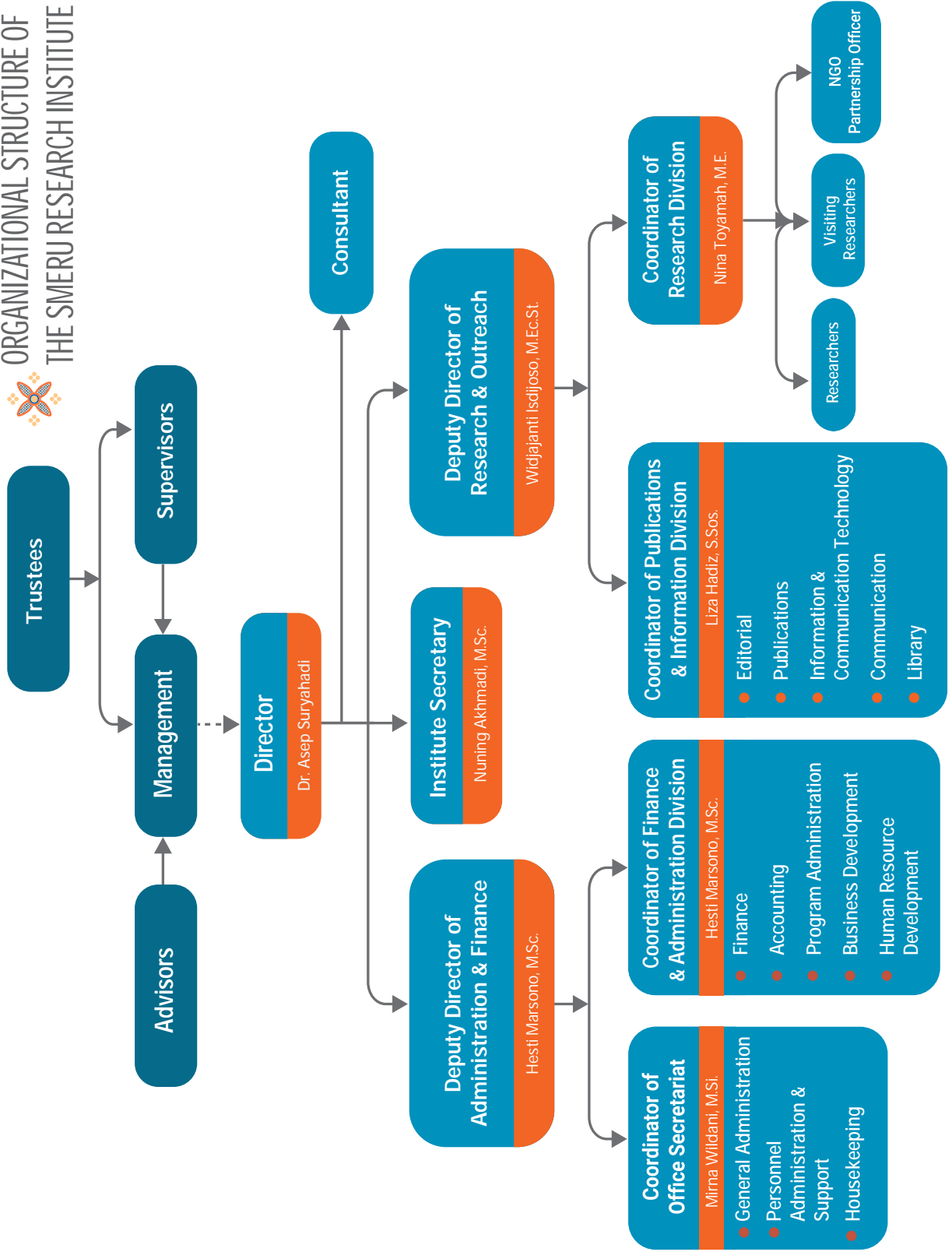
4 REPORTS
MOST
FREQUENTLY
DOWNLOADED

- 1,565 TIMES PERAN KECAMATAN DALAM PELAKSANAAN UU DESA
- 1,384 TIMES RISET KEBERJAKAN PENDIDIKAN ANAK DI INDONESIA
- 1,289 TIMES ENHANCING ROLE OF FAMILY AND SOCIAL WORKER FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITY
- 1,105 TIMES ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN INDONESIA BEFORE AND AFTER THE ASIAN FINANCIAL CRISIS



SMERU staff at the 2016 SMERU Strategic Meeting in Yogyakarta

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THE SMERU RESEARCH INSTITUTE 2016



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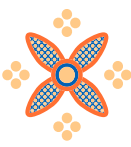
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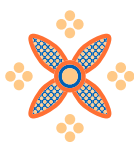
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The SMERU Foundation
Statement of Financial Positions as of 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015

(Expressed in Rupiah)

	2016 (Unaudited)	2015 (Unaudited)
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	21,254,969,260	24,658,691,468
Short-term investments	18,223,808,262	15,665,090,789
Advances	185,000,000	430,473,400
Other receivables	689,027,224	521,966,660
Prepaid expenses	492,267,230	265,838,679
Total current assets	40,845,071,976	41,542,060,996
Non-current assets		
Fixed assets - net	8,051,623,878	8,156,878,387
Total non-current assets	8,051,623,878	8,156,878,387
Total assets	48,896,695,854	49,698,939,383
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Liabilities		
Tax payable	92,980,800	71,040,500
Accrued expenses	188,700,429	152,928,979
Other payables	17,060,051	9,514,590
Post-employment benefits obligation	2,510,420,000	2,118,020,000
Total liabilities	2,809,161,280	2,351,504,069
Net assets		
Unrestricted	44,303,312,919	45,683,976,724
Temporarily restricted	1,657,451,980	1,536,688,915
Permanently restricted	126,769,675	126,769,675
Total net assets	46,087,534,574	47,347,435,314
Total liabilities and net assets	48,896,695,854	49,698,939,383



The SMERU Foundation
Statement of Activities & Changes in Net Assets
as of 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015

(Expressed in Rupiah)

	2016		Total	2015
	Temporarily Restricted	(Unaudited) Unrestricted		(Unaudited)
Receipts				
Receipts from donors	21,681,681,827	-	21,681,681,827	26,056,147,819
Receipts from others	-	448,319,842	448,319,842	(634,912,666.14)
Unrealized gain/loss	-	-	-	-
Total receipts	21,681,681,827	448,319,842	22,130,001,669	25,421,235,153
Expenditures				
Program expenses	10,784,450,010	-	10,784,450,010	17,749,404,238
Operating expenses	-	11,963,005,762	11,963,005,762	7,445,646,232
Depreciation expenses	-	119,864,509	119,864,509	165,711,006
Other expenses	-	522,582,129	522,582,129	371,964,849
Total expenditures	10,784,450,010	12,605,452,399	23,389,902,409	25,732,726,324
Changes in net assets	10,897,231,818	(12,157,132,558)	(1,259,900,740)	(311,491,171)

The SMERU Foundation

STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES & CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

For the years ended

31 December 2016

(Expressed in Rupiah)

	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently restricted	Unrestricted	Total
Net assets beginning, 01 January 2015	31,275,408,701	126,769,675	16,256,748,109	47,658,926,485
Changes in net assets	(29,738,719,786)	-	29,427,228,615	(311,491,171)
Net assets ending, 31 December 2015	1,536,688,915	126,769,675	45,683,976,724	47,347,435,314
Changes in net assets	120,763,065	-	(1,380,663,805)	(1,259,900,740)
Net assets ending, 31 December 2016	1,657,451,980	126,769,675	44,303,312,919	46,087,534,574

The SMERU Foundation
Statement of Cash Flows as of 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015

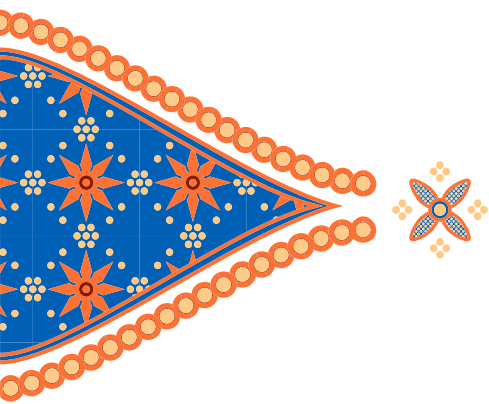
(Expressed in Rupiah)

	2016 (Unaudited)	2015 (Unaudited)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Changes in net assets	(1,259,900,740)	(311,491,171)
Adjustments to reconcile excess of revenues over expenditures to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	119,864,509	165,711,006
Unrealized gain/loss from investment	-	-
Decrease (increase) in:		
Advances	245,473,400	(380,473,400)
Other receivables	(167,060,564)	5,261,743,199
Prepaid expenses	(226,428,551)	(67,603,157)
Tax payable	21,940,300	(32,429,675)
Accrued expenses	35,771,450	138,420,478
Other payables	7,545,461	7,991,890
Post-employment benefits obligation	392,400,000	204,154,500
Net cash flows provided from operating activities	(830,394,735)	4,986,023,669
Cash flows from investing activities		
Sale on investment	15,665,090,789	26,976,771,624
Payment on investment	(18,223,808,262)	(33,861,249,936)
Acquisition of equipment	(14,610,000)	2,400,000
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(2,573,327,473)	(6,882,078,312)
Decrease in cash	(3,403,722,209)	(1,896,054,643)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	24,658,691,468	26,554,746,111
Cash and cash equivalents, ending	21,254,969,260	24,658,691,468



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Mukti Mulyana/SMERU



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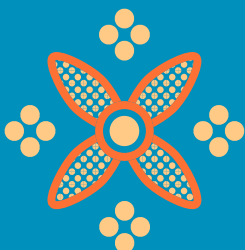


 Jl. Cikini Raya No. 10A
Jakarta 10330, Indonesia

 +6221 3193 6336;
+6221 3193 0850 (fax)

 smeru@smeru.or.id

 www.smeru.or.id



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