



The SMERU Research Institute
Lembaga Penelitian SMERU



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The SMERU Research Institute

SMERU 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, government, and international communities.



Lembaga Penelitian 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 mempertuas 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 penyebaran hasil penelitian kepada berbagai kelompok masyarakat madani, pemerintah, dan komunitas internasional.



The People Inside

Founders/ Badan Pendiri

Dr. Sudarno Sumarto
SMERU Research Institute
(ex officio)

Dr. Syaikhu Usman
SMERU Research Institute

Ir. Sri Kusumastuti Rahayu, M.Ec.
SMERU Research Institute

Bambang Soelaksono, SH, MM.
SMERU Research Institute

Board of Governors/ Badan Pengurus

Dr. Thee Kian Wie
Chairman
Indonesian Institute of
Sciences, Jakarta

Dr. Gregory Churchill
Vice Chairman
Ali Budiarjo, Nugroho,
Reksodiputro Counselor at Law,
Jakarta

Dr. Tom Therick
Member
Artha Wacana Christian
University, Kupang

Dra. Nuning Akhmadi, M.Sc.
Secretary
SMERU Research Institute

Dr. Ilyas Saad
Treasurer
Indonesian Academy of
Economics, Finance, and
Banking, Jakarta

Dr. Zohra Andi Baso
Member
South Sulawesi Consumer
Organization, Makassar

Dr. Asep Suryahadi
Deputy Secretary
SMERU Research Institute

Dr. Joan Hardjono
Member
Independent Researcher,
Bandung



Orang-orang SMERU

Laura E. Bailey, M.P.P.
*Innovative Resource
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Dr. Boediono
*Faculty of Economics,
 Gadjah Mada University,
 Yogyakarta*

**Dr. Tubagus
 Feridhanusetyawan**
*Center for Strategic and
 International Studies,
 Jakarta*

Advisory
 Board/
 Badan
 Penasehat

Prof. James J. Fox
*Research School of
 Pacific and Asian Studies,
 Australian National
 University, Canberra*

Dr. Joan Hardjono
*Independent Researcher,
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*Indonesian Institute of
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*Institute for Social and
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 University of Indonesia,
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Dr. Alexander Irwan
*COMBINE Resource
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Prof. Gavin W. Jones
*Research School of
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*Indonesia Project,
 Australian National
 University, Canberra*

Prof. Gustav F. Papanek
*Boston Institute for
 Developing Economies,
 Boston*

Dr. Lant H. Pritchett
*Kennedy School of
 Government,
 Harvard University,
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Prof. M. Sadli
*Indonesia Forum,
 Jakarta*

Dr. Henry M. Sandee
*Vrije Universiteit,
 Amsterdam*



SMERU STAFF STAF SMERU

NO	NAME	EDUCATION	POSITION
1	Sudarno Sumarto	PhD - Vanderbilt University (Economics)	Director <i>Direktur</i>
Quantitative Analysis of Poverty and Social Conditions			
2	Asep Suryachad	PhD - Australian National University (Economics)	Coordinator <i>Koordinator</i>
3	Agus Priyambada	M.Sc - University of Illinois at Urbana (International Economics)	Researcher <i>Peneliti</i>
4	Wenefrieda Widyaniti	S1 degree - Gadjah Mada University (Statistics)	Researcher <i>Peneliti</i>
5	Daniel Perwira	S1 degree - Bogor Institute of Agriculture (Agricultural Economics)	Junior Researcher <i>Peneliti Muda</i>
Decentralization and Local Governance			
6	Syaikhu Usman	PhD - Cornell University (Sociology Development)	Coordinator <i>Koordinator</i>
7	Nina Toyamah	S1 degree - Bogor Institute of Agriculture (Agricultural Economics)	Researcher <i>Peneliti</i>
8	Sulton Maward	M.Comm - University of Wallangong (Commerce)	Researcher <i>Peneliti</i>
9	Mta Febriny	MA - Bandung Institute of Technology (Macro Economics)	Researcher <i>Peneliti</i>
10	Alexander Arifianto	MA - Brandeis University (International Economics)	Researcher <i>Peneliti</i>
Social Monitoring and Qualitative Analysis			
11	Sri Kusumastuti Rchayu	M.Ec - North Carolina State University (Economics)	Coordinator <i>Koordinator</i>
12	Bambang Sulaksana	MM - University of Indonesia (International Management)	Senior Researcher <i>Peneliti Senior</i>
13	Hastuti	S1 degree - Bogor Institute of Agriculture (Agricultural Economics)	Researcher <i>Peneliti</i>
14	Akhmad	S1 degree - Gadjah Mada University (Development Study)	Researcher <i>Peneliti</i>
15	Sri Budyati	S1 degree - University of Indonesia (Sociology)	Researcher <i>Peneliti</i>
16	Wawan Munawar	S1 degree - ITENAS (Civil Engineering)	Researcher <i>Peneliti</i>



Orang-orang SMERU

NO	NAME	EDUCATION	POSITION
Publications and Information			
1	Nuning Akhmad	M.Sc - Cornell University (Natural Resources Management)	Coordinator, Senior Editor <i>Koordinator, Editor Senior</i>
2	Rahmat Herutomo	S1 degree - Gajah Mada University (Architecture and Urban Design)	Assistant Editor <i>Asisten Editor</i>
3	Rachael Diprose	BComm /BA - University of New South Wales (Commerce/Asian Studies)	Translator <i>Penterjemah</i>
4	Kristen Stokes	BA - Australian National University (Asian Studies /Biological Anthropology)	Translator <i>Penterjemah</i>
5	Mona Sintia	S1 degree - Bogor Institute of Agriculture (Landscape Architecture)	Publication and Communication Officer <i>Staf Publikasi dan Komunikasi</i>
6	Bambang Cahyono Hadi	S1 degree - Bandung Institute of Technology (Urban and Regional Planning)	Computer System Officer <i>Staf Sistem Komputer</i>
7	Hariyanti Saddy	S1 degree - Bogor Institute of Agriculture (Plant Diseases)	NGO Partnership Officer <i>Staf Kemitraan dengan LSM</i>
Administration and Finance			
8	Mirna Wildani	S1 degree - University of Indonesia (German Studies)	Senior Administrator <i>Administrasi Senior</i>
9	Hesti Marsono	BComm - Australian National University (Accounting)	Accounting Officer <i>Staf Akuntan</i>
10	Rusky Avianchi	S1 degree - Trisakti University (Accounting)	Finance Officer <i>Staf Keuangan</i>
11	Yusuf Suharso	MBA - Asian Institute of Management Philippines (Business Management)	Business Development Officer <i>Staf Pengembangan Usaha</i>
12	Mardani	Diploma - Borobudur University (Japanese Studies)	Administrative Assistant <i>Asisten Administrasi</i>
13	Supriyadi	Senior High School	Operational Assistant <i>Asisten Operasional</i>



Message from the Chairperson of the Board of Governors

Entering its third year as an independent policy research institute, the SMERU Research Institute can look back to an extremely busy but highly productive second year. During this period, SMERU was able to establish a fine reputation among policy makers at the central and regional government level, social scientists, and NGOs, as a highly professional research institute focused on socio-economic and poverty issues. The high quality of SMERU's research is reflected by the impact of its reports and the large number of papers from its researchers which have been or will be published in refereed international journals.

SMERU's researchers are committed to upholding the highest professional standards. Their research is primarily guided by SMERU's mission to carry out research on various socio-economic and poverty issues which are relevant to Indonesia's policy makers, both at the central and regional government level. Through an active dissemination program, SMERU's research findings are shared with government officials, academics, research institutes, NGOs, and relevant agencies.

This annual report provides a comprehensive account of the various research projects, workshops, seminars, as well as active publication and dissemination activities conducted in 2002.

The many achievements which SMERU accomplished in 2002 can only be attributed to the hard work and dedication of its researchers and administrative staff. However, SMERU's impressive work was only made possible thanks to the confidence and generous financial support of the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), The Ford Foundation, and Britain's Department for International Development (DFID). I would therefore like to express my great appreciation and gratitude to both the researchers and administrative staff of SMERU and to the above three donor organizations for their strong commitment to realizing and supporting SMERU's ideals.

Jakarta, June 2003

Thee Kian Wie
Chairman, Board of Governors

Sambutan Ketua Badan Pengurus

Memasuki tahun ketiga sebagai sebuah lembaga penelitian kebijakan independen, Lembaga Penelitian SMERU telah melewati tahun kedua yang sangat sibuk tetapi juga sangat produktif. Selama periode tersebut, SMERU mampu membangun reputasi yang baik di antara para pembuat keputusan di tingkat pemerintah pusat dan daerah, para pakar ilmu sosial, dan LSM, sebagai lembaga penelitian yang profesional yang memusatkan perhatiannya pada isu-isu sosial-ekonomi dan kemiskinan. Kualitas tinggi penelitian SMERU tercermin dari dampak hasil penelitiannya dan banyaknya makalah para penelitiannya yang telah atau akan dipublikasikan di jurnal-jurnal internasional yang disaring oleh dewan penilai.

Para peneliti SMERU berkomitmen pada standar profesional yang terbaik. Penelitian mereka terutama mengacu pada misi SMERU untuk melakukan berbagai penelitian mengenai isu-isu sosial-ekonomi dan kemiskinan yang relevan bagi pembuat kebijakan di Indonesia, baik di tingkat pusat maupun daerah. Melalui program penyebaran informasi yang aktif, temuan-temuan penelitian SMERU dibagikan kepada aparat pemerintah, lembaga penelitian perguruan tinggi, LSM, dan berbagai pihak terkait.

Laporan tahunan ini memberikan pemaparan komprehensif tentang berbagai proyek penelitian, lokakarya, dan seminar serta kegiatan penyebaran dan publikasi informasi yang dilakukan SMERU sepanjang tahun 2002.

Berbagai prestasi yang telah dicapai SMERU pada tahun 2002 merupakan hasil kerja keras dan dedikasi para peneliti dan staf administrasinya. Akan tetapi, karya SMERU yang mengesankan ini hanya bisa dimungkinkan karena adanya kepercayaan dan dukungan dana dari Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), The Ford Foundation, dan Department for International Development (DFID). Dengan ini saya ingin menyatakan penghargaan dan ucapan terima kasih kepada para peneliti dan staf administrasi SMERU maupun kepada ketiga lembaga donor di atas untuk komitmen mereka yang kuat dalam merealisasikan dan mendukung idealisme SMERU.



Jakarta, Juni 2003

Thee Kian Wie
Ketua Badan Pengurus

Message from the Director

Over the past two years the SMERU Research Institute has been striving to deliver quality research. The challenge goes on, directed at alleviating poverty and ultimately benefiting the lives of the Indonesian people. The year 2002 was an important one for SMERU. We completed another year of accomplishments, challenges and hard work, yet there remains much more to be done.

SMERU intends to remain committed to strengthening the links between research and public policy in this country. At the same time, we will strive to develop more creative and responsible approaches to our research that will contribute to solving some of the fundamental social and economic problems we face in Indonesia, especially those related to poverty.

We are also taking steps towards intensifying and streamlining the operations of the Institute to strengthen our staff and enhance their performance. In addition, we will continue to diversify our sources of funding as we work towards achieving sustainability.

I would like to extend my gratitude to the SMERU Board of Governors, our stakeholders and donors for their support. I also wish to acknowledge the hard work of our staff for their unwavering efforts in delivering quality policy research. Without the contributions of our generous supporters – in particular AusAID, The Ford Foundation, and DFID – and committed staff, such accomplishments would not have been possible.



Jakarta, June 2003

Sudarno Sumarto
Director

Sambutan Direktur

Selama lebih dari dua tahun terakhir Lembaga Penelitian SMERU telah berupaya keras agar dapat menghasilkan penelitian bermutu tinggi. Tantangan ini terus datang, ditujukan untuk menanggulangi kemiskinan, dan pada akhirnya untuk memperbaiki kehidupan rakyat Indonesia. Tahun 2002 adalah tahun yang penting bagi SMERU. Kami telah usai menjalani periode satu tahun sarat dengan pencapaian sasaran, tantangan dan kerja keras, namun masih banyak yang harus kami lakukan.

SMERU bertekad akan meneruskan komitmennya dalam memperkuat hubungan antara penelitian dan kebijakan publik di Indonesia. Pada saat yang sama kami akan berupaya mengembangkan pendekatan-pendekatan yang lebih kreatif dan bertanggung jawab dalam penelitian kami yang pada gilirannya akan menjadi suatu kontribusi bagi penyelesaian berbagai masalah sosial-ekonomi mendasar yang sedang kita hadapi di Indonesia, khususnya yang terkait dengan kemiskinan.

Kami juga mengambil langkah-langkah untuk mengintensifkan dan merapikan kerja lembaga untuk memperkuat dan meningkatkan produktivitas staf kami. Selain itu, kami akan terus berupaya untuk mendiversifikasi sumber pendanaan kami sambil terus bekerja hingga akhirnya kami mampu mandiri.

Saya ingin mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Badan Pengurus SMERU, semua pihak yang berkepentingan dengan SMERU, dan para donor atas dukungan mereka. Saya juga ingin mengucapkan terima kasih kepada semua staf SMERU atas kerja keras dan upaya yang gigih untuk menghasilkan penelitian kebijakan publik yang berkualitas. Prestasi SMERU tidak akan mungkin dicapai tanpa kontribusi para donor – khususnya AusAID, Ford Foundation, dan DFID – maupun komitmen para staf kami.

Jakarta, Juni 2003

Sudarno Sumarto
Direktur

Research Highlights

Social Monitoring and Qualitative Analysis Division

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN THE FREEDOM TO ORGANIZE ERA

Discussion of the Labor Law, the Industrial Relations Dispute Resolution Bill, as well as the practices of industrial relations in the freedom to organize era tends to be characterized by a conflict of interests between workers and employers. The SMERU Research Institute, with the support of PEG (Partnership for Economic Growth)-USAID and BAPPENAS (National Development Planning Board), conducted a study on the state of industrial relations, focussing on industrial relations at the enterprise level. The aims of this study were to analyze the Industrial Relations Dispute Resolution Bill and various labor regulations that give rise to conflict, the presence of labor unions and enterprise unions, disputes between employers and workers, and also how these disputes have been settled by a number of respondents.

SMERU's study revealed that much of the dissatisfaction regarding the industrial relations resolution process stipulated in the draft of the Industrial Relations Dispute Resolution Bill is caused by the fact that the contents of the draft bill are not clearly understood by workers, unions and companies. In addition, as a result of the Government's hesitation in either revoking or reviving the Minister of Manpower Decision No. 150, 2000, industrial relations regulations have become increasingly uncertain and confusing.



HUBUNGAN INDUSTRIAL PADA ERA KEBEBASAN BERSERIKAT

Pembahasan RUU Ketenagakerjaan, RUU Penyelesaian Perselisihan Hubungan Industrial (PPHI), dan praktik hubungan industrial di era kebebasan berserikat cenderung diwarnai oleh konflik kepentingan antara pekerja/buruh dengan pengusaha. Lembaga Penelitian SMERU dengan dukungan PEG-USAID dan Bappenas melakukan studi tentang kondisi hubungan industrial, terutama di tingkat perusahaan. Tujuan studi ini adalah mengupas RUU PPHI dan beberapa peraturan ketenagakerjaan yang menimbulkan konflik, keberadaan serikat pekerja/serikat buruh (SP/SB) dan serikat pekerja Tingkat Perusahaan (SP-TP), perselisihan antara pengusaha dan pekerja/buruh, serta penyelesaiannya di beberapa perusahaan sampel.

Studi SMERU menunjukkan bahwa ketidakpuasan terhadap proses penyelesaian masalah hubungan industrial yang ditawarkan oleh RUU PPHI kebanyakan disebabkan karena isi RUU belum dipahami dengan baik oleh pekerja, SP/SB, SP-TP maupun perusahaan. Sementara itu, keraguan pemerintah untuk mencabut atau menghidupkan kembali Kepmenaker No. Kep-150/Men/2000 semakin menambah ketidakpastian dan keruwetan peraturan hubungan industrial.

**Divisi
Pemantauan
Sosial
dan Analisis
Kualitatif**



Research HighLights

Social Monitoring and Qualitative Analysis Division

Following the Government's ratification of ILO Convention No.87, 1948 and Law No.21, 2000, there was a proliferation of labor unions in Indonesia, particularly at the national level. However, the percentage of enterprise unions is still relatively small compared to the number of large and medium-scale businesses in the area studied by SMERU. This suggests that both the businesses and the workers do not yet fully understand the benefits of forming labor unions. Both parties have only become aware of the advantages of such organizations after industrial conflict has occurred and there is a need to find a solution to such conflict.

In the cases of industrial relations disputes, SMERU's research findings indicated that the main reasons for strikes and disputes include non-normative demands that reflect the dissatisfaction of workers with their working conditions; businesses not complying with the relevant laws, regulations or workplace agreements; third party interference; and pressure from a number of workers on their colleagues to support their cause.

SMERU's findings also showed that some aspects of enterprise-level industrial relations are already functioning more smoothly than was initially thought to be the case. The majority of disputes between workers and employers can be settled through bipartite negotiations. In only a small number of cases has it been necessary to seek a solution through tripartite negotiations or by involving the Regional and Central Committee for Industrial Dispute Resolution. ■



Sorotan Penelitian

Divisi Pemantauan Sosial dan Analisis Kualitatif

Setelah meratifikasi Konvensi ILO No. 87, 1948 dan UU No. 21, 2000, jumlah serikat pekerja di Indonesia telah membengkak, terutama di tingkat federasi. Namun, persentase jumlah SP-TP masih relatif kecil dibandingkan dengan jumlah perusahaan skala besar dan menengah yang ada di wilayah penelitian SMERU. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa baik perusahaan maupun para pekerja/buruh belum memahami manfaat dari terbentuknya SP-TP. Kedua pihak, baru mulai menyadari keuntungan adanya SP-TP setelah terjadi perselisihan hubungan industrial dan ada kebutuhan untuk mencari penyelesaian perselisihan tersebut.

Pada kasus perselisihan hubungan industrial, penelitian SMERU menunjukkan bahwa penyebab utama pemogokan dan kasus perselisihan antara lain adalah: tuntutan non-normatif yang mencerminkan ketidakpuasan pekerja/buruh terhadap kondisi kerja; perusahaan tidak memenuhi tuntutan normatif yang ditetapkan dalam UU dan peraturan ketenagakerjaan, atau kesepakatan kerja bersama; campurtangan pihak ketiga; dan tekanan sejumlah pekerja/buruh terhadap pekerja/buruh lain agar mendukung protesnya.

Temuan tim peneliti SMERU menunjukkan bahwa beberapa aspek hubungan industrial di tingkat perusahaan telah berfungsi lebih mulus dari yang semula diduga. Kebanyakan perselisihan antara pekerja/buruh dan pengusaha dapat diselesaikan melalui perundingan bipartit. Hanya beberapa kasus diselesaikan melalui perundingan tripartit, atau diteruskan ke Panitia Penyelesaian Perselisihan Perburuhan Daerah dan Pusat (P4D dan P4P). ■



PUBLIC SERVICES IN THE ERA OF REGIONAL AUTONOMY

One of the aims of regional autonomy policies was to improve the performance of regional governments in the provision of public services. However, two years after the implementation of these policies, there is little evidence that the quality of public services has changed for the better. In fact, public services and the condition of public infrastructure have actually tended to deteriorate.

SMERU's findings indicated that there are several major problems that are impeding the efforts of regional governments in improving public services. These include changes to the internal bureaucracy of regional governments such as the adjustments that have been made to levels of authority, institutions, the civil service, and the election of regional heads. Other difficulties are a result of the structural relationship between the executive and legislative bodies of the regional government, as well as the financial constraints that have been imposed upon their operations. Finally, there remains the difficult problem of corruption, collusion, and nepotism (KKN) amongst local officials.

Changes in administration mechanisms have not been accompanied by changes in policy orientation for public interests or the behavior of public officials towards good governance. Under regional autonomy, significant power and authority has been granted to regional administrations, but there has been a tendency for such authority to be used in the interests of local elites. The prevailing governance practices still follow those of the New Order, typified by KKN practices that are not only individualistic and casuistic in nature, but also collective and systemic (involving both executive and legislative bodies). Therefore, it is imperative that Law No. 28, 1999 on Establishing a Clean Government, Free from Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism be implemented alongside the two laws on regional autonomy. For as long as KKN is left unaddressed, establishing good governance remains impossible, and the aims of regional autonomy to improve prosperity levels for the general public will never be achieved.

From the perspective of regional finances, the General Allocation Funds (DAU) received by the regions are larger than the Subsidies for Autonomous Regions (SDO) and Regional Development Funds (DPD) that were received before regional autonomy was implemented. However, at the same time, sectoral development funds (not included in the Regional Government Budget), have now been erased.

PELAYANAN PUBLIK DI ERA OTONOMI DAERAH

Salah satu tujuan kebijakan otonomi daerah adalah untuk memperbaiki kinerja pemerintah daerah dalam memberi pelayanan kepada masyarakat. Namun, setelah dua tahun pelaksanaan kebijakan tersebut, mutu pelayanan publik belum banyak berubah, bahkan pelayanan publik serta kondisi sarana dan prasarana pendukung pelayanan publik cenderung memburuk.

Temuan lapangan SMERU menunjukkan adanya beberapa persoalan pokok yang menghambat usaha perbaikan pelayanan publik oleh pemerintah daerah, antara lain: perubahan internal sistem birokrasi pemerintah daerah (misalnya penyesuaian kewenangan, kelembagaan, kepegawaian, dan pemilihan kepala daerah). Persoalan lainnya muncul akibat mekanisme hubungan antara pihak eksekutif dan pihak legislatif serta keterbatasan dana operasional. Akhirnya, masih terdapat persoalan akibat perilaku KKN pejabat publik.

Mekanisme sistem pemerintahan yang telah berubah ternyata tidak diikuti oleh perubahan orientasi kebijakan bagi kepentingan publik maupun perilaku pejabat publik dalam mewujudkan pemerintahan negara yang baik. Otonomi daerah memberikan kewenangan yang cukup besar kepada pemerintah daerah untuk mengurus dirinya sendiri, tetapi kewenangan ini cenderung digunakan untuk mengurus kepentingan kelompok elit daerah. Praktik penyelenggaraan pemerintahan yang berlaku saat ini masih mengikuti praktik lama di masa Orde Baru, yaitu KKN yang tidak saja bersifat individual dan kasuistik, melainkan juga kolektif dan sistemik (melibatkan eksekutif dan legislatif). Oleh karena itu, kedua UU tentang otonomi daerah seharusnya dilaksanakan dalam satu kesatuan "trilogi" dengan UU No. 28, 1999 tentang Penyelenggaraan Negara yang Bersih dan Bebas dari Korupsi, Kolusi, dan Nepotisme. Selama praktik KKN tidak dituntaskan, penyelenggaraan pemerintahan negara yang baik tidak akan terwujud, dan tujuan otonomi daerah untuk mensejahterakan rakyat tidak akan pernah tercapai.



Research Highlights

The Regional Autonomy and Local Governance Division

Three fundamental points concerning these new financial arrangements should be noted. Firstly, although the Regional Government Budget (APBD) has increased dramatically for each kabupaten/kota, the total amount of funds flowing to the regions has actually been reduced. Secondly, the implementation of regional autonomy has been accompanied by a change in status for thousands of central civil servants who have now been transferred to regional administrations. This shift has caused routine budget allocations, particularly the salary component, to increase significantly. Thirdly, the proportion of the budget available for development expenditure has become limited as the net increase in allocations does not match the increased workload of the kabupaten/kota governments. Consequently, budget allocations directly relating to public interests, such as education, basic health, and village development, have been reduced or cut completely. Budget allocation which tends to favor the interests of the elite rather than the general public, have also reduced the performance of regional governments in providing adequate public services.

In fact, the reduction in APBD funds allocated to public services can be reversed through a proper distribution of deconcentration funds and assistance (to compensate for the removal of sectoral development funds). However, this must be carried out in a fair, accountable, and transparent fashion to all regions, as the largest part of the National Budget (APBN) remains under the control of officials in the central government. ■



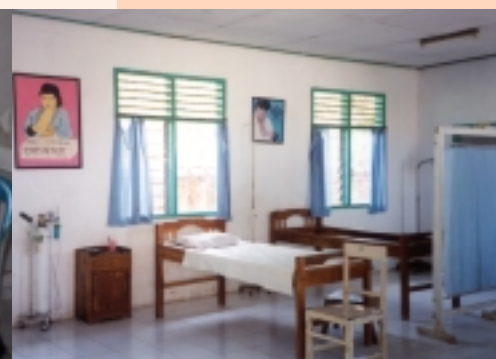
Sorotan Penelitian

Divisi Otonomi Daerah dan Pemerintahan Idral

Ditinjau dari aspek keuangan pemerintah daerah, jumlah Dana Alokasi Umum (DAU) yang diterima daerah lebih besar daripada jumlah Dana Subsidi Daerah Otonom (SDO) dan Dana Pembangunan Daerah (DPD) pada era sebelum kebijakan otonomi daerah diberlakukan. Akan tetapi, pada saat yang sama, dana pembangunan sektoral (non-APBD) dihapuskan.

Ada tiga hal yang perlu dicatat sehubungan dengan pengaturan keuangan yang baru ini. Pertama, meskipun besaran APBD kabupaten/kota meningkat tajam, total dana untuk daerah berkurang. Kedua, pelaksanaan otonomi daerah disertai dengan alih status ribuan pegawai pusat menjadi pegawai daerah. Akibatnya, alokasi belanja rutin khususnya untuk gaji pegawai meningkat tajam. Ketiga, proporsi dana pembangunan makin terbatas karena tidak sepadan dengan tambahan beban kewenangan pemerintah kabupaten/kota. Konsekuensinya, komponen alokasi belanja yang langsung bersentuhan dengan kepentingan rakyat, misalnya untuk sektor pendidikan, kesehatan dasar, dan pembangunan desa mengalami pengurangan, atau tidak lagi dianggarkan. Pengalokasian anggaran yang cenderung lebih mengutamakan kepentingan elit daripada kepentingan rakyat membuat kinerja pemerintah daerah dalam penyediaan layanan publik cenderung terus merosot.

Berkurangnya dana APBD untuk belanja kepentingan rakyat sebenarnya dapat diperbaiki melalui penyaluran dana dekonsentrasi dan tugas pembantuan (sebagai kompensasi penghapusan dana pembangunan sektoral). Akan tetapi, hal ini harus dilaksanakan secara adil, akuntabel, dan transparan ke seluruh daerah, karena bagian terbesar dari APBN masih dikelola langsung oleh aparat dan perangkat pemerintah pusat. ■



WHAT HAPPENED TO CHILD LABOR IN INDONESIA DURING THE ECONOMIC CRISIS: THE TRADE-OFF BETWEEN SCHOOL AND WORK

As a result of the economic crisis, it was feared that parents would be forced to withdraw their children from school and send them to work in order to supplement family incomes. Fortunately, the evidence indicates that this has not been a widespread occurrence. However, child labor can interfere with the human capital development of children by either forcing them to drop out of schools or making the learning process in school ineffective.

There is a vicious circle of poverty and child labor. The supply of child labor mostly comes from households where parents have little or no formal education. To the extent that working has a detrimental effect on children's schooling, working children are likely to grow up as under-educated adults themselves, and therefore will most likely remain poor.

The study undertaken by SMERU on child labor since the crisis found that approximately 50% of working children were still enrolled in school. Among the remaining child laborers, around 45% are school dropouts, while the other 5% have never attended school. For some children, the pressure to work for income may have caused them to drop out of school or delay enrollment. For others, however, it could be the case

that, due to various other reasons such as they are getting married, limited scholastic abilities, or live a long way from the nearest school, children drop out of school and later take up some form of work to make use of their idle time.

The study also found that working children are 30% less likely to attend school than non-working children. Although both working children who attend school and those who do not attend school have a similar average working week of six days per week, the average working day of those children in the latter category is much longer than the former. It seems probable that severe poverty is the reason for children taking up full-time work. Part-time work, however, may actually assist some children to continue at school because it is quite possible that without working these children may not be able to pay for their education. Of course, this is not an ideal situation for these children, but unless other forms of financial assistance are available, simply prohibiting children from working will be counterproductive and may even force children from poor family backgrounds to drop out of school completely. ■



APA YANG TERJADI PADA PEKERJA ANAK DI INDONESIA SELAMA KRISIS EKONOMI: PILIHAN ANTARA SEKOLAH ATAU BEKERJA

Krisis ekonomi menimbulkan kekhawatiran luas bahwa para orangtua akan terpaksa menarik anak-anaknya dari sekolah dan mengirim mereka bekerja untuk menambah pendapatan keluarga. Untungnya, bukti-bukti menunjukkan bahwa kondisi yang dikhawatirkan tersebut tidak terlalu meluas. Meskipun demikian, menjadi pekerja anak akan mempengaruhi perkembangan modal manusia anak-anak tersebut, baik karena mengakibatkan mereka terpaksa putus sekolah atau menyebabkan proses belajar di sekolah tidak efektif.

Ada lingkaran setan antara pekerja anak dan kemiskinan. Pasokan pekerja anak kebanyakan datang dari rumah tangga dengan kepala rumah tangga yang tidak mempunyai atau hanya berpendidikan formal sangat rendah. Selain menghambat proses sekolah, pekerja anak kemungkinan besar akan tumbuh dewasa sebagai orang yang tidak mengenyam pendidikan, dan dengan demikian akan tetap miskin.

Studi tentang pekerja anak yang dilakukan SMERU menemukan bahwa sejak krisis ekonomi, kurang lebih 50% pekerja anak masih terdaftar sebagai murid sekolah. Sisanya, sekitar 45% adalah anak putus sekolah, sementara yang 5% belum pernah terdaftar masuk sekolah. Memang benar bahwa bagi beberapa anak tekanan untuk bekerja demi memperoleh uang mungkin telah mengakibatkan mereka putus sekolah, atau menunda masuk sekolah. Meskipun demikian, bagi yang lainnya mungkin ada berbagai alasan lain seperti menikah, tidak mampu secara akademik, serta jarak ke sekolah yang jauh, yang akhirnya memaksa mereka berhenti sekolah dan kemudian bekerja untuk memanfaatkan waktu luang.

Studi ini juga menemukan bahwa kesempatan bersekolah seorang pekerja anak 30% lebih kecil dibandingkan dengan anak yang tidak bekerja. Meskipun pekerja anak yang bersekolah maupun yang tidak bersekolah mempunyai rata-rata hari kerja tidak jauh berbeda, yaitu enam hari kerja per minggu, rata-rata jam kerja per hari kelompok kedua lebih panjang daripada kelompok pertama. Tampaknya kondisi kemiskinan yang lebih parah merupakan alasan mengapa anak-anak tersebut bekerja penuh waktu. Akan tetapi, bekerja paruh waktu justru bisa memberi kesempatan bagi anak-anak tersebut untuk melanjutkan sekolahnya, karena tanpa bekerja mereka mungkin tidak akan mampu membiayai pendidikannya. Tentu saja ini bukanlah pilihan terbaik bagi anak-anak itu, akan tetapi kecuali tersedia bentuk bantuan keuangan yang lain, sekadar melarang anak-anak bekerja tidak akan menyelesaikan masalah karena larangan tersebut mungkin justru akan memaksa mereka putus sekolah. ■

Divisi
Analisis
Kuantitatif
Mengenai
Kemiskinan
dan Kondisi
Sosial

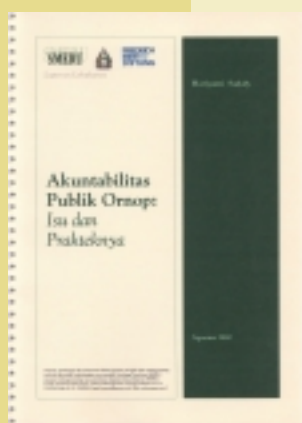


Program Highlights

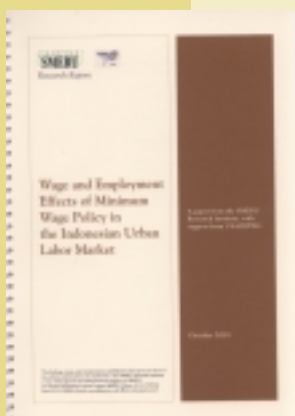
The Publication and Information Division

WORKING TOWARDS PRODUCING HIGH QUALITY PUBLICATIONS

The year 2002 was a productive year for SMERU's Publication and Information Division. It saw the production of its first annual report, seven conference papers, six working papers, five field reports, four research reports, three funding proposals, one proceeding from a regional workshop, and four quarterly newsletters. It has been planned that starting in 2003, the SMERU newsletters will be sent to all provincial and district governments. In order to reach a wider audience, most of these publications were produced in both Indonesian and English, as well as posted on SMERU's website (www.smeru.or.id).



Data and information from the research papers were also presented as popular reading material, for example, the comic on minimum wage. This comic was designed for laymen, workers, firms and business people, and was developed based on SMERU's study entitled "Wage and Employment Effects of Minimum Wage Policy in the Indonesian Urban Labor Market". The publication of this booklet was made possible through a collaboration with PEG-USAID.



With the help of two volunteers from Australian Volunteers International who have provided SMERU with translation and editorial assistance, the editorial team has managed to publish an increasing number of field reports, working papers, research reports, articles, newsletters, and other publications.

Aside from translating and editing, the editorial team also assists SMERU's management team to prepare funding proposals, quarterly and biannual reports, and the annual report. The editorial team has also edited and translated SMERU's conference papers and memoranda, both in English and Indonesian.



To support SMERU's research activities, in 2003 the Division plans to develop a library. The library will have two major goals: to provide a gateway to information and to facilitate research and learning activities. Furthermore, the library will try to work with other relevant institutions or research libraries to ensure viable resource sharing and interlibrary loans. At the time of compiling this annual report, a librarian had already begun working at SMERU.

The Publication and Information Division aims to continue to work towards producing high quality publications in terms of language, layout and design. ■

Sorotan Program

Divisi Publikasi dan Informasi

BEKERJA UNTUK MENGHASILKAN PUBLIKASI YANG BERKUALITAS

Tahun 2002 merupakan tahun produktif bagi Divisi Publikasi dan Informasi SMERU. Pada tahun ini Divisi Publikasi menerbitkan laporan tahunan SMERU yang pertama, tujuh presentasi dan makalah seminar, enam kertas kerja, lima laporan lapangan, empat laporan penelitian, tiga proposal pendanaan, satu prosiding lokakarya, dan empat buletin. Direncanakan mulai awal tahun 2003 SMERU akan mengirim buletin ke seluruh propinsi dan kabupaten di Indonesia. Untuk menarik lebih banyak pembaca, hampir semua publikasi SMERU dibuat dalam dua bahasa: Bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris, dan dimuat dalam website SMERU (www.smeru.or.id).

Data dan informasi hasil penelitian juga dikemas dalam bentuk bacaan populer, misalnya komik tentang upah minimum. Komik ini ditujukan untuk orang awam, pekerja, perusahaan dan pengusaha, dan dikembangkan berdasarkan penelitian SMERU "Dampak Kebijakan Upah Minimum terhadap Tingkat Upah dan Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja di Daerah Perkotaan". Penerbitan komik ini dimungkinkan melalui kerjasama dengan PEG-USAID.

Dengan bantuan dua sukarelawan dari Australian Volunteers International yang menyediakan bantuan penerjemahan dan penyuntingan bagi SMERU, tim editor telah mampu meningkatkan penerbitan laporan lapangan, kertas kerja, laporan penelitian, artikel, buletin, dan penerbitan lainnya.

Selain menerjemahkan dan menyunting, tim editor juga membantu tim manajemen SMERU menyusun laporan tiga bulanan, laporan semester, serta laporan tahunan. Tim editor juga menyunting dan menerjemahkan makalah seminar dan memorandum SMERU, baik dalam bahasa Indonesia maupun Inggris.

Untuk mendukung kegiatan penelitiannya, pada tahun 2003 SMERU merencanakan akan membangun sistem perpustakaan. Perpustakaan ini nanti memiliki dua tujuan, yaitu sebagai gerbang informasi dan memfasilitasi kegiatan pembelajaran dan penelitian. Disamping itu, untuk pengembangan ke depan akan diujajaki kemungkinan kerja sama dengan perpustakaan dari lembaga lain. Pada saat penyusunan laporan tahunan ini kami telah memiliki seorang pustakawan.

Divisi Publikasi dan Informasi akan terus bekerja untuk menghasilkan publikasi yang berkualitas dari segi bahasa, tata letak, dan disain. ■



Program Highlights

NGO Partnership Unit

REACHING MORE STAKEHOLDERS

Since 2002, the previous NGO Partnership Division has been included as a unit in the Publication and Information Division.

The primary task of this unit is to support the activities of NGOs by providing information on SMERU's research results. This unit has facilitated meetings between NGOs, government bodies, regional legislative institutions, academics, and community organizations through a number of discussion forums to share information, experiences, and expertise. The unit also facilitates the distribution of information from NGOs across Indonesia through the SMERU Website.

In 2002, SMERU distributed 250 copies of its various publications to NGOs all over Indonesia, including SMERU's research results and the proceedings from seminars and workshops organized by SMERU in cooperation with selected NGOs. Distribution was based on requests from NGOs sent to SMERU by mail, telephone, facsimile, and e-mail, through orders placed at SMERU's displays at seminars and workshops, as well as during visits to NGOs. Around 939 NGOs receive SMERU's newsletter on a regular basis.

In order to support SMERU's research and the needs of NGOs, this unit has updated the Indonesian NGO Database. It is hoped that with this database SMERU will be able connect NGOs with other institutions such as international donor organizations, government bodies, academics, and most importantly, other NGOs. This database classifies NGOs according to their province and activities, so that specific data can be accessed according to certain criteria and the results can be sent via e-mail. This database has been accessible via the SMERU Website since the beginning of 2002. As of the end of 2002, data from 2,179 NGOs had been collected and updated.



MENJANGKAU STAKEHOLDER LEBIH LUAS

Sejak tahun 2002, Divisi Kemitraan dengan LSM melebur menjadi sebuah unit dari Divisi Publikasi dan Informasi.

Tugas utama unit ini adalah memberikan informasi mengenai hasil penelitian SMERU yang mendukung kegiatan LSM. Unit ini memfasilitasi pertemuan di antara berbagai LSM, lembaga pemerintahan, lembaga legislatif daerah, akademisi, dan berbagai organisasi masyarakat madani dalam berbagai forum diskusi untuk berbagi informasi, pengalaman, dan keahlian, disamping membantu mendistribusikan informasi dari LSM di daerah-daerah di Indonesia melalui website SMERU.

Selama tahun 2002, SMERU telah mendistribusikan berbagai publikasinya sebanyak 250 eksemplar kepada LSM di seluruh Indonesia, mencakup laporan hasil penelitian SMERU dan prosiding hasil seminar/lokakarya yang diselenggarakan oleh SMERU bekerja sama dengan LSM terpilih. Pendistribusian ini berdasarkan permintaan LSM kepada SMERU melalui surat, telepon, fax dan e-mail, atau melalui pemesanan ketika melihat display publikasi SMERU pada saat seminar/lokakarya SMERU, maupun melalui kunjungan staf Kemitraan LSM ke kantor LSM. Sekitar 939 LSM menerima secara rutin newsletter SMERU.

Untuk mendukung penelitian SMERU dan menanggapi kebutuhan akan data LSM, unit ini telah memperbaharui Pangkalan Data LSM di Indonesia. Dengan pangkalan data ini SMERU dapat menghubungkan LSM dengan lembaga-lembaga lainnya seperti lembaga dana internasional, pemerintah, akademisi, terutama antar LSM itu sendiri. Dalam pangkalan data ini LSM dikelompokkan menurut propinsi dan jenis kegiatannya, sehingga data tertentu dapat dipilah sesuai dengan kriteria yang diinginkan dan hasilnya dapat dikirim melalui e-mail. Mulai tahun 2002, pangkalan data ini telah dapat diakses melalui website SMERU. Hingga akhir tahun 2002 data dari 2179 LSM telah terkumpul dan diperbaharui.



Program Highlights

NGO Partnership Unit

FUTURE PLANS FOR THE NGO PARTNERSHIP UNIT

Over the following year, SMERU aims to create more opportunities for NGOs and various community groups to meet with each other and participate in discussions at regional forums, particularly on the topic of regional autonomy. Such initiative will give SMERU the opportunity to organize discussions, seminars, and workshops in cooperation with NGOs.

In order to assist NGOs in capacity building and to share SMERU's experience in conducting research, SMERU also hopes to provide training on research methodologies in 2003.

SMERU is also planning to provide an English version of the NGO Database so that it can be accessed by international organizations. It is hoped that this version will be accessible by mid 2003.

As SMERU receives many requests from local NGOs regarding information on international organisations and funding agencies working in Indonesia, this NGO Partnership Unit has decided to develop a database containing such information next year. ■



Sorotan Program

Unit Kemitraan dengan LSM

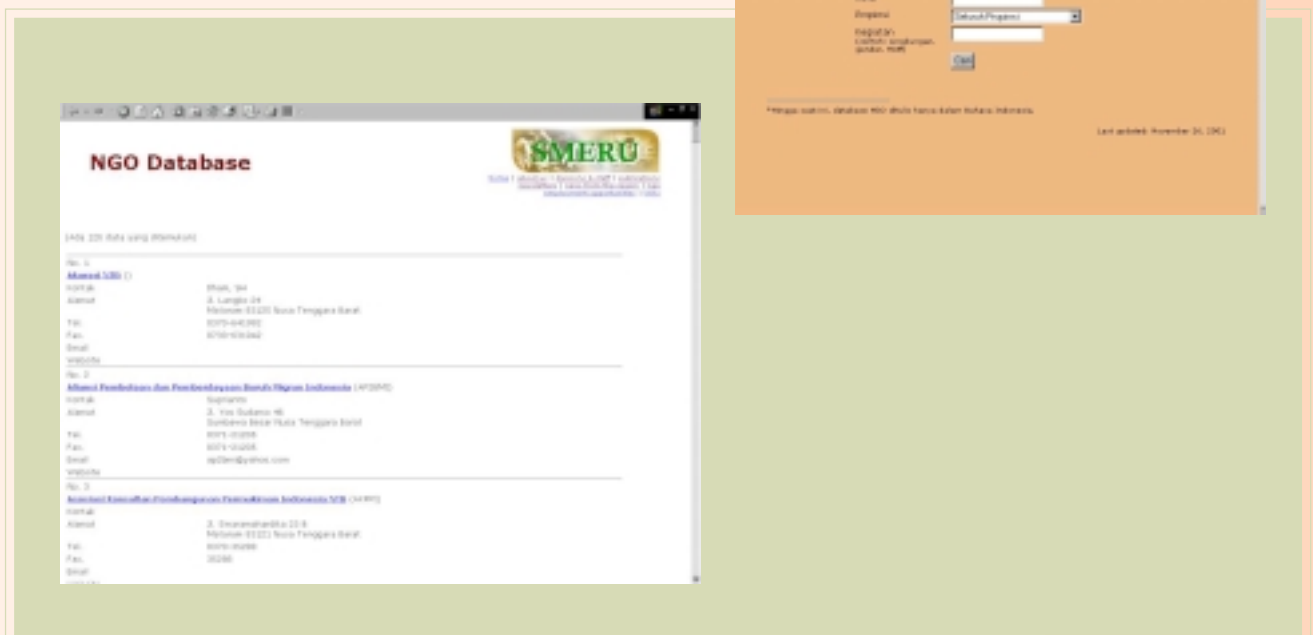
RENCANA KE DEPAN UNIT KEMITRAAN DENGAN LSM

Di tahun mendatang SMERU akan lebih membuka kesempatan bagi LSM dan berbagai kelompok masyarakat madani lainnya untuk saling bertemu dan berdiskusi dalam berbagai forum regional, terutama mengenai isu otonomi daerah. Prakarsa ini akan memberikan kesempatan bagi SMERU untuk menyelenggarakan diskusi, seminar atau lokakarya bekerja sama dengan LSM.

Untuk membantu LSM mengembangkan kapasitasnya dan untuk membagikan pengalaman SMERU dalam bidang penelitian, pada tahun 2003 SMERU merencanakan akan memberikan pelatihan mengenai metodologi penelitian kepada sejumlah LSM.

Agar pangkalan data LSM dapat diakses oleh lembaga-lembaga internasional, pada tahun 2003 SMERU akan menyiapkan pangkalan data LSM dalam bahasa Inggris yang diharapkan sebagian sudah akan dapat mulai diakses pada pertengahan tahun 2003.

Karena SMERU menerima banyak permintaan dari LSM lokal mengenai informasi tentang organisasi internasional dan lembaga dana yang bekerja di Indonesia, tahun depan Unit Kemitraan dengan LSM merencanakan akan membangun suatu pangkalan data yang memuat informasi tersebut. ■



Program Highlights

The SMERU Website

SMERU's website has been developed and maintained by SMERU staff. The SMERU Website is used to impart SMERU's research results, and also to broaden the scope of the public policy debate among government organizations, academics and civil society over various socio-economic and poverty problems.



The SMERU Website features nearly all of SMERU's publications since its inception as an independent research institute. Most of these publications, including research reports, working papers, field reports, workshop reports, and the SMERU newsletters, can be downloaded free of charge.

Our website also features news from the regions sent in by NGOs or taken from regional newspapers. The latest development is that, as of 2002, SMERU's NGO Database can also be accessed via our website.

From: Hidekazu Tanaka (h.tanaka@ufji.co.jp, www.ufji.co.jp)
Country: Japan; Date: August 17, 2002

We are interested in your experience regarding decentralization. Our staff in Jakarta, PT UFJI Indonesia, is already in contact.

From: Michael Nugroho (mnug2502@sctvnews.com)
Country: Indonesia; Date: August 13, 2002

This is the most useful homepage I have ever found. I have got almost every information I need from your well-developed publications, especially on the issue of poverty. I will contact you again for sure. Congratulations!

Sorotan Program

Website SMERU

Website SMERU dikembangkan dan dikelola sendiri oleh staf SMERU. Website SMERU digunakan untuk menyebarkan hasil penelitian SMERU, serta untuk memperluas jangkauan dialog kebijakan publik tentang berbagai masalah sosial-ekonomi dan kemiskinan antara lembaga pemerintahan, akademisi, dan masyarakat madani.

Website SMERU memuat hampir semua publikasi yang diterbitkan sejak SMERU dibentuk sebagai lembaga penelitian independen. Berbagai publikasi SMERU, misalnya laporan penelitian, kertas kerja, laporan lapangan, laporan lokakarya, juga Bulletin SMERU dapat diakses melalui website kami dan dapat di-download dengan cuma-cuma. Disamping itu website SMERU memuat kumpulan berita dari daerah yang dikirim oleh berbagai LSM di daerah atau berita yang diambil dari koran daerah.

Yang terbaru dalam website kami adalah mulai tahun 2002 Pangkalan Data LSM SMERU telah dapat diakses melalui website kami.

SMERU's Ten Most Downloaded Reports, Feb-Dec 2002
Sepuluh Laporan SMERU yang Paling Banyak Didownload, Feb-Des 2002

No.	Report Title	Downloaded
1	Deregulasi Perdagangan Regional dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Perekonomian Daerah, Desember 1999	1916
2*	Regional Autonomy and the Business Climate: Three Kabupaten Case Studies from West Java, June 2002	1813
3	Persiapan Desentralisasi dan Otonomi Daerah Kasus: Kabupaten Magetan, Jawa Timur, Juli 2001	861
4	Pelaksanaan Desentralisasi dan Otonomi Daerah: Kasus Kabupaten Sumba Timur, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Januari 2002	700
5*	Development Debate Series: The Case of Indonesia, July 2001	686
6	Paket Informasi Dasar: Penanggulangan Kemiskinan, 2001	683
7*	Indonesia's Decentralization Policy: Initial Experiences and Emerging Problems, September 2001	660
8*	Wage and Employment Effects of Minimum Wage Policy in the Indonesian Urban Labor Market, October 2001	582
9	Pelaksanaan Reorientasi Kebijakan Subsidi BBM di Kab. Jember, Jatim, Kab. Kapuas, Kalteng, Kab. Barito Utara, Kalsel, Juli 2001	555
10*	Regional Autonomy and the Business Climate: North Sulawesi and Gorontalo, September 2001	529

Note: * Available in English and Bahasa Indonesia
Tersedia dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Indonesia

Program Highlights

The SMERU Website

NEW INNOVATIONS AND FUTURE EXPECTATIONS

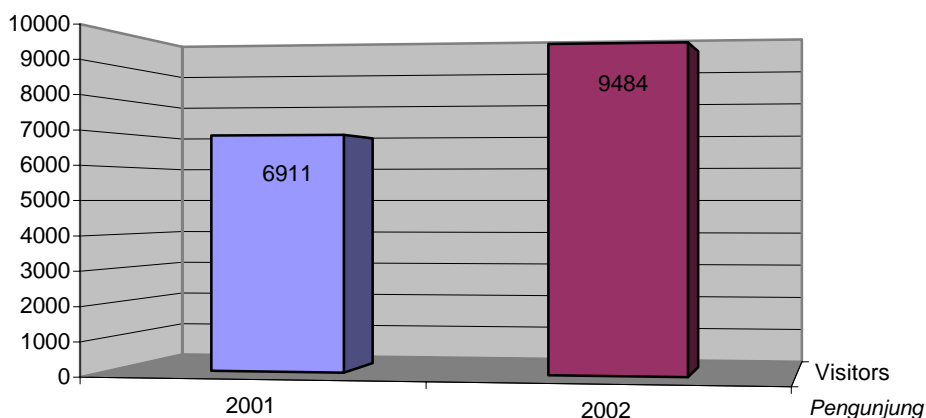
After changing our website design in 2001, we have begun to make it more interactive. Visitors can now provide input or comments on the articles posted on the website or open discussions on similar issues of interest.

Realizing that the number of visitors downloading our reports was quite high, we decided to collate more detailed data on those accessing the website. We also hope to develop an email list that can later be used as the basis for facilitating interaction between those interested in SMERU's work.

We have also tried to use the SMERU Website to collect input from visitors on the design of SMERU's printed newsletters. In order to do this, we have posted a form for receiving visitor input each month. So far, we have already received a number of important suggestions. We also hope that by mid 2003, the NGO Database will be available online in both Indonesian and English. Translation of this resource is currently underway.

Finally, our main hope is that SMERU's research results and publications can be widely accessed and read by more stakeholders through the website so that our research findings and publications can be of greater use. ■

SMERU's Website Visitors, 2001 and 2002
Pengunjung Website SMERU, 2001 - 2002



Sorotan Program

Website SMERU

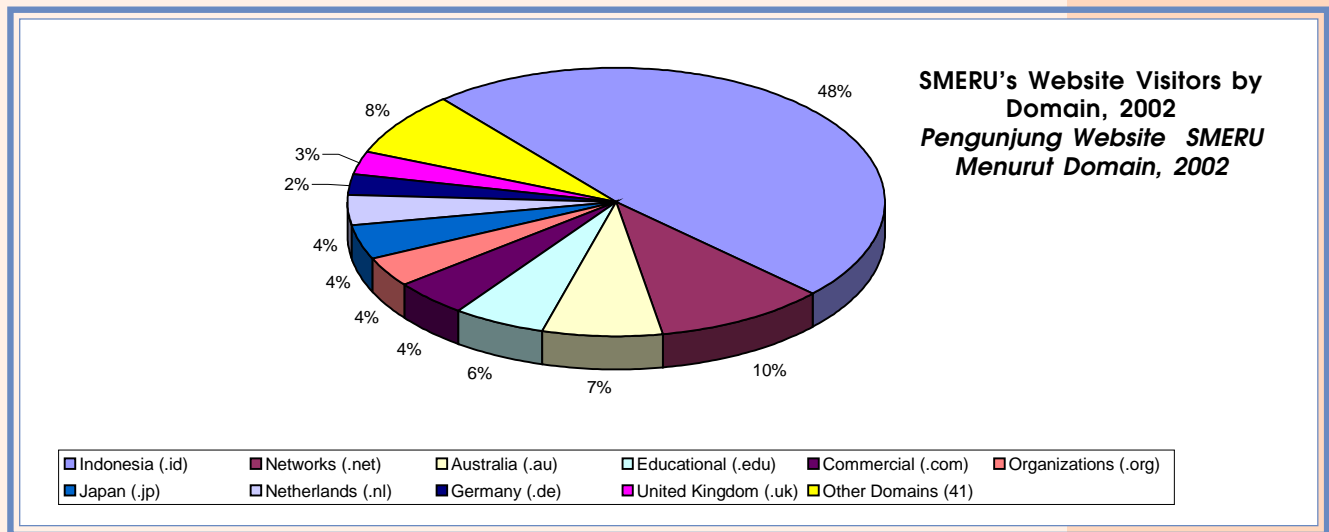
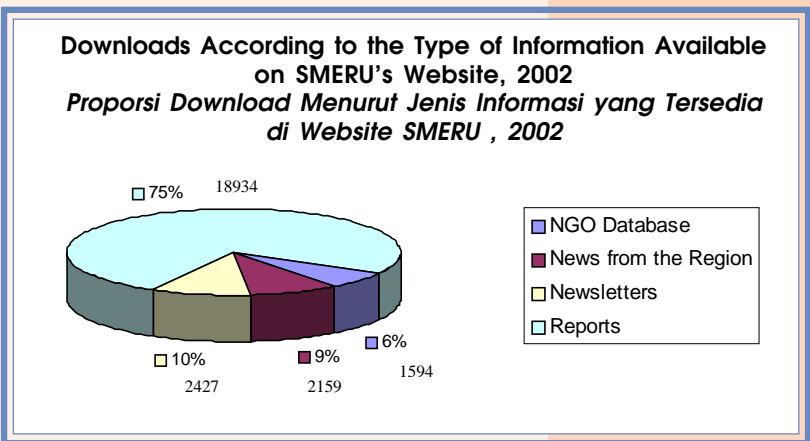
INOVASI BARU DAN HARAPAN DI MASA DEPAN

Setelah melakukan perubahan disain pada tahun 2001, kami berusaha agar website SMERU menjadi lebih interaktif. Pembaca kini dapat memberi masukan atau komentar mengenai materi-materi yang tersaji di web, atau membuka diskusi tentang topik yang berkaitan dengan minatnya.

Setelah menyimak bahwa jumlah pembaca yang mendownload laporan kami cukup tinggi, kami memutuskan untuk mendata lalu-lintas pedownload ini secara lebih rinci. Kami juga akan menyusun mailing list yang nantinya dapat digunakan sebagai dasar untuk membangun komunitas pengunjung website SMERU.

Kami juga mencoba memanfaatkan website SMERU untuk memperoleh masukan dari pembaca mengenai disain buletin SMERU edisi cetakan. Untuk itu telah disediakan sebuah formulir untuk menampung masukan pembaca secara bulanan. Sejauh ini kami telah mencatat sejumlah masukan cukup penting. Kami juga berharap pada pertengahan tahun 2003 Pangkalan Data LSM sudah akan dapat diakses dalam dua bahasa: Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris. Saat ini proses penerjemahan pangkalan data sedang berlangsung.

Akhirnya, harapan utama kami adalah melalui website SMERU hasil-hasil penelitian dan publikasi Lembaga Penelitian SMERU akan dapat lebih banyak dibaca oleh berbagai kalangan sehingga lebih bermanfaat. ■



SMERU's Impact

SMERU has already established and actively refined its image. In addition to conducting research on SMERU's own initiative, several international donors have requested the institute to conduct research and studies for them because they are confident with SMERU's research capabilities and intellectual judgement.

As a result, it has successfully engaged itself with various sectors of society, including: the general public, civil society, government agencies, House of the Representatives, non-government agencies (NGOs) and academia.



A. ENGAGEMENT WITH GENERAL PUBLIC, CIVIL SOCIETY, GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, HOUSE OF THE REPRESENTATIVES

SMERU is already well regarded by public policy makers and government officials as a respectable research institute. An important indication of its influence is the steadily increasing number of requests received from various government departments and agencies to attend and take part in official seminars, workshops and discussions. Some of SMERU's policy recommendations have already been adopted by the government.

An increasing number of enquiries were received from other organizations including the JBIC (the Japan Bank for International Cooperation) and JANIC (Japanese NGO Center for International Cooperation) who visited SMERU to discuss the possibility of future collaboration in a micro-finance study. The ILO/ASIST - Asia Pacific has also sought SMERU's participation in a research project on mainstreaming poverty alleviation strategies through the provision of rural infrastructure.

SMERU has also been used as a model in attempts to establish similar organizations elsewhere in Indonesia and overseas. The World Bank's Country Director in Argentina visited SMERU to seek advice on the establishment of a similar independent research institute in their country. Likewise, the leaders of a newly established study group in Timor Loro Sae also visited SMERU to request guidance on their planned research projects and discuss the possibility of collaboration in the near future.

Sebagai lembaga penelitian independen, SMERU telah secara aktif membangun citranya. Di samping melakukan penelitian berdasarkan inisiatif SMERU sendiri, beberapa donor internasional telah meminta SMERU melakukan penelitian dan studi untuk mereka karena mereka percaya pada kemampuan penelitian dan penilaian intelektual SMERU. Hasilnya, SMERU telah mampu melibatkan diri dalam berbagai sektor masyarakat, antara lain: masyarakat umum, masyarakat sipil, lembaga pemerintah/DPR, LSM, dan perguruan tinggi.

A. KETERLIBATAN DENGAN MASYARAKAT UMUM, MASYARAKAT MADANI, LEMBAGA PEMERINTAH, DPR

SMERU sudah dikenal oleh para pembuat kebijakan publik dan aparat pemerintah sebagai lembaga penelitian yang diperhitungkan. Indikasi penting pengaruh SMERU adalah permintaan yang semakin meningkat dari berbagai departemen dan lembaga pemerintah untuk menghadiri dan mengambil bagian dalam berbagai seminar, lokakarya dan diskusi. Sebagian hasil penelitian kebijakan SMERU telah digunakan oleh pemerintah.

Meningkatnya permintaan juga diterima dari organisasi lain seperti JBIC (the Japan Bank for International Cooperation) dan JANIC (Japanese NGO Center for International Cooperation) yang mengunjungi SMERU untuk membahas kemungkinan kerjasama studi tentang keuangan mikro di masa depan. ILO/ASIST - Asia Pasifik juga meminta partisipasi SMERU dalam sebuah proyek penelitian tentang memperkuat strategi pengentasan kemiskinan melalui penyediaan prasarana desa.

Pada tahun 2002, SMERU dirujuk sebagai contoh upaya membangun organisasi serupa di Indonesia maupun di luar negeri. Country Director Bank Dunia di Argentina mengunjungi SMERU untuk berkonsultasi mengenai pendirian lembaga penelitian independen di negaranya. Pemimpin sebuah lembaga yang baru saja didirikan di Timor Loro Sae juga mengunjungi SMERU dan meminta pendapat SMERU mengenai rencana proyek penelitian mereka serta membahas kemungkinan kerja sama di masa depan.



B. ENGAGEMENT WITH NGOs

SMERU's NGO Partnership provides a point of contact for the network of NGOs across Indonesia. After being included in SMERU's Database, they became more widely known and also came to know other NGOs and their activities better. Initially, SMERU had information on only 200 NGOs, however at the end of 2002 the SMERU Database included information on more than 2000 NGOs in Indonesia.

The division also facilitates meetings between NGOs, government institutions, academics, and civil society organizations through various discussions and workshops to share information, lessons-learned, and expertise.

In 2002 two workshops have already been conducted by SMERU to serve the needs of NGOs. Throughout 2002, SMERU has visited more than 55 NGOs in 6 provinces.

C. ENGAGEMENT WITH ACADEMIA

The majority of SMERU's research is available in hard copy and on its website. Reports continue to be published in both Indonesian and English, and SMERU regularly receive letters and emails from both Indonesian and foreign readers expressing their appreciation that such up-to-date research is accessible in both languages. Furthermore, SMERU continually receives requests to publish articles, papers and essays in many academic and professional journals. In addition, SMERU's research has been widely quoted and referred to in many books and academic papers written by scholars both in Indonesia and overseas.

In terms of its academic contribution, SMERU has been hosting and providing research facilities to foreign post-graduate students from prestigious universities abroad such as Harvard University, the University of California in Santa Barbara, and Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam in the Netherlands.

Starting in 2003 it is expected that SMERU will also be able to host Indonesian scholars who are interested in undertaking a short apprenticeship at SMERU. ■



B. KETERLIBATAN DENGAN LSM

Divisi Kemitraan dengan LSM dari SMERU menjadi titik penghubung bagi jaringan LSM di seluruh Indonesia. Dengan dimasukkan dalam Pangkalan Data SMERU mereka menjadi lebih dikenal dan dapat mengenal lebih baik LSM lain dan kegiatannya. Pada saat didirikan, SMERU hanya mempunyai informasi tentang 200 LSM, tetapi pada akhir tahun 2002 Pangkalan Data SMERU sudah menyimpan informasi lebih dari 2000 LSM di Indonesia.

Divisi Kemitraan dengan LSM juga memfasilitasi pertemuan antara LSM, lembaga pemerintah, perguruan tinggi, dan organisasi masyarakat madani melalui berbagai diskusi dan lokakarya untuk berbagi informasi, pengalaman, dan keahlian.

Pada tahun 2002 dua lokakarya telah diselenggarakan oleh SMERU untuk memenuhi kebutuhan LSM. Selama tahun 2002, SMERU telah mengunjungi lebih dari 55 LSM di 6 propinsi.



C. KETERLIBATAN DENGAN AKADEMISI

Hampir semua hasil penelitian SMERU tersedia dalam bentuk cetak, serta dapat diakses di website SMERU. Laporan-laporan tersebut diterbitkan baik dalam Bahasa Indonesia maupun Inggris. SMERU secara teratur menerima surat dan email dari pembaca dari Indonesia maupun luar negeri yang mengungkapkan penghargaan mereka bahwa penelitian SMERU dapat diakses dalam dua bahasa. Lebih jauh, SMERU banyak menerima permintaan untuk menerbitkan artikel, makalah dan esai di berbagai jurnal akademis dan profesional. Selain itu, penelitian SMERU telah dikutip secara luas dan dirujuk dalam banyak buku dan makalah akademis yang ditulis ilmuwan di Indonesia maupun di luar negeri.

Dalam hal kontribusi akademis, SMERU telah menerima dan menyediakan fasilitas penelitian bagi beberapa mahasiswa pasca sarjana luar negeri dari perguruan tinggi ternama seperti Harvard University, University of California di Santa Barbara, dan Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam di Belanda.

Mulai tahun 2003 diharapkan SMERU akan dapat menerima mahasiswa Indonesia yang ingin magang untuk jangka pendek di SMERU. ■

Joint Initiatives

SMERU actively collaborated with local and international organizations throughout 2002.

As an example, in cooperation with BAPPENAS and LPEM-FEUI, SMERU's Director Dr. Sudarno Sumarto presented a lecture on poverty to BAPPENAS staff in April. Two papers addressing this topic, entitled "Multidimensional Aspects of Poverty and Their Measurements" and "Monitoring Poverty During the Crisis", were prepared by Dr. Sudarno Sumarto and Sulton Mawardi.

SMERU also conducted a pilot study on Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA) in collaboration with DFID. This was an ex-ante analysis which provided a methodology to analyze the distribution impact of macro policy reforms on the welfare of different stakeholder groups, particularly the poor and vulnerable. PSIA was intended to review policy design, identify possible risks in the implementation of a particular policy, and to point out the potential benefits and shortfalls of reform. It was designed to help measure and mitigate poverty, either through policy redesign or additional policies.

In August, after holding discussions with various stakeholders to identify topics most urgent and relevant to Indonesia, it was finally agreed that rice policy was to be the main focus of the study.

After this initial phase, DFID and SMERU researchers carried out the second phase of the assignment, organizing the PSIA activities, developing an outline for the report, itemizing and reviewing the required documentation, and identifying and collecting the required data. In addition, SMERU interviewed key resource people, such as, representatives from BULOG and the Indonesian Food Policy Program. The DFID team also conducted internal interviews with SMERU researchers to obtain a better understanding of the behavior of the stakeholders in the rice industry, an important facet of DFID's policy interest matrix. ■



Sepanjang tahun 2002 SMERU telah bekerja sama secara aktif dengan organisasi-organisasi di dalam maupun luar negeri.

Salah satu contoh kegiatan kerjasama tersebut adalah, pada bulan April, Direktur SMERU Dr. Sudarno Sumarto memberikan ceramah mengenai kemiskinan untuk staf BAPPENAS dalam suatu kerja sama dengan BAPPENAS dan LPEM-FEUI (Lembaga Penelitian Ekonomi dan Masyarakat, Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia). Dua paper mengenai topik ini yang berjudul "Aspek Multidimensional Kemiskinan dan Pengukurannya" dan "Pemantauan Kemiskinan pada Saat Krisis" disusun oleh Dr. Sudarno Sumarto dan Sulton Mawardi.

SMERU juga melakukan suatu studi pilot dengan DFID mengenai Analisis Kemiskinan dan Dampak Sosial (PSIA). Ini adalah suatu analisis *ex-ante* sebelum menyusun sebuah metodologi untuk menganalisa dampak distribusi perubahan-perubahan kebijakan makro terhadap berbagai kelompok stakeholder, terutama kelompok yang miskin dan rentan. Tujuan PSIA adalah untuk menelaah ulang rencana kebijakan, mengidentifikasi risiko yang mungkin muncul dalam pelaksanaan kebijakan tertentu, dan untuk mengungkapkan manfaat potensial dan kelemahan perubahan tersebut. PSIA dirancang untuk mendukung upaya pengukuran dan penanggulangan kemiskinan, baik melalui penyusunan ulang kebijakan atau pelaksanaan kebijakan tambahan.

Pada bulan Agustus, setelah berdiskusi dengan berbagai pihak untuk mengidentifikasi topik-topik mendesak dan relevan bagi Indonesia, akhirnya kebijakan mengenai perberasan dipilih sebagai pokok studi.

Setelah fase pertama tersebut, selanjutnya peneliti DFID dan peneliti SMERU mulai melakukan kegiatan PSIA, menyusun outline laporan, mendaftar dan mengkaji dokumen yang diperlukan, serta mengidentifikasi dan melakukan pengumpulan data. Disamping itu kami juga mewawancarai beberapa narasumber kunci, misalnya, wakil BULOG dan The Indonesian Food Policy Program. Tim DFID juga melakukan wawancara internal dengan peneliti SMERU agar memperoleh pemahaman lebih baik mengenai stakeholders dalam industri beras, yang merupakan salah satu sisi penting dari matriks kepentingan dalam kebijakan perberasan. ■



Appendix A: Publications, Workshops and Research Activities

I. PUBLISHED RESEARCH

A. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS ON POVERTY AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

ANALISIS KUANTITATIF MENGENAI KEMISKINAN DAN KONDISI SOSIAL

No	Title/Judul	Intended Audience/Pembaca	Type of Report/ Jenis Report
1	"What Happened to Child Labor in Indonesia during the Economic Crisis? The Trade-off between School and Work" (<i>Apa yang Terjadi pada Pekerja Anak di Indonesia selama Krisis Ekonomi? Pilihan antara Sekolah dan Bekerja</i>), September 2002.	Academia, government institutions and NGOs <i>Perguruan tinggi, lembaga pemerintah, dan LSM</i>	Working Paper (Kertas Kerja)
2	"Targeted Programs in an Economic Crisis: Empirical Findings from the Experience of Indonesia" (<i>Program Sasaran selama Krisis Ekonomi: Temuan-temuan Empiris dari Pengalaman Indonesia</i>), October 2002.	Academia, government institutions, and NGOs <i>Perguruan tinggi, lembaga pemerintah, dan LSM</i>	Working Paper (Kertas Kerja)

B. SOCIAL MONITORING AND QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

PEMANTAUAN SOSIAL DAN ANALISIS KUALITATIF

No	Title/Judul	Intended Audience/Pembaca	Type of Report/ Jenis Report
1	"The Practice of Industrial Relations in Indonesia" (<i>Praktik Hubungan Industrial di Indonesia</i>), March 2002.	Labor unions, enterprises and enterprise associations, Ministry of Manpower, National Development Planning Board, NGOs, academia, International Agencies (USAID, UNSFIR, ILO), local government officers. <i>Serikat pekerja, perusahaan dan asosiasi perusahaan, Departemen Tenaga Kerja, Bappenas, LSM, perguruan tinggi, lembaga internasional, aparat pemerintah daerah.</i>	Working Paper (Kertas Kerja)
2	"Village Non-Farm Economic Activities: An Account from a Village in Kabupaten Cirebon" (<i>Kegiatan Ekonomi Perdesaan Non-pertanian: Sebuah Kisah dari Sebuah Desa di Kabupaten Cirebon</i>), April 2002.	Officials of Kab. Cirebon, village leaders in sample desa, academia, NGOs, other readers (this report will be published by ISEAS Singapore). <i>Aparat Pemkab Cirebon, kepala desa sampel, perguruan tinggi, LSM, pembaca lainnya (laporan ini akan diterbitkan oleh ISEAS Singapore).</i>	Working Paper (Kertas Kerja)

Lampiran A: Publikasi, Lokakarya dan Kegiatan Penelitian

No	Title/Judul	Intended Audience/Pembaca	Type of Report/ Jenis Report
3	"Industrial Relations in Jabotabek, Bandung, and Surabaya during the Freedom to Organize Era" (<i>Hubungan Industrial di Jabotabek, Bandung dan Surabaya selama Era Kebebasan Berserikat</i>), May 2002.	Labor unions, enterprises and enterprise associations, Ministry of Manpower, National Development Planning Board, NGOs, academia, international agencies (USAID, UNSFIR, ILO), experts, research institutes, local government officers. <i>Serikat pekerja, perusahaan, asosiasi perusahaan, Departemen Tenaga Kerja, Bappenas, LSM, perguruan tinggi, lembaga internasional, para pakar, aparat pemda.</i>	Research Report (<i>Laporan Penelitian</i>)
4	"An Impact Evaluation of Systematic Land Titling under the Land Administration Project (LAP)" (<i>Sebuah Evaluasi Dampak Pendaftaran Tanah Sistematis dalam Proyek Administrasi Pertanahan</i>), June 2002.	National Land Agency, National Development Planning Board, Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA), Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs, NGOs, academic, international agencies (World Bank, AusAID, USAID), experts, research institute, beneficiaries. <i>BPN, Bappenas, Departemen Dalam Negeri, Menko Ekuin, LSM, perguruan tinggi, lembaga internasional (Bank Dunia, AusAID, USAID), para pakar, lembaga penelitian, penerima manfaat.</i>	Research Report (<i>Laporan Penelitian</i>)
5	"Pendanaan Usahatani Padi Pasca KUT, Kredit Ketahanan Pangan (KKP)" (Financing Rice Farming Post KUT: the Food Security Credit Program), June 2002.	Ministry of Agriculture, banks, Gema PKM, NGOs, Bappenas. <i>Departemen Pertanian, bank, Gema PKM, LSM, Bappenas.</i>	Research Report (<i>Laporan Penelitian</i>)
6	"Studi Kredit Kecil Perkotaan di Kota Yogyakarta" (Study on Urban Small Credit in Yogyakarta), June 2002.	Gema PKM, MOHA, Ministry of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprise, banks. <i>Gema PKM, Departemen Dalam Negeri, Departemen Koperasi, Usaha Kecil dan Menengah, bank.</i>	Field Report (<i>Laporan Lapangan</i>)

Appendix A: Publications, Workshops and Research Activities

C.THE REGIONAL AUTONOMY AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE

DESENTRALISASI DAN PEMERINTAHAN LOKAL

No	Title/Judul	Intended Audience/Pembaca	Type of Report/ Jenis Report
1	"Pelaksanaan Desentralisasi dan Otonomi Daerah: Kasus Kabupaten Sumba Timur, Nusa Tenggara Timur" (The Implementation of Decentralization and Regional Autonomy: The Case of East Sumba, NTT), January 2002.	Government institutions (officials) especially MOHA and Ministry of Finance (MOF), Provincial Government of East Nusa Tenggara and District Government of East Sumba, some local NGOs in East Nusa Tenggara, International agencies such as The Ford Foundation, AusAID, USAID, and World Bank. <i>Lembaga pemerintah (aparatur) khususnya Departemen Dalam Negeri dan Departemen Keuangan, Pemerintah provinsi NTT dan Pemkab Sumba Timur, beberapa LSM lokal di Nusa Tenggara Timur, Lembaga internasional (Ford Foundation, AusAID, USAID, dan Bank Dunia.</i>	Field Report (Laporan Lapangan)
2	"Otonomi Daerah dan Iklim Usaha: Kasus Tiga Kabupaten di Jawa Barat" (Regional Autonomy and the Business Climate: The Case of Three Kabupaten in West Java), March 2002.	Government institutions (officials), especially MOHA and MOF. Provincial Government of West Java and three districts of study location. Some interest groups in West Java (NGOs, university researchers, entrepreneurs), International agencies (The Ford Foundation, AusAID, USAID, and World Bank). <i>Lembaga pemerintah (aparatur) khususnya Departemen Dalam Negeri dan Departemen Keuangan, Pemerintah provinsi Jawa Barat dan tiga kecamatan yang diteliti, beberapa kelompok minat di Jawa Barat (LSM, peneliti perguruan tinggi, pengusaha), Lembaga internasional (Ford Foundation, AusAID, USAID, dan Bank Dunia.</i>	Field Report (Laporan Lapangan)

Lampiran A: Publikasi, Lokakarya dan Kegiatan Penelitian

No	Title/Judul	Intended Audience/Pembaca	Type of Report/ Jenis Report
3	"Dampak Desentralisasi dan Otonomi Daerah atas Kinerja Pelayanan Publik: Kasus Kabupaten Lombok Barat, Nusa Tenggara Barat" (The Impact of Decentralization and Regional Autonomy on the Provision of Public Services: The Case of West Lombok), June 2002.	Government institutions (officials), especially MOHA and MOF. Provincial Government of West Nusa Tenggara and Districts Government of West Lombok. Some local NGOs in West Nusa Tenggara, international agencies (The Ford Foundation, AusAID, USAID, and World Bank). <i>Lembaga pemerintah (aparatur) khususnya Departemen Dalam Negeri dan Departemen Keuangan, Pemerintah provinsi NTB dan pemerintah kecamatan Lombok Barat, beberapa LSM lokal di NTB, lembaga internasional (Ford Foundation, AusAID, USAID, dan Bank Dunia).</i>	Field Report (Laporan Lapangan)
4	"Otonomi Daerah di Indonesia: Pengalaman Lapangan dan Tantangan yang Muncul" (Regional Autonomy in Indonesia: Field Experiences and Emerging Challenges), June 2002.	Around 100 national and international researchers, government institutions (officials), especially MOHA and MOF. <i>Sekitar 100 peneliti nasional dan internasional), lembaga pemerintah (aparatur), khususnya Departemen Dalam Negeri dan Departemen Keuangan.</i>	Working Paper (Kertas Kerja)

Appendix A: Publications, Workshops and Research Activities

II. FORTHCOMING PUBLICATION IN 2003

No	Title/Judul	Type of Publication/ Jenis Report
1	"Rice for Poor Families (RASKIN): Did the 2002 Program Operate Effectively? – Evidence from Bengkulu and Karawang" (<i>Beras untuk Orang Miskin –RASKIN: Apakah Program Dilaksanakan dengan Efektif? – Bukti dari Bengkulu dan Karawang</i>).	Research Report (Laporan Penelitian)
2	"The Role of Agricultural Growth on Poverty Reduction in Indonesia" (<i>Peran Pertumbuhan Pertanian terhadap Pengurangan Kemiskinan di Indonesia</i>).	Working Paper (Kertas Kerja)
3	"A Poverty Map for Indonesia: An Initiatory Work in Three Provinces" (<i>Peta Kemiskinan di Indonesia: Sebuah Proyek Awal di Tiga Propinsi</i>).	Research Report (Laporan Penelitian)
4	"The Impact of the Economic Crisis in Indonesia on Village Infrastructure and Public Services". (<i>Dampak Krisis Ekonomi di Indonesia terhadap Infrastruktur dan Pelayanan Publik</i>).	Working Paper (Kertas Kerja)
5	"Penerapan Upah Minimum di Jabotabek dan Bandung" (The Application of Minimum Wages in Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang, Bekasi and Bandung).	Research Report (Laporan Penelitian)
6	"The Formal Social Security System in Indonesia: A Background Study" (<i>Sistem Jaminan Sosial Formal di Indonesia: Sebuah Stud Latar Belakang</i>).	Working Paper (Kertas Kerja)
7	"Pola Penanaman dan Pemasaran Padi di Desa Mojosari, Kabupaten Jombang" (The Patterns of Rice Planting and Marketing in Mojosari, Kabupaten Jombang).	Research Report (Laporan Penelitian)
8	"The Impact of Indonesian Social Safety Net Programs on Household Welfare" (<i>Dampak Program Jaring Pengaman Sosial Indonesia terhadap Kesejahteraan Keluarga</i>).	Working Paper (Kertas Kerja)
9	"Profil SD dan Puskesmas di Indonesia" (A Profile of Elementary Schools and Community Health Centers in Indonesia).	Working Paper (Kertas Kerja)
10	"The Impact of Governance on Poverty" (<i>Dampak Tata Pemerintahan terhadap Kemiskinan</i>).	Working Paper (Kertas Kerja)
11	"Pengaruh Desentralisasi Keuangan terhadap Perubahan Tingkat Pelayanan Dana Operasional SD dan Puskesmas" (The Impact of Financial Decentralization on Elementary Schools and Community Health Center Services and Operational Funds).	Working Paper (Kertas Kerja)

Lampiran A: Publikasi, Lokakarya dan Kegiatan Penelitian

III. NEWSLETTERS

No	Main Theme/Tema Utama	Intended Audience/Pembaca	Date of Publication/Waktu Publikasi
1	Issues on Minimum Wages (<i>Isu-isu Upah Minimum</i>)	The general public, academia, NGOs, government and donor agencies. <i>Masyarakat umum, perguruan tinggi, LSM, lembaga pemerintahan dan donor.</i>	January - March 2002
2	Issues on Poverty (<i>Isu-isu Kemiskinan</i>)		April - June 2002
3	Industrial Relations During the Freedom to Organize Era (<i>Hubungan Industrial selama Era Kebebasan Berserikat</i>)		July - September 2002
4	The Implementation of the Land Administration Project (LAP) (<i>Pelaksanaan Proyek Administrasi Pertanahan</i>)		October - December 2002

IV. OTHER PUBLICATIONS

No	Title/Judul	Type of Publication/Jenis Publikasi	Date of Publication/Waktu Publikasi
1	"Akuntabilitas Publik Ornop: Isu dan Prakteknyd" (Public Accountability and Non Profit Organizations: Issues and Practices).	Proceedings Report	August 2002
2	"Upah Minimum di Era Otonomi" (Minimum Wage in the Era of Regional Autonomy).	Booklet	August 2002
3	SMERU Annual Report 2001 (Laporan Tahunan SMERU 2001).	Annual Report	October 2002

Appendix A: Publications, Workshops and Research Activities

V. WORKSHOPS

No	Topic/Topik	Participants/Peserta	Scope/Lingkup
1	"Setahun Implementasi Otonomi Daerah: Masalah dan Prospek" ¹ (One Year of Implementing Regional Autonomy: Problems and Prospects), March 2002	Government officials from kabupaten/kota members of DPRD, and representatives from NGOs, press, universities and civil society. <i>Apard pemerintah dari kabupaten/kota anggota DPRD, perwakilan LSM pers, perguruan tinggi dan masyarakat sipil.</i>	Regional Workshop (Lokakarya Wilayah)
2	"The Business Climate in the Era of the Decentralization?" (<i>Iklim Usahad Era Desentralisasi</i>), March 2002	Government officials from Kabupaten/Kota members of DPRD, and representatives from NGOs, press, academia and businesses as well as representatives of PEG-USAID <i>Apard pemerintah dari kabupaten/kota anggota DPRD, perwakilan LSM pers, perguruan tinggi dan pengusaha serta perwakilan PEG-USAID.</i>	Regional Workshop (Lokakarya Wilayah)
3	"Poverty Incidence and Sectoral Growth: Evidence from Southeast Asia" (<i>Insiden Kemiskinan dan Pertumbuhan Sektoral, Bukti dari Asia Tenggara</i>), May 2002	Representatives from several government and international institutions as well as NGOs. <i>Perwakilan pemerintah dan lembaga internasional serta LSM.</i>	National Workshop (Lokakarya Nasional)
4	"Otonomi Daerah dan Akuntabilitas Publik Dalam Perspektif Lokal" (Regional Autonomy and Public Accountability from a Local Perspective), August 2002	Government representatives, members of the DPRD (local parliaments), NGOs, press, universities, civil society groups and international donor agencies. <i>Perwakilan pemerintah, anggota DPRD, LSM, pers, kelompok masyarakat sipil dan lembaga donor internasional.</i>	National Workshop (Lokakarya Nasional)
5	"Data di Era Desentralisasi: Masalah Kebenaran atau Kelengkapan" (Data in the Decentralization Era: The Problem with Accuracy and Comprehensiveness), August 2002	Representatives from government agencies, universities, research institutes, NGOs and international organizations. <i>Perwakilan lembaga pemerintah, perguruan tinggi, lembaga penelitian, LSM, dan lembaga internasional.</i>	National Workshop (Lokakarya Nasional)

¹ A joint initiative with Pusat Kajian Otonomi Daerah dan Kebijakan Publik (Puskodak) FISIP-UNDIP Semarang.

² A collaboration with BIGS (Bandung Institute of Governance Studies) and PEG-USAID.

Lampiran A: Publikasi, Lokakarya dan Kegiatan Penelitian

No	Topic/Topik	Participants/Peserta	Scope/Lingkup
6	"Berbagi Pengalaman tentang Pelaksanaan dan Dampak Pendaftaran Tanah secara Sistematis melalui PAP - Proyek Administrasi Pertanahan" (Lessons Learned from the implementation and Impact of Systematic Land Titling Through the Land Administration Program), September 2002	Several local government officials, a number of Camat and Village Heads, bank representatives, NGOs, international donor agencies, universities and beneficiaries. <i>Beberapa aparat pemerintah setempat, sejumlah Camat dan Kepala Desa, perwakilan bank, LSM, lembaga donor internasional, perguruan tinggi dan penerima manfaat.</i>	National Workshop (Lokakarya Nasional)
7	"The Impact of Rice Tariffs on the Poor" (Dampak Tarif Beras terhadap Masyarakat Miskin), October 2002	Representatives from government agencies, universities, NGOs and international institutions. <i>Perwakilan dari lembaga pemerintah, perguruan tinggi, LSM, dan lembaga internasional.</i>	National Workshop (Lokakarya Nasional)
8	"Upah Minimum Hubungan Industrial, dan Kondisi Ketenagakerjaan di Era Kebebasan Berserikat" (Minimum Wages, Industrial Relations and Labor Conditions in the Freedom to Organize Era), December 2002	Labor unions, Office for Labor and Transmigration, Apindo Jawa Barat, labor federation, companies, research institute, labor experts, Unpad, PEG-USAID, BPS Jabar. <i>Serikat Pekerja Dinas Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi, Apindo Jabar, federasi buruh, perusahaan, perguruan tinggi, PEG-USAID, BPS Jabar.</i>	Regional Workshop (Lokakarya Wilayah)
9	"Otonomi Daerah dan Prospeknya" (Regional Autonomy and Its Prospects), December 2002	Representatives from government agencies, universities, as well as research institutes, and NGOs. <i>Perwakilan lembaga pemerintah, perguruan tinggi, lembaga penelitian, dan LSM.</i>	Regional Workshop (Lokakarya Wilayah)

Appendix A: Publications, Workshops and Research Activities

VI. PRESENTATIONS BY SMERU STAFF

No	Host	Date/Venue	Topic/Topik
1	LPEM – UI Presenter: Dr. Asep Suryachad	17 January 2002 Jakarta	"Kebijakan Upah Minimum, Kesempatan Kerja dan Pendapatan Buruh: Temuan Studi SMERU dan Implikasinya"
2	Institute National De Statistique D'economie Appliquee Project Mimap- Maroc Presenter: Dr. Sudarno Sumarto	28 - 31 January 2002 Rabat, Morocco	Assessment of Poverty Reduction Policies
3	The United Nations - Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Presenter: Dr. Sudarno Sumarto	28 February - 1 March 2002 Bangkok, Thailand	The State of Progress Towards the Achievements of the Millennium Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific
4	Department of Home Affairs – GOI Presenter: Hariyanti Saddy	6 March 2002 Jakarta	"Peran Serta LSM dalam Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Rakyat"
5	PEG – USAID Presenter: Dr. Sudarno Sumarto, Sri Kusumastuti Rahayu, and Dr. Asep Suryachad	27 - 28 March 2002 Jakarta	Industrial Relations System in Theory and in Practice
6	BAPPENAS and LPEM-UI Presenter: Dr. Sudarno Sumarto	30 April 2002 Jakarta	Multinational Aspects of Poverty and their Measurements Monitoring Poverty during the Crisis
7	The World Bank Presenter: Hastuti; Sri Kusumastuti Rahayu; and Dr. Asep Suryachad	14 May 2002 Jakarta	SMERU's research results on Systematical Land Administration through the Land Administration Project.
8	UNDP Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among the Developing Countries and the Ford Foundation Presenter: Dr. Sudarno Sumarto	14 – 16 May 2002 Santiago, Chile	Indonesian Experiences with social protection programs during the economic crisis
9	Asian Development Bank Presenter: Dr. Sudarno Sumarto	23 May 2002 Jakarta	Industrial Relations, Poverty and Minimum Wages
10	AusAID, USAID and The World Bank Presenter: Dr. Sudarno Sumarto	29 May 2002 Jakarta	Lessons from the East Asian Experience of Economic Transformation in Indonesia

Lampiran A: Publikasi, Lokakarya dan Kegiatan Penelitian

No	Host	Date/Venue	Topic/Topik
11	Department of Home Affairs – GOI Presenter: Hariyanti Saddy	7 June 2002 Jakarta	"Peran Serta LSM pada Ekonomi Kerakyatan"
12	Indonesian Regional Science Association (IRSA), Graduate Program in Economics University of Indonesia, Pacific Regional Science Conference Organization (PRSCO). Presenter: Dr. Syaikh Usman	20 – 21 June 2002 Bdi, Indonesia	"Regional Autonomy in Indonesia: Field Experiences and Emerging Challenges"
13	Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Presenter: Dr. Asep Suryadadi	29 July 2002 Jakarta	"Poverty Mapping in East Kalimantan"
14	Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (LIPI) Presenter: Dr. Syaikh Usman	22 August 2002 Jakarta	"Otonomi Daerah dan Akuntabilitas Publik dalam Perspektif Lokal"
15	International Conference on Federalism 2002 Presenter: Vita Febriony	26 – 31 August 2002 St. Gallen, Switzerland	Federalism in a Changing World – Learning from Each Other.
16	Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (LIPI) Presenter: Dr. Syaikh Usman	15 November 2002 Jakarta	"Otonomi Daerah dalam Perspektif Lokal"
17	Department of Home Affairs Presenter: Dr. Syaikh Usman	26 November 2002 Jakarta	"Evaluasi Aspek Kewenangan dalam Implementasi Otonomi Daerah"

VI. WORKSHOPS ATTENDED BY SMERU

In 2002, SMERU staff attended four international workshops and 63 national workshops. During these workshops our staff actively participated in the discussions on various issues and shared our research findings.

Pada tahun 2002 staf SMERU menghadiri empat lokakarya internasional dan 63 lokakarya nasional. Dalam lokakarya tersebut, staf kami berperanserta aktif dalam diskusi mengenai berbagai isu, serta menyampaikan temuan penelitian SMERU.

Appendix B: Financial Statement

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2002

RECEIPTS		
AusAID	Rp	6,222,052,800
The Ford Foundation		4,872,500,000
Department for International Development (DFID)		565,625,000
The World Bank		1,278,025,500
Partnership for Economic Growth (PEG)		333,111,128
Others		267,450,353
Bank and Deposit Interest		20,594,385
Total Receipts	Rp	13,559,359,166
DISBURSEMENTS		
Salaries	Rp	3,380,143,406
Travel		649,229,961
Office Expenses		974,998,822
Publications		424,404,445
Miscellaneous Expenses		-
Workshops		118,303,166
Procurement		61,156,384
Bank Charges		13,116,990
Depreciation Expense		112,082,364
Total Disbursements	Rp	5,733,435,538
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS	Rp	7,825,923,628
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING		736,552,323
EXCHANGE RATE DIFFERENCE	Rp	(333,411,792)
CORRECTION*		56,475,855
FUND BALANCE, ENDING	Rp	8,285,540,014

* The correction made to the beginning balance of unrestricted funds represents procurement and other expenses charged to AusAID which is recorded as "Equipment" in 2002.

Lampiran B: Laporan Keuangan

LAPORAN KEUANGAN BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2002

PENERIMAAN		
<i>AusAID</i>	Rp	6,222,052,800
<i>The Ford Foundation</i>		4,872,500,000
<i>Department for International Development (DFID)</i>		565,625,000
<i>The World Bank</i>		1,278,025,500
<i>Partnership for Economic Growth (PEG)</i>		333,111,128
<i>Lain-lain</i>		267,450,353
<i>Bunga Bank dan Bunga Deposito</i>		20,594,385
<i>Total Penerimaan</i>	Rp	13,559,359,166
PENGELUARAN		
<i>Honorarium</i>	Rp	3,380,143,406
<i>Biaya Perjalanan</i>		649,229,961
<i>Biaya Kebutuhan Kantor</i>		974,998,822
<i>Biaya Publikasi</i>		424,404,445
<i>Biaya Lain-lain</i>		-
<i>Biaya Lokakarya, Rapat</i>		118,303,166
<i>Pembelian Inventoris</i>		61,156,384
<i>Biaya Perbankan</i>		13,116,990
<i>Biaya Penyusutan</i>		112,082,364
<i>Total Pengeluaran</i>	Rp	5,733,435,538
SISA DANA	Rp	7,825,923,628
SALDO AWAL		736,552,323
PERBEDAAN NILAI TUKAR	Rp	(333,411,792)
PENYESUAIAN*		56,475,855
SALDO AKHIR	Rp	8,285,540,014

*Penyesuaian pada saldo awal menunjukkan nilai perolehan inventoris dan biaya lain-lain yang dikenakan biaya ke AusAID, yang dicatat sebagai "Peralatan" pada tahun 2002.

Appendix C: Administration and Staff Review

STAFF AND ADMINISTRATION REVIEW

- Organizational Structure** A significant structural change to the Institute as of October 2002 was the merging of the three research divisions, the Social Monitoring and Qualitative Analysis Division, the Quantitative Analysis of Poverty and Social Conditions Division, and the Regional Autonomy and Local Governance Division. This new approach has established a strong base for SMERU, allowing for the exchange of knowledge and ideas across different disciplines. This Research Division will be headed by a Deputy Director for Research, who will be appointed in early 2003.
- Also in 2002 the Publication and Information Division was restructured to incorporate the Editorial Team, Publications, the NGO Partnership unit, Information Technology and the Library.
- Meetings** On July 16, 2002 and February 5, 2003, SMERU held Project Consultation Committee (PCC) meetings, as agreed between SMERU and its donors. The aims of these meeting were to evaluate SMERU's performance as well as SMERU's activities for the forthcoming six months. These PCC meetings were attended by members of the Board Governors, representatives from donor organizations including AusAID, The Ford Foundation, and DFID, as well as other affiliated institutions, such as The World Bank.
- SMERU's Board of Governors also met twice, on July 15, 2002 and February 4, 2003. It was agreed that as of 2003, the Board of Governors would schedule meetings once every three months, so they are able to become more involved in SMERU's activities. It was also decided that as of mid-2003, SMERU's organizational structure would be changed to comply with the new Law on Foundations.
- SMERU's management team met once a month to discuss current and future research activities, work plans, as well as administrative and financial problems. SMERU also held routine staff meetings.
- Staff** In early 2002, SMERU recruited four Researchers, an Assistant Editor, and a Business Development Officer. In the middle of 2002, SMERU also recruited an accountant to satisfy the recommendations from the previous year's Audit Team. Towards the end of 2002, we appointed a librarian who, beginning in January 2003, began developing SMERU's library.
- SMERU's management team has agreed to safeguard the quality of staff performance through annual staff evaluations.

TINJAUAN ADMINISTRASI DAN STAF

Perubahan struktur organisasi kelembagaan yang cukup signifikan adalah sejak Oktober 2002 SMERU menggabungkan tiga divisi penelitiannya – Divisi Pemantauan Sosial dan Analisis Kualitatif, Divisi Analisis Kuantitatif terhadap Kemiskinan dan Kondisi Sosial, serta Divisi Desentralisasi dan Pemerintahan Lokal – menjadi satu Divisi Penelitian. Pendekatan baru ini telah memberikan landasan yang kuat bagi SMERU yang memungkinkan terjadinya pertukaran pengetahuan dan gagasan diantara berbagai disiplin ilmu. Divisi Penelitian ini akan dipimpin oleh seorang Deputi Direktur Penelitian yang akan ditunjuk pada awal tahun 2003.

Struktur
Organisasi
Lembaga

Perkembangan yang lain adalah mulai tahun 2002 dibentuk pula Divisi Publikasi dan Informasi yang merupakan gabungan dari unit Editorial, Publikasi, Kemitraan dengan LSM, Teknologi Informasi, dan Perpustakaan.

Pada tanggal 16 Juli 2002 dan 5 Februari 2003 SMERU menyelenggarakan rapat Project Consultation Committee (PCC) sesuai dengan kesepakatan antara SMERU dan lembaga donor. Tujuan rapat ini adalah untuk meninjau kinerja SMERU dan kegiatan yang akan dilakukan oleh SMERU dalam jangka waktu 6 bulan ke depan. Rapat PCC dihadiri oleh Badan Pengurus Yayasan, perwakilan lembaga donor, yaitu AusAID, The Ford Foundation, DFID dan lembaga afiliasi lainnya seperti Bank Dunia.

Pertemuan

Selama tahun 2002 Badan Pengurus Yayasan SMERU juga telah mengadakan 2 kali pertemuan, yaitu pada tanggal 15 Juli 2002 dan 4 Februari 2003. Mulai tahun 2003 Badan Pengurus akan menjadwalkan pertemuan setiap 3 bulan sekali agar para anggota Badan Pengurus dapat lebih terlibat dalam kegiatan Lembaga SMERU. Juga diputuskan bahwa mulai pertengahan tahun 2003 struktur organisasi Yayasan SMERU akan disesuaikan menurut UU Yayasan yang baru.

Tim Manajemen SMERU bertemu secara teratur setiap bulan untuk membicarakan kegiatan penelitian yang telah dan akan berlangsung, rencana kerja, serta masalah administrasi dan keuangan. Disamping itu SMERU juga mengadakan pertemuan staf secara rutin.

Pada awal permulaan tahun 2002 SMERU merekrut empat orang Peneliti, Asisten Editor, dan Staf Pengembangan Bisnis. Kemudian pada pertengahan tahun 2002 merekrut seorang akuntan untuk memenuhi rekomendasi Tim Auditor tahun lalu. Menjelang akhir tahun 2002 akhirnya kami mendapat seorang pustakawan yang akan membangun perpustakaan SMERU mulai Januari 2003.

Staf

Tim Manajemen SMERU sepakat untuk tetap menjaga kualitas kinerja staf dengan melakukan prosedur evaluasi staf setiap tahun.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SMERU RESEARCH INSTITUTE 2002 STRUKTUR ORGANISASI LEMBAGA PENELITIAN SMERU 2002

