

# ANNUAL REPORT *LAPORAN TAHUNAN*



# 2005

SMERU  
SMERU

THE SMERU RESEARCH INSTITUTE | LEMBAGA PENELITIAN SMERU

## About SMERU

**S**MERU is an independent institution for research and policy studies which professionally and proactively provides accurate and timely information as well as objective analysis on various socio-economic and poverty issues considered most urgent and relevant for the people of Indonesia.

With the challenges facing Indonesian society in poverty reduction, social protection, social sector improvement, development in democratization processes, and the implementation of decentralization, there continues to be a pressing need for independent studies of the kind that SMERU has been providing.



### Vision

- SMERU aims to provide information and analysis to contribute to widening public policy dialogue on the solutions to socio-economic, poverty and vulnerability to poverty issues directly relating to the welfare of the Indonesian people.
- SMERU endeavors to strengthen the role of the community in the formulation and implementation of public policies.

### Mission

- To carry out research on socio-economic and poverty issues for the purpose of improving public policies and their implementation.
- To develop alternative models for public policies and their implementation.
- To provide accurate and timely information on socio-economic, poverty and vulnerability to poverty issues, as well as related public policies and their implementation. This will be achieved through active contact with, and early dissemination of research results to civil society groups, the government, and international agencies.



## Tentang SMERU

Lembaga Penelitian SMERU adalah sebuah lembaga independen yang melakukan penelitian dan pengkajian kebijakan publik secara profesional dan proaktif, serta menyediakan informasi akurat, tepat waktu, dengan analisis yang objektif mengenai berbagai masalah sosial-ekonomi dan kemiskinan yang dianggap mendesak dan penting bagi rakyat Indonesia.

Melihat tantangan yang dihadapi masyarakat Indonesia dalam upaya penanggulangan kemiskinan, perlindungan sosial, perbaikan sektor sosial, pengembangan demokrasi, dan pelaksanaan desentralisasi, maka kebutuhan terhadap kajian independen sebagaimana yang dilakukan oleh SMERU selama ini sangatlah diperlukan.



### Visi

- SMERU berusaha menyediakan informasi dan analisis untuk memperluas dialog kebijakan publik tentang pemecahan masalah sosial-ekonomi dan kemiskinan serta kerentanan terhadap kemiskinan yang menyangkut kesejahteraan masyarakat Indonesia.
- SMERU berupaya meningkatkan peranan masyarakat dalam proses perumusan dan pelaksanaan kebijakan publik.

### Misi

- Melakukan penelitian mengenai berbagai persoalan sosial-ekonomi dan kemiskinan guna memperbaiki kebijakan publik dan pelaksanaannya.
- Mengembangkan model-model alternatif kebijakan publik serta pelaksanaannya.
- Menyediakan informasi akurat dan tepat waktu mengenai masalah sosial-ekonomi, kemiskinan dan kerentanan terhadap kemiskinan, serta kebijakan publik dan pelaksanaannya. Hal ini dilakukan melalui kontak aktif serta penyebarluasan hasil penelitian kepada berbagai kelompok masyarakat sipil, pemerintah, dan lembaga internasional.



## Message

### *Chairman of the Board of Governors*

Entering its sixth year, the SMERU Research Institute can look back proudly on its considerable achievements in 2005. Within a few years, the SMERU Research Institute has been able to establish itself as one of the credible economic and social research institutes in Indonesia. This has been accomplished by the hard work, dedication, and commitment of the researchers and supporting staff in conducting high quality policy-oriented research on poverty, unemployment, microfinance, health, and education issues which are of use to Indonesia's policy-makers.

The high academic quality of SMERU's research is evident from the fact that several research papers have been published in some prominent international economic and development journals.

This Annual Report provides a succinct account of SMERU's wide-ranging research, training, research support, publications and information dissemination as well as partnership and networking activities in 2005. Among the many research projects completed by SMERU in 2005, special mention should be made to the following research projects: Developing a Poverty Map for Indonesia as a Tool for Better Targeting in Poverty Reduction and Social Protection Programs; Making Service Work for the Poor in Indonesia: A Report on Health Financing Mechanism in Kabupaten Purbalingga, East Sumba and Tabanan; A Reassessment of Inequality and Its Role in Poverty Reduction in Indonesia; The Measurement and Trends of Unemployment in Indonesia: The Issue of Discouraged Workers; A Rapid Appraisal of the Indonesian 2005 Cash Transfer Program: The Case of Five Districts; Drivers of Change in Indonesia: Funding Infrastructure for Development in a Fluid Political Economy; From Access to Income: An Overview of the Broader Dimensions of Inequality in Indonesia; Lessons Learned from



the Social Protection Programs; and Towards a Comprehensive Natural Disaster Management Policy for Indonesia.

The findings of these various research projects were, as in the past few years, disseminated among policy-makers in the central and regional governments, donors, NGOs and interested academics through SMERU's reports and bilingual newsletters. SMERU has also presented its research findings in national and regional workshops to enable a productive and fruitful exchange of ideas.

I would like to express my great appreciation to SMERU's Director, the Deputy Director for Research, and all the researchers and support staff, including the administrative and finance team members, for their hard work and dedication which has made SMERU the highly regarded research institute it now is. Last but certainly not least, I would like to express my great appreciation to AusAID, The Ford Foundation, and DFID for their generous financial support to SMERU which has enabled it to conduct high quality research.

**THEE Kian Wie**  
Chairperson, Board of Governors

## Sambutan

### *Ketua Badan Pengurus*

Memasuki tahun keenam, Lembaga Penelitian SMERU patut merasa bangga dengan berbagai pencapaian yang telah diraihinya pada 2005. Dalam kurun waktu yang singkat, Lembaga Penelitian SMERU telah mampu membangun dirinya menjadi salah satu lembaga penelitian sosial-ekonomi terpercaya di Indonesia. Hal ini dapat dicapai melalui kerja keras, dedikasi, dan komitmen para peneliti dan staf pendukung dalam melakukan penelitian berorientasi kebijakan yang bermutu tinggi terkait dengan isu kemiskinan, pengangguran, keuangan mikro, kesehatan, dan pendidikan yang dapat dimanfaatkan oleh para pengambil kebijakan.

Tingginya mutu akademis penelitian SMERU telah dibuktikan dengan fakta dipublikasikannya beberapa laporan penelitian SMERU di jurnal ekonomi dan jurnal pembangunan ekonomi internasional terkemuka.

Laporan Tahunan ini menyajikan laporan singkat tentang berbagai kegiatan penelitian, pelatihan, pendukung penelitian, publikasi dan penyebarluasan informasi, dan kegiatan kemitraan dan jejaring pada 2005. Di antara berbagai proyek penelitian yang telah diselesaikan SMERU pada 2005, beberapa yang patut disebutkan di sini adalah Mengembangkan Peta Kemiskinan Indonesia: Alat Penetapan Sasaran yang Lebih Tepat dalam Program Penanggulangan Kemiskinan dan Perlindungan Sosial; Menyediakan Layanan Efektif bagi Kaum Miskin di Indonesia: Laporan Mekanisme Pembiayaan Kesehatan (JPK-GAKIN) di Kabupaten Purbalingga, Sumba Timur, dan Tabanan; Kajian Ulang Ketimpangan dan Perannya dalam Upaya Penanggulangan Kemiskinan di Indonesia; Pengukuran dan Kecenderungan Pengangguran di Indonesia: Persoalan Pekerja yang Kehilangan Semangat Mencari Kerja; Kajian Cepat Pelaksanaan Subsidi Langsung Tunai 2005 di Indonesia; Studi Kasus di Lima Kabupaten/Kota; Faktor Pendorong

Perubahan di Indonesia: Pendanaan bagi Infrastruktur Pembangunan dalam Ekonomi Politik yang Berubah-ubah; Dari Akses ke Pendapatan: Suatu Tinjauan terhadap Dimensi Ketimpangan yang Lebih Luas di Indonesia; Pelajaran Berharga dari Program Perlindungan Sosial; dan Menuju Kebijakan Pengelolaan Bencana Alam yang Komprehensif.

Seperti pada tahun-tahun sebelumnya, temuan berbagai proyek penelitian di atas disebarluaskan di antara para pembuat kebijakan di tingkat pusat maupun di daerah, penyandang dana, ornop, dan lembaga-lembaga akademik yang tertarik melalui laporan dan newsletter dwi bahasa SMERU. SMERU pun telah menyajikan hasil-hasil temuan penelitiannya di berbagai lokakarya nasional atau regional untuk memudahkan pertukaran informasi dan gagasan yang lebih produktif dan berguna.

Saya ingin menyampaikan apresiasi yang tinggi kepada Direktur Lembaga Penelitian SMERU, Wakil Direktur Bidang Penelitian, dan semua staf peneliti dan staf pendukung termasuk juga tim keuangan dan administrasi, atas kerja keras dan dedikasinya yang telah membuat Lembaga Penelitian SMERU kian dihormati. Tidak kalah pentingnya, saya juga ingin menyampaikan penghargaan yang tinggi kepada the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), The Ford Foundation, dan the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) atas dukungan dananya bagi Lembaga Penelitian SMERU sehingga memungkinkan lembaga ini melakukan penelitian berkualitas tinggi.

**THEE Kian Wie**  
Ketua Badan Pengurus

## Message

### *Director*

It is our pleasure to deliver to you the Annual Report of the SMERU Research Institute for 2005. We had a challenging year, but we have been able to accomplish our mission effectively with a strong impact on policy making.

As you go over the details presented in this report, you will see why we are so proud of our Institute. SMERU has achieved national recognition at a remarkable rate. The year 2005 marked SMERU's significant contribution to research and policy deliberations on a range of socio-economic issues, such as the cash transfer program, poverty mapping, poverty analysis, decentralization, employment, inequality, and social security. Various stakeholders, including prominent government institutions, NGOs, and donors concerned about these issues have sought SMERU's input. One example has been the many invitations received by SMERU to present the results of its evaluation of the cash transfer program.

Apart from our regular research activities, this year SMERU has also undertaken important capacity building activities which represents a significant milestone in SMERU's progress. SMERU held regional workshops about "Conducting Participatory Poverty Assessments" for the local governments of Bima in West Nusa Tenggara and Central Tapanuli in North Sumatra. We also conducted training activities for parliamentary secretariat staff members. SMERU has also taken up a capacity building program for policy makers and NGO activists, at both local and central levels, on "Basic Poverty Analysis and Diagnostic for Indonesia."

We were also flattered by one of our external evaluators who, in 2005, described SMERU as "very highly regarded across the Government of Indonesia, civil society groups, and donors, and has been pointed to, even by its main competitors, as an exemplar of bridging research and policy.



Their research has taken up a unique role in the country, and is drawn upon directly by Government, civil society, and donor groups in their policy planning." She moved on to point out that "core support to SMERU is an efficient investment with a broad range of benefits for Indonesian society."

Despite the accomplishments already achieved, it does not stop here. We plan to continue to play a critical role in the effort to improve the lives of all Indonesians, particularly the poor and vulnerable through policy research. We will strive to confront challenges, optimize our impact, uphold and continue doing beneficial quality research, strengthen our role in bridging research and policy, and conduct effective capacity building activities if deemed necessary by our stakeholders. SMERU will maintain the confidence of our donors by exploring research methodologies and strategies that will steer our research activities in the direction that would best maximize the benefits to our stakeholders.

I am grateful to the hard work of many, especially the collaboration and joint efforts of our donors and clients, the Board of Governors, and SMERU staff members. Without them, SMERU would not be so well positioned to be one of the most credible, and recognized research institutes in the country.

**Sudarno Sumarto**  
Director

## Sambutan

### *Direktur*

Dengan senang hati, kami menerbitkan Laporan Tahunan SMERU 2005. Tahun ini merupakan tahun penuh tantangan, tetapi SMERU berhasil mewujudkan misinya secara efektif dengan dampak yang signifikan pada proses pengambilan kebijakan.

Bila menilik lebih jauh isi dan uraian rinci yang termaktub dalam laporan ini, akan terlihat mengapa kami merasa bangga terhadap lembaga kami. SMERU telah berhasil meraih pengakuan nasional yang semakin meluas. Pada 2005 SMERU kembali menorehkan sumbangsuhnya melalui sejumlah hasil kajian kebijakan dan penelitian mengenai beragam isu sosial-ekonomi seperti program Subsidi Langsung Tunai (SLT), pemetaan kemiskinan, analisis kemiskinan, desentralisasi, tenaga kerja, ketimpangan ekonomi, dan jaminan sosial. Berbagai pemangku kepentingan seperti lembaga-lembaga penting dari pihak pemerintah, ornop, dan donor yang menaruh perhatian pada isu-isu tersebut meminta masukan dari SMERU. Salah satunya tampak dari banyaknya undangan untuk menyampaikan temuan kajian dan evaluasi program SLT.

Selain kegiatan penelitian berkala, pada 2005 SMERU melaksanakan kegiatan pengembangan kapasitas yang menandai tonggak penting pencapaian kami. SMERU telah melaksanakan lokakarya regional bertema "Pelaksanaan Analisis Kemiskinan Partisipatoris" bagi Pemerintah Daerah (pemda) Kabupaten Bima di Nusa Tenggara Barat dan Pemda Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah di Sumatra Utara. Kami juga telah melaksanakan kegiatan pelatihan pembangunan kapasitas bagi staf sekretariat DPR. Melalui pelatihan "Dasar-dasar Analisis dan Diagnostik Kemiskinan di Indonesia", SMERU juga telah mulai merintis program pengembangan kapasitas bagi para pengambil kebijakan dan pegiat ornop, baik di tingkat pusat maupun daerah.

Kami juga bangga bahwa pada 2005 SMERU dinilai oleh salah seorang penilai eksternal sebagai "lembaga penelitian terpadang oleh kalangan pemerintah, kelompok masyarakat sipil, dan lembaga donor, dan bahkan oleh pesaingnya pun SMERU dianggap sebagai model lembaga yang mampu menjembatani antara penelitian dan kebijakan. Produk penelitian SMERU memiliki peran unik di Indonesia dan dapat langsung dimanfaatkan pemerintah, kelompok masyarakat sipil, dan lembaga donor untuk penyusunan rencana kebijakan." Dia pun kemudian menegaskan bahwa "dukungan kepada SMERU merupakan wujud investasi yang tepat dan memberikan manfaat yang luas bagi masyarakat Indonesia."

Pencapaian di atas bukanlah titik akhir. SMERU tetap bertekad memainkan peran penting dalam upaya peningkatan kesejahteraan seluruh rakyat, khususnya kelompok miskin dan rentan melalui penelitian kebijakan. SMERU tak jemu-jemunya berupaya untuk menerobos berbagai tantangan, mengoptimalkan dampaknya, mempertahankan dan melanjutkan kajian yang bermutu dan berdaya guna, memperkuat perannya dalam menjembatani penelitian dan kebijakan, serta melakukan kegiatan pengembangan kapasitas bila dianggap perlu oleh para pemangku kepentingan. SMERU akan terus mempertahankan kepercayaan donor melalui upaya eksplorasi metode dan strategi penelitian yang membawa penelitian SMERU pada arah yang akan memberikan manfaat maksimal bagi para pemangku kepentingan.

Ucapan terima kasih kami haturkan kepada para lembaga donor dan klien, Badan Pengurus, dan segenap staf SMERU atas kerja keras dan kerja sama yang telah terbina bersama. Tanpa itu, SMERU tidak akan mampu meraih posisi sebagai lembaga penelitian yang terpercaya dan terkemuka di negeri ini.

**Sudarno Sumarto**

Direktur

## People Inside

### Founders/*Pendiri*:

- Dr. Sudarno Sumarto  
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## Orang-orang SMERU

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## People Inside

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## Orang-orang SMERU

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## Research Highlights

### OBJECTIVE MEASUREMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE FOR INDIVIDUAL TARGETING: RESULTS OF PILOT PROJECT ON COMMUNITY-BASED MONITORING SYSTEM (CBMS) IN INDONESIA

The importance of micro data in identifying the poverty condition in an area in the context of targeting for poverty reduction programs is inevitable. The limited availability of micro data frequently has an impact on the rate of undercoverage and the occurrence of leakages that are often experienced in the implementation of various poverty reduction programs. Data from the National Socio-economic Survey (Susenas) and Village Potential (Podes) is only adequate for geographic targeting but not for individual targeting. This factor denotes the importance of CBMS assessment and pilot testing.

The unique features of CBMS include the active involvement of the local community through enumeration activity and multidimensional formulation that was contained in the questionnaire, including employment, education, socio-economic condition, consumption, health and sanitation status.



The SMERU Research Institute undertook a pilot study in four villages in two *kabupaten*, namely: Desa Kedondong and Jungpasir in Kabupaten Demak, and Desa Cibulakan and Parakantugu in Kabupaten Cianjur. The selection of these sites was based on the different levels of institutionalization of the BKKBN offices (National Family Planning Coordination Board) in these two *kabupaten* in the current era of regional autonomy. It was also based on the criterion of whether the village was located near to or far from the *kabupaten* capital. In these four villages the entire village population was enumerated.

## Sorotan Penelitian

### UKURAN OBJEKTIF KESEJAHTERAAN KELUARGA UNTUK PENARGETAN INDIVIDU: HASIL UJI COBA SISTEM PEMANTAUAN KESEJAHTERAAN OLEH MASYARAKAT (SPKM) DI INDONESIA

Pentingnya data mikro untuk mengidentifikasi kondisi kemiskinan suatu daerah dalam rangka penetapan sasaran program penanggulangan kemiskinan kian tak terelakkan. Minimnya ketersediaan data mikro acapkali berdampak pada rendahnya tingkat ketercapan program dan terjadinya berbagai kebocoran yang sering dialami dalam pelaksanaan berbagai program pengentasan kemiskinan. Data Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas) dan Potensi Desa (Podes) hanya memadai untuk penargetan wilayah, dan bukan penerapan target individual. Faktor inilah yang membuat kajian dan uji coba Sistem Pemantauan Kesejahteraan oleh Masyarakat (SPKM) menjadi sangat penting.

Ciri khas SPKM meliputi keterlibatan aktif masyarakat lokal melalui kegiatan pencacahan dan formulasi multidimensional yang terkandung dalam materi kuesioner seperti pekerjaan, pendidikan, kondisi sosial ekonomi, konsumsi, kesehatan dan status sanitasi. Lembaga Penelitian SMERU melakukan uji coba di empat desa di dua kabupaten, yaitu: Desa Kedondong dan Desa Jungpasir di Kabupaten Demak, serta Desa Cibulakan dan Desa Parakantugu di Kabupaten Cianjur. Pilihan daerah uji coba ini didasarkan atas perbedaan status kantor BKKBN dalam hal tingkat kelembagaan di kedua kabupaten tersebut pascapemberlakuan otonomi daerah, juga berdasarkan lokasi desa dengan kriteria desa yang terpencil atau yang dekat ibu kota kabupaten. Di keempat desa ini, seluruh penduduk desa dicacah.



## Research Highlights



After the enumeration, the collected data was analyzed using a statistical technique known as Principal Component Analysis (PCA). The PCA methodology functions to reduce multidimensionality in the data and yet still maintains its variation. The advantage of this analytical model is that it, inter alia, avoids manipulation of the data and can simultaneously calculate the level of multidimensional welfare. The time needed from the recruitment process of enumerators to obtaining the results of the PCA is not more than three months.

This pilot test simultaneously proved three main advantages of the CBMS system. Firstly, the empowerment of local knowledge through local participation. Secondly, the poverty indicators produced are accurate, objective, not easily “manipulated”, while taking into consideration

the local poverty condition. Thirdly, processing of the data is very quick and provides intuitive and rapid results. Nevertheless, the results of this pilot test also gave one important lesson, that is, the level of education and the enthusiasm of local enumerators has a significant influence on the quality of the data collected.

By introducing CBMS, regional governments can determine the rank of families in one village according to the level of their prosperity. With this ranking, policy makers can obtain information about the poorest families in this village. This information will be very important in enhancing the accuracy of individual targeting in poverty reduction programs.



## Sorotan Penelitian

Seusai kegiatan pencacahan, data yang terkumpul kemudian dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode statistik yang disebut Analisis Komponen Dasar (PCA). Metode PCA berfungsi untuk memperkecil keragaman dalam data, namun sedapat mungkin tetap mempertahankan variasi dalam data. Keunggulan model analisis ini antara lain adalah dapat menghindari terjadinya rekayasa data dan sekaligus dapat menghitung tingkat kesejahteraan multidimensional. Waktu yang diperlukan mulai dari proses rekrutmen petugas pencacah hingga mendapatkan hasil PCA tidak lebih dari tiga bulan.

Uji coba ini sekaligus membuktikan tiga keunggulan utama sistem SPKM. Pertama, pemberdayaan pengetahuan lokal melalui partisipasi lokal. Kedua, indikator kemiskinan yang dihasilkan akurat, objektif, tidak mudah "dimanipulasi", dan peka terhadap kondisi kemiskinan lokal. Ketiga, pemrosesan data sangat cepat dan memberikan hasil yang tepat. Meski demikian, hasil uji coba ini juga menyisakan satu pelajaran penting bahwa tingkat pendidikan dan tingkat antusiasme



pencacah setempat amat berpengaruh terhadap kualitas data yang diperoleh.

Dengan memperkenalkan SPKM, pemerintah daerah dapat menetapkan peringkat keluarga di suatu desa menurut tingkat kesejahteraannya. Dengan pemeringkatan tersebut, pengambil kebijakan dapat memperoleh informasi mengenai keluarga termiskin di desa tersebut. Informasi ini akan sangat penting untuk meningkatkan keakuratan penetapan sasaran program penanggulangan kemiskinan.



## Research Highlights

### MAKING SERVICES WORK FOR THE POOR IN INDONESIA: A HEALTH FINANCING MECHANISM (JPK-GAKIN)

The Government of Indonesia has started to implement locally-based financing schemes based on generally-accepted health insurance principles. This scheme is known by the acronym JPK-Gakin (health financing scheme for poor families) because it represents a health-financing scheme for the poor through which they can access health services in all public service facilities, including primary and secondary health services. The success of the JPK-Gakin pilot study encouraged the government to adopt a policy to provide JPK-Gakin in all *kabupaten* in Indonesia as of January 1, 2005.

This research investigated the impact of various characteristics of JPK-Gakin program such as the provision of health services, their usefulness, service quality and how the characteristics of this insurance can influence the relationship between stakeholders. Three *kabupaten* were selected as the case study sites: Kabupaten Purbalingga (Central Java), Kabupaten Tabanan (Bali), and Kabupaten Sumba Timur (East Nusa Tenggara). These three regions were selected because of the differences in the characteristics of the services provided including the health insurance providers, the scope of the service and targets as well as the level of poverty. These differences certainly have different implications on the level of success of the services.





## Sorotan Penelitian

### MENYEDIKAN LAYANAN EFEKTIF BAGI MASYARAKAT MISKIN DI INDONESIA: SKEMA MEKANISME PEMBIAYAAN KESEHATAN (JPK-GAKIN)

Pemerintah Indonesia telah mulai melaksanakan skema pembiayaan yang berbasis lokal dengan tetap mengacu pada prinsip-prinsip asuransi/jaminan kesehatan yang umum dianut. Skema ini dikenal dengan sebutan JPK-Gakin (jaminan pemeliharaan kesehatan bagi keluarga miskin) karena merupakan skema pembiayaan kesehatan untuk masyarakat miskin agar mereka dapat mengakses layanan kesehatan di semua fasilitas pelayanan umum, termasuk layanan kesehatan primer dan sekunder. Kesuksesan uji coba JPK-Gakin sebelumnya telah mendorong pemerintah mengeluarkan kebijakan untuk menyediakan JPK-Gakin di semua kabupaten di Indonesia terhitung sejak 1 Januari 2005.

Penelitian ini mengkaji dampak dari aneka karakteristik program JPK-Gakin, seperti penyediaan layanan kesehatan, pemanfaatannya, kualitas layanan, dan bagaimana karakteristik jaminan tersebut dapat memengaruhi hubungan antarpemangku kepentingan. Tiga kabupaten dipilih sebagai tempat pelaksanaan studi kasus, yakni: Purbalingga (Jawa Tengah), Tabanan (Bali), dan Sumba Timur (Nusa Tenggara Timur). Ketiga daerah ini dipilih karena adanya perbedaan karakteristik layanan yang disediakan, antara lain penyedia jaminan kesehatan, cakupan sasaran dan layanan, serta tingkat kemiskinannya. Perbedaan tersebut tentu memberi implikasi yang berbeda atas tingkat keberhasilan layanan.



## Research Highlights

The research findings show that compared with a previous health-financing scheme namely Social Safety Net Program in the field of health (JPS-BK), the JPK-Gakin scheme is considered more successful in providing access to health services for community members, especially the poor. One of the reasons for this success is that JPK-Gakin is managed entirely by local government. This makes it easy for the government to make innovations in the scheme, handle complaints and take into the consideration of local conditions in each regional health service.

Nevertheless, this program is not free of a various technical and non-technical obstacles. Among these, those that were successfully identified in this study were: the minimal efforts in verifying insurance claims, misallocation of subsidies, budget leakage with a modus operandi of a high unit cost per patient, lack of participation and supervision of stakeholders, dependency on BBM subsidy funds (PKPS-BBM), the monopoly of PT. ASKES, a choice limited only to the government's service facility, as well as the minimal use of health services by the poor.

Despite various weaknesses, the program is considered positive and should be maintained. To overcome those obstacles above, The SMERU Research Institute made several recommendations that are summarized in detail into short, medium and long-term recommendations. In general, these recommendations cover basic issues such as the need for coordination efforts, clear guidelines of the program, the elimination of impediments, development of the techniques of socialization of the program, local empowerment and re-activation of existing resources, involvement of the private sector and technical strategies for the enhancement of autonomy and long-term program sustainability. All of these recommendations represent the technical stages and phases that are consistent with the urgency of the need.



## Sorotan Penelitian



Hasil penelitian ini memperlihatkan bahwa jika dibandingkan dengan skema pembiayaan kesehatan terdahulu, yakni: Program Jaring Pengaman Sosial Bidang Kesehatan (JPS-BK), skema JPK-Gakin dianggap lebih berhasil dalam menyediakan akses layanan kesehatan bagi anggota masyarakat, khususnya masyarakat miskin. Salah satu alasan keberhasilan adalah bahwa JPK-Gakin sepenuhnya dikelola oleh pemerintah lokal. Hal ini memudahkan pemerintah untuk mengembangkan inovasi skema, menangani aduan, dan memasukkan pertimbangan kondisi lokal dalam setiap penyediaan layanan kesehatan di daerah.

Meski demikian, program ini tidak luput dari berbagai kendala teknis maupun nonteknis. Di antaranya yang berhasil diidentifikasi dalam studi ini adalah: minimnya upaya verifikasi atas klaim jaminan, kesalahan dalam alokasi subsidi, kebocoran dana dengan modus tingginya biaya unit per pasien, minimnya partisipasi dan pengawasan pemangku kepentingan,

ketergantungan pada dana subsidi BBM (PKPS-BBM), monopoli PT. ASKES, pilihan terbatas hanya pada fasilitas layanan pemerintah, dan minimnya penggunaan pelayanan kesehatan oleh warga miskin.

Meski ditengarai terdapat berbagai kelemahan, program ini dinilai positif dan patut dipertahankan. Untuk mengatasi kendala di atas, Lembaga Penelitian SMERU menyediakan beberapa rekomendasi yang terangkum secara rinci dalam rekomendasi jangka pendek, menengah, dan jangka panjang. Secara umum, rekomendasi tersebut mencakup hal-hal dasar seperti perlunya upaya koordinasi, panduan yang tegas, eliminasi hambatan, pengembangan teknik sosialisasi program, pemberdayaan lokal dan pengaktifan kembali sumber daya yang ada, keterlibatan swasta, dan strategi teknis peningkatan kemandirian dan kelangsungan jangka panjang program. Kesemua rekomendasi tersebut merupakan langkah teknis dan bertahap sesuai dengan tingkat keterdesakan kebutuhannya.



## Research Highlights

### DEVELOPING A POVERTY MAP FOR INDONESIA: A TOOL FOR BETTER TARGETING IN POVERTY REDUCTION AND SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMS

Learning from the past failure of target determination, there is a very pressing need for a more effective instrument for geographical targeting. The development of a new poverty mapping methodology was expected to be the solution to cost and time inefficiencies in collecting representative social welfare data from small areas. This new methodology is needed to enhance determination of intervention targets so existing resources can be utilized more effectively, assist the government in effectively identifying policy objectives, and as an important instrument for local empowerment in the process of decentralization, as well as a tool to evaluate the impact of various interventions that have already been undertaken.

This study describes the effort to develop a small-area poverty map in Indonesia by applying the ELL (Elbers, Lanjouw, and Lanjouw) poverty mapping methodology that has recently been developed. In principle, this methodology combined detailed information collected in household surveys with complete coverage of population census data. With support from The Ford Foundation through the “Regional Research Initiative on Social Protection in Asia”, the SMERU Research Institute successfully completed the application of this methodology in all provinces of Indonesia. The final result of this work is a poverty map for the whole country, disaggregated at provincial, *kabupaten*, *kecamatan*, and village levels.

To test the validity of this methodology, field verification activities were conducted in three sample provinces. Verification was undertaken



by comparing the region’s ranking based on the poverty map with the determination of the ranking based on the perceptions of local stakeholders through focus group discussions (FGD) at the provincial, *kabupaten*, *kecamatan*, and village levels.

The results showed that determination of the ranking of *kabupaten* and *kecamatan* based on these two methodologies was quite consistent. There was a relatively high correlation with the results of FGDs on the condition in 2004. This ensured that the result of the poverty mapping down to the *kecamatan* level could be used with a relatively satisfactory level of confidence. Nevertheless, the comparison between the determination of village rankings varied between *kecamatan*, and this indicates the need for care in using village-level poverty estimations. This study finding also opens a broader opportunity for the effort to improve and enhance poverty mapping in the future and to recommend that the quantitative and qualitative approaches can actually be done in an integrated way for more comprehensive poverty evaluation studies.



## Sorotan Penelitian

### MENGEMBANGKAN PETA KEMISKINAN INDONESIA: ALAT PENETAPAN SASARAN YANG LEBIH TEPAT UNTUK PROGRAM PENANGGULANGAN KEMISKINAN DAN PERLINDUNGAN SOSIAL

Bercermin dari kegagalan penentuan sasaran di masa lalu, kebutuhan adanya instrumen yang lebih efektif dalam menentukan sasaran geografis menjadi amat mendesak.

Pengembangan metode pemetaan kemiskinan yang baru diharapkan menjadi solusi atas inefisiensi biaya dan waktu bila harus mengumpulkan data kesejahteraan sosial yang representatif untuk satuan wilayah kecil. Metode baru ini diperlukan untuk meningkatkan penetapan sasaran intervensi agar sumber daya yang ada dapat dimanfaatkan secara lebih efektif, membantu pemerintah mengidentifikasi tujuan kebijakan secara efektif, dan menjadi instrumen penting bagi pemberdayaan lokal dalam proses desentralisasi, serta alat untuk mengevaluasi dampak berbagai intervensi yang telah dilakukan.

Studi ini menggambarkan upaya pengembangan peta kemiskinan di wilayah terkecil di Indonesia dengan menerapkan metode pemetaan kemiskinan ELL (Elbers, Lanjouw, dan Lanjouw) yang baru dikembangkan. Pada prinsipnya, metode ini menggabungkan informasi rinci yang dikumpulkan dalam survei rumah tangga dengan cakupan menyeluruh dari data sensus penduduk. Dengan dukungan dari The Ford Foundation melalui program "Regional Research Initiative on Social Protection in Asia", Lembaga Penelitian SMERU berhasil menyelesaikan penerapan metode ini di seluruh provinsi di Indonesia. Hasil akhir kegiatan ini adalah sebuah peta kemiskinan untuk seluruh wilayah Indonesia, yang terpisah menurut tingkat provinsi, kabupaten, kecamatan dan desa.

Untuk menguji kesahihan metode ini, dilakukan kegiatan verifikasi lapangan di tiga provinsi sampel. Verifikasi dilakukan dengan membandingkan peringkat daerah berdasarkan pemetaan kemiskinan dengan penetapan peringkat (*ranking*) berdasarkan persepsi para pemangku kepentingan lokal melalui diskusi kelompok terarah (FGD) di tingkat provinsi, kabupaten, kecamatan dan tingkat desa.

Hasilnya mengungkapkan bahwa penetapan peringkat kabupaten dan kecamatan berdasarkan kedua metode ini cukup konsisten. Korelasi dengan hasil-hasil FGD pada keadaan 2004 relatif tinggi. Hal ini mengisyaratkan bahwa hasil pemetaan kemiskinan hingga ke tingkat kecamatan dapat digunakan dengan tingkat keyakinan yang cukup memuaskan. Meski demikian, perbandingan antara penetapan peringkat desa bervariasi antarkecamatan, dan ini mengindikasikan perlunya kehati-hatian dalam menggunakan estimasi kemiskinan di tingkat desa. Temuan studi ini juga membuka peluang yang lebih luas bagi upaya perbaikan dan peningkatan pemetaan kemiskinan di masa datang dan merekomendasi bahwa pendekatan kuantitatif dan kualitatif sesungguhnya dapat dilakukan secara terpadu untuk kajian evaluasi kemiskinan yang lebih komprehensif.



## Research Highlights

### A RAPID ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INDONESIAN DIRECT CASH TRANSFER PROGRAM 2005: A CASE STUDY IN FIVE *KABUPATEN/KOTA*

The sharp increase in the price of fuel on 1 October 2005 had a major impact on the people's purchasing power, especially for poor households in Indonesia. The Government of Indonesia launched a large-scale program in the form of the Direct Cash Transfer (SLT) Program as one means of overcoming the social and economic impact as well as alleviating the declining economic condition of poor families. Assistance of Rp100,000 per month was provided for each household every quarter. Statistics Indonesia (BPS) estimated that the number of poor families who were entitled to receive this subsidy in 2005 was 15,5million households. All phases of the program such as targeting, socialization, card distribution, and funds disbursement were determined and coordinated centrally. Based on experiences, the massive national program such as this SLT Program was not free of impediments and obstacles, both technical and non-technical.



Given the size and importance of this new program, SMERU conducted a rapid assessment of the first phase of the program implementation in five sample *kabupaten*: Kabupaten Bima (West Nusa Tenggara), Kabupaten Cianjur (West Java), Kabupaten Demak (Central Java), Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah (North Sumatra), and Kota Ternate (North Maluku). This assessment was undertaken using a qualitative methodology via in-depth interviews with various relevant respondents, focus group discussions (FGD) and an analysis of secondary data. The preliminary evaluation of the implementation of this program was aimed at establishing the level of achievement and associated problems so it could be used as the basis for improving the implementation and planning of this type of program in the future.

## Sorotan Penelitian

### KAJIAN CEPAT PELAKSANAAN SUBSIDI LANGSUNG TUNAI TAHUN 2005 DI INDONESIA: STUDI KASUS DI LIMA KABUPATEN/KOTA

Tingginya kenaikan harga BBM pada 1 Oktober 2005 berdampak luas bagi kemampuan daya beli masyarakat, khususnya rumah tangga miskin di Indonesia. Sebagai salah satu upaya untuk mengatasi dampak sosial-ekonomi dan sekaligus mengurangi kemerosotan ekonomi keluarga miskin, pemerintah meluncurkan program berskala besar berupa Subsidi Langsung Tunai (SLT). Bantuan sebesar Rp100.000 per bulan diberikan kepada setiap rumah tangga tiga bulan sekali. Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) memperkirakan jumlah keluarga miskin yang berhak menerima dana subsidi ini pada 2005 mencapai 15,5 juta rumah tangga. Seluruh rancangan tahapan program seperti penargetan, sosialisasi, pendistribusian kartu, dan pencairan dana SLT ditentukan dan dikoordinasikan secara terpusat. Berdasarkan pengalaman, dalam pelaksanaannya, program nasional dan massal seperti ini tidak luput dari berbagai hambatan dan kendala, baik teknis maupun nonteknis.

Mengingat lingkup dan pentingnya program baru ini, SMERU melakukan kajian cepat terhadap pelaksanaan program pada tahap pertama di lima kabupaten sampel yakni: Kabupaten Bima (NTB), Kabupaten Cianjur (Jawa Barat), Kabupaten Demak (Jawa Tengah), Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah (Sumatra Utara), dan Kota Ternate (Maluku Utara). Kajian ini dilakukan dengan metode kualitatif melalui wawancara mendalam dengan berbagai responden terkait, diskusi kelompok terarah (FGD), dan analisis terhadap data sekunder. Penilaian awal atas pelaksanaan program tersebut bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat pencapaian program dan permasalahan agar dapat dijadikan bahan pembelajaran bagi penyempurnaan pelaksanaannya dan perencanaan program sejenis di masa mendatang.



## Research Highlights

The results of the assessment show that the majority of SLT program recipients are indeed poor families. On one hand, however, there are still a lot of equally poor families who were reported not receiving benefits (undercoverage) while, on the other hand, there were a number of well-off families who did receive payments (leakage). This mistargeting gave rise to social jealousy and conflict. These weaknesses were caused, inter alia, by: 1) time constraints during each phase of the SLT Program, making its implementation seem “rushed” and this haste had an impact on the success of the implementation at each stage; 2) the weakness of the socialization as well as the unavailable general guidelines on the program that could be used as reference by relevant parties; 3) in the implementation of the data collection on poor households, BPS did not involve the community to any significant extent, including government authorities at lower levels; 4) data collection officials did not fully follow established procedures; and 5) problem handling was also weak, especially in relation to institutions at the local level that had not yet been established.



<http://www.pikiran-rakyat.com>



<http://www.jabar.go.id>

This assessment recommended several important steps that require serious and early attention in the management of the program. Enhanced participation, coordination and communication between program managers at the central government and regional levels in relation to the variety of problems in all phases of activity is an important element and is the best choice in addressing various obstacles. The appointment of post offices as the main channel for SLT Program fund was considered an appropriate choice, however, they are expected to be more pro-active in supporting the involvement and cooperating closely with associated elements, especially with government administrations at the *kabupaten/kota*, *kecamatan* and village levels.





## Sorotan Penelitian

Hasil kajian memperlihatkan bahwa mayoritas penerima SLT adalah keluarga miskin. Namun, di satu pihak masih banyak keluarga yang sama miskinnya dilaporkan tidak menjadi penerima, di pihak lain ditemukan beberapa keluarga mampu yang mendapatkan SLT. Ketidaktepatan sasaran ini menimbulkan ketegangan dan kecemburuan sosial. Kelemahan tersebut antara lain disebabkan: 1) keterbatasan waktu pada setiap tahapan program, membuat pelaksanaannya terkesan dipaksakan dan ketergesaannya berdampak pada keberhasilan pelaksanaan di masing-masing tahapan; 2) lemahnya sosialisasi serta ketiadaan pedoman umum mengenai program yang dapat menjadi acuan bagi berbagai pihak yang berkepentingan; 3) dalam pelaksanaan pendataan rumah tangga miskin, BPS kurang mengikutsertakan masyarakat, termasuk aparat pemerintah di tingkat bawah; 4) petugas pendataan tidak sepenuhnya mengikuti prosedur yang telah ditetapkan; dan 5) penanganan masalah dinilai masih lemah, terutama menyangkut kelembagaan di tingkat lokal yang belum dibentuk.



Kajian ini merekomendasi beberapa hal penting yang perlu mendapatkan perhatian serius dan cepat dari pelaksana program. Peningkatan partisipasi, koordinasi, dan komunikasi antara penyelenggara program di tingkat pusat dan pelaksana program di tingkat daerah pada aneka persoalan di semua tahapan kegiatan merupakan unsur penting dan menjadi pilihan solusi terbaik untuk menghadapi berbagai kendala. Penunjukan kantor pos sebagai penyalur utama dana program SLT dinilai sudah tepat, namun diharapkan kantor pos lebih proaktif menggalang keterlibatan dan kerja sama yang erat dengan unsur-unsur terkait, terutama pemerintah daerah kabupaten/kota, kecamatan maupun di desa.



## Research Highlights

### THE MEASUREMENT AND TRENDS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDONESIA: THE ISSUE OF DISCOURAGED WORKERS

In 2001, BPS once again changed the definition of open unemployment since the last revision in 1994. Before 1994, the openly unemployed were defined as those who were not working and in the week preceeding the survey had actively sought employment. In 1994, the definition of seeking work in the preceeding week was deleted so that it does not matter when s/he last actively sought work as long as s/he was still waiting for the result of the job search. In 2001, this definition was again revised by broadening the definition of labor force by including three additional groups, namely: 1) those who are not working and are not actively seeking work because they no longer believe there is work available for them (discouraged workers); 2) those who already have jobs but have not yet started working; and 3) those who are preparing a new business. The first group is the biggest and the inclusion of this group in this newly revised definition had the implication of significantly increasing the number of unemployed people.

This study presented a critical overview on the use of the concept of the measurement of unemployment in Indonesia and its consequences for the trend in unemployment rate. The data that was used in this analysis was based on the National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas) spanning an 18 year period, covering the high growth pre-crisis period between 1986 and 1997, the economic crisis period of 1997-1999, as well as the post-crisis period up to 2003.

One of the findings of this study confirms that the decision of BPS in 2001 to broaden the



definition of unemployment to include discouraged workers had the consequence of a mismatch of the scale of open unemployment with the actual condition and disguising the real decline in the rate of open unemployment that occurred during post-crisis.

Other findings show that discouraged workers in Indonesia were not only limited to the poor but also those who did not want to work. If Indonesia wishes to continue using the broader definition of labor force, the measurement of open unemployment should be in accordance with the ILO recommendation that only encompasses those discouraged workers who are still willing to work. Those who do not want to work should not be included in the labor force.

This study also revealed a rapid increase in the number of discouraged workers between 2001 and 2003. This condition reflects the existence of fundamental change that has occurred in the labor market in Indonesia. In addition, this condition can also reflect the problematical nature of measuring the “hidden” labor force. This phenomenon certainly needs further investigation in the future.



## Sorotan Penelitian

### PENGUKURAN DAN KECENDERONGAN PENGANGGURAN DI INDONESIA: PERSOALAN PEKERJA PUTUS ASA

Pada 2001, BPS sekali lagi mengubah definisi pengangguran terbuka semenjak revisi sebelumnya yang dilakukan pada 1994. Sebelum 1994, penganggur terbuka didefinisikan sebagai mereka yang tidak bekerja dan seminggu sebelum survei aktif mencari pekerjaan. Pada 1994, batasan seminggu terakhir mencari pekerjaan dihapuskan dan diganti menjadi tidak dibatasi kapan terakhir kalinya dia aktif mencari kerja selama ia masih tetap menantikan hasil pencariannya. Pada 2001, batasan di atas kembali direvisi dengan memperluas definisi angkatan kerja dengan memasukkan tiga kelompok tambahan, yaitu: 1) mereka yang tidak bekerja, tetapi tidak aktif mencari pekerjaan karena mereka tidak percaya bahwa tersedia lapangan pekerjaan untuk mereka (pekerja putus asa); 2) mereka yang telah mendapatkan pekerjaan tetapi belum mulai bekerja; dan 3) mereka yang sedang mempersiapkan usaha baru. Kelompok pertama merupakan yang terbesar dan masuknya kelompok ini dalam kategori definisi yang baru direvisi tersebut berimplikasi pada kenaikan signifikan jumlah pengangguran.

Studi ini menyajikan tinjauan kritis mengenai pemakaian konsep pengukuran keadaan pengangguran di Indonesia dan konsekuensinya bagi kecenderungan angka pengangguran. Data yang digunakan dalam analisis ini didasarkan pada Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional (*Sakernas*) dengan rentang waktu 18 tahun, meliputi periode pertumbuhan tinggi prakrisis antara 1986 dan 1997, periode krisis 1997-1999, dan periode pascakrisis hingga 2003.

Salah satu temuan studi ini menegaskan bahwa keputusan BPS pada 2001 untuk memperluas batasan angkatan kerja dengan memasukkan mereka yang kehilangan semangat untuk mencari kerja telah berakibat pada ketidaksesuaian tingginya tingkat pengangguran terbuka dengan keadaan sebenarnya dan menutupi penurunan nyata tingkat pengangguran terbuka yang terjadi pada pascakrisis.

Temuan lain memperlihatkan bahwa para pekerja yang kehilangan semangat mencari kerja di Indonesia tidak hanya terbatas pada kelompok miskin tapi juga mereka yang memang tidak ingin bekerja. Jika Indonesia ingin tetap menggunakan definisi yang lebih luas tentang angkatan kerja, pengukuran pengangguran terbuka hendaknya mengacu pada rekomendasi ILO yang hanya menyertakan para pekerja putus asa yang masih ingin bekerja. Mereka yang memang tidak ingin bekerja sebaiknya tidak dimasukkan ke dalam angkatan kerja.

Studi ini juga mengungkapkan bahwa terdapat laju kenaikan jumlah pekerja putus asa antara 2001 hingga 2003. Keadaan ini mencerminkan adanya perubahan mendasar yang terjadi di pasar kerja di Indonesia. Tidak hanya itu, keadaan ini menggambarkan sulitnya pengukuran angkatan kerja “tersembunyi”. Fenomena ini tentu memerlukan kajian-kajian yang lebih lanjut di masa datang.



## Program Highlights

### PUBLICATION AND INFORMATION

In 2005, the Publications and Information Division of SMERU continued to maintain its performance in disseminating the results of SMERU's research. The division successfully published six field reports, four working papers, five research reports, one annual report and four newsletters. SMERU's newsletters during the year presented themes that looked at various poverty-related issues, such as gender, environment, inequality, and microfinance. Discussion on these issues was expected to develop a better community understanding on the complexity of the poverty issue.

SMERU, along with Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung (FNSt) and Institute for Research and Community Development Studies (IRCOS), were the editors and publishers of the third edition of "The Legal Dictionary and Glossary on Regional Autonomy". This third edition was published following the new amended regional autonomy laws and regulations. The dictionary was disseminated to SMERU's stakeholders, including local governments, government institutions, members of parliament, NGOs, research institutions, and others.



Several SMERU Publications staff were involved as facilitators in the state budget training for staff of the parliamentary (DPR) secretariat that was conducted from 28 March through 16 June 2005. In this training that was sponsored by GIAT-USAID, SMERU's Publications and Information Team provided sessions on report writing, writing techniques and literatur citations.

The Publications and Information Division will continue to enhance its performance in distributing the results of SMERU's research more effectively, including to policy makers.



## Sorotan Program

### PUBLIKASI DAN INFORMASI

Dalam 2005, Divisi Publikasi dan Informasi Lembaga Penelitian SMERU terus mempertahankan kinerjanya dalam menyebarkan hasil penelitian SMERU. Divisi ini berhasil menerbitkan enam laporan lapangan, empat kertas kerja, lima laporan penelitian, sebuah laporan tahunan, dan empat newsletter. Newsletter SMERU dalam tahun tersebut menyajikan tema yang mengkaji berbagai isu yang terkait dengan kemiskinan, seperti gender, lingkungan hidup, ketimpangan, dan keuangan mikro. Pembahasan atas isu-isu tersebut diharapkan dapat menumbuhkan pemahaman masyarakat yang lebih baik mengenai kompleksitas masalah kemiskinan.

SMERU, bersama dengan Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung (FNSt) dan Institute for Research and Community Development Studies (IRCOS), adalah penyunting dan penerbit edisi ketiga "Kamus Hukum dan Glosarium Otonomi Daerah". Edisi ketiga ini diterbitkan setelah adanya undang-undang dan peraturan otonomi daerah yang baru. Kamus ini disebarluaskan kepada para pemangku kepentingan SMERU, termasuk lembaga pemerintah daerah, institusi pemerintah, anggota DPR, ornop, dan lembaga penelitian, dan pihak lain yang berkepentingan.



Beberapa staf publikasi SMERU juga terlibat sebagai fasilitator pada pelatihan anggaran negara untuk para staf sekretariat DPR yang berlangsung dari 28 Maret hingga 16 Juni 2005. Dalam pelatihan yang disponsori oleh GIAT-USAID ini, Tim Publikasi dan Informasi SMERU memberi pelatihan mengenai penulisan laporan, teknik-teknik penulisan dan penulisan referensi.

Divisi Publikasi dan Informasi akan terus meningkatkan kinerjanya dalam menyebarkan hasil-hasil penelitian SMERU secara lebih efektif, termasuk kepada para pembuat kebijakan.



## Program Highlights

### SMERU'S INFORMATION SYSTEM

#### SMERU's Website

The number of visits to SMERU website from January through December 2005 totaled 32,883 with an average of 2,740 per month. Figure 1 shows the number of SMERU website visits per month in 2005. In April and November 2005, the number of visits was less than in other months due to technical problems.

SMERU's strategic plan 2004 – 2006 stated that the website should be redesigned to be more informative, accessible, and attractive. This work was done by a web designer outside SMERU, and now the newly redesigned website is ready to be launched with a few additional revisions. Figure 2 is an example of SMERU's new homepage.

Figure 1/Gambar 1.  
Website Visitors per Month, 2005/Pengunjung Website per Bulan, Tahun 2005



Source: Webalizer<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Webalizer is a statistical web reporting application installed on the web server./Webalizer adalah aplikasi laporan statistik web yang dipasang di server web.

## Sorotan Program

### SISTEM INFORMASI SMERU

#### Website SMERU

Jumlah pengunjung website SMERU sejak Januari hingga Desember 2005 adalah 32.883 dengan rata-rata kunjungan per bulan 2.740. Gambar 1 menunjukkan jumlah pengunjung website per bulan selama 2005. Pada April dan November, jumlah pengunjung website lebih sedikit dibanding jumlah pengunjung pada bulan lainnya akibat dari persoalan teknis.

Sebagaimana tercantum di dalam rencana strategis 2004 – 2006, website SMERU akan didesain ulang agar menjadi lebih informatif, menarik dan mudah diakses. Pekerjaan ini dikontrakkan ke pihak lain dan setelah melalui beberapa kali revisi kini website dengan desain baru telah siap diluncurkan. Gambar 2 adalah ilustrasi halaman depan (*home page*) website SMERU yang baru.

Figure 2/Gambar 2.  
The New Design of the SMERU Website Home Page/  
Halaman Depan Website SMERU dalam Desain Baru



## Program Highlights

### The Gantt Chart Application System

Gantt Chart application system is an information system tool designed by SMERU in 2004. This tool is used for collecting information regarding SMERU's research activities. We found that the first version of this tool was not user friendly, but it has now been improved. It is expected that the improved system will be more informative and can be directly accessed by SMERU staff through SMERU's computer networks.

This tool will be launched in 2006. Figure 3 is a model of the interface of the tool using dummy data.

New ideas about developing information systems to support SMERU's activities have emerged this year. A design concept was recently formulated and it is to be developed into a new system to promote SMERU's performance.

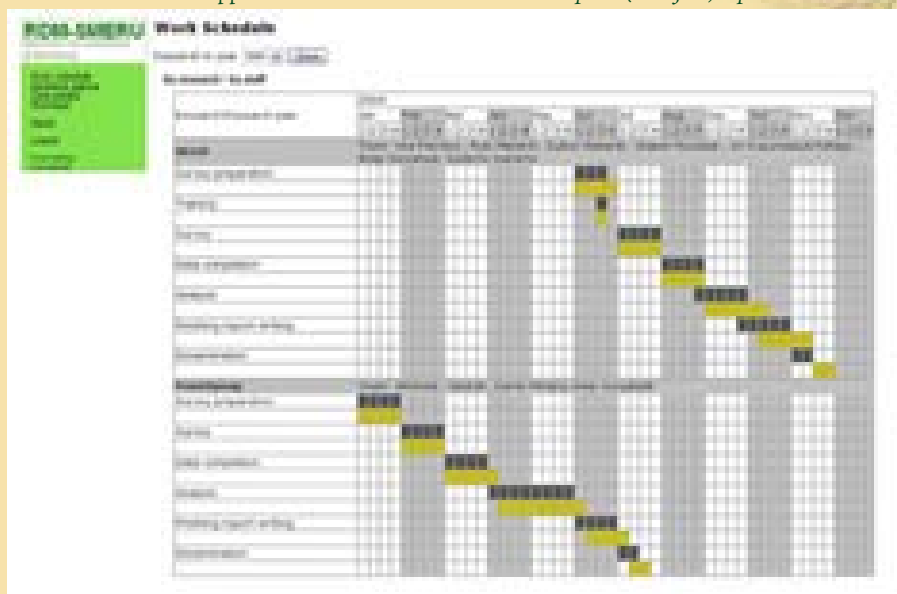
### Upgrading SMERU's Computer Equipments

In 2005, SMERU upgraded a total of 14 desktop computers, 1 laptop, and 1 printer. Of the total 35 desktop computers which are actively being used by SMERU, there are 4 other units which need to be upgraded in order to be sufficiently functional.

Another component that should be taken into consideration for upgrading is computer software. *Open source* software appears to be a good alternative to SMERU's existing software. Further review and trials of the application of this software are still being carried out.



Figure 3/Gambar 3.  
Gantt Chart Application Interface Model/Contoh Tampilan (Interface) Aplikasi Gantt Chart





## Sorotan Program

### Sistem Aplikasi Gantt Chart

Sistem aplikasi *Gantt Chart* adalah sebuah alat bantu sistem informasi yang dibuat SMERU pertama kali pada 2004. Alat bantu ini dapat digunakan untuk memperoleh informasi yang berhubungan dengan aktivitas penelitian di SMERU. Versi pertama alat bantu ini dinilai sulit untuk digunakan, dan kini terus disempurnakan. Diharapkan alat bantu ini akan menjadi sistem yang lebih informatif, mudah digunakan, dan dapat diakses langsung oleh staf SMERU melalui jaringan komputer SMERU.

Sistem baru ini akan segera diluncurkan pada 2006. Gambar 3 adalah sebuah contoh tampilan (*interface*) dari alat yang dimaksud yang menampilkan data palsu.

Ide-ide baru tentang pembuatan sistem informasi lain untuk mendukung aktivitas SMERU telah mulai bermunculan pada tahun ini. Konsep desainnya mulai diformulasikan dan akan dikembangkan sistem baru yang selanjutnya dapat dipergunakan untuk meningkatkan kinerja SMERU.

### Peningkatan Kinerja Peralatan Komputer

Pada 2005, SMERU telah meremajakan sebanyak 14 unit desktop computer, 1 unit laptop, dan 1 unit printer. Dari total 35 desktop computer yang aktif digunakan di SMERU, masih terdapat 4 unit yang perlu diremajakan untuk dapat berfungsi dengan baik.

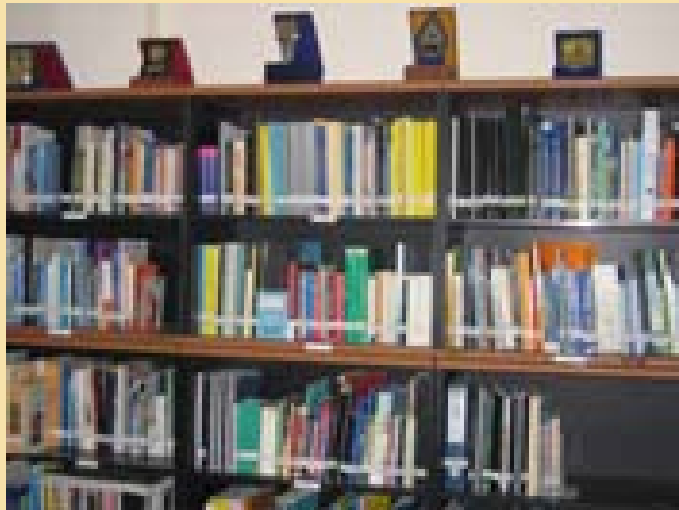
Komponen lain yang juga dipertimbangkan untuk diremajakan adalah perangkat lunak komputer. Perangkat lunak sumber terbuka (*open source*) tampaknya merupakan pilihan yang menarik untuk menggantikan perangkat lunak yang saat ini digunakan di SMERU. Pertimbangan dan pengujian penerapan program ini masih terus dilakukan.



## Program Highlights

### SMERU LIBRARY

The SMERU library has offered a new service known as “Book Review” to encourage staff to use the library, while simultaneously promote the library’s collection. Once a month the SMERU’s librarian sends a book review by email. This book review not only contains information on the contents of the book, but also information on why this book is important for the staff of SMERU and relevant to SMERU’s activities. SMERU’s staff responded positively. During 2005, requests for the library’s assistance and service have increased.



To develop SMERU’s fieldwork support information, SMERU staff are asked to actively deliver all documents in their possession regarding research locations as well as data on SMERU’s preferred local researchers to librarian.

To support SMERU’s researchers in getting relevant information, the librarian provides a bibliography and search service related to research topics including providing reference service, pathfinder, and list of citations.



## Sorotan Program

### PERPUSTAKAAN SMERU

Perpustakaan SMERU membuat layanan jasa baru yaitu “Kajian Buku” untuk mendorong staf menggunakan perpustakaan sekaligus mempromosikan koleksinya. Sebulan sekali pustakawan SMERU mengirimkan kajian buku lewat email. Kajian buku tersebut tidak hanya memuat informasi mengenai isi dari buku itu tetapi juga informasi mengapa buku tersebut penting untuk diketahui oleh staf SMERU serta relevansinya dengan kegiatan SMERU. Staf memberikan tanggapan positif. Selama 2005, permintaan terhadap bantuan/layanan perpustakaan meningkat.



Untuk mengembangkan informasi pendukung kegiatan lapangan, staf SMERU diminta untuk aktif memberikan informasi yang mereka miliki baik mengenai lokasi penelitian maupun data tentang peneliti lokal yang seringkali dikontrak SMERU.

Untuk mendukung peneliti SMERU mendapatkan informasi yang relevan, pustakawan SMERU menyediakan jasa layanan bibliografi dan jasa penelusuran yang sesuai dengan topik yang sedang diteliti. Kegiatan yang dilakukan untuk itu antara lain: memberikan jasa rujukan, *pathfinder*, dan daftar kutipan.



## Program Highlights

### THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE SMERU RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN NGO ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES

During 2005, NGO Partnership officer attended a variety of seminars, workshops and meetings that were conducted by various NGOs and ministries in Jakarta. In general, the topics covered issues such as the draft legislation on State Budget Planning (RUU-PAN), gender issues, governance, and food security.

The NGO Partnership officer together with several NGOs in Jakarta and the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) formed a Budget Planning Coalition (KUPPAS) with the main task of initiating the draft bill of state budget planning (RUU-PAN) into legislation. The draft bill was initiated by an NGO (CiBa) with the aim of introducing one transparent, dynamic, and accountable state budget planning system, as well as regulating the involvement of the community in the budgeting process by integrating gender representation and steps to prevent corruption in the management of the state's budget.



SMERU, together with other members of KUPPAS, advocated for the RUU-PAN through discussions with members of the Indonesian parliament (DPR-RI), the Ministry of Women's Empowerment, and conducted seminars with NGOs and the mass media to introduce this draft legislation. In addition, SMERU continued to be active in developing the work program of KUPPAS for the next year in the context of advocacy activities on the RUU-PAN through public consultations, radio talk shows, a road show to regional parts of Indonesia, lobbying members of the DPR-RI, and broadening the membership of KUPPAS.

## Sorotan Program

### KETERLIBATAN LEMBAGA PENELITIAN SMERU DALAM KEGIATAN ADVOKASI ORNOP

Selama 2005, staf Kemitraan dengan Ornop menghadiri berbagai topik seminar, lokakarya, dan pertemuan yang diselenggarakan oleh beberapa ornop dan kementerian di Jakarta. Secara umum topik-topik tersebut mencakup berbagai isu seperti Rancangan Undang-undang Perencanaan Anggaran Negara (RUU-PAN), masalah gender, tata kelola pemerintahan, dan ketahanan pangan.



Staf Kemitraan dengan Ornop SMERU bersama dengan beberapa ornop di Jakarta dan Kamar Dagang Indonesia (KADIN) membentuk sebuah Koalisi untuk Perencanaan Penganggaran Partisipatif (KUPPAS) dengan tugas utamanya adalah mengawal RUU-PAN menjadi sebuah undang-undang. Rancangan undang-undang yang digagas oleh Ornop CiBa ini bertujuan untuk memperkenalkan suatu sistem perencanaan penganggaran negara yang terbuka, dinamis, dan bertanggung gugat, serta mengatur pelibatan masyarakat dalam proses perencanaan penganggaran negara dengan mengintegrasikan keterwakilan gender, dan langkah-langkah pencegahan tindak pidana korupsi dalam pengelolaan anggaran negara.

SMERU bersama anggota KUPPAS lainnya melakukan advokasi RUU-PAN melalui diskusi dengan anggota DPR RI, Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan, dan mengadakan seminar dengan ornop dan media massa untuk mensosialisasikan RUU tersebut. Selain itu, SMERU turut aktif menyusun rencana kegiatan KUPPAS untuk periode satu tahun ke depan dalam rangka kegiatan advokasi RUU-PAN melalui konsultasi publik, temu wicara di radio, perjalanan keliling ke daerah-daerah di Indonesia, melakukan pendekatan informal dengan anggota DPR RI, dan memperluas keanggotaan KUPPAS.

## Program Highlights

The NGO Partnership Officer has an active role in membership of the National Alliance Against Hunger (ANMK), a national alliance that was initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture to free Indonesia of hunger by 2020. Membership of this alliance includes NGOs, government, the private sector, and individuals. Within the ANMK, SMERU's NGO Partnership Officer was appointed to head the working group (*Pokja*) on information, data and research for one term of the organization's executive body. The Officer was also involved in SMERU's research activities on the Direct Cash Transfer (SLT) Program in North Jakarta and Kabupaten Cianjur in West Java over several days that involved a number of local NGOs as respondents.

In addition, socialization of Law No. 23 of 2004 on Domestic Violence to NGOs in the Greater Jakarta area became a focus of the SMERU NGO Partnership.



### Future Plans of the NGO Partnership

Together with other NGOs in the membership of KUPPAS, the NGO Partnership will continue to work cooperatively in an integrated and systematic way to develop a broad commitment to maintain the focus of their major activities on continuing and developing advocacy to pass the RUU-PAN.

The NGO Partnership Officer will also continue to work cooperatively on the joint agenda of the ANMK through data collection on community groups that have the potential to suffer from hunger and malnutrition, the inventory of hunger alleviation activities that have been and will be undertaken by government and the community and the development of creativity and effective means to prevent, alleviate, and recover from hunger and malnutrition.



## Sorotan Program

Staf Kemitraan dengan Ornop SMERU berperan aktif dalam keanggotaan Aliansi Nasional Melawan Kelaparan (ANMK), sebuah aliansi nasional yang digagas oleh Departemen Pertanian untuk mencapai Indonesia bebas kelaparan pada tahun 2020. Aliansi ini beranggotakan ornop, pemerintah, sektor swasta, dan individu. Di dalam keorganisasian ANMK, Staf Kemitraan dengan Ornop SMERU ditunjuk sebagai ketua kelompok kerja (Pokja) informasi, data, dan riset selama satu periode kepengurusan. Staf Kemitraan Ornop juga berperan dalam kegiatan penelitian Lembaga Penelitian SMERU tentang Program Subsidi Langsung Tunai di Jakarta Utara dan Kabupaten Cianjur, Jawa Barat selama beberapa hari yang melibatkan sejumlah ornop lokal sebagai responden.



Selain itu, sosialisasi UU 23 tahun 2004 tentang Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga kepada ornop di sekitar Jabotabek juga menjadi perhatian Kemitraan dengan Ornop SMERU.

### Rencana ke Depan Kemitraan dengan Ornop

Bersama ornop lain yang tergabung dalam keanggotaan KUPPAS, Kemitraan dengan Ornop SMERU akan terus menjalin kerja sama terpadu dan sistematis, membangun komitmen secara luas, dan mempertahankan fokus kegiatan utamanya, yakni: meneruskan dan mengembangkan advokasi RUU-PAN menjadi undang-undang.

Staf Kemitraan dengan Ornop SMERU ini juga tetap terus menjalin kerja sama dalam agenda bersama ANMK melalui kegiatan pendataan kelompok masyarakat yang berpotensi menderita kelaparan dan kekurangan gizi, inventarisasi kegiatan penanggulangan kelaparan yang telah dan akan dilaksanakan oleh pemerintah dan masyarakat, dan pengembangan kreativitas dan cara-cara efektif dalam mencegah, menanggulangi, dan memulihkan penderita kelaparan dan kurang gizi.



## Publications, Workshops & Research Activities

### I. PUBLISHED REPORTS/ LAPORAN YANG TELAH DIPUBLIKASI

No	Title/Judul	Type of Report/ Jenis Report
1	"A Reassessment of Inequality and Its Role in Poverty Reduction in Indonesia" ( <i>Kajian Ulang Ketimpangan dan Perannya dalam Upaya Penanggulangan Kemiskinan di Indonesia</i> ) Available in English, January 2005.	WP
2	"Developing A Poverty Map for Indonesia: A Tool for Better Targeting in Poverty Reduction and Social Protection Programs. Part 1 (Technical Report), Part 2 (Results and Model Estimations), Part 3A (Poverty Estimates of Java, Bali, and Nusa Tenggara), Part 3B (Poverty Estimates of Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku, and Papua) and Part 4 (Field Verification)" ( <i>Mengembangkan Peta Kemiskinan Indonesia: Alat Penetapan Sasaran yang Lebih Tepat dalam Program Penanggulangan Kemiskinan dan Perlindungan Sosial. Bagian 1 (Laporan Teknis), Bagian 2 (Hasil dan Estimasi Model), Bagian 3A (Estimasi Kemiskinan Jawa, Bali, dan Nusa Tenggara Bagian 3B (Estimasi Kemiskinan Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku dan Papua) dan Bagian 4 (Verifikasi Lapangan)</i> ) Available in English, February 2005.	RR
3	"The Measurement and Trends of Unemployment in Indonesia: The Issue of Discouraged Workers" ( <i>Pengukuran dan Kecenderungan Pengangguran di Indonesia: Persoalan Pekerja yang Kehilangan Semangat Mencari Kerja</i> ) Available in English, July 2005.	WP
4	"The Determinants of Student Performance in Indonesian Public Primary School: The Roles of Teachers and Schools" ( <i>Penentu Kinerja Murid Sekolah Dasar di Indonesia: Peranan Guru dan Sekolah</i> ) Available in English, September 2005.	WP
5	"What Happened to Child Labor in Indonesia during the Economic Crisis? The Trade-off between School and Work" ( <i>Apa yang Terjadi dengan Pekerja Anak di Indonesia selama Krisis Ekonomi? Pilihan antara Sekolah dan Kerja</i> ) Available in English. Revised in September 2005.	WP
6	"Making Services Work for the Poor in Indonesia: A Report on Health Financing Mechanisms in Kabupaten Purbalingga, East Sumba and Tabanan" ( <i>Menyediakan Layanan Efektif bagi Kaum Miskin di Indonesia: Laporan Mekanisme Pembiayaan Kesehatan (JPK-GAKIN) di Kabupaten Purbalingga, Sumba Timur dan Tabanan</i> ) Available in English, September 2005 and in Bahasa Indonesia, December 2005.	RR
7	"Making Services Work for the Poor in Indonesia: A Report on Health Financing Mechanisms in Kabupaten Purbalingga, Central Java" ( <i>Menyediakan Layanan Efektif bagi Kaum Miskin di Indonesia: Laporan Mekanisme Pembiayaan Kesehatan (JPK-GAKIN) di Kabupaten Purbalingga, Jateng</i> ) Available in English, September 2005 and in Bahasa Indonesia, December 2005.	FR
8	"Making Services Work for the Poor in Indonesia: A Report on Health Financing Mechanisms in Kabupaten Tabanan, Bali" ( <i>Menyediakan Layanan Efektif bagi Kaum Miskin di Indonesia: Laporan Mekanisme Pembiayaan Kesehatan (JPK-GAKIN) di Kabupaten Tabanan, Bali</i> ) Available in English, September 2005 and in Bahasa Indonesia December 2005.	FR



## Publikasi, Lokakarya & Kegiatan Penelitian

No	Title/Judul	Type of Report/ Jenis Report
9	"Making Service Work for the Poor in Indonesia: A Report on Health Financing Mechanisms in Kabupaten Sumba Timur, East Nusa Tenggara" ( <i>Menyediakan Layanan Efektif bagi Kaum Miskin di Indonesia: Laporan Mekanisme Pembiayaan Kesehatan (JPK-GAKIN) di Kabupaten Sumba Timur, Nusa Tenggara Timur</i> ) Available in English, September 2005 and in Bahasa Indonesia, December 2005.	RR
10	"Objective Measures of Family Welfare for Individual Targeting: Result From the Pilot Project on Community Based Monitoring System in Indonesia ( <i>Ukuran Objektif Kesejahteraan Keluarga untuk Penargetan Individu: Hasil Uji Coba Sistem Pemantauan Kesejahteraan oleh Masyarakat di Indonesia</i> ) Available in English and in Bahasa Indonesia, December 2005.	RR

### Legend/Keterangan:

**WP:** Working Paper/*Kertas Kerja* ,

**RR:** Research Report/*Laporan Penelitian*,

**FR:** Field Report/*Laporan Lapangan*



## Publications, Workshops & Research Activities

### II.FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS /PUBLIKASI YANG AKAN DATANG

No	Title/Judul
1	Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction in Indonesia: The Effects of Location and Sectoral Components of Growth ( <i>Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Upaya Penanggulangan Kemiskinan di Indonesia: Efek Lokasi dan Komponen Sektoral dari Pertumbuhan Ekonomi</i> )
2	<i>Kajian Cepat Pelaksanaan Subsidi Langsung Tunai 2005 di Jakarta. (A Rapid Assessment of the Indonesian 2005 Cash Transfer Program: The Case of Jakarta)</i>
3	<i>Kajian Cepat Pelaksanaan Subsidi Langsung Tunai 2005 di Indonesia: Studi Kasus di 5 Kabupaten/ Kota. (A Rapid Assessment of the Indonesian 2005 Cash Transfer Program: The Case of Five Districts)</i>
4	"Predicting Consumption Poverty Using Non-consumption Indicators: Experiments Using Indonesian Data ( <i>Memprediksi Kemiskinan Konsumsi dengan Menggunakan Indikator Nonkonsumsi: Percobaan Menggunakan Data Indonesia</i> )
5	<i>Kajian Cepat PKPS-BBM Bidang Pendidikan Bantuan Operasional Sekolah (BOS) 2005: Studi Kasus di 10 Kabupaten/Kota (A Rapid Assessment of PKPS-BBM Education Sector on School Operational Fund 2005: A Case Study in Ten Districts/Municipalities)</i>
6	Drivers of Change in Indonesia: Funding Infrastructure for Development in Fluid Political Economy ( <i>Faktor Pendorong Perubahan di Indonesia: Infrastruktur Pendanaan bagi Pembangunan Ekonomi Politik yang Berubah-ubah</i> )
7	From Access to Income: An Overview of the Broader Dimensions of Inequality in Indonesia ( <i>Dari Akses ke Pendapatan: Suatu Tinjauan terhadap Dimensi Ketimpangan yang Lebih Luas di Indonesia</i> )
8	Lessons-Learned from the Social Protection Programs ( <i>Pelajaran Berharga dari Program Perlindungan Sosial</i> )
9	Disaster Management: What is To Be Done with Disasters? ( <i>Pengelolaan Bencana : Apa yang harus Dilakukan Bila Terjadi Bencana?</i> )
10	Public Policy towards the Elderly in Indonesia: Current Policy and Future Direction ( <i>Kebijakan Publik bagi Kaum Manula di Indonesia: Kebijakan Saat Ini dan Arah Masa Depan</i> )
11	Capacity Development of Regional Government through Assisting Participatory Poverty Assessments (PPA): Case Study in Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah and Kabupaten Bima ( <i>Peningkatan Kapasitas Daerah melalui Pelaksanaan Analisis Kemiskinan Partisipatoris-AKP: Kasus di Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah dan Kabupaten Bima</i> )
12	A Compilation of Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) Training Materials ( <i>Kumpulan Bahan-bahan Pelatihan Analisis Kemiskinan Partisipatoris (AKP)</i> )

## Publikasi, Lokakarya & Kegiatan Penelitian

### III. ONGOING RESEARCH/ PENELITIAN YANG TENGAH DIKERJAKAN

No	Title/Judul
1	Moving Out of Poverty in Conflict-Affected Countries: Understanding Freedom, Democracy and Growth from the Bottom Up (The Case of Indonesia)/Upaya Keluar dari Kemiskinan di Wilayah yang Terkena Konflik: Memahami Kebebasan, Demokrasi dan Pertumbuhan di Tingkat Bawah (Kasus Indonesia)
2	Study on Capacity Development of Local Government through Assisting Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) in Indonesia (JBIC PPA Phase 2)/Kajian Kapasitas Daerah dalam Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Melalui Analisis kemiskinan Partisipatoris (AKP) di Indonesia (JBIC AKP Fase 2)
3	The Profile of Unemployment in Indonesia/Profil Pengangguran di Indonesia
4	Agricultural Demand Linkages and Growth Multiplier in Rural Indonesia/Kaitan-kaitan Permintaan Sektor Pertanian dan Efek Pengganda Pertumbuhan di Perdesaan Indonesia
5	Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction: The Effects of Location and Sectoral Components of Growth /Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan: Pengaruh Lokasi dan Pertumbuhan Sektoral
6	Predicting Consumption Poverty Using Non-consumption Indicators/Memprediksi Tingkat Kemiskinan Konsumsi dengan Menggunakan Indikator Nonkonsumsi

### IV. NEWSLETTERS

No	Main Theme/Tema Utama	Date of Publication/ Waktu Publikasi	Intended Audience/ Pembaca
1	Microfinance in Indonesia ( <i>Keuangan Mikro di Indonesia</i> ), Issue No. 13	January – March 2005	General public, academia, NGOs, the media, government and donor agencies.
2	Gender and Poverty ( <i>Gender dan Kemiskinan</i> ), Issue No. 14	April – June 2005	
3	Poverty and Environment ( <i>Kemiskinan dan Lingkungan</i> ), Issue No. 15	July – September 2005	Masyarakat luas, perguruan tinggi, orop, media, lembaga-lembaga pemerintah dan donor.
4	Inequality and Poverty Reduction ( <i>Ketimpangan dan Upaya Penanggulangan Kemiskinan</i> ), Issue No 16	October – December 2005	

## Publications, Workshops & Research Activities

### V. TRAINING ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY SMERU/ KEGIATAN PELATIHAN YANG DILAKUKAN SMERU

No	Type and Topics of Training	Training participants/ representatives from Institutions that attended the training	Sponsor	Date and Place of training activities
1	Training on Basic Poverty Analysis and Diagnostic for Indonesia/ <i>Pelatihan Dasar-dasar Analisis dan Diagnosis Kemiskinan di Indonesia</i>	Around 25 participants from West Java and Lampung attended the training and represented the local policy makers, non-government institutions, and universities. <i>Sekitar 25 peserta dari Jawa Barat dan Lampung hadir dan mewakili pembuat kebijakan lokal, ornop, dan universitas.</i>	World Bank Institute (WBI)	09 – 13 May 2005 Bidakara Hotel, Jakarta
2	The Intermediate Level Training on the State Budget for the DPR Secretariat Staff/ <i>Pelatihan Tingkat Lanjutan mengenai Anggaran Negara untuk Staf Sekretariat DPR</i>	Around 50 staff from various divisions of the Parliamentary Secretariat General. <i>Sekitar 50 peserta dari berbagai divisi yang ada di Sekretariat Jenderal DPR.</i>	GIAT-USAID	28 March 2005 – 11 August 2005 in DPR Secretariat General Office
3	Participatory Learning on Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA)/ <i>Pembelajaran Partisipatoris mengenai Analisis Kemiskinan Partisipatoris</i>	Around 11 participants: 9 governments and 2 non-governments of Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah. <i>Sekitar 11 peserta yang terdiri dari: 9 wakil pemerintah dan 2 wakil ornop yang ada di Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah.</i>	JBIC	5 – 11 July 2005 Bappeda office, Tapanuli Tengah
4	Participatory Learning on Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA)/ <i>Pembelajaran Partisipatoris mengenai Analisis Kemiskinan Partisipatoris</i>	Around 13 participants: 7 governments and 6 non-governments of Kabupaten Bima. <i>Sekitar 13 peserta yang terdiri dari: 7 wakil pemerintah dan 6 wakil ornop yang ada di Kabupaten Bima.</i>	JBIC	07 – 13 July 2005 Lila Graha Hotel, Bima

## Publikasi, Lokakarya & Kegiatan Penelitian

### VI. OTHER PUBLICATIONS/ PUBLIKASI LAIN

No	Title/Judul	Type of Publication / Jenis Publikasi	Date of Publication/ Waktu Publikasi
1	"In the Absence of Family Support: Cases of Childless Widows in Urban Neighborhood of East Java." by SMERU's Researcher Ruly Marianti, in <i>Ageing Without Children, European and Asian Perspectives" Fertility, Reproductivity and Sexuality</i> . Eds. Philip Kreager and Elisabeth Schroder-Butterfill. Berghahn Books, Oxford, 2005 Vol. 6	Chapter in Book (Bab dalam Buku)	2005
2	SMERU's information kit. The kit contains information about the SMERU Institute, latest publications, policy briefs, interactive CD-ROM, and other relevant information	Information Kit	2005
3	a. <i>Paket Informasi Dasar Penanggulangan Kemiskinan</i> (Poverty Tool Kit) b. <i>Upaya-upaya Penguatan Usaha Mikro dan Usaha Kecil Tahun 1997 - 2003</i> (Mapping Effort to Strengthen Microbusiness 1997 - 2003) c. <i>Peta kemiskinan Indonesia 2000</i> (Poverty Mapping in Indonesia 2000)	CD ROM	March 2005
4	Sumarto, Sudarno, Asep Suryahadi, and Wenefrida Widyanti (2005), "Assessing the Impact of Indonesia Social Safety Net Programmes on Household Welfare and Poverty Dynamics", <i>European Journal of Development Research</i> , 17(1), pp.155-177	Article in journal (Artikel di jurnal)	March 2005
5	Suryahadi, Asep, Agus Priyambada, and Sudarno Sumarto (2005), "Poverty, School, and Work: Childen during the Economics Crisis in Indonesia", <i>Development and Change</i> , 36(2), pp. 351-373	Article in journal (Artikel di jurnal)	March 2005
6	Annual report 2004/Laporan Tahunan 2004	Annual Report/ Laporan Tahunan	June 2005
7	Darja, Jesse, Daniel Suryadarma, Asep Suryahadi, and Sudarno Sumarto (2005), "What Happened to Village Infrastructure and Public Services during the Economic Crisis in Indonesia?", <i>Economics and Finance in Indonesia</i> , 53(2), pp.119-145	Article in journal (Artikel di jurnal)	August 2005
8	" <i>Kamus Hukum dan Glosarium Otonomi Daerah</i> " (The Legal Dictionary and Glossary on Regional Autonomy) written by Vera Jasini Putri. Eds. Dr. Rainer Adam, Dr. Syaikhul Usman, Dra. Nuning Akhmadi, M.Sc, Aidah Sakwan, M.A. Third Edition, Jakarta: FNS, SMERU, IRCOS, December 2005	Dictionary/Kamus	December 2005

## Publications, Workshops & Research Activities

### VII. WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS ORGANIZED BY SMERU/ LOKAKARYA DAN SEMINAR YANG DISELENGGARAKAN OLEH SMERU

No	Topic/Topik	Participants/Peserta	Scope & Place/ Lingkup & Tempat
1	<p>"Socialization of Law No.32 of 2004 about Local Government and Law No.33 of 2004 about Fiscal Balance between Central Government and the Regional Governments" (<i>Sosialisasi Undang-undang No. 32 Tahun 2004 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah dan Undang-undang No. 33 Tahun 2004 tentang Perimbangan Keuangan antara Pemerintah Pusat dan Daerah</i>)</p>	<p>Representatives from government departments/institutions, NGOs, universities, research institutes, international donor agencies and embassies.</p> <p><i>Perwakilan dari instansi pemerintah, ornop, universitas, lembaga penelitian, lembaga donor internasional dan kedutaan.</i></p>	<p>National seminar (<i>Seminar nasional</i>)</p> <p>Jakarta, 27 January 2005</p>
2	<p>"Mapping Poverty" (<i>Pemetaan Kemiskinan</i>)</p>	<p>Representatives from local government (Bappeda, BPS, BKKBN, BPM-PD), local leaders (sub-district leaders, village heads, and village secretaries), local university, and NGOs.</p> <p><i>Perwakilan dari pemerintah daerah (Bappeda, BPS, BKKBN, BPM-PD), pemimpin setempat (camat, kepala desa, sekretaris desa), universitas lokal dan ornop.</i></p>	<p>Regional workshop (<i>Lokakarya regional</i>)</p> <p>Manado, North Sulawesi, 31 January 2005</p>
3	<p>"Community-Based Monitoring System" (<i>Sistem Pemantauan Kesejahteraan oleh Masyarakat</i>)</p>	<p>Sixteen participants attended this workshop. They are representatives from BKKBN (National Family Planning Coordination Board), BKKBN Office Jakarta, Ministry of Social Welfare, Statistics Office of Jakarta, WWF, HIS, CESS (Center for Economic and Social Studies), Secretariat of Poverty Reduction Committee (KPK), Kadin (Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry), and Monitoring Team on Poverty Reduction Program.</p> <p><i>Enam belas peserta menghadiri lokakarya ini yang mewakili lembaga-lembaga seperti BKKBN, BKKBN kantor Jakarta, Kementerian Kesejahteraan Sosial, WWF, HIS, CESS (Pusat Studi Ekonomi dan Sosial), Sekretariat Komite Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (KPK), Kadin (Kamar Dagang dan Industri Indonesia), dan Tim Pemantau Program Penanggulangan Kemiskinan.</i></p>	<p>Consultation workshop (<i>Lokakarya konsultasi</i>)</p> <p>Jakarta 02 February 2005</p>

## Publikasi, Lokakarya & Kegiatan Penelitian

No	Topic/Topik	Participants/Peserta	Scope & Place/ Lingkup & Tempat
4	"Poverty Tool Kit, Mapping Effort to Strengthen Microbusiness and Poverty Mapping in Indonesia ( <i>Petunjuk Dasar Kajian Kemiskinan, Upaya Pemetaan dalam Rangka Pemberdayaan Usaha Mikro, dan Pemetaan Kemiskinan di Indonesia</i> ). This national workshop aimed to launch an interactive compact disk (CD) containing the findings of those three topics mentioned above.	Representatives from government departments, NGOs, private sector, universities, research institutes, and international agencies. <i>Perwakilan dari departemen pemerintah, ornop, sektor swasta, universitas, lembaga penelitian, dan lembaga internasional.</i>	National seminar ( <i>Seminar nasional</i> )  Jakarta, 03 March 2005
5	"Discussion on Law No. 23 of 2004 on Abolition of Domestic Violence" ( <i>Diskusi tentang UU No. 23 Tahun 2004 tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan Rumah Tangga</i> )	Representatives from 16 Jakarta-based NGOs. <i>Perwakilan dari 16 ornop yang ada di Jakarta.</i>	Discussion ( <i>Diskusi</i> )  Jakarta 12 March 2005
6	Welfare Condition of the Community at Kabupaten Level ( <i>Kondisi Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Kabupaten</i> )	The participants were 25 representatives of government staff and 2 non-government staff. <i>Peserta adalah 25 wakil dari pemerintah dan 2 dari non-pemerintah.</i>	Regional workshop ( <i>Lokakarya regional</i> ) Tapanuli Tengah, North Sumatra, 02 May 2005
7	Welfare Condition of the Community at Kabupaten Level ( <i>Kondisi Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Kabupaten</i> )	Representatives from 18 government institutions and 7 non-government institutions. <i>Perwakilan dari 18 lembaga pemerintahan dan 7 dari lembaga nonpemerintahan.</i>	Regional workshop ( <i>Lokakarya regional</i> )  Bima, West Nusa Tenggara, 04 May 2005
8	Cash Transfer Program ( <i>Program Subsidi Langsung Tunai (SLT)</i> )	SMERU researchers. <i>Peneliti SMERU.</i>	Internal seminar ( <i>Seminar internal</i> ) Jakarta, 13 May 2005
9	Lessons-Learned from the Management of Research Institutes in the United States ( <i>Pelajaran yang Dipetik dari Pengelolaan Lembaga Penelitian di Amerika</i> )	SMERU researchers. <i>Peneliti SMERU.</i>	Internal seminar ( <i>Seminar internal</i> ) Jakarta, 14 June 2005
10	Preliminary Results of the PPA at the Village Level I Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah ( <i>Hasil Sementara Analisis Kemiskinan Partisipatoris/AKP di Tingkat Desa Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah</i> )	Representatives from district government offices (40 participants) and non-government institutions (10 participants). <i>Perwakilan dari dinas-dinas pemerintah kabupaten (40 peserta) dan nonpemerintahan (10 peserta).</i>	Regional workshop ( <i>Lokakarya regional</i> ), Tapanuli Tengah, North Sumatra, 29 July 2005
11	Preliminary Results of the PPA at the Village Level I Kabupaten Bima ( <i>Hasil Sementara Analisis Kemiskinan Partisipatoris/AKP di Tingkat Desa Kabupaten Bima</i> )	Representatives from district government offices (27 participants) and non-government institutions (15 participants). <i>Perwakilan dari dinas-dinas pemerintah kabupaten (27 peserta) dan nonpemerintahan (15 peserta).</i>	Regional workshop ( <i>Lokakarya regional</i> ) Bima, West Nusa Tenggara, 1 August 2005

## Publications, Workshops & Research Activities

No	Topic/Topik	Participants/Peserta	Scope/Lingkup
12	"Governance in Indonesia: An Agenda of Macro and Micro Issues for Reform" ( <i>Tata Kelola Pemerintahan di Indonesia: Agenda Isu Makro dan Mikro dalam Rangka Reformasi</i> )	Thirty-four representatives from various agencies such as OTDA, MOHA, PMD, Bappenas, LIPI, and BPS, NGOs, private sector, universities, research institutes, international agencies, and media. <i>Tiga puluh empat wakil dari berbagai lembaga seperti OTDA, MOHA, PMD, Bappenas, LIPI, dan BPS, ornop, sektor swasta, universitas, lembaga penelitian, lembaga internasional dan media.</i>	Nasional seminar (Seminar nasional)  Jakarta, 14 September 2005
13	Analysis of Determinants of Provincial Poverty Changes in Indonesia 1984-2002: A Proposal. ( <i>Analisis Faktor Penentu Perubahan Tingkat Kemiskinan di Tingkat Provinsi di Indonesia 1984-2002: Sebuah Proposal</i> )	SMERU Researchers. <i>Peneliti SMERU.</i>	Internal seminar (Seminar internal)  Jakarta, 27 September 2005
14	Capacity Building of Local Government through Assisting Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) in Kabupaten Bima – Final Workshop ( <i>Kajian Kapasitas Daerah dalam Penanggulangan Kemiskinan melalui Analisis Kemiskinan Partisipatoris Kabupaten Bima – Lokakarya Akhir</i> )	Representatives from District Secretariat, Bappeda, district government offices, local parliament, NGOs and local media. <i>Perwakilan dari Sekretariat Daerah, Bappeda, dinas pemerintah kabupaten, DPRD, ornop dan media lokal.</i>	Final regional workshop (Lokakarya akhir regional)  3 December 2005
15	Capacity Building of Local Government through Assisting Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) in Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah– Final Workshop ( <i>Kajian Kapasitas Daerah dalam Penanggulangan Kemiskinan melalui Analisis Kemiskinan Partisipatoris Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah – Lokakarya Akhir</i> )	Representatives from District Secretariat, Bappeda, district government offices, local parliament, NGOs, local media, village heads and community leaders. <i>Perwakilan dari Sekretariat Daerah, Bappeda, dinas pemerintah kabupaten, DPRD, ornop, media lokal, kepala desa dan tokoh-tokoh masyarakat.</i>	Final regional workshop (Lokakarya akhir regional)  Tapanuli Tengah, North Sumatra, 13 December 2005
16	"Unleashing the Potential for Poverty Reduction" ( <i>Mewujudkan Potensi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan</i> )	Representatives from research institutes, government officials, NGOs, and academics. <i>Perwakilan dari lembaga penelitian, pejabat pemerintah, ornop, dan akademisi.</i>	National workshop (Lokakarya nasional)  Jakarta, 15 December 2005



## Publikasi, Lokakarya & Kegiatan Penelitian

### VIII. PRESENTATIONS BY SMERU STAFF / KEGIATAN PRESENTASI OLEH STAF SMERU

No	Host/ Penyelenggara	Date/Venue Tanggal/Tempat	Topic/Topik
1	DFID's Multi-stakeholder Forestry Program (MFP) Presenter: Dr. Asep Suryahadi	2 February 2005 Anyer, Banten	"Poverty Analysis and Mainstreaming."
2	The Institute for Development Policy and Management and the Chronic Poverty Research Centre, the University of Manchester. Presenter: Dr. Sudarno Sumarto	21 – 25 February 2005 Chancellors Conference Center at the University of Manchester, England	"Social Protection for Chronic Poverty: The Way Forward " (the first presentation) and "Assessing the Impact of Indonesian Society Safety Net Program on Household Welfare and Poverty Dynamics" (the second presentation).
3	Program PascaSarjana, Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB) and International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada Presenter: Dr. Sudarno Sumarto	14 – 15 March 2005 Aula Barat ITB Bandung	"SMERU's Experience in Bridging Research and Policy."
4	Conference on Education Research in Developing and Transition Countries in Prague, Czech Republic. Presenter: Dr. Asep Suryahadi and Mr. Daniel Suryadarma	31 March – 2 April 2005 CERGE Praha, Czech Republic	"The Determinants of Student Performance in Indonesian Public Primary Schools: The Role of Teachers and Schools." and "Poverty, School, and Work: Children during the Economic Crisis in Indonesia."
5	United States – Indonesian Society (USINDO) Presenter: Mr. Alex Arifianto	27 April 2005 USINDO Office Washington DC, USA	"Governance and Poverty Reduction: Evidence from Newly Decentralized Indonesia."
6	Coordinating Ministry of Social Welfare and the World Bank Presenter: Dr. Sudarno Sumarto	28 April 2005 Ministry of Finance, Jakarta	"Teacher Absenteeism and Need for Civil Service Reform in Education."
7	World Bank Institute and the Government of China Presenter: Dr. Sudarno Sumarto	18 – 19 May 2005 Beijing, China	"Pro-poor Growth and Scaling Up Poverty Reduction in East Asia."
8	Ministry of Home Affairs Presenter: Dr. Sudarno Sumarto	7 June 2005 Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) Jakarta	"Highlights on SMERU Research and Activities."
9	World Bank Indonesia Presenter: Dr. Sudarno Sumarto	15 June 2005 Jakarta	"Sustainable Capacity Building Approaches for Local Governance: Integrating Different Perspectives."
10	IDRC, AKI and Universite Laval in Colombo, Sri Lanka Presenter: Mr. Daniel Suryadarma	11 – 17 June 2005 Colombo, Sri Lanka	"The Progress Report on the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Project."

## Publications, Workshops & Research Activities

No	Host/ Penyelenggara	Date/Venue Tanggal/Tempat	Topic/Topik
11	The Inter-Regional Inequality Facility, a collaboration between the Inter-American Development Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the New Partnership for African Development. Presenter: Dr. Sudarno Sumarto	11 – 12 July 2005 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	"Indonesian Crisis Social Safety Net."
12	World Bank Office, Jakarta Presenter: Dr. Asep Suryahadi	3 August 2005 Gran Mahakam Hotel, Jakarta	"Agricultural Demand Linkages and Growth Multiplier."
13	Bappenas Discussant: Dr. Sudarno Sumarto	23 August 2005 Bappenas Office, Jakarta	"Discussing the Proposal for a Cash Transfer Mechanism for Poor Families."
14	DSF Office Presenter: Ms. Sri Budiayati	23 August 2005 The DSF Office, Jakarta	"The Health Financing Mechanisms (JKP Gakin) in Three Kabupaten (Purbalingga, Sumba Timur and Tabanan)."
15	Gema PKM Indonesia Presenter: Mr. Bambang Sulaksono	4 – 8 September 2005 Quality Hotel, Solo	"Linkages for Sustainable Micro Finance."
16	Center for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), JICA and Gol Presenter: Dr. Sudarno Sumarto	6 September 2005 Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Center, Jakarta	"Understanding Poverty and Its Multidimensionality."
17	Bappenas Presenter: Dr. Sudarno Sumarto	15 September 2005 Bappenas Office, Jakarta	"Understanding and Measuring Vulnerability to Poverty."
18	MOHA (Ministry of Home Affairs) Presenter: Dr. Sudarno Sumarto	28 September 2005 Hotel Ibis Kemayoran Jakarta	"Poverty: What, Who, and Why?"
19	GAPRI and Oxfam Indonesia Presenter: Ms. Widjajanti Suharyo	28 – 30 September 2005 Santai Hotel, Sanur Denpasar, Bali	"Poverty Measurements and Analysis: A Short Notes."
20	UNDP and the Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare (Menko Kesra) Presenter: Ms. Widjajanti Suharyo	25 October 2005 Comfort Hotel Royal, Makassar South Sulawesi	"Basic Statistics for Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper."
21	ADB Moderator: Dr. Sudarno Sumarto	15 November 2005 Borobudur Hotel, Jakarta	"Improving Labor Market Conditions in Indonesia."

## Publikasi, Lokakarya & Kegiatan Penelitian

No	Host/ Penyelenggara	Date/Venue Tanggal/Tempat	Topic/Topik
22	The University of Indonesia and Bank Indonesia Academic Seminar in Economics Presenter: Dr. Asep Suryahadi and Mr. Daniel Suryadarma.	16 – 17 November 2005 Borobudur Hotel, Jakarta	"Measurement and Trends of Open Unemployment in Indonesia: The Issue of Discouraged Workers" and "A Reassessment of Inequality and Its Role in Poverty Reduction in Indonesia."
23	Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) Presenter: Dr. Sudarno Sumarto	13 December 2005 MOHA Office, Jakarta	"Conception of the poor."
24	AusAID Presenter: Dr. Sudarno Sumarto	14 December 2005 Four Seasons Hotel, Jakarta	"Preliminary Findings on Cash Transfers."
25	Bappenas Presenter: SMERU Team	20 December 2005 Bappenas Office, Jakarta	"The Implementation of The Direct Cash Transfer Program in Five Kabupaten."
26	Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs and the Statistical Society Forum (FMS) Presenter: Dr. Asep Suryahadi	22 December 2005 BPS Office, Jakarta	"The Development and Utilization of Podes."

### IX. WORKSHOPS, SEMINARS, DISCUSSIONS AND TRAINING SESSIONS ATTENDED BY SMERU STAFF /LOKAKARYA, SEMINAR, DISKUSI DAN PELATIHAN YANG DIHADIRI STAF SMERU

In 2005, SMERU staff attended six international workshops and 74 national workshops/seminars/discussions/trainings. During these workshops our staff actively participated in the discussion on various issues and shared our research findings.

*Pada tahun 2005, staf SMERU menghadiri enam lokakarya internasional dan 74 lokakarya/seminar/diskusi/pelatihan nasional. Dalam berbagai lokakarya tersebut, staf kami berperan aktif dalam diskusi mengenai berbagai isu, serta menyampaikan temuan penelitian SMERU.*



## Administration & Staff Review

SMERU held Project Consultation Committee (PCC) meetings on 20 July 2005 and 16 February 2006 that were attended by the representatives from of the donor institutions (AusAID, The Ford Foundation, and DFID) as well as members of the Board of Governors of The SMERU Foundation. The aim of these meetings was to monitor the performance and activities that have been and will be undertaken by the Institute.

During 2005, the Board of Governors held two meetings, on 19 July 2005 to discuss issues associated with SMERU's activities and on 15 February 2006 to discuss the organization's work plan as well as the plan to change the structure of the foundation so that it is consistent with the revised legislation governing foundations.

The Management Team also held routine monthly meetings of staff to discuss the status of completed and current research, as well as the research work plan, followed by the resolution of administration and finance issues. In January 2006, the SMERU Management Team conducted staff evaluations for the working period January–December 2005. These evaluations were aimed at providing input for the Management Team in order to enhance the performance of all staff.

At the end of May 2005, SMERU advertised vacancies in the *Kompas* newspaper and on its website for a Senior Researcher and Junior Researcher as well as for a Junior Publications Officer. A significant number of applications were received through the post or by email.



During 2005 SMERU recruited 3 staff, one Junior Researcher, one accountant to fill a vacancy caused by the departure of a staff member to continue her education in the Netherlands, as well as a graphic designer who was appointed to the Publications Division. In addition, two former staff members (one IT person and one researcher) rejoined SMERU after completing their post-graduate studies in the Netherlands.

SMERU provided internship opportunities for two students between July and December 2005 – one doctoral student from the Australian National University and another master student from the Luce Foundation. The one ANU doctoral program student is focused on regional dimensions of poverty alleviation in Indonesia. The other participant, an independent fellow in economics from the Luce Foundation (in coordination with the Asia Foundation) is doing his internship in SMERU until mid-July 2006.

SMERU moved to a new place of work at Jl. Pandeglang 30, Menteng, Jakarta on 15 November 2005.



## Tinjauan Administrasi & Staf

**S**MERU menyelenggarakan rapat Project Consultation Committee (PCC) pada 20 Juli 2005 dan 16 Februari 2006 yang dihadiri oleh semua wakil dari lembaga donor (AusAID, The Ford Foundation dan DFID) serta anggota Badan Pengurus Yayasan SMERU. Tujuan pertemuan ini adalah untuk meninjau kinerja dan kegiatan yang telah dan akan dilakukan oleh Lembaga Penelitian SMERU.

Selama 2005 Badan Pengurus mengadakan dua pertemuan, yaitu pada 19 Juli 2005 untuk membahas hal-hal yang terkait dengan kegiatan SMERU, dan selanjutnya pada 15 Februari 2006 mendiskusikan rencana kerja lembaga serta membicarakan rencana perubahan struktur organisasi yayasan agar sesuai dengan undang-undang yayasan yang telah direvisi.

Tim Manajemen juga mengadakan pertemuan dengan staf secara berkala setiap bulan untuk membahas status penelitian yang telah dan sedang berlangsung serta rencana kerja penelitian yang diikuti dengan penyelesaian masalah administrasi dan keuangan. Tim manajemen Lembaga Penelitian SMERU melakukan evaluasi staf untuk masa periode kerja Januari – Desember 2005 pada Januari 2006. Evaluasi ini bertujuan untuk memberikan masukan kepada Tim Manajemen tentang kinerja seluruh staf.

Pada akhir Mei 2005, Lembaga Penelitian SMERU memasang iklan lowongan kerja di harian *Kompas* dan situs Lembaga Penelitian SMERU untuk mengisi posisi peneliti senior, peneliti muda, dan staf publikasi junior. Lembaga Penelitian SMERU menerima banyak surat lamaran yang dikirim melalui pos dan email.

Selama periode 2005 Lembaga Penelitian SMERU telah merekrut tiga staf baru, yakni: satu peneliti junior, satu staf akunting untuk mengisi posisi yang ditinggalkan staf terdahulu karena melanjutkan studi ke Belanda, serta satu staf disain grafis di divisi Publikasi. Selain itu, dua staf lama telah bergabung kembali dengan Lembaga Penelitian SMERU setelah menyelesaikan studi S2-nya di Belanda yaitu satu staf IT dan satu peneliti.

Sejak Juli hingga Desember 2005, Lembaga Penelitian SMERU memberikan kesempatan magang kepada dua orang mahasiswa satu di antaranya mahasiswa doktoral dari Universitas Nasional Australia (ANU) dan seorang lagi mahasiswa master dari Yayasan Luce (Luce Foundation). Mahasiswa program doktoral yang berasal dari ANU menaruh perhatian pada dimensi penanggulangan kemiskinan regional di Indonesia. Peserta lain, yakni peserta independen yang bergelut dalam bidang ekonomi berasal dari Yayasan Luce yang bekerja sama dengan the Asia Foundation. Saat ini ia masih berstatus magang di Lembaga Penelitian SMERU hingga pertengahan Juli 2006.

Sejak 15 November 2005, Lembaga Penelitian SMERU pindah ke kantor baru yang berlokasi di Jl. Pandeglang 30, Menteng, Jakarta.



## Financial Statements



**KANTOR AKUNTAN  
JOHAN MALONDA ASTIKA & REKAN**  
Registered Public Accountants  
A Member of **NEXIA INTERNATIONAL**  
Lisensi No. 1. KEP-426/KM.6/2004



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### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report No. 501/06-A3

The Members of  
**THE SMERU RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

We have audited the accompanying Statements of Financial Positions of **The SMERU Research Institute** for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related Statements of Activities and Fund Balances and Statements of Cash Flows for the years then ended. These Financial Statements are the responsibility of **The SMERU Research Institute's** management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Financial Statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards established by the Indonesian Institute of Accountants. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the Financial Statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall Financial Statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 3a, these Financial Statements were prepared based on the Modified Cash basis, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles applied in Indonesia.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the Financial Positions of **The SMERU Research Institute** as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the Changes in its Fund Balances and its Cash Flows for the years then ended, in conformity with the basis of accounting described in Note 3a.

Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic Financial Statements taken as a whole. The accompanying supplementary information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic Financial Statements. Such information has been subjected to the procedures applied in the audits of the basic Financial Statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic Financial Statements taken as a whole.

**JOHAN MALONDA ASTIKA & REKAN**  
Licence No. KEP-426/KM.6/2004

Dr. Johan Yantawan  
Public Accountant Licence No. 98.1.0028

May 1, 2006

## Laporan Keuangan



**KANTOR AKUNTAN**  
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## LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN

Laporan No. 301/06-A2

Kepada Yth.  
 Dewan Pengantar  
**LEMBAGA PENELITIAN SMERU**

Kami telah mengaudit Laporan Posisi Keuangan dari Lembaga Penelitian SMERU per tanggal 31 Desember 2005 dan 2004, dan Laporan Aktivitas dan Saldo Dana serta Arus Kas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal tersebut. Laporan Keuangan adalah tanggung jawab manajemen Lembaga Penelitian SMERU. Tanggung jawab kami terbatas pada pernyataan pendapat atas Laporan Keuangan berdasarkan audit kami.

Kami melaksanakan audit berdasarkan Standar Auditing yang ditetapkan Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia. Standar tersebut mengharuskan kami merencanakan dan melaksanakan audit agar kami memperoleh keyakinan memadai bahwa Laporan Keuangan bebas dari salah uji material. Suatu audit meliputi pemeriksaan, atau dasar pengujian, bukti-bukti yang mendukung jumlah-jumlah dan pengungkapan dalam Laporan Keuangan. Audit juga meliputi penilaian atas prinsip akuntansi yang digunakan dan estimasi signifikan yang dibuat oleh manajemen, serta penilaian terhadap penyajian Laporan Keuangan secara keseluruhan. Kami yakin bahwa audit kami memberikan dasar memadai untuk menyajikan pendapat.

Seperti dijelaskan dalam Catatan Ia, Laporan Keuangan disajikan dengan basis kas yang dimodifikasi, yang merupakan suatu basis akuntansi komprehensif lain di samping prinsip akuntansi yang berlaku umum.

Menurut pendapat kami, Laporan Keuangan yang kami sebut di atas menyajikan secara wajar dalam semua hal yang material, Posisi Keuangan Lembaga Penelitian SMERU per tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2005 dan 2004, dan Perubahan-perubahan Saldo Dana dan Arus Kas untuk tahun-tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal tersebut, sesuai dengan prinsip akuntansi yang dijelaskan dalam Catatan Ia.

Audit kami dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk memberikan pendapat atas Laporan Keuangan pokok secara keseluruhan. Informasi tambahan terlampir disajikan dengan tujuan untuk analisa tambahan dan bukan merupakan bagian mutlak Laporan Keuangan pokok. Audit kami juga telah mencakup lampiran tersebut, dan menurut pendapat kami, dalam segala hal yang material, telah disajikan secara wajar jika ditinjau dalam hubungannya dengan Laporan Keuangan pokok secara keseluruhan.

**JOHAN MALONDA ASTIKA & REKAN**  
 NU-ILAP KEP-426/KM.6/2004

Dr. Johan Yonason  
 NIAP No. 1.0026

1 Mei 2006

## Financial Statements

### THE SMERU RESEARCH INSTITUTE STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES & FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 & 2004

	2005		2004	
	Actual	Revised	Total	Total
	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Grants	4,444,818,258	4,400,821,418	8,916,829,208	6,627,879,312
Contribution Fees	2,296,290,494	-	2,296,290,494	1,223,203,624
Interest on Bank Current Accounts and Time Deposits	19,118,947	-	19,118,947	21,073,676
Exchange Rate Difference	473,479,044	-	473,479,044	483,297,179
Others	-	-	-	233,279,886
Total Revenues	7,187,296,743	4,400,821,418	11,688,129,193	8,584,292,642
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
The Ford Foundation	-	1,469,688,516	1,469,688,516	458,741,314
The Department For International Development	-	1,938,259,204	1,938,259,204	2,103,098,499
The Government of Australia (GOA) - AUSAID	3,086,319,366	-	3,086,319,366	3,086,793,271
De precatation	229,870,552	-	229,870,552	288,583,102
Exchange Rate Difference	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	3,645,349,918	3,208,896,740	7,123,296,678	6,251,076,137
<b>EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES</b>	3,571,946,825	1,191,924,678	4,556,831,515	2,233,196,605
<b>FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING</b>	1,447,428,945	143,224,640	1,394,653,985	8,141,466,900
<b>CORRECTION</b>	(113,261,495)	-	(113,261,495)	-
<b>FUND BALANCE, ENDING</b>	11,264,924,266	1,335,199,318	12,579,123,624	8,384,663,505



## Laporan Keuangan

**THE SMERU RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 & 2004**

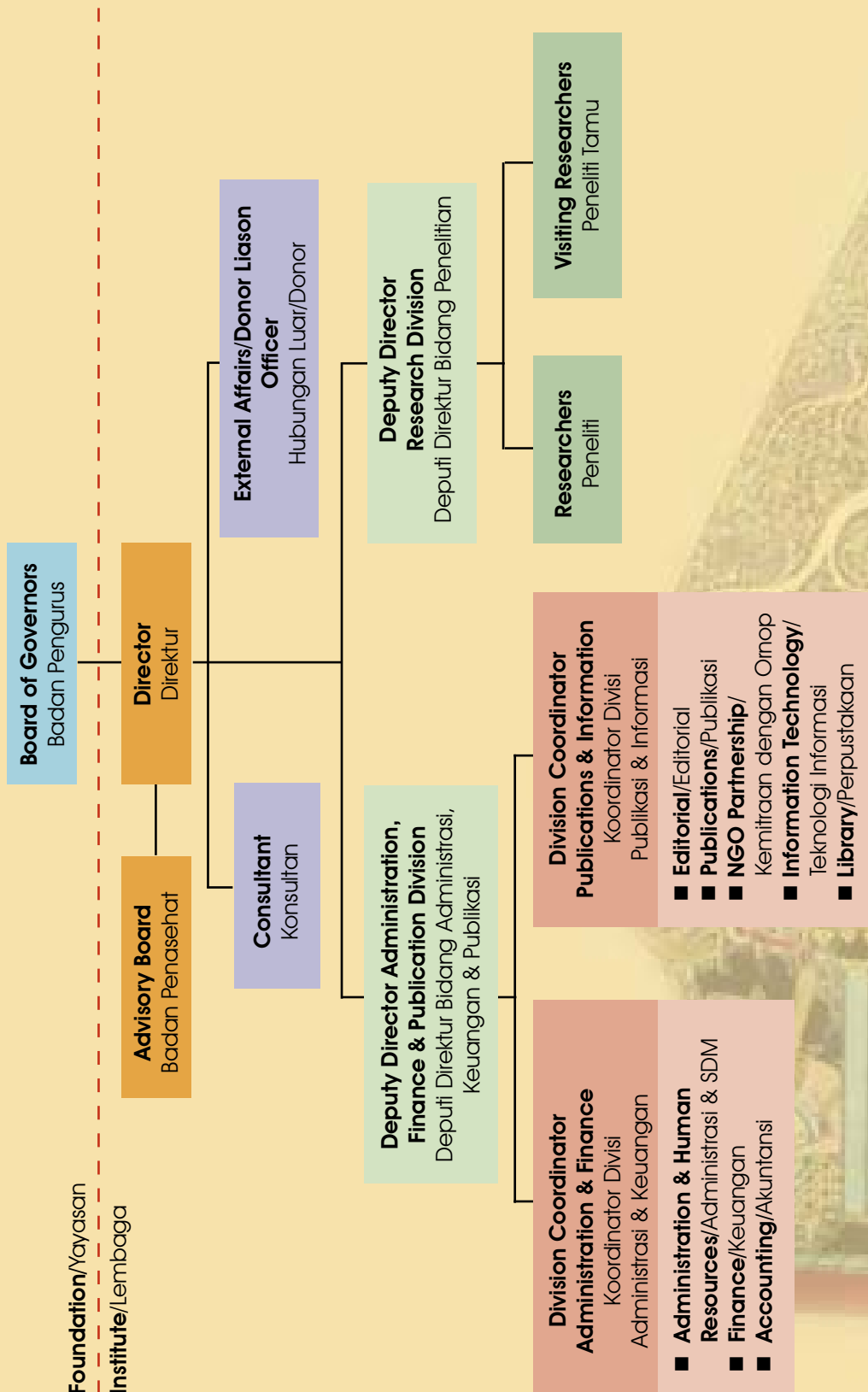
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
	Rp	Rp
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	4,556,031,533	2,253,166,685
Adjustments to Reconcile Excess of Revenues over Expenditure to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities :		
Depreciation	229,030,552	208,503,102
Correction	(115,261,496)	
Decrease (Increase) in :		
Employees Receivable	950,000	(6,510,000)
Prepaid Expenses and Advance	(970,400,915)	(70,650,000)
Payable on Purchase of Equipment	-	(54,545,000)
Increase (Decrease) in :		
Tax Payable	(5,145,606)	(31,898,545)
Accrued Expenses	12,464,648	-
Others Payable	96,775,007	-
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u>3,805,161,705</u>	<u>2,089,646,242</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Acquisition of Equipment	(112,361,333)	(23,587,000)
<b>NET INCREASE IN CASH</b>	<u>3,692,800,372</u>	<u>2,066,059,242</u>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING</b>	<u>8,296,370,775</u>	<u>6,609,961,533</u>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, ENDING</b>	<u>11,989,171,147</u>	<u>8,676,020,775</u>

## Financial Statements

### THE SMERU RESEARCH INSTITUTE STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITIONS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 & 2004

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2005</u> Rp	<u>2004</u> Rp
<b>A S S E T S</b>			
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	11,989,121,147	8,296,320,775
Employee Receivables		9,000,000	9,950,000
Prepaid Expenses and Advance	5	1,009,130,935	38,650,000
Total Current Assets		<u>13,007,252,082</u>	<u>8,344,920,775</u>
<b>NON CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Equipment - Net of Accumulated Depreciation	6	349,155,721	465,824,940
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u>13,356,407,803</u>	<u>8,810,745,715</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>			
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Tax Payable	7	36,488,849	35,634,455
Accrued Expenses		12,464,648	-
Other Payables		96,773,007	-
Total Liabilities		<u>145,726,504</u>	<u>35,634,455</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			
Donated Capital	8	380,457,675	380,457,675
Fund Balances :	3d		
Restricted		1,532,199,358	547,224,640
Unrestricted		11,304,024,266	7,847,428,945
Total Fund Balances		<u>12,836,223,624</u>	<u>8,394,653,585</u>
Total Net Assets		<u>13,216,681,299</u>	<u>8,775,111,260</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>		<u>13,356,407,803</u>	<u>8,810,745,715</u>

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SMERU RESEARCH INSTITUTE 2005  
 STRUKTUR ORGANISASI LEMBAGA PENELITIAN SMERU 2005



# ANNUAL REPORT LAPORAN TAHUNAN

