

Annual Report 2021

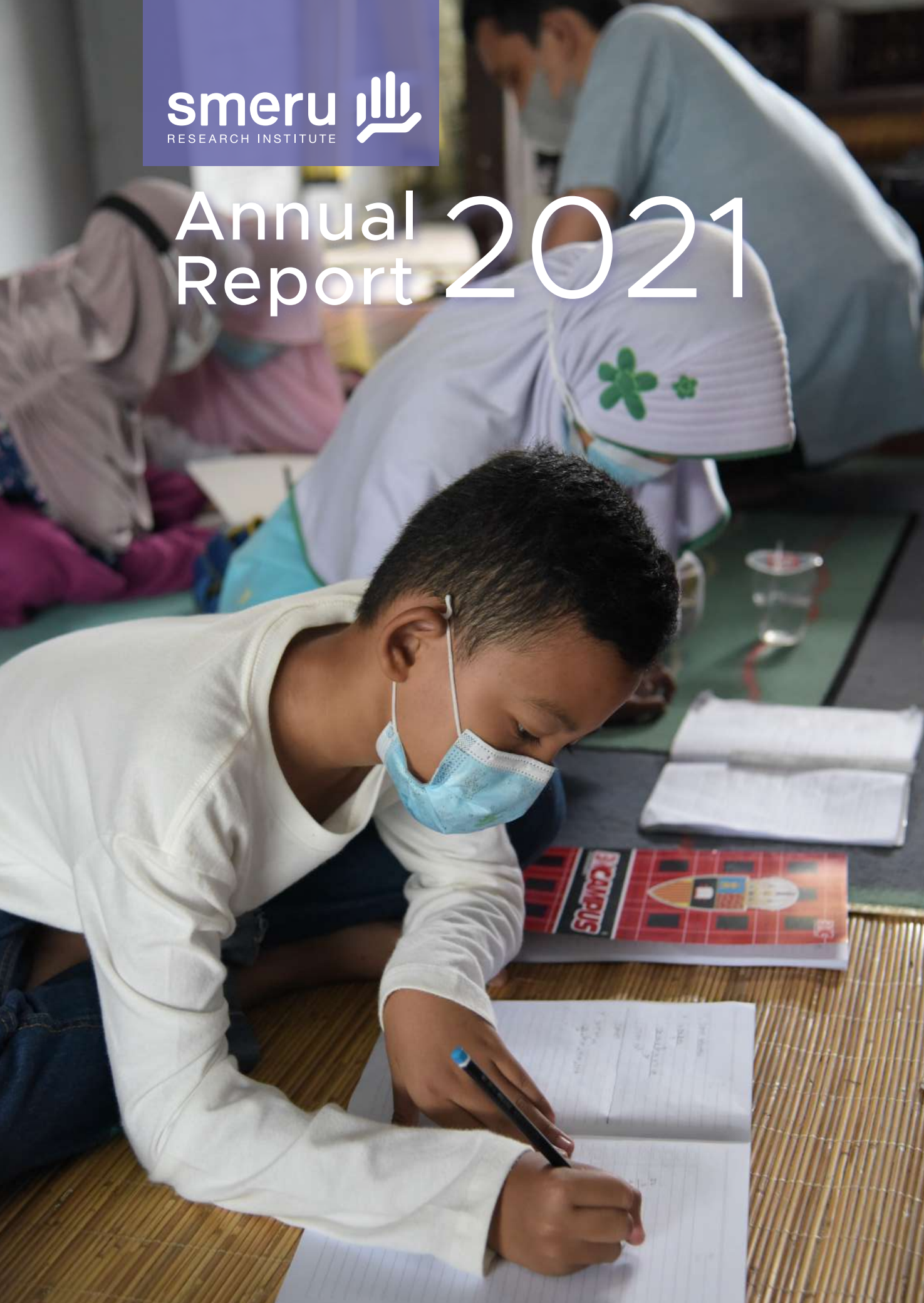


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ANNUAL REPORT 2021

The SMERU Research Institute

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The SMERU Research Institute



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ABOUT SMERU

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

An Indonesian society and a world free of all forms of poverty and inequality through the support of research for evidence-based policymaking

MISSION

- Produce evidence through quality research to support the formulation of gender equality and social inclusion-responsive government and nongovernment policies, including those of the private sector, on poverty and inequality, social protection, and human development at the national and international levels
- Support measures to increase the capacity of the central and regional governments, civil society, academics, development partners, and the private sector to promote the formulation of research-based policies
- Create and support research-based government and nongovernment policy discourses, including those of the private sector
- Enrich the body of knowledge about poverty and inequality, social protection, and human development



Harits Kamaaluddin, SMERU

The ongoing coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic in 2021 has posed unique challenges for The SMERU Research Institute to keep on producing research as the basis for formulating pro-poor policies. SMERU strives to deal with the encountered limitations by making good use of technology and maintaining the compliance to health protocols within the institute.

Challenges resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic are also facing other institutions from various sectors. One of these sectors is the education sector. According to the World Bank, per June 2021 students on average reportedly lost 0.9 year of their schooling period with a 25-point decrease in their reading ability. The decreased activities and face-to-face interactions as a result of the social restrictions, unevenly distributed internet access, as well as inadequate facilities and infrastructure to support remote learning in many areas are some of the contributing factors to students' learning loss in Indonesia. Policymakers face a challenging task to overcome such loss.

With twenty years of experience in research and scientific communication, SMERU attempts to provide policy recommendations based on research findings relevant to emerging challenges during the pandemic. Throughout 2021, the Research on Improving Systems of Education (RISE) Programme in Indonesia, in collaboration with Innovation for Indonesia's School Children (INOVASI), monitored and evaluated the Indonesian Government's distance learning policy. Our findings were communicated through academic publications and online public dissemination events to policymakers in the education sector and to the general public. We hope that these findings reach policymakers and education service beneficiaries.

In the second year of the pandemic, SMERU also collaborated with various donor agencies to investigate other topics relevant

to the needs of policymakers to deal with the impacts of the pandemic. In collaboration with the Knowledge Sector Initiative (KSI), SMERU looked into the topic of employment to understand the pandemic's impact on the workforce and unemployment rate. Furthermore, together with Monash University and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), SMERU studied micro-, small-, and medium-scale enterprises. In a partnership with GIZ and UNDP, SMERU also studied the policies on social protection and social assistance for vulnerable groups. We do hope that our research findings can support the government's pro-poor policies in responding to the crisis' impacts and making a post-pandemic recovery.

I would like to extend my greatest appreciation to the donor agencies, including those we have not mentioned, which have continuously supported SMERU as a producer of knowledge to support the formulation of evidence-based policies. Also, the studies would not have been completed if it had not been for the hard work and support from the management team during the pandemic, as well as the cooperation between stakeholders. Therefore, I would like to thank the management team and those who have been involved in our work.

In particular, 2021 has been an extremely hard time for SMERU. We lost our best friend Ilyas Saad, one of SMERU's Supervisors, who made monumental contributions to the institute. We also lost our senior communication staff member, Mukti Mulyana, whose photographic works have colored SMERU's reports. I personally and as Chairperson of SMERU's Trustees would like to extend my deepest condolences for the passing of our best friends. My greatest appreciation and gratitude goes to them for all the invaluable contributions they have made for us. ■

Sudarno Sumarto

CHAIRPERSON



Harits Kamaaluddin/SMERU

The year 2021 marked The SMERU Research Institute's 20-year journey in policy research. This year's anniversary was celebrated with a series of discussions on the role of research in evidence-based policymaking and with the launch of a book titled *20 Tahun SMERU: Perjalanan Membangun Indonesia melalui Penelitian Kebijakan Promasyarakat Miskin* (20 Years of SMERU: Journey of Developing Indonesia through Pro-Poor Policy Research). With two decades of experience, SMERU maintained its presence to keep conducting research as the basis for pro-poor policymaking.

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, which had persisted in 2021, affected many of SMERU's projects. SMERU's management kept adapting to the highly dynamic situations during the pandemic to ensure that research and operations continued effectively. After setting the protocols for safely conducting research during the pandemic, SMERU began resuming field research by using new methods and observing the health protocols in holding any inevitable face-to-face meetings. All staff still worked from home with hybrid work arrangements when needed. As for internal organizational development, SMERU's management appointed a new institute secretary, conducted staff capacity building, upgraded the human resource management and organization's working procedures, and developed the business development unit. By the end of 2021, SMERU launched the SMERU Learning Centre (SMERU-LC) to contribute to sustainably improving research literacy.

Despite the challenges throughout 2021, SMERU managed to complete around 50 research and nonresearch projects, including 24 further studies on the COVID-19

pandemic's socioeconomic impacts. Online mechanisms had allowed SMERU to continue to disseminate its research findings through the Forum of Development Studies (FKP) and other discussion forums. In collaboration with the East Java Provincial Government, in the Regional Development Forum (FPD), SMERU organized a policy discussion on accelerating poverty reduction with 15 *kabupaten* (district) governments, whose regions had been the loci of East Java's poverty. SMERU also collaborated with Universitas Trunojoyo Madura to hold a national seminar titled "The Dynamics and Strategies of Poverty Reduction in East Java during and after the COVID-19 Pandemic". Also, SMERU continued collaborating and building its network with various international and national funding institutions, the private sector, civil society organizations, and academics.

In 2021, SMERU lost Ilyas Saad (one of The SMERU Foundation's supervisors) and Mukti Mulyana (senior communication staff) who passed away, leaving us behind. Our deepest thoughts and prayers are with the bereaved families. We extend our greatest appreciation to our late colleagues' contribution to and hard work for SMERU.

Finally, we would like to thank all our staff and partners for their contribution and undying spirit to keep on working together amid the challenges that the pandemic threw at us. We believe that our collaboration will contribute to the manifestation of public and private policies that support poverty and inequality reduction in Indonesia in particular and the world in general. ■

Widjajanti Isdijoso
DIRECTOR

The SMERU Foundation



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Legal consultant & lecturer (retired)

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Faculty of Agriculture, University of Mataram, Lombok

Nuning Akhmadi, M.Sc.

(Member)

Tokyo, Japan



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Swadaya College of Economics, Jakarta

Bambang Sulaksono, M.M.

The SMERU Research Institute (retired), Jakarta



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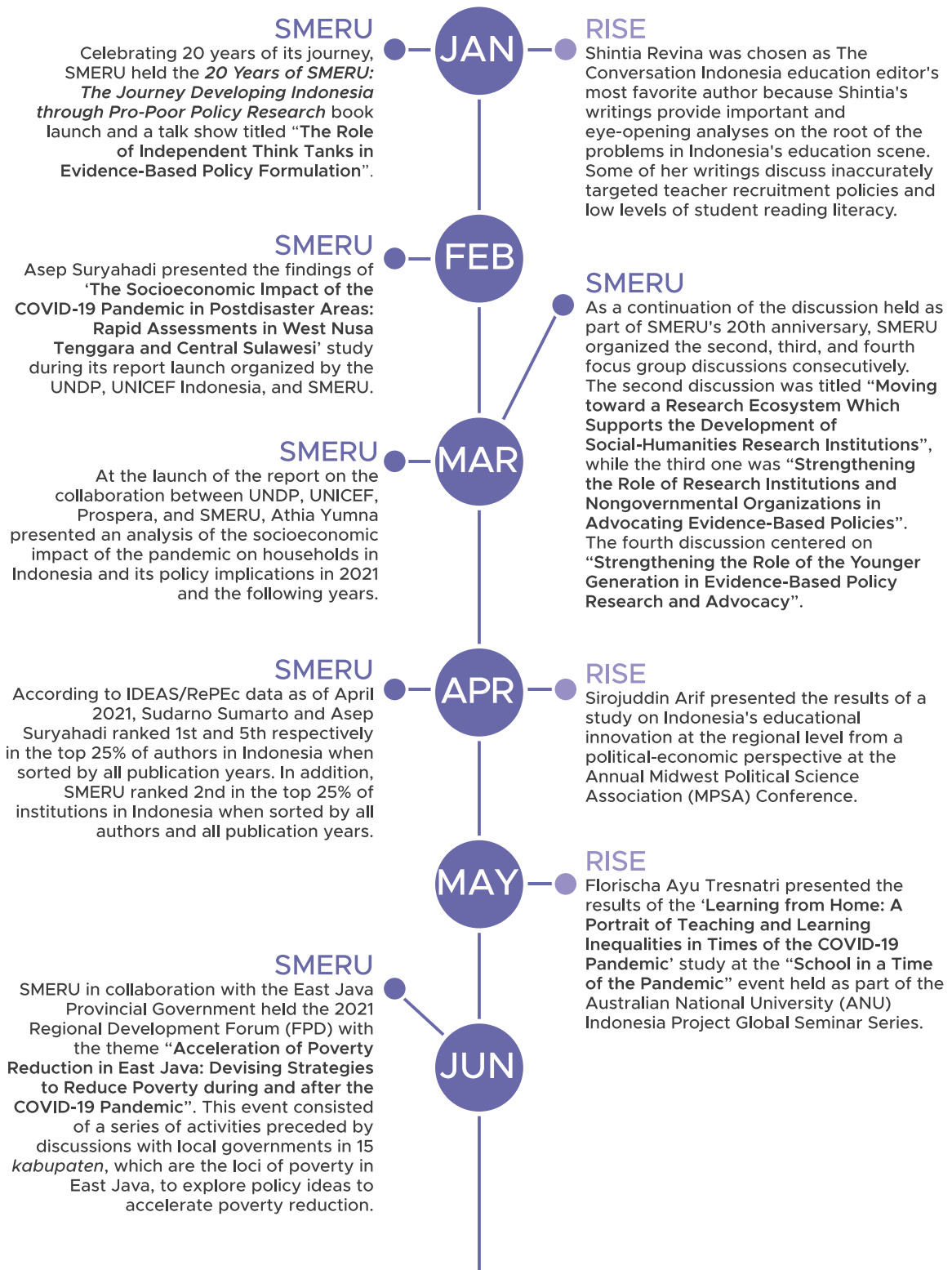
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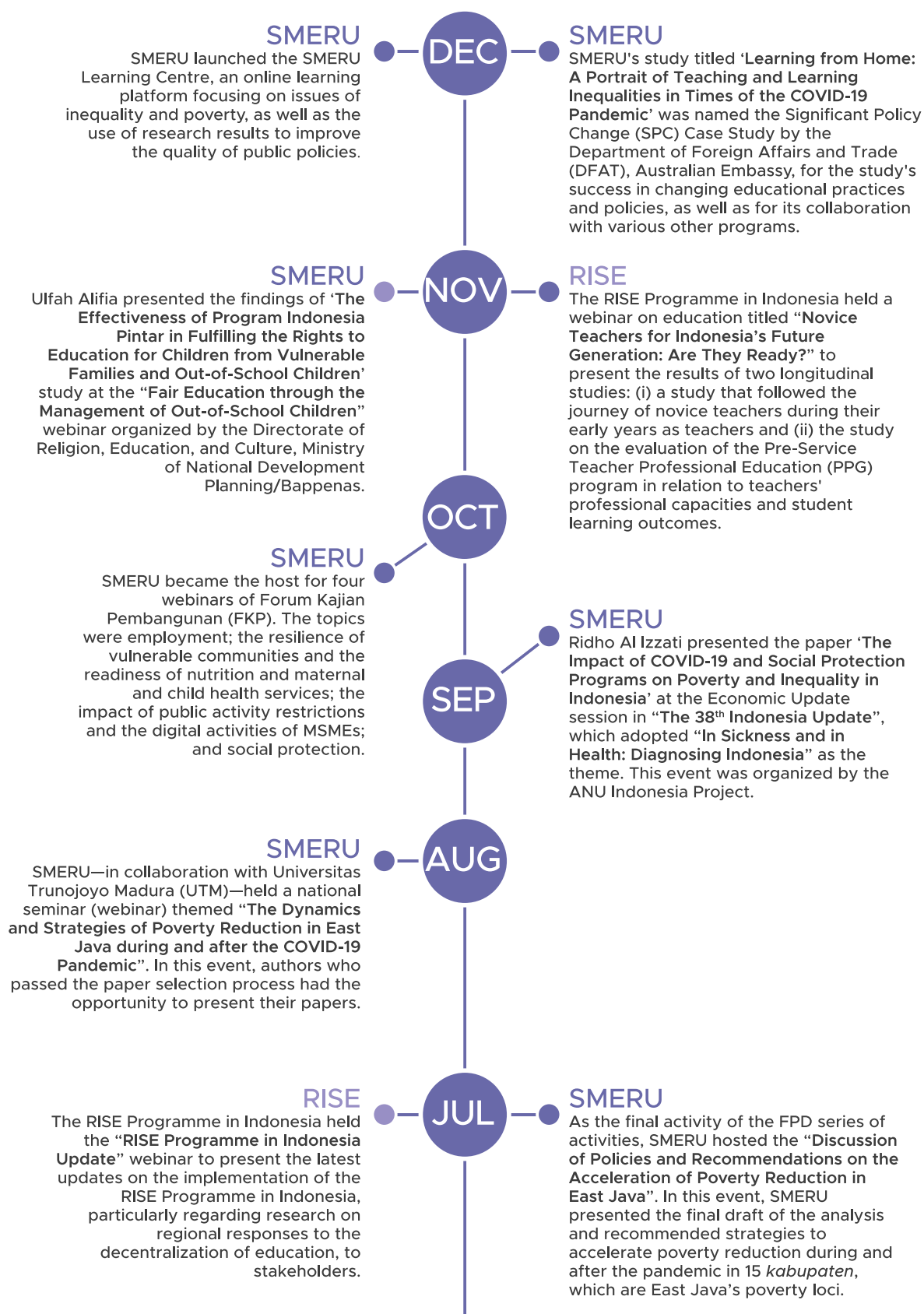
Dr. Solita Sarwono

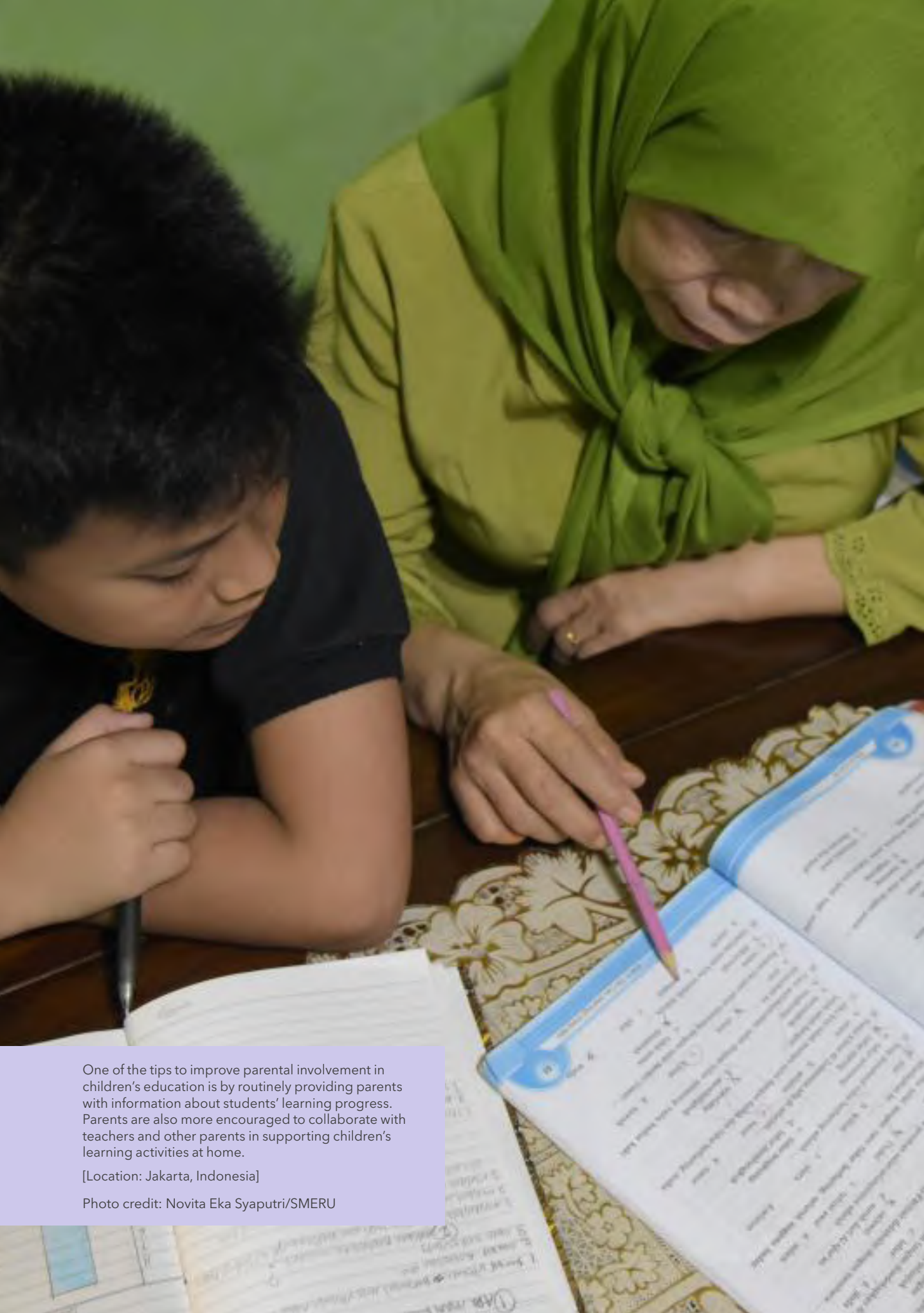
Freelance consultant, Wassenaar, the Netherlands



Key Moments







One of the tips to improve parental involvement in children's education is by routinely providing parents with information about students' learning progress. Parents are also more encouraged to collaborate with teachers and other parents in supporting children's learning activities at home.

[Location: Jakarta, Indonesia]

Photo credit: Novita Eka Syaputri/SMERU



RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS

The Role of Parents and the Community in Pushing for Education Quality Improvement

Lesson Learned from the COVID-19 Pandemic

The pandemic, which has lasted for a year and a half, has given the country's education system such a tremendous challenge, forcing the central and regional governments, and schools to quickly make many changes and adjustments. A study conducted by The SMERU Research Institute (SMERU) in collaboration with the Innovation for Indonesia's School Children (INOVASI) Program found that the low quality of human resources at the regional government and school levels has posed a challenge to translating the instructions and directions from the central government into regional and school policies that are well tailored to each school's context, practical, and able to guide local policy implementers. This has led to the schools, notably the school principals, to focus more on the physical aspects rather than the learning issues. According to the teacher respondents in the study on school principals' leadership practices conducted by SMERU and the Educational Leadership Initiative to Accomplish Achievement (INSPIRASI) Program, there is almost no initiative from the school principals that can directly improve teachers' teaching competence or the quality of learning during the pandemic.

Studies on education carried out by SMERU highlight the positive impact of the active role played by the community and parents on education in Indonesia. Working with the INOVASI Program, we identified several regions with policies that are more practical, contextually relevant, and executable by the schools. These regions involve teacher

organizations and the community in formulating the policies. The importance of engaging the community has also been evident in the findings of a study conducted by the Research on Improving Systems of Education (RISE) Programme in Indonesia. We found the student achievement to be higher than it had been before the pandemic. This happened in Kota (City of) Bukittinggi, an urban area where parental involvement in children's education has been very high, even before the pandemic.

What Can We Do to Improve Parents' and the Community's Involvement in Education?

An experiment specifically conducted by SMERU in Kabupaten (District of) Kebumen in the 2020–2021 period through the RISE Programme in Indonesia unearthed some effective tips to improve parental involvement in children's education. Routinely providing information about the students' learning progress and tips on parental assistance have significantly improved parental involvement in education. Parents are also more encouraged to collaborate with the teachers and other parents in supporting children's learning activities at home.

Our studies conducted in 2021 taught us many things about the role of regional governments, schools, and the community in improving or lowering the quality of education. In the next few years, SMERU has planned to conduct studies to find the solutions to recovering and improving the quality of education in Indonesia. ■



The public activity restrictions had a significant impact on economic growth and unemployment although the impact lessened over time. The magnitude of the impact varied between provinces. For many workers, the restrictions meant reductions in their working hours and wages.

[Location: Cimahi, Indonesia]

Photo credit: Harits Kamaaluddin/SMERU

Strengthening the Labor Market Information System for a Swifter Economic Recovery

The year 2021 marks the beginning of Indonesia's economic recovery following the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The recovery process needs to be supported by good infrastructure, which includes a proper Labor Market Information (IPK) system. The SMERU Research Institute, with the support of the Knowledge Sector Initiative (KSI), again explored the labor market dynamics in Indonesia during the COVID-19 pandemic.

One of SMERU's studies finds that the public activity restrictions had a significant impact on economic growth and unemployment although the impact lessened over time. The magnitude of the impact varied between provinces. For instance, the Bali Province, where tourism is the main economic sector, suffered the most in the short term compared with other provinces. For workers, the restrictions meant reductions in their working hours and wages.

In a different study, we observed the situation of fresh graduates who just entered the job market. The study finds that job seekers who graduated during the pandemic generally needed more time to find employment. Moreover, graduates of higher levels of education—senior high school or university—needed more time to find employment than junior high school graduates. Before the pandemic, the difference in job search duration was insignificant.

The internet has helped job seekers access IPK more easily, so the job search duration can be shortened. Nevertheless, one of our studies reveals that various actors are not ready yet to utilize the online IPK. On the one hand, limitations in the access to the internet and in job seekers' knowledge have made offline job-seeking to be their main option. On the other hand, employers also opt for offline methods in the recruitment process because they already have more established offline recruitment systems—an example being the existing partnerships with vocational high schools. The central government has shown its commitment to developing the online IPK system, for example, by creating the Karirhub-Sisnaker platform. However, the platform is yet to be integrated with platforms owned and run by regional governments or the private sector.

When the pandemic subsides, what should be the main concern is how job seekers can quickly obtain comprehensive information about job openings. The online IPK system is one solution to help accelerate the recovery process of the labor market, although many job seekers are still unable to fully access the system. To address this issue, what needs to be done is to introduce job seekers to the online IPK since as early as possible, provide them with good internet infrastructure, and integrate the government's and the private sector's IPK platforms. Aside from providing job seekers with better access to IPK, the government needs to equip the Kartu Prakerja or Pre-employment Card Program with facilitations for job seekers until they secure employment. ■



The COVID-19 pandemic has negatively affected society's socioeconomic condition and caused the emergence of new poor and vulnerable people. Many people have lost their jobs and incomes, causing their welfare levels to decrease. Older people's access to health services and social activities has also become limited.

[Location: Badung, Indonesia]

Photo credit: Mira/SMERU

The COVID-19 Pandemic and Social Protection for the Poor and Vulnerable

In mid-2021, the intensity of the COVID-19 pandemic increased, causing more people to suffer from its socioeconomic impact. To mitigate the impact, the Indonesian Government implemented a public activity restrictions policy and various social protection programs on a massive scale. Therefore, SMERU once again conducted a study on the impact of the pandemic and the social protection program implementation in 2021.

In collaboration with UNICEF, UNDP, Australia Indonesia Partnership for Economic Development (Prospera), KSI, MAHKOTA, and the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K), SMERU conducted various studies to identify the impact of the pandemic and various social assistance programs on the poor and vulnerable, including older people. The studies discover that the pandemic has negatively affected society's socioeconomic condition and caused the emergence of new poor and vulnerable people. Many people have lost their jobs and incomes, causing their welfare levels to decrease. Children have missed the opportunity to access proper education and health services. Older people's access to health services and social activities has also become limited.

The studies reveal that the social assistance programs have helped the poor and vulnerable increase their incomes and reduce their expenditures. With many social assistance programs being implemented during the pandemic, the number of the poor and vulnerable who receive assistance has increased. Several aspects of the programs' implementation have also improved.

However, the programs have not reached everyone in need and are not well targeted. Some of the poor and vulnerable affected by the pandemic did not receive the assistance, while the nonpoor and nonvulnerable did. Other problems include a mismatch between the assistance and its stipulations, and distribution issues. These studies also find that the social assistance programs for older people were still limited. In some study areas, they even no longer received social assistance for older people from the regional governments because of budget refocusing to mitigate the pandemic's impact.

The studies also discover that one of the causes of the problems with the social assistance program implementation was the lack of up-to-date and valid Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS). Also, DTKS updates were not carried out regularly by the regional governments and their quality still varied between regions.

All study findings and policy recommendations have been submitted to several parties. At the central level, SMERU has communicated closely with the Ministry of Finance, National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), and Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment. At the regional level, SMERU has been involved in the coordination meetings and preparation of a grand design of DKI Jakarta Province' social welfare data management. From these studies, we learn that it is necessary to involve policymakers in designing studies and to disseminate the findings immediately to make them more useful. ■



The digitization process for MSME actors, particularly women and youth entrepreneurs, is still hampered by their lack of digital skills and limited access to new knowledge and information.

[Location: Deli Serdang, Indonesia]

Photo credit: Ana Tamyis/SMERU

The Role of Government Programs and Entrepreneurship Ecosystem in Developing MSMEs

Micro-, small-, and medium-scale enterprises (MSMEs) are a source of living that many Indonesians rely on. Based on the data from the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and Statistics Indonesia (BPS), in 2019 MSMEs make up 99% of the total existing businesses and absorb up to 97% of workers in Indonesia. However, MSMEs generally have limited human resources, access to funding, and business management. These limitations are worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic, which had restricted public activities, including those of MSME actors, since early 2020. SMERU studies have identified various impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on MSMEs. One of them was the decline in MSME actors' income as a result of people's reduced income and restricted activities.

Despite these limitations, the COVID-19 pandemic serves as a momentum for MSMEs to make use of the internet as their strategy to survive and develop their businesses. To achieve these two goals, MSMEs are left with no choice but to use the internet for both promotion and marketing purposes by, among other things, utilizing e-commerce platforms. Along with the use of the internet, some MSME actors shift to another business line that they think is more profitable and can help them survive the pandemic. Other MSME actors either reduce their operating costs, change their business focus, downsize their workforce, or even sell their assets.

Nevertheless, MSME actors still face obstacles to incorporating the internet into their business. First, the digitalization process for MSME actors, particularly women and youth entrepreneurs, is still hampered by their lack of digital skills and limited access to new knowledge and information. This

lack of digital skills is reflected from, among others, women entrepreneurs' tendency to use simple platforms, such as WhatsApp, in marketing their products; in contrast, their male counterparts use more varied and sophisticated platforms. Second, in developing their businesses, MSME actors have to deal with such issues as limited capital, difficult access to sources of funding, and low business skills. Financing institutions are indeed not evenly distributed; for example, only one out of five financing institutions is located in the eastern part of Indonesia. Additionally, the payment risk that women entrepreneurs should bear is too high. Similarly, young entrepreneurs are in doubt to borrow capital from formal financing institutions, as their ability to repay the debt is low. On the other hand, financing institutions think that young entrepreneurs just recently starting their business with low assets and knowledge have a high business risk.

For MSME actors to survive and develop their business during the pandemic, both the central and regional governments need to collaborate with the private sector to strengthen the entrepreneurship ecosystem by addressing the main obstacles. First, the government can provide training, especially on digital skills, for MSME actors, particularly women and youth entrepreneurs. In this regard, MSME actors also need to utilize the internet more optimally, especially by making use of email messaging and the social media, to improve their access to new knowledge and information. Second, the government can provide funding assistance for MSMEs. Some of the government assistance programs, such as the New Entrepreneur Creation Assistance Program, have actually managed to deal with this issue. However, they need to be strengthened by opening and expanding the market for MSMEs' products/services. ■



During the pandemic, there have been new opportunities the government can take to improve nutrition and MCH services. They are, among other things, pregnancy monitoring and maternity classes which are conducted online/via telephone and the optimization of health cadres' role in monitoring MCH.

[Location: Tasikmalaya, Indonesia]

Photo credit: Ridho Al Izzati/SMERU

Lessons Learned from the COVID-19 Pandemic to Strengthen Indonesia's Health Services and Programs

Since early 2020 until 2021, Indonesian Government's capacity to deal with emergency situations was put to the test as the COVID-19 pandemic hit the country. The government's lack of preparedness led to the disruption of services at various health facilities, high transmission of COVID-19, and high number of COVID-19-induced deaths. However, the pandemic has also provided an opportunity for the country to strengthen various elements in its health sector. In 2021, in collaboration with multiple parties, SMERU conducted several studies with the objective of supporting the efforts to strengthen health services and programs, both during the pandemic and in the postpandemic era.

The first one is the study of nutrition and maternal and child health (MCH) services during the pandemic. The study is crucial to ensure that every mother and child receive standard health services. The study was conducted in three kabupaten with the support from KSI. We discovered that, due to several factors, there was indeed a decline in the nutrition and MCH service indicators during the pandemic. However, we also discovered new opportunities which the government can take to improve nutrition and MCH services. They are, among other things, pregnancy monitoring and maternity classes which are conducted online/via telephone and the optimization of health cadres' role in MCH monitoring. Even though still far from ideal, these programs can be developed further to improve nutrition and MCH services, especially in remote regions.

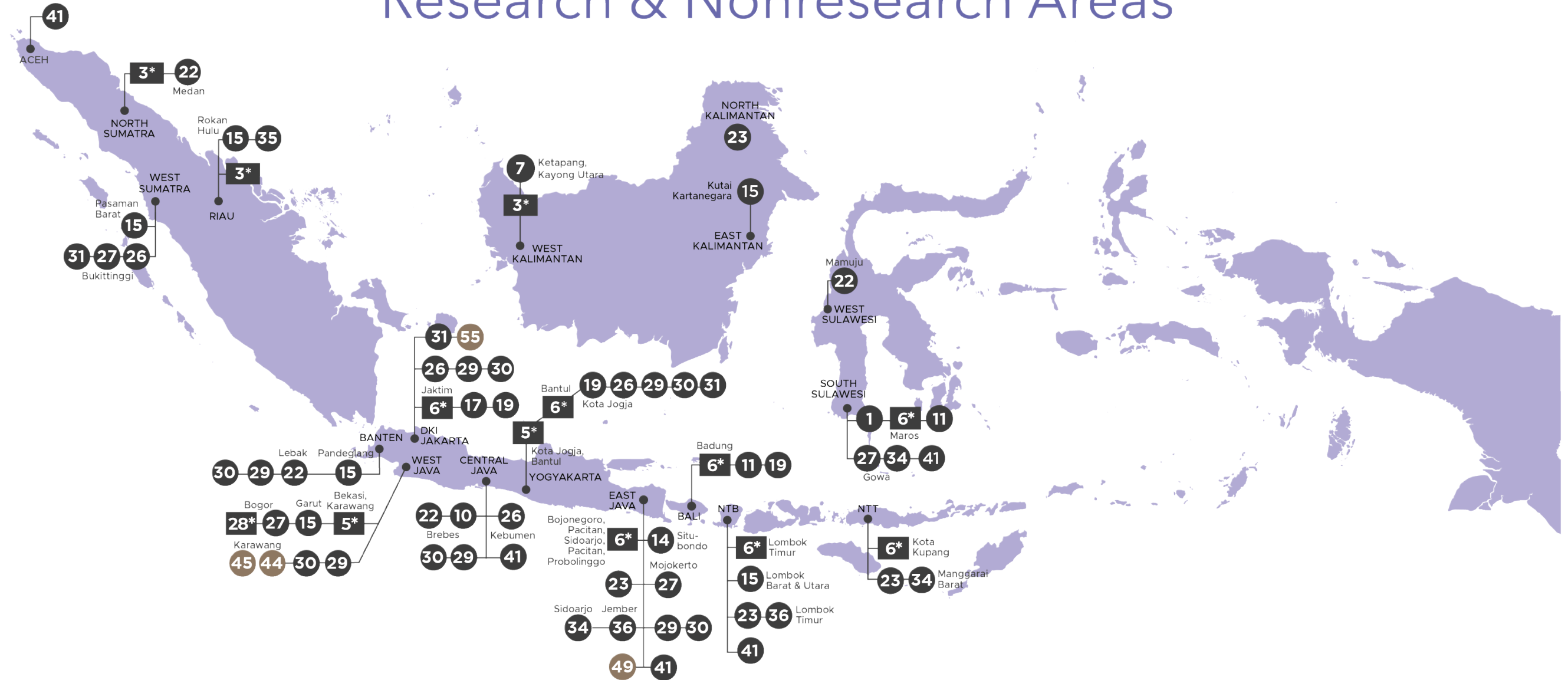
The second study evaluates the National Health Insurance (JKN) premium assistance program based on the latest data (2011–2020). We discovered that the program had positive

impacts on the poor, such as improved access to health services and reduced healthcare costs. Nevertheless, there still needs to be efforts in solving multiple structural issues to improve the program in the future. The issues include (i) people's lack of knowledge of participation in the JKN premium assistance program; (ii) the limited number of health facilities in remote areas which partner with the Health Social Security Implementing Agency (BPJS Kesehatan); and (iii) regions' lack of capacity to plan people's medicinal needs.

The last study is related to fulfilling the need for data at the village level to ensure accurate targeting in the stunting prevalence reduction program. SMERU, in collaboration with Tanoto Foundation and the National Institute of Health Research and Development (Balitbangkes), piloted the use of the Basic Health Survey (Riskesdas) and National Socioeconomic Survey (Susenas) Integrated Data 2018 using the small area estimation method to predict the prevalence of stunting, wasting, and underweight at the kecamatan and village levels. The result shows that the data and method can help predict the prevalence of nutritional status at the village level. Balitbangkes, together with Statistics Indonesia, has adopted the same method to predict the prevalence of stunting, wasting, and underweight at the kabupaten level in 2021.

The results of the studies have further strengthened SMERU's commitment to continuously improving the number and quality of health-related studies by opening up opportunities for wider collaboration. This is to support efforts to strengthen health services in Indonesia today and in the future. ■

Research & Nonresearch Areas



NATIONAL COVERAGE

■ Research ■ Nonresearch

2	4	8	9	12	13	16	18	20
21	24	25	31	32	33	36	37	38
39	40	41	42	43	46	47	48	50
51	52	53	54					

National coverage with case studies in *kabupaten* & provinces

3*	5*	6*	28*
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Map Legend of Research & Nonresearch Areas

Research Activities

ECONOMIC POLICY

- 1 Quality Assurance Consultant for KSI-BaKTI Silk Commodity Value Chain Study
- 2 Reviewing Stimulus Package to Promote Green Growth in Indonesia: Input for Low Carbon Development in 2022 Budget Year
- 3* Promoting the Adoption of Inclusive Development Policies in the National Resource-Rich Province
- 4 Country Diagnostic: Studies in Selected Developing Member Countries—Ecosystem for Tech Startups in Indonesia
- 5* Economic Research & Policy Engagement Related to COVID-19
- 6* Social Research & Policy Engagement Related to COVID-19
- 7 Toward an Inclusive Economic Development Agenda in Natural Resource-Rich Regions: A Follow-Up Study in West Kalimantan

CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH

- 8 SDG Progress Analysis
- 9 Youth Entrepreneurship Ecosystem of Indonesia
- 10 External Verification and Monitoring of PMI's Agricultural Labor Practices (ALP) Program Impact in Indonesia
- 11 BASAbali's Evaluation Study of Youth Civic Participation in Denpasar and Makassar

POVERTY & INEQUALITY ANALYSIS

- 12 Assessment of the Socioeconomic Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Households in Indonesia
- 13 Developing Social Welfare Index (IKESOS) 2021
- 14 Drafting the Regional Poverty Reduction Plan (RPKD) Document of Kabupaten Situbondo

FOOD & NUTRITION

- 15 Using Small Area Estimation (SAE) Methods for Generating Nutrition Maps in Indonesia: An Update

GENDER & WOMEN

- 16 Heterogeneous Impact of Internet Availability on Female Labor Market Outcomes in an Emerging Economy: Evidence from Indonesia
- 17 Strengthening the Framework of Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- 18 Gendered Impacts of SME Policy Responses to the COVID-19 Pandemic in Southeast Asia: Examples from Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam

SOCIAL PROTECTION

- 19 Social Protection Programs for the Elderly in DKI Jakarta, DI Yogyakarta, and Bali
- 20 Implementation of Social Assistance Programs during the COVID-19 Pandemic and Enforcement of Public Mobility and Activity Restrictions (PPKM)

URBAN & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- 21 Study on the Transition of Working Groups for Housing and Settlement Areas

EDUCATION

- 22 Universal Access to Education in Indonesia: Making Disadvantaged Children Count
- 23 District Preparedness for School Year 2021/2022 Study
- 24 Education Thematic Sector Review
- 25 The Spread of District Education Policy Innovations
- 26 Impact of District Education Policies
- 27 Supporting or Inhibiting Factors of District Education Policy Innovations
- 28* Teachers' Union

- 29 Pre-Service Teacher Professional Education (PPG) - Selectivity
- 30 Pre-Service Teacher Professional Education (PPG) - Impact
- 31 The COVID-19 Pandemic and Learning Loss
- 32 Designing Education Interventions: High-Touch High-Tech Pilot in Junior Secondary Schools in Indonesia

HEALTH

- 33 Study on the Impact of Health Insurance Program Premium Assistance for the Poor and the Underprivileged
- 34 Mother and Child Health Research & Policy Engagement Related to COVID-19

LIVELIHOOD & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- 35 Identification of Main Indicators for the Achievement of APRIL2030's Inclusive Progress
- 36 Assessing Risks and Hazards Associated with Tobacco Growing and Production in Indonesia

LABOR AND MIGRATION

- 37 Study on the Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on the Creation of Sectoral Employment Opportunities, National Development Planning Program

MICROFINANCE & MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

- 38 Study of the Benefits of MSME Funding Programs for Improving MSMEs' Capacity and Productivity

DIGITAL & CREATIVE ECONOMY

- 39 Impacts of Women Participation in Online Commerce: Evidence from Indonesia
- 40 Digital Upskilling for Indonesia

GOVERNANCE AND DECENTRALIZATION

- 41 Study of the Benefits of KOMPAK Program in Strengthening Social Accountability amid the COVID-19 Pandemic

Nonresearch Activities

HEALTH

- 42 Fostering Continuous Dialogue on Healthcare System Improvement

EDUCATION

- 43 Evaluation of Activator Organization Program (Program Organisasi Penggerak) Proposals for Improving the Competence of Teachers and Education Personnel
- 44 Facilitation for Evaluation Study on Educational Leadership Initiative to Accomplish Achievement (INSPIRASI)'s Pilot Program Batch 2 in Kabupaten Karawang, West Java
- 45 Endline Data Research Facilitation for Educational Leadership Initiative to Accomplish Achievement (INSPIRASI)'s Pilot Program Batch 1 in Kabupaten Karawang, West Java
- 46 Expert Review for Updating the Existing Anticorruption Education Materials - Phase I

POVERTY & INEQUALITY

- 47 Book Writing & Launching (Sharing of 20 Years of SMERU's Experiences)
- 48 Developing an E-learning Platform and E-learning Materials for Training Modules
- 49 Regional Development Forum 2021
- 50 Dissemination and Communication of SMERU's COVID-19 Research to Government and Other Stakeholders (CSOs, Academics, the Private Sector, and the General Public)
- 51 Developing Dashboard for Financial Analysis & Planning
- 52 Conducting Marketing Activities & Feasibility Studies
- 53 Training on "Understanding Poverty: Dimensions and Dynamics"

SOCIAL PROTECTION

- 54 Adaptive Social Protection Programme in Indonesia—Short-Term Expert for Social Protection

OTHERS

- 55 Training and Mentoring on Policy Brief Writing

NETWORKING

FUNDING NETWORKS

PRIVATE SECTOR

PT HM Sampoerna/Philip Morris International
PT Novartis Indonesia
PT Palladium International
PT Riau Andalan Pulp and Paper

PHILANTHROPY

BASAbali
BaKTI Foundation
Ford Foundation
Human and Nature for a Sustainable Indonesia (MADANI)
INSPIRASI Foundation
Tanoto Foundation

NATIONAL & REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL DONORS' PROGRAMS

Asian Development Bank (ADB)
Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI)
Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)
Digital Pathways at Oxford
Directorate of Teacher and Education Personnel's Professional Education and Development,
Directorate-General of Teachers and Education Personnel–Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology
Investing in Women (IW)–Abt Associates
Knowledge Sector Initiative (KSI)–The Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
KOMPAK–The Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
Mekong Institute
Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas)
Oxford Policy Management (OPM)
Planning Bureau of the Secretariat General of the Social Affairs Ministry
PROSPERA–The Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
Regional Government of Kabupaten Situbondo
The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (MADIBA-BMZ)
The United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO)
Towards a Strong and Prosperous Indonesian Society (MAHKOTA)–The Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) Indonesia

NONFUNDING NETWORKS

NATIONAL & REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS

- Center for Planners' Development, Education, and Training–Bappenas
- Central Sulawesi Regional Development Planning Agency
- Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs
- Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs
- Directorate-General of Budget–Ministry of Finance
- Directorate-General of Social Protection and Security–Ministry of Social Affairs
- Directorate-General of Teachers and Education Personnel–Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology
- Directorate of Environment–Bappenas
- Directorate of Family, Women, Children, Youth, and Sports–Bappenas
- Directorate of Small and Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives Development–Bappenas
- DKI Jakarta Bureau of Mental and Spiritual Education
- DKI Jakarta Provincial Education Agency
- Education Financing Service Center–Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology
- Fiscal Policy Agency–Ministry of Finance
- Kabupaten Gowa Regional Development Planning Agency
- Kabupaten Ketapang Regional Development Planning Agency
- Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
- Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Ministry of Labor
- Ministry of Public Works and Housing
- Ministry of Social Affairs
- Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration
- Ministry of Youth and Sports
- National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
- National Institute of Health Research and Development–Ministry of Health
- National Team for Poverty Reduction Acceleration (TNP2K)
- PMO of Kartu Prakerja
- Presidential Staff Office (KSP)
- Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta
- Provincial Government of East Java
- Provincial Government of Riau
- Provincial Government of West Nusa Tenggara
- Regional Government of Kabupaten Bantul

NATIONAL & REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS

- Regional Government of Kabupaten Bojonegoro
- Regional Government of Kabupaten Gowa
- Regional Government of Kabupaten Kebumen
- Regional Government of Kabupaten Kubu Raya
- Regional Government of Kabupaten Lombok Timur
- Regional Government of Kabupaten Manggarai Barat
- Regional Government of Kabupaten Maros
- Regional Government of Kabupaten Serdang Bedagai
- Regional Government of Kabupaten Sidoarjo
- Regional Government of Kabupaten Way Kanan
- Regional Government of Kota Bukittinggi
- Regional Government of Kota Jakarta Timur
- Regional Government of Kota Kupang
- Regional Government of Kota Probolinggo
- Regional Government of Kota Yogyakarta
- Secretariat of the Directorate-General of Social Protection and Security–Ministry of Social Affairs
- Statistics Indonesia (BPS)
- West Java Provincial Labor and Transmigration Agency
- West Nusa Tenggara Provincial Social Affairs Agency
- West Nusa Tenggara Regional Development Planning Agency
- West Sumatra Provincial Social Affairs Agency
- Yogyakarta Provincial Social Affairs Agency

ALLIANCES

- Association of Indonesian Policy Analysts (AIPA)
- Employers' Association of Indonesia (APINDO)
- Forum Kajian Pembangunan (FKP), Australian National University (ANU) Indonesia Project
- Indonesian NGO Council
- Knowledge Sector Initiative (KSI), policy research institutes (PRIs)
- Partnership for Action Against Child Labour in Agriculture (PAACLA) Indonesia
- The Indonesian Alliance for the Elimination of Violence against Children (Aliansi PKTA)
- The NGOs Networks for Elimination of Child Labour in Indonesia (JARAK)

UNIVERSITIES, RESEARCH INSTITUTES, CSOS & INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS

- AVI
- Institute for Development of Economics and Finance (INDEF)
- Mathematica
- Mekong Development Research Institute/MDRI (Vietnam)
- Mentari Teachers Academy
- Monash University
- National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN)
- Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS)
- Politeknik Negeri Bandung (Polban)
- Rumata' ArtSpace
- The Amsterdam Institute for Global Health and Development (AIGHD)
- Universitas Airlangga (UNAIR)
- Universitas Indonesia
- Universitas Muhammadiyah (Unismuh) Makassar
- Universitas Padjadjaran
- Universitas Trunojoyo Madura
- Yayasan Bina Integrasi Edukasi (YBIE)

MEDIA OUTLETS & JOURNALS

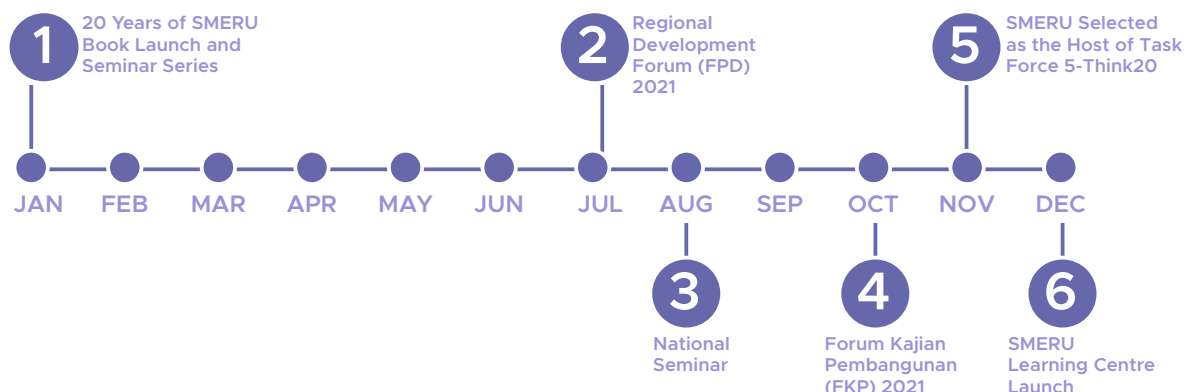
- Alinea.ID
- American Economic Review (AER)
- ANTARA News
- AsiaOne
- BBC News Indonesia
- Beritasurabaya.net
- Beritalima.com
- BeritaSatu
- BMI Journal
- Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies
- CNN Indonesia
- detikNews
- Food and Nutrition Bulletin
- Grafika News
- Harian Jogja
- International Journal of Educational Development
- Journal of Southeast Asian Economies
- Katadata Indonesia
- Harian Kompas
- Kompas.com
- Kompas.id
- Koran Tempo
- KrAsia
- Liputan6.com
- Lombok Post
- Majalah Tempo
- NBER Working Papers
- Republika
- Reuters
- SINDOnews
- Solopos
- Tagar.id
- Tempo.co
- The Australian
- The Conversation
- The East Indonesia
- The Jakarta Post
- The Straits Times
- Tirta.id
- Tribunnews
- VIVA.co.id
- Warta Ekonomi
- WIDER Working Papers
- World Development

Legend

- POLICY INPUT
- PROJECT COLLABORATION
- KNOWLEDGE SHARING
- DISSEMINATION
- TRAINING/CAPACITY BUILDING



NONRESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS



1 — 20 Years of SMERU Book Launch

To commemorate its 20-year journey, SMERU—supported by the Knowledge Sector Initiative-Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (KSI-DFAT)—published a book titled **20 Tahun SMERU: Perjalanan Membangun Indonesia melalui Penelitian Kebijakan Promasyarakat Miskin (20 Years of SMERU: The Journey Developing Indonesia through Pro-Poor Policy Research)**. This book traces back SMERU's 20-year history in supporting evidence-based pro-poor policymaking in Indonesia. It is an important document to be presented to all parties that have supported SMERU for the last two decades. This **20 Years of SMERU** book launch was followed by a series of workshops with various stakeholders, including the government, other research institutes, NGOs, and the youth. It is also expected that this book could gear up the youth and young researchers throughout the country to get to know better what researchers do and how research institutes work.

2 — Regional Development Forum (FPD) 2021: “Acceleration of Poverty Reduction in East Java: Devising Strategies to Reduce Poverty during and after the COVID-19 Pandemic”

SMERU—supported by KSI-DFAT—cooperated with the Provincial Government of East Java to organize the Regional Development Forum (FPD) themed “Acceleration of Poverty Reduction in East Java: Devising Strategies to Eradicate Poverty during and after the COVID-19 Pandemic.” FPD adopted a “war room” concept, in which dialogues were held intensively between SMERU and stakeholders and policymakers at the provincial and kabupaten levels to devise poverty reduction strategies in 15 *kabupaten* which are the poverty loci of East Java. These series of FPD policy discussions focused on three issues, namely rural development, updating of the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS), and development of social protection for older people. Results of this FPD are presented in the form of policy briefs serving as input to enhance the poverty and inequality reduction strategies, especially in 15 *kabupaten* with the highest poverty rates in East Java, namely Bangkalan, Sumenep, Sampang, Pamekasan, Probolinggo, Bondowoso, Situbondo, Lumajang, Jember, Pasuruan, Tuban, Lamongan, Bojonegoro, Kediri, and Malang.

3

National Seminar on “The Dynamics and Strategies of Poverty Reduction in East Java during and after the COVID-19 Pandemic”

In June–July 2021, SMERU and Universitas Trunojoyo Madura (UTM)—supported by KSI-DFAT—held a call for papers themed “The Dynamics and Strategies of Poverty Reduction in East Java during and after the COVID-19 Pandemic.” Out of the full papers submitted, 17 made their way to be presented in the National Seminar in August 2021. The result of the National Seminar was expected to support the Provincial Government of East Java, governments of *kabupaten/kota* in the province, and many other stakeholders in improving the quality of the public policies designed and implemented as an effort to reduce poverty in East Java.

4

Forum Kajian Pembangunan (FKP): “Second Year of the COVID-19 Pandemic: What Have We Learned?”

SMERU—supported by KSI-DFAT—is the host of Forum Kajian Pembangunan (FKP) in October 2021. A series of webinars were held to disseminate seven studies on the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Indonesian population, particularly in relation to poverty and human development. The series of webinars were themed “Second Year of the COVID-19 Pandemic: What Have We Learned?”. The contribution of thought and knowledge from these studies’ results may serve as a foothold for the government and other stakeholders in formulating strategies to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia.

5

SMERU Selected as the Host of Task Force 5-Think20

As the succession of G20 presidency from Italia to Indonesia draws near, SMERU is entrusted to be the host of Task Force 5 (TF 5)-Think20 (T20) with the focus on topics of inequality, human resources, and well-being. Asep Suryahadi is the lead co-chair of TF5-T20 and will collaborate with five other co-chairs from the George Washington University, ADBI, Asa Kreativa, TNP2K, and CIPPEC Argentina. SMERU will lead the development of 17 policy briefs written by global authors; formulate an integrated policy brief on inequality, human resources, and well-being for T20 and G20; and organize side events in 2022. Click the following link for further information on TF5-T20: <https://www.t20indonesia.org/tf5/>.

6

SMERU Learning Centre Launch

SMERU—supported by KSI-DFAT—initiated the development of SMERU Learning Centre. SMERU Learning Centre is a platform to improve the competence and build the capacity of policy analysts and researchers, civil servants—both at central and regional levels—lecturers, students, NGOs, the private sector, and the general public in reviewing or analyzing public policies, especially those related to poverty and inequality reduction, as well as public welfare improvement in general. Click the following link for further information on SMERU Learning Centre: <https://slclab.id/>.

Data & Information

The Nutrition Maps in Indonesia

<https://smeru.or.id/nutmap/>



The Nutrition Maps in Indonesia presents estimates of the nutritional status of children under five at the village and *kecamatan* (subdistrict) levels in six *kabupaten* (districts) which are included in the stunting prevention priority list. Created using the small area estimation (SAE) method, the map can help determine the priority villages in the stunting prevention program.

The 2015 Poverty and Livelihood Map of Indonesia

<https://povertymap.smeru.or.id/>



The 2015 Poverty and Livelihood Map of Indonesia provides poverty estimates and various livelihood indicators in **6,599** *kecamatan* and **75,267** villages/*kelurahan* (urban villages) based on the 2010 administrative boundaries. The map can be used as a basis for determining priority villages/*kelurahan* in poverty reduction efforts and for research related to poverty in various dimensions.

The Inclusive Economic Development Index

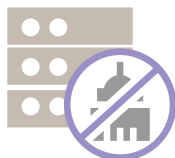
<https://inkusif.bappenas.go.id/index>



The Inclusive Economic Development Index (IEDI) presents the inclusivity level of regional economic development based on economic growth, inequality, and poverty, as well as access and opportunities. The index was prepared by the Ministry of Development Planning (PPN)/National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) in collaboration with SMERU and it can help measure and monitor the inclusivity level of Indonesia's development at the national, provincial, and *kabupaten/kota* (city) levels.

The NGO Database

<https://smeru.or.id/en/content/ngo-database>



The Nongovernment Organization (NGO) Database contains the most complete data on NGOs at the national and regional levels in Indonesia. The database is not only used by SMERU to disseminate publications and information on its activities and research findings, but it is also utilized by SMERU and other institutions to identify the existence of NGOs across various fields and locations. As per the end of 2021, the database has stored data of

1,648 NGOs. In 2021, we kept updating our NGO database by adding a consent form for publishing personal contact information in the NGO Database on the SMERU website. Changes, including additions, were also made regarding the types of sectors.

The Regional Database

<https://smeru.or.id/en/resources/regional-database>



The Regional Database contains important regional indicators of Indonesia that SMERU has collected. These include the indicators provided in all versions of The Poverty and Livelihood Map of Indonesia—the 2000, 2010, and 2015 versions—and other regional data that SMERU has used in its studies. Users can look for data on various regions in Indonesia, which can be filtered based on the indicators, such as inequality level, poverty level, natural assets, financial assets, and social assets. The data can also be filtered based on regional levels from the provincial level to the village level.

RISE Programme in Indonesia

<https://rise.smeru.or.id/>



Research on Improving Systems of Education (RISE) Programme in Indonesia is managed and led by SMERU. The program is part of the global RISE Programme, aimed at supporting the improvement of student learning across the world. RISE Programme is currently running in seven countries: Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Tanzania, and Vietnam. RISE Programme in Indonesia conducts longitudinal research, which examines teacher reform at the national level and local education policy innovations.

SMERU on the Internet

In 2021, The SMERU Research Institute still carried out its research result dissemination activities online. Through online measures, the dissemination of research results could reach a wider community throughout Indonesia. Video recordings of the dissemination events can also be re-watched as needed. Seeing the rapid development of video content in Indonesia, the Communications Section started producing short videos that summarize the webinars. The short videos serve as an alternative for people with little time to watch webinar videos that last up to three hours on average.



As of the end of 2021, the Communications Section had produced nine short videos on **education, employment, resilience, maternal and child health, and social protection**. However, the number of views for videos on the SMERU YouTube channel in 2021 dropped from that in 2020. This decrease was probably due to the declining trend of engaging in online activities—such a trend reached its peak in 2020 when the public activity restrictions began to be implemented.

subscriber



views

40% ↓
30,100 views



watch time

50% ↓
2,100 hours

Although in 2021 SMERU's YouTube channel viewership fell, the number of subscribers rose. There are two main categories of SMERU's YouTube channel viewers.

First category:



- Watch long videos
- Use a tablet/computer to stream videos
- Look for information using the search button
- In the 25–45 age range
- Mostly male

Second category:



- Watch short videos
- Use a smartphone to stream videos
- In the 18–24 and 45–54 age ranges
- Mostly female



The number of Instagram users who viewed SMERU's content

53.1% ↑
14,126 followers

The number of visitors to SMERU's Instagram profile

80.4% ↑
2,550 followers



The most popular among Instagram users in the (millennials)
25–34 age range
followed by the (Gen Z)
18–24 age range

Information on webinars and dissemination of SMERU's research results remain on the top ten of the most viewed content. This shows that the key content on SMERU's Instagram is posts featuring the **#InsideSMERU** and **#StudiSMERU** hashtags, and **SMERU webinar information**.



The number of SMERU's LinkedIn followers

7,723 followers
↑ 2,403 followers

Most followers reside in Jakarta, West Java, and Yogyakarta.

Most followers are from:

Research	9.26%
Higher Education	8.16%
Government	8.05%
Nonprofit Organizations	7.50%

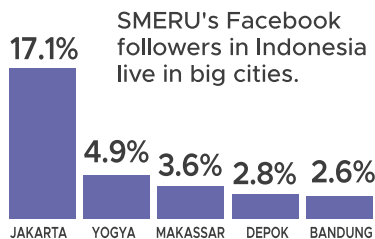


The number of SMERU's Facebook followers

5% ↓ 575 followers



The most popular among Facebook users in the **25–34 age range** (millennials)

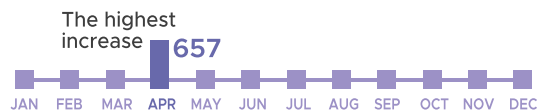


Most followers of SMERU's Facebook come from Indonesia (91.8%), followed by Australia (1.8%), the US (0.7%), as well as Malaysia and the UK (0.4%).



Until the end of December 2021

16,129 followers
↑



The increase was sparked by Kalis Mardiasih's tweet citing the findings of the SMERU study **"Analysis of the Social and Economic Impacts of COVID-19 on Households and Strategic Policy Recommendations for Indonesia"**.

The tweet drew massive public attention, as shown by the **152,000** engagements reached. This shows that the involvement of external parties in promoting SMERU's studies and findings has a significant effect on the engagement rate as indicated by the increase in followers, impressions (retweets, likes, comments), and visits to SMERU's Twitter profile.



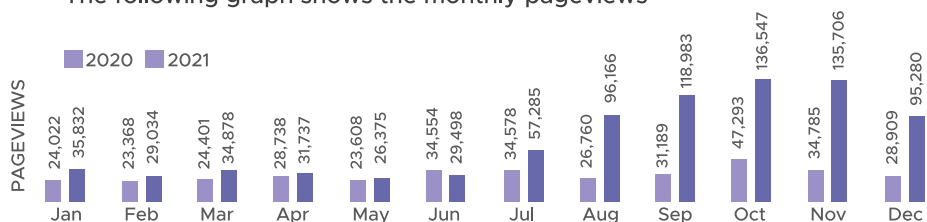
Until the end of December 2021

827,321 pageviews
↑

The number of pageviews of SMERU's website

68,934 pageviews/month

The following graph shows the monthly pageviews



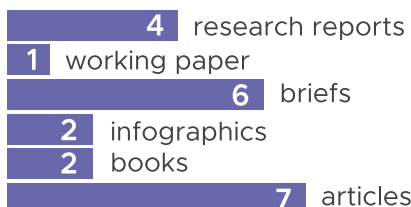
43 publications



Uploaded onto the SMERU website



Printed



External publications:



RESEARCH REPORTS

1. *Baseline Study on Child Labour in Tobacco-Growing Areas in Indonesia*
Michelle Andrina, Akhmad Ramadhan Fatah, Ulfah Alifia, and Rezanti Putri Pramana
2. *Studi Baseline mengenai Pekerja Anak di Wilayah Perkebunan Tembakau di Indonesia*
Michelle Andrina, Akhmad Ramadhan Fatah, Ulfah Alifia, and Rezanti Putri Pramana
3. *Ketertinggalan dalam Kemakmuran: Tantangan Kemiskinan di Kabupaten Pangkajene dan Kepulauan*
Widjajanti Isdijoso, Mayang Rizky, Veto Tyas Indrio, and Ana Rosidha Tamyis
4. *Survei Kapasitas Penelitian Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat [DRAFT]*
Arya Swarnata, Niken Kusumawardhani, and Nina Toyamah

WORKING PAPERS

1. *Gender Equality in Indonesian New Developmental State: The Case of the New Participatory Village Governance*
Muhammad Syukri

ARTICLES

1. *Situasi Kemiskinan Selama Pandemi*
Ridho Al Izzati
2. *Urgency of Improving Indonesia's Social Assistance System amid the COVID-19 Pandemic*
Jimmy Berlianto
3. *Twists and Turns in COVID-19 Testing Capacity with PCR Method*
Nurmala Selly Saputri
4. *Weighing the Risks, Building a Sense of Security amid the Pandemic*
Rizki Fillaili
5. *A Quick Look at Public Adaptation during the Pandemic*
Ana Tamyis
6. *The Uncertainty of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in Indonesia's COVID-19 Handling*
Asep Kurniawan
7. *Surviving the COVID-19 Pandemic as Viewed from the Economic Perspective*
Sulton Mawardi

BRIEFS

1. *Menelaah Berbagai Isu dalam Strategi Komunikasi Publik pada Masa Pandemi COVID-19*
Ana Rosidha Tamyis, Hening Wikan Sawiji, and M. Sulton Mawardi
2. *Badai yang Sama, Bahtera yang Berbeda: Koping Masyarakat Rentan pada Masa Pandemi COVID-19*
Ana Rosidha Tamyis, M. Sulton Mawardi, and Hening Wikan Sawiji
3. *Mengembangkan Informasi Pasar Kerja yang Inklusif untuk Mengoptimalkan Pelaksanaan Jaminan Kehilangan Pekerjaan*
Luhur Bima, Palmira Permata Bachtiar, and Alya Sabrina Aliski
4. *Studi Layanan Gizi dan Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak (KIA) pada Masa Pandemi COVID-19: Seri Kabupaten Manggarai Barat*
Nurmala Selly Saputri, Rika Kumala Dewi, Maudita Dwi Anbarani, and Nina Toyamah
5. *Studi Layanan Gizi dan Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak (KIA) pada Masa Pandemi COVID-19: Seri Kabupaten Sidoarjo*
Nurmala Selly Saputri, Rika Kumala Dewi, Maudita Dwi Anbarani, and Nina Toyamah
6. *Studi Layanan Gizi dan Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak (KIA) pada Masa Pandemi COVID-19: Seri Kabupaten Gowa*
Nina Toyamah, Nurmala Selly Saputri, Rika Kumala Dewi, and Maudita Dwi Anbarani

INFOGRAPHICS

1. *Dinamika Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja Selama Pandemi COVID-19*
Muhammad Adi Rahman and Akhmad Ramadhan Fatah
2. *Urgensi Peningkatan Daya Saing Tenaga Kerja Muda Selama Pandemi COVID-19*
Muhammad Adi Rahman and Akhmad Ramadhan Fatah

BOOKS

1. *Mukti Mulyana, Sahabat Kami dalam Kenangan*
SMERU
2. *20 Tahun SMERU: Perjalanan Membangun Indonesia melalui Penelitian Kebijakan Promasyarakat Miskin*
SMERU

External Publications:

REPORTS

1. The Socio-Economic Impact of The COVID-19 Pandemic in Post-Disaster Areas: Rapid Assessment in West Nusa Tenggara and Central Sulawesi
Michelle Andrina, Fauzan Kemal Musthofa, and Sylvia Andriyani Kusumandari
2. Analysis of the Social and Economic Impacts of COVID-19 on Households and Strategic Policy Recommendations for Indonesia
Michelle Andrina, Fauzan Kemal Musthofa, Sylvia Andriyani Kusumandari, Rizki Fillaili, Ridho Al Izzati, Jimmy Daniel Berlianto Oley, Aqilah Farhani, Bimbika Sijapati Basnett, Kartika Sari Juniawaty, and Rachmat Reksa Samudra
3. *Indeks Pembangunan Pemuda Indonesia 2019*
Ridho Al Izzati, Dyan Widyarningsih, Nina Toyamah, and Rika Kumala Dewi [https://www.bappenas.go.id]
4. Executive Summary Report: The Social and Economic Impacts of COVID-19 on Households and Strategic Policy Recommendations for Indonesia
SMERU, PROSPERA, UNDP, and UNICEF
5. *Ringkasan Eksekutif: Dampak Sosial Ekonomi COVID-19 terhadap Rumah Tangga dan Rekomendasi Kebijakan Strategis untuk Indonesia*
SMERU, PROSPERA, UNDP, and UNICEF

ARTICLES

1. *Tiga Dampak Buruk Aturan Kontrak Kerja Sampai Lima Tahun bagi Karyawan*
Muhammad Adi Rahman and Sylvia Andriyani Kusumandari
[The Conversation, 19 March 2021]
2. *Belajar dari Rumah yang Tidak Efektif Selama Pandemi Berpotensi Hapus Bonus Demografi*
Syaikh Usman
[The Conversation, 2 May 2021]
3. *Ketimpangan Digital Tentukan Kemampuan Bertahan selama Pandemi*
Rendy A. Diringrat
[Katadata, 30 June 2021]
4. *Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh Masih Akan Tetap di Sini. Kita Harus Buat Kualitasnya Setara Sekolah Tatap Muka*
Syaikh Usman and Heni Kurniasih
[The Conversation, 16 July 2021]
5. *Menyerahkan Pembukaan Sekolah ke Daerah: Pemerintah Pusat Lepas Tangan atau Sudah Keputusan yang Tepat?*
Ulfah Alifia and Maudita Dwi Anbarani
[The Conversation, 14 January 2021]
6. *Naik Kelas tapi Tak Belajar: Penelitian Ungkap 3 Capaian Buruk Terkait Pendidikan di Indonesia Sejak Tahun 2000*
Luhur Bima
[The Conversation, 17 August 2021]

JOURNAL ARTICLES

1. Impact of Non-Communicable Disease Multimorbidity on Health Service Use, Catastrophic Health Expenditure and Productivity Loss in Indonesia: A Population-Based Panel Data Analysis Study
Tiara Marthias, Kanya Anindya, Nawi Ng, Barbara McPake, Rifat Atun, Hafiz Arfianto, Emily SG Hulse, Yang Zhao, Hafizah Jusril, Tianxin Pan, Marie Ishida, and John Tayu Lee
[BMJ Journal Volume 11, Issue 2]
2. Heterogeneous Impact of Internet Availability on Female Labour Market Outcomes in an Emerging Economy
Niken Kusumawardhani, Rezanti Pramana, Nurmala Saputri, and Daniel Suryadarma
[WIDER Working Paper 49/2021 UNU-WIDER]
3. Food vs. Food Stamps: Evidence from an At-Scale Experiment in Indonesia
Abhijit Banerjee, Rema Hanna, Benjamin A. Olken, Elan Satriawan, and Sudarno Sumarto
[NBER Working Paper April 2021]
4. The Challenges of Universal Health Insurance in Developing Countries: Experimental Evidence from Indonesia's National Health Insurance
Abhijit Banerjee, Amy Finkelstein, Rema Hanna, Benjamin A. Olken, Arianna Ornaghi, and Sudarno Sumarto
[American Economic Review (forthcoming)]
5. Schooling Progress, Learning Reversal: Indonesia's Learning Profiles between 2000 and 2014
Amanda Beatty, Emilie Berkhout, Luhur Bima, Menno Pradhan, and Daniel Suryadarma
[International Journal of Educational Development 85 (2021) 102436]
6. Adolescent Nutrition—Developing a Research Agenda for the Second Window of Opportunity in Indonesia
Robert Sparrow, Rina Agustina, Hilde Bras, Grace Sheila, Matthias Rieger, and Athia Yumna
[Food and Nutrition Bulletin 42, no. 1_suppl (June 2021): S9–20]
7. The Impact of Covid-19 and Social Protection Programs on Poverty in Indonesia
Asep Suryahadi, Ridho Al Izzati, and Athia Yumna
7. *Kembalinya Sekolah Tatap Muka: Tiga Langkah Darurat untuk Pulihkan Kemampuan Siswa Pasca Setahun Lebih Belajar di Rumah*
Florischa Ayu Tresnatri and Shintia Revina
[The Conversation, 20 September 2021]
8. *Dukungan Pengembangan Karier bagi Guru Sangat Lemah dan Membuat Status ASN hanya jadi "Zona Nyaman"*
Ulfah Alifia and Rezanti Putri Pramana
[The Conversation, 5 October 2021]
9. *Studi Tegaskan Masifnya Dampak Orang Tua dalam Pembelajaran Anak: Kita Harus Bangun terus Peran Mereka Setelah Pandemi*
Syaikh Usman, Gumilang Aryo Sahadewo, and Hapsari Kusumaningdyah
[The Conversation, 8 November 2021]
10. Jakarta Defies WHO's Advice by Keeping Its Schools Shut
Florischa Ayu Tresnatri
[The Australian, 11 November 2021]

Responses to the COVID-19 Pandemic

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

■ Based on its study about community resilience, SMERU provided recommendations to improve vulnerable communities' sociocultural resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic to the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB).

ECONOMY

■ SMERU gave recommendations on the postpandemic economic transformation to the Presidential Special Staff for Economic Affairs.

■ SMERU also offered input to the Special Staff for Fiscal Policy Formulation of the Ministry of Finance on mitigating the impact of public activity restrictions and gave suggestions concerning provinces and *kabupaten* that needed to be prioritized to boost economic development.

■ SMERU presented the results of its rapid assessment of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on postdisaster regions to the regional governments of West Nusa Tenggara and Central Sulawesi.

■ SMERU presented its research findings on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy, employment, and poverty in East Java to the Provincial Government of East Java.

EDUCATION

■ Based on its study conducted in ten *kabupaten/kota* with the support from INOVASI-DFAT, SMERU provided input to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology on schools' readiness for in-person learning.

EMPLOYMENT

■ Based on its study about workers' protection during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, SMERU provided input to the Ministry of Labor and The Employers' Association of Indonesia (APINDO) on improving the labor information system.

■ SMERU provided input to the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas and Ministry of Labor regarding the rising vulnerability of younger workers (fresh graduates) during the COVID-19 pandemic and offered some recommendations to mitigate this issue.

■ SMERU presented its research findings about the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on work opportunities in various sectors to Bappenas.

MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH (MCH)

■ Based on its observation in three study *kabupaten*, SMERU offered recommendations to maintain nutrition services and anticipate the decline in health services during the COVID-19 pandemic to Bappenas and the Ministry of Health.

■ SMERU offered recommendations to the governments of three *kabupaten* (Sidoarjo, Gowa, and Manggarai Barat) to improve community health center (*puskesmas*) services, especially nutrition services, during the COVID-19 pandemic and anticipate the decline in health services.

MICRO-, SMALL-, & MEDIUM-SCALE ENTERPRISES (MSMES)

■ SMERU provided input to the program management officer (PMO) of Kartu Prakerja on the facilitation for MSMEs during the COVID-19 pandemic.

■ SMERU provided input to the regional governments of Kota Yogyakarta and Kabupaten Bantul on promoting digital transformation of MSMEs.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

■ Based on the Assessment of the Socioeconomic Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Households in Indonesia, SMERU offered recommendations to the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment about the importance of providing social assistance to workers affected by the Enforcement of Emergency Public Activity Restrictions (PPKM Darurat) in the form of wage subsidies for laid-off workers.

■ Based on the same study (Assessment of the Socioeconomic Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Households in Indonesia), SMERU provided input on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on people's welfare and the effectiveness of social assistance during the pandemic to the Fiscal Policy Agency of the Ministry of Finance.

■ Based on the rapid assessment of the implementation of social assistance programs during PPKM Darurat, SMERU provided input on improving the effectiveness of social assistance programs to the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment.

■ SMERU conducted intensive discussions with the regional governments of DKI Jakarta, Kabupaten Bojonegoro, Kota Kupang, Kabupaten Lombok Timur, Kabupaten Maros, and Kota Probolinggo about the management of DTKS during the COVID-19 pandemic.

■ SMERU provided input to the Government of DKI Jakarta on optimizing DTKS management.

General (Not Responses to the COVID-19 Pandemic)

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

■ SMERU provided input on accelerating digital skills development in Indonesia to the Ministry of Communication and Information and Bappenas.

EDUCATION

■ Based on the results of its study, conducted with the support from UNICEF, SMERU offered recommendations to improve the effectiveness of the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) to the Center for Education Financing Services of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology.

■ SMERU, together with other institutions from the Local Education Working Group, offered recommendations concerning the issue notes of the G20 Education Working Group.

■ SMERU provided input on the Preservice Teacher Professional Education (PPG), especially concerning the draft 2022 preservice PPG curriculum, to the Directorate-General of Teachers and Education Personnel of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology.

■ SMERU offered recommendations on the apprenticeship plan for civil servants to the Center for Development, Education, and Training of Planners of Bappenas.

■ Based on its data analysis conducted with the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta, SMERU offered an alternative to the mechanism for data collection of the prospective beneficiaries of the Smart Jakarta Card (KJP) to improve targeting accuracy.

■ SMERU offered input on the school admission policy to the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta.

■ Through RISE Programme in Indonesia, SMERU collaborated with four regions to assess the challenges of improving the quality of education and provide policy recommendations on (i) parental involvement in improving the quality of education in Kabupaten Kebumen, (ii) the zoning-based school admission policy and the impact of learning from home during the pandemic in Kota Yogyakarta, (iii) teacher recruitment and assessment in Kota Bukittinggi, and (iv) the in-service teachers' training system in DKI Jakarta.

GENDER

■ SMERU assisted Bappenas in analyzing the progress of the achievement of and challenges relating to the implementation of SDGs Goal 5 as part of Chapter 2 of the National Action Plan for SDGs 2021–2024.

HEALTH

■ Based on the results of its study on the impact of the National Health Insurance (JKN) Premium Assistance, SMERU offered input to Bappenas on resolving issues relating to the implementation of JKN to continue improving its benefits.

■ SMERU provided the Center of Research and Development of the Ministry of Health input and training on the utilization of the small area estimation method to estimate nutritional status.

MSMEs

■ SMERU provided input on optimizing the implementation of programs aiming at improving MSMEs' capacity and productivity to Bappenas.

POVERTY

■ At the Regional Development Forum (FPD), SMERU conducted intensive discussions with the representatives of the East Java Provincial Government and regional governments of 15 *kabupaten* identified as East Java Province' poverty enclaves. SMERU also offered recommendations concerning village development and social assistance targeting to accelerate the reduction of poverty, including extreme poverty, in the regions.

■ SMERU assisted the Government of Kabupaten Situbondo in formulating the Regional Poverty Reduction Plan 2022–2026.

■ SMERU assisted PT Riau Andalan Pulp and Paper in formulating the company's monitoring and evaluation system to achieve APRIL2030's Inclusive Progress, notably related to poverty and stunting.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

■ SMERU conveyed the strategies to implement and utilize the results of its evaluation and research on the Family of Hope Program (PKH) to improve relevant policies in a meeting attended by provincial-level social affairs agencies from all over Indonesia.

■ SMERU conveyed the challenges relating to the implementation of social protection programs and the complexities of their implementation in the field during a training session organized by the Directorate-General of Budget of the Ministry of Finance.

URBAN & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

■ Based on the results of discussions, interviews, and literature reviews, SMERU offered recommendations concerning the policy of the housing and settlement working group transition to Bappenas.

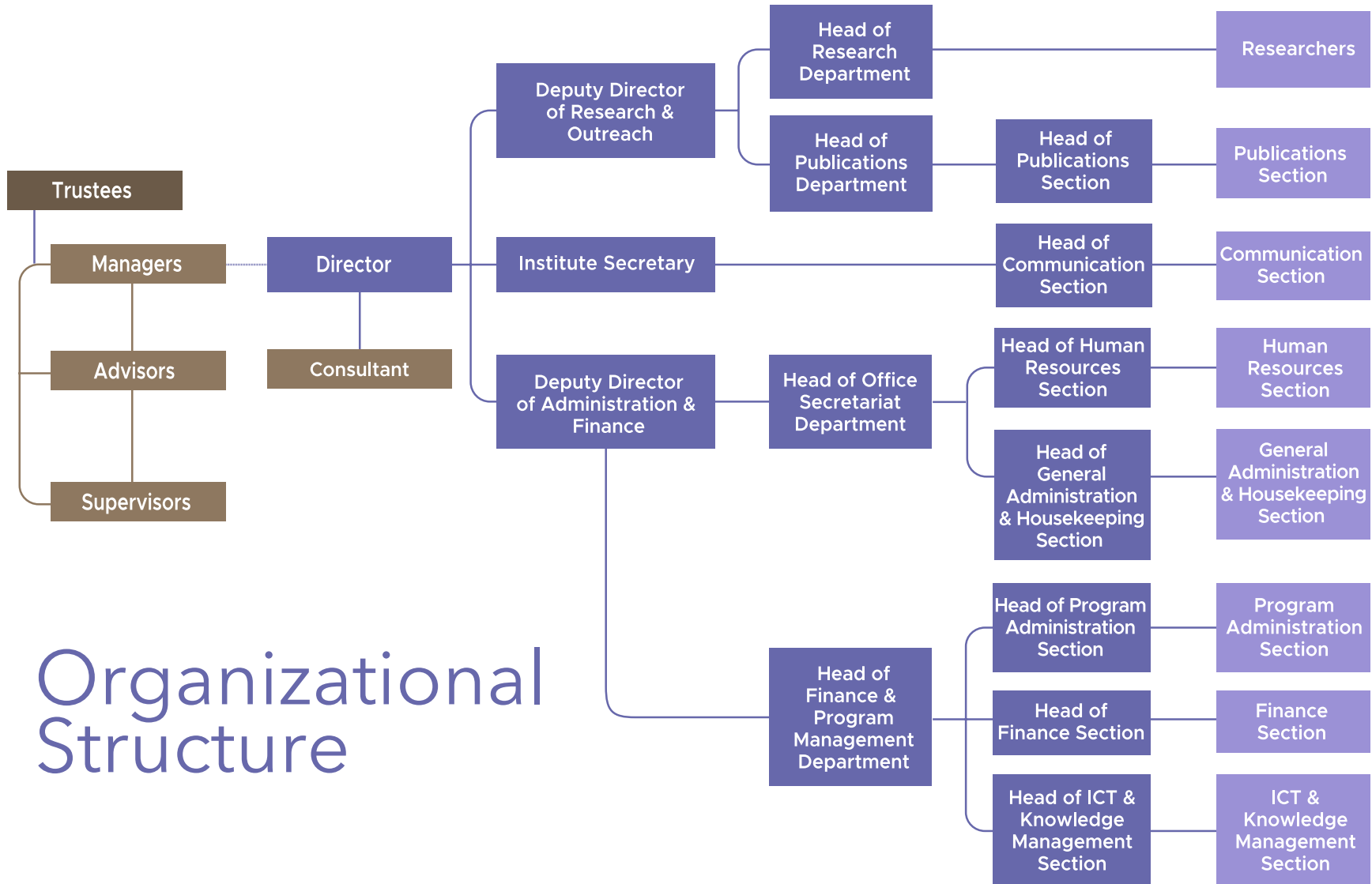
RESEARCH GOVERNANCE

■ SMERU provided input into seven policy briefs which the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) researchers had prepared for policymakers.

■ SMERU, along with several other independent research institutes, collaborated and established communication with BRIN in providing input into the formulation of draft derivative regulations of Law No. 11 of 2019 on the National System of Knowledge and Technology (currently Law No. 11 of 2020 on Job Creation) comprising, among others, (i) Draft Government Regulation on Research Implementation and (ii) Draft Regulation on Research Ethical Clearance.

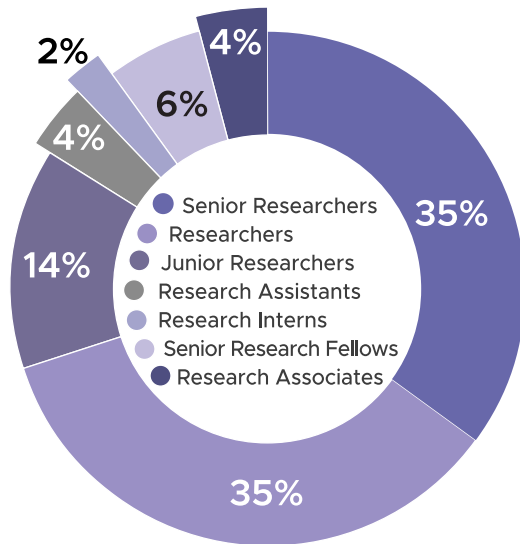
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

■ SMERU assisted Bappenas in formulating the National Strategy on Youth Entrepreneurship Document and provided input in the process of formulating Presidential Regulation No. 2 of 2022 on the Development of National Entrepreneurship 2021–2024.

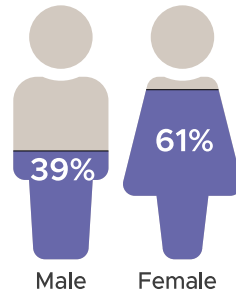


Staff Profile

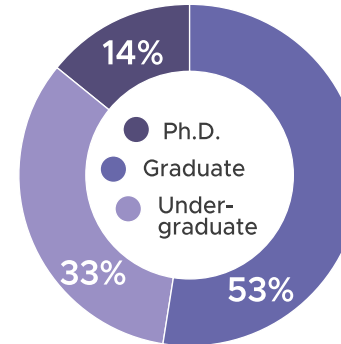
Composition of Researchers



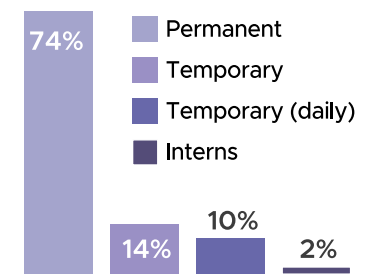
Composition of Research Staff by Gender



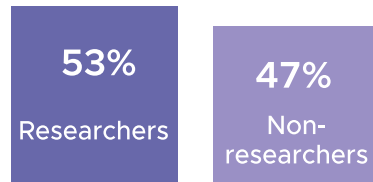
Composition of Research Staff by Education



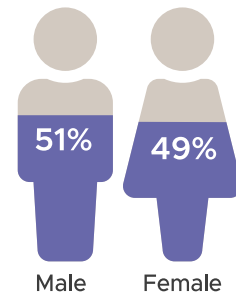
Composition of Research Staff by Employment Status



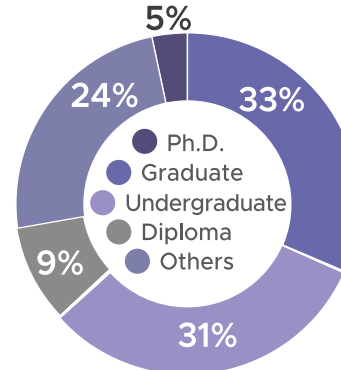
Composition of Research and Nonresearch Staff Members



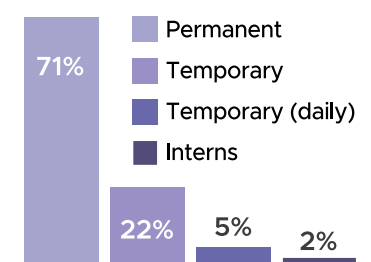
Composition of Nonresearch Staff by Gender



Composition of Nonresearch Staff by Education

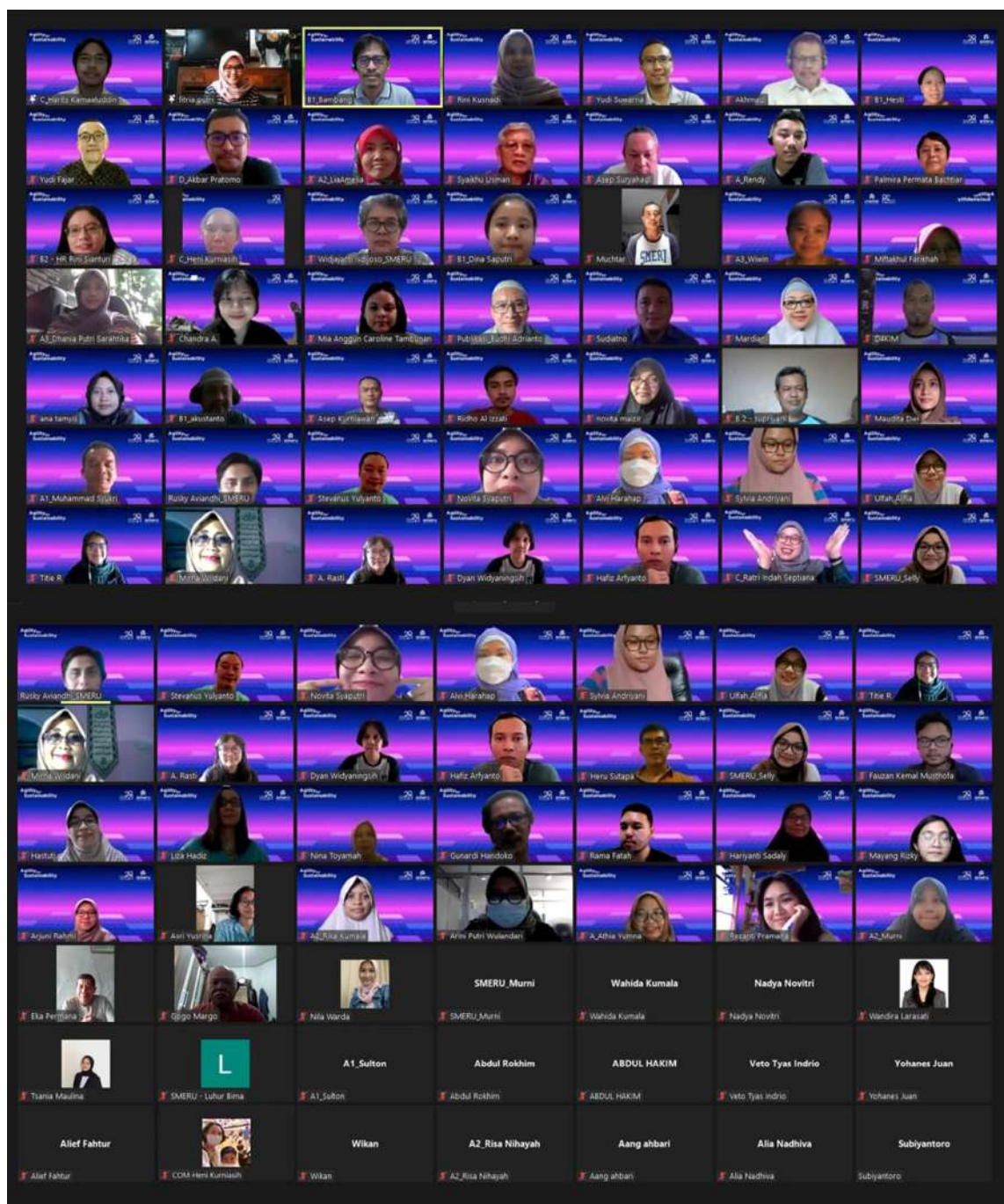


Composition of Nonresearch Staff by Employment Status





The SMERU Research Institute Staff



THE SMERU FOUNDATION

Statement of Cash Flows

as of 31 December 2021 and 2020

	2021 (Unaudited)	2020 (Unaudited)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Excess of revenues over expenditures	(5,841,437,347)	(1,926,678,552)
Adjustments to reconcile excess of revenues over expenditures to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	286,001,244	189,238,982
Unrealized gain/loss from investment	-	-
Decrease (increase) in:		
Advance	390,000,048	(188,414,640)
Receivables	(1,135,619,821)	(155,673,667)
Prepaid expenses	193,060,018	(44,165,508)
Tax payable	71,920,644	84,598,900
Accrued expenses	-	(2,250,425)
Donor payables	-	(3,307,887,024)
Other payables	(71,057,560)	(71,057,560)
Postemployment benefits obligation	591,292,135	917,707,865
Net cash flows provided from operating activities	(5,515,840,639)	(4,504,581,629)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Sale on investment	10,579,936,969	18,168,146,166
Payment on investment	(6,540,804,331)	(19,756,715,713)
Acquisition of equipment	(165,084,000)	(112,000,000)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	3,874,048,638	(1,700,569,547)
Increase/(Decrease) in cash	(1,641,792,001)	(6,205,151,176)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	10,822,858,538	17,028,009,714
Correction	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents, ending	9,181,066,537	10,822,858,538

THE SMERU FOUNDATION

Statements of Financial Position

as of 31 December 2021 and 2020

	2021 (Unaudited)	2020 (Unaudited)
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	9,181,066,537	10,822,858,538
Short term investments	10,579,936,969	18,168,146,166
Advances	972,670,121	582,670,073
Other receivables	1,807,393,114	671,773,293
Prepaid expenses	124,815,000	317,875,018
Total current assets	22,665,881,741	30,563,323,088
Noncurrent assets		
Fixed assets - net	8,096,861,715	8,123,778,959
Total noncurrent assets	8,096,861,715	8,123,778,959
Total assets	30,762,743,456	38,687,102,048
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Liabilities		
Taxes payable	616,978,828	545,058,184
Accrued expenses	-	-
Donor payables	-	-
Other payables	-	99,413,591
Postemployment benefits obligation	5,668,750,000	5,077,457,865
Total liabilities	6,285,728,828	5,721,929,640
Net assets		
Unrestricted	(37,094,137,033)	(29,598,639,594)
Temporarily restricted	61,444,381,986	62,437,042,327
Permanently restricted	126,769,675	126,769,675
Total net assets	24,477,014,628	32,965,172,408
Total liabilities and net assets	30,762,743,456	38,687,102,048

THE SMERU FOUNDATION

Statements of Activities and Changes in Net Assets

as of 31 December 2021 and 2020

	2021 (Unaudit)				2020 (Unaudit)
	Temporarily Restricted	Unrestricted	Permanently restricted	Total	
Receipts					
Receipts from donors	34,291,606,559	-	-	34,291,606,559	32,151,908,411
Receipts from others	-	1,161,417,525	-	1,161,417,525	1,046,759,230
Unrealized gain/loss	-	-	-	-	-
Total receipts	34,291,606,559	1,161,417,525	-	35,453,024,084	33,198,667,641
Expenditures					
Program expenses	35,284,266,899	-	-	35,284,266,899	18,092,699,701
Operating expenses	-	5,724,193,288	-	5,724,193,288	16,777,981,289
Depreciation expenses	-	286,001,244	-	286,001,244	189,238,982
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	65,426,221
Total expenditures	35,284,266,899	6,010,194,532	-	41,294,461,431	35,125,346,193
Increase (decrease) in					
Net Assets	(992,660,340)	(4,848,777,007)	-	(5,841,437,347)	(1,926,678,552)
Net Assets at Beginning of Year	59,790,321,895	(29,598,639,594)	126,769,675	30,318,451,976	37,538,571,391
Corrections	-	-	-	-	-
Net Assets at End of Year	58,797,661,554	(34,447,416,601)	126,769,675	24,477,014,628	35,611,892,840



THE BATIK PATTERN OF GAJAH OLING

The Gajah Oling pattern is an ornamental variety or a pattern unique to Banyuwangi, East Java. The name Gajah Oling is a combination of two words, i.e., *gajah* (elephant) and *oling* (remember). The word *gajah* is associated with greatness and the word *oling*, which comes from the Using language, means 'to remember'. The name Gajah Oling indirectly serves as a call for humans to always remember the Almighty in any situation. Gajah Oling, particularly among batik makers, is believed to be the oldest batik pattern in Banyuwangi.

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Photo Cover

- ✿ Novita Eka Syaputri



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

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

 smeru@smeru.or.id

 smeru.or.id

   The SMERU Research Institute

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