

**THE SMERU RESEARCH INSTITUTE**  
**LEMBAGA PENELITIAN SMERU**



SMERU  
**SMERU**

## About SMERU

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 socioeconomic 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 provides.



### Vision

- SMERU aims to provide information and analysis to contribute to widening public policy dialogue on the solutions to socioeconomic, 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 socioeconomic 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 socioeconomic, 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

Lembaga Penelitian SMERU adalah sebuah lembaga independen yang melakukan penelitian dan pengkajian kebijakan publik secara profesional dan proaktif, serta menyediakan informasi akurat dan 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

### *Chairperson of the Board of Governors*



During its sixth year of existence, The SMERU Research Institute continued to be very active in conducting various research projects on a wide range of social and economic problems facing Indonesia. These research activities, all of which were completed in 2006, included an examination of the School Operational Assistance (BOS) program design and implementation in 2005/2006 at the central level and its implementation at the local level; a study on the causes of low secondary school enrollment in Indonesia; a study on the current practices of government policy and policy implementation in East Nusa Tenggara province, which have direct and indirect impacts on the region's business climate and local economic development in general; a quantitative study on measures required to reduce unemployment in Indonesia; a study on the correlation of public and private sector growth on poverty in Indonesia; a study on the impact of supermarkets on traditional markets in the urban centers in Indonesia; and a study on the mechanism and uses of the Specific Allocation Fund (DAK) in Indonesia's decentralization financing.

Like in previous years, all the findings of SMERU's completed research projects have been distributed to its stakeholders free of charge. In addition, in 2006 SMERU organized various national and regional workshops, training activities, and internal seminars where guest researchers were invited to comment on the preliminary findings of SMERU's research projects.

Since SMERU realizes that it has a significant role to play in bridging academic research and policy, it continued to conduct outreach activities with various government agencies, particularly with policy decision makers at the National Development Planning Board (Bappenas), the Department of Manpower and Transmigration, the Department of Trade, the Department of Home Affairs, Bank Indonesia, and the Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries. SMERU also continued its close cooperation with Statistics Indonesia (BPS). In 2006 SMERU continued to support its NGO stakeholders and civil society organizations.

SMERU also continued its outreach activities with other stakeholders, including donor agencies, media, academia, private organizations, and a number of individuals who sought SMERU's advice or services.

SMERU's achievements were duly recognized in a final report completed in January 2007 by a review team for AusAID's Indonesia Program. The report found that "SMERU is highly regarded as an independent research organization producing high quality policy relevant work." The report also stated "SMERU remains relevant, filling a gap in the provision of analysis of policies and programs that impact on poverty in Indonesia."

SMERU's impressive staff achievement in conducting high quality policy-relevant research is primarily due to the sustained strong commitment and hard work from SMERU's entire staff including its director, deputy director for research, researchers, and supporting staff. It is fitting that I extend my sincere appreciation to all of them.

Without doubt, SMERU's ability to conduct high quality research was also made possible by the continued financial support of the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) and The Ford Foundation and confidence from the World Bank, the International Development Research Council (IDRC) of Canada, the Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) of Germany, the World Food Program (WFP), Swiss Contact, and the UK Overseas Development Institute (ODI). To all these agencies I extend my sincere appreciation for their support and confidence in SMERU.

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



## *Ketua Badan Pengurus*

Selama tahun keenam keberadaannya, Lembaga Penelitian SMERU tetap aktif melakukan pelbagai proyek penelitian tentang berbagai isu sosial-ekonomi yang menerpa Indonesia. Kegiatan penelitian ini, yang kesemuanya rampung dikerjakan pada 2006, mencakup analisis mengenai rancangan dan pelaksanaan program bantuan operasional sekolah (BOS) 2005/2006 di tingkat pusat dan pelaksanaannya di tingkat lokal; studi tentang faktor penyebab rendahnya angka partisipasi sekolah menengah di Indonesia; studi tentang praktik terkini kebijakan pemerintah dan pelaksanaan kebijakan di NTT, yang berdampak langsung maupun tak langsung bagi iklim usaha dan pembangunan ekonomi daerah; studi kuantitatif tentang tindakan-tindakan yang perlu diambil untuk mengurangi tingkat pengangguran di Indonesia; studi tentang korelasi pertumbuhan sektor swasta dan publik pada kemiskinan di Indonesia; studi dampak supermarket pada pasar tradisional di pusat-pusat perkotaan di Indonesia; dan studi tentang mekanisme dan penggunaan dana alokasi khusus (DAK) dalam pendanaan desentralisasi di Indonesia.

Seperti tahun-tahun sebelumnya, semua temuan penelitian SMERU telah disebarluaskan kepada para pemangku kepentingan secara cuma-cuma. Selain itu, pada 2006 SMERU menyelenggarakan berbagai lokakarya nasional dan daerah, kegiatan-kegiatan pelatihan, dan seminar internal di mana peneliti tamu diundang untuk berpartisipasi memberikan komentar mengenai temuan penelitian SMERU.

Menyadari peran pentingnya dalam menjembatani penelitian akademis dan kebijakan, maka SMERU tetap melaksanakan peran strategisnya bersama dengan berbagai lembaga pemerintah, khususnya para pengambil kebijakan di Bappenas, Departemen Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi, Departemen Perdagangan, Departemen Dalam Negeri, Bank Indonesia, serta Departemen Kelautan dan Perikanan. SMERU juga tetap menjalin kerja sama erat dengan Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS). Pada 2006, SMERU melanjutkan kegiatannya untuk mendukung mitra LSM dan organisasi masyarakat sipil lainnya. SMERU juga meneruskan peran

strategisnya dengan para pemangku kepentingan lain, termasuk lembaga donor, media, akademisi, dan organisasi swasta, dan sejumlah mitra individu yang meminta jasa dan sarannya.

Pencapaian SMERU telah diakui dalam Laporan Akhir Tim Review Program AusAID-Indonesia pada Januari 2007. Laporan tersebut menegaskan bahwa “SMERU sangat dipandang sebagai lembaga penelitian independen yang mampu menyediakan laporan berkualitas tinggi yang relevan dengan kebijakan.” Laporan tersebut juga menyebutkan bahwa “keberadaan SMERU tetap relevan dalam rangka mengatasi kesenjangan ketersediaan kajian analisis kebijakan dan program yang berdampak pada kemiskinan di Indonesia.”

Pencapaian yang mengesankan dan terwujud dalam kegiatan penelitian berkualitas tinggi yang relevan dengan kebijakan terutama didorong oleh komitmen yang tinggi dan kerja keras yang tiada henti dari seluruh staf SMERU, yakni direktur, deputi direktur penelitian, peneliti, dan staf pendukungnya. Maka tepatlah bila saya menyampaikan apresiasi yang tinggi kepada mereka semua.

Tidak dapat dipungkiri, kemampuan SMERU untuk melakukan penelitian berkualitas tinggi juga dimungkinkan oleh keberlanjutan dukungan finansial dari Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) dan The Ford Foundation dan kepercayaan dari Bank Dunia, International Development Research Council (IDRC) Kanada; Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) dari Jerman; Program Pangan Sedunia (WFP); Swiss Contact, Overseas Development Institute (ODI) UK. Kepada semua lembaga ini, saya menyampaikan apresiasi yang tulus atas dukungan dan kepercayaannya pada SMERU.

**THEE Kian Wie**  
Ketua Badan Pengurus



## Message

### Director



On behalf of the SMERU Research Institute, I gladly present to you our Annual Report 2006. The content of this Annual Report speaks for itself—from SMERU’s active role, as described in the research and program highlights, to its achievements, as measured by a range of indicators. It is clear that the Institute is continuing to play a vital part in working together with all Indonesians to address poverty through high quality and independent research.

We continue our endeavors to achieve our goals through the diligent pursuit of our vision statement, which emphasizes our key objectives: communicating our research findings to our stakeholders; developing our research capacity through improved staff and institutional resource, and the expansion of institutional linkages; and working towards our long-term financial sustainability.

SMERU has also continued to broaden and deepen our engagement with our stakeholders. The Institute’s relevance to government agencies was evident in our involvement with the calculation of the 2006 poverty rate, where the government invited SMERU to become an independent reviewer of the process. The Institute’s role in the evaluation of the cash transfer and school operation assistance programs and our involvement in discussions on labor and employment issues have demonstrated our credibility across a spectrum of government departments.

Furthermore, civil society organizations and academic circles have acknowledged SMERU’s expertise. SMERU’s researchers have been invited to present their studies and participate in academic discussions—both in Indonesia and abroad.

SMERU maintains its commitment to continue bridging research and policy by actively communicating its research results to stakeholders through workshops, training sessions, consultations, and publications. This year SMERU has involved several local governments in its research. The Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) study involved the governments of Kabupaten Cianjur and Demak, while the Capacity Development of Local Government through Developing Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) study

involved the governments of Kabupaten Bima and Tapanuli Tengah.

Throughout the year, it became evident that the Institute is working in an increasingly challenging financial environment. We have taken immediate steps to confront these issues, in line with the recent independent review of SMERU conducted by AusAID. We will strive to develop our medium-term research agenda, whilst at the same time maintaining and improving our research capacity and actively seeking the means for improving our long-term financial sustainability. The latter is indeed difficult and challenging, but we hope to maintain the confidence of our donors. In addition, we will actively seek project-based funding for research activities that are in line with our research priorities.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend my great appreciation to all our donors, partners, and other stakeholders for their continuous confidence and support to SMERU. I also wish to thank SMERU’s Board of Governors and the Advisory Board for their constant support and advice. Last but not least, my appreciation goes to SMERU’s research, administrative, and publications staff for their commitment and dedication in making SMERU among one of the respected and credible research institutes in Indonesia today. Continued progress towards our vision requires solid teamwork on the part of all SMERU staff. Without the assistance and support from all of you, SMERU would not have been able to traverse the numerous challenges that it has encountered during the past few years. I am extremely proud of the way we have continually performed hand-in-hand to maintain the high standard of our research.

To all our friends, rest assured that with great dedication and vigor, SMERU will continue to uphold our commitment to making a difference in Indonesia through high-quality and independent research.

**Sudarno Sumarto**  
Director

## Direktur

Atas nama Lembaga Penelitian SMERU, dengan asenang hati kami hadirkan di hadapan Anda Laporan Tahunan SMERU 2006. Laporan tahunan ini cukup jelas menjadi bukti nyata sumbangsih SMERU—yang bermula dari peran aktifnya, seperti terpatri dalam sorotan program dan penelitian, hingga pencapaiannya, yang dapat diukur melalui aneka indikator. Tidak diragukan lagi bahwa lembaga ini tanpa jemu terus berkiprah aktif bersama semua elemen bangsa dalam upaya penanggulangan kemiskinan melalui kajian-kajian independen dan berkualitas tinggi.

SMERU senantiasa meneruskan upayanya untuk mencapai tujuan lembaga melalui pencapaian visi SMERU yang menekankan pada sasaran utama, yakni: menyampaikan temuan-temuan kajian SMERU kepada para pemangku kepentingan, mengembangkan kapasitas penelitian melalui peningkatan mutu staf dan sumber daya kelembagaan, dan perluasan jaringan dan hubungan kelembagaan, serta memadukan upaya bagi kesinambungan finansial lembaga untuk jangka panjang.

SMERU juga terus memperluas dan memperdalam keterlibatannya dengan pemangku kepentingannya. Relevansi SMERU dengan lembaga-lembaga pemerintah terbukti dengan keterlibatannya dalam penghitungan angka kemiskinan tahun 2006, di mana SMERU diundang pemerintah untuk menjadi peninjau independen dalam proses tersebut. Kredibilitas lembaga ini di berbagai departemen pemerintahan juga tampak dari perannya dalam evaluasi program SLT dan BOS serta keterlibatannya dalam berbagai diskusi tentang tenaga kerja dan kesempatan kerja.

Selain itu, lembaga-lembaga sipil dan kalangan akademisi juga mengakui kapasitas SMERU. Para peneliti SMERU diundang untuk mempresentasikan hasil kajiannya dan diturutsertakan dalam diskusi-diskusi akademis, baik di Indonesia maupun di luar negeri.

SMERU berteguh dalam komitmennya untuk tetap menjembatani antara kajian dan kebijakan dengan secara aktif menyampaikan hasil temuannya kepada para pemangku kepentingan melalui lokakarya, pelatihan, konsultasi, dan publikasi. Tahun ini SMERU telah mengikutsertakan beberapa pemerintah daerah dalam kajiannya. Studi Sistem Pemantauan Kesejahteraan oleh Masyarakat (SPKM) telah melibatkan pemerintah Kabupaten Cianjur dan Demak, sementara studi

Pengembangan Kapasitas Pemerintah Daerah melalui Pengembangan Analisis Kemiskinan Partisipatoris telah melibatkan pemerintah Kabupaten Bima dan Tapanuli Tengah.

Semakin nyata bahwa di sepanjang 2006 Lembaga Penelitian SMERU telah dihadapkan dengan kondisi keuangan yang kian menantang. Langkah-langkah mendesak telah diambil lembaga demi mengatasi masalah ini, sejalan dengan evaluasi independen yang dilakukan baru-baru ini oleh AusAID. SMERU akan terus berkomitmen untuk mengembangkan agenda penelitian jangka menengah, seraya tetap mempertahankan dan meningkatkan kapasitas penelitian, dan juga aktif merintis aneka peluang peningkatan kesinambungan kemampuan keuangan lembaga untuk jangka panjang. Isu terakhir ini teramat berat dan menantang, namun kami berharap untuk tetap mempertahankan kepercayaan para donor. Di samping itu, SMERU akan aktif mencari dana proyek untuk kegiatan penelitian yang sesuai dengan prioritas penelitian SMERU.

Pada kesempatan ini, kami ingin memberikan apresiasi yang tinggi kepada para donor, mitra, dan pemangku kepentingan atas kepercayaan dan dukungan yang tiada henti bagi SMERU. Terima kasih juga kami sampaikan kepada Badan Pengurus dan Badan Penasihat atas dukungan dan sarannya. Tidak ketinggalan, apresiasi kami tujukan kepada staf peneliti, administrasi, dan publikasi SMERU atas darmabakti dan komitmennya yang telah membuat SMERU menjadi salah satu lembaga terpadang dan terpercaya di negeri ini. Kemajuan yang kian mengemuka menuju pencapaian visi SMERU mensyaratkan soliditas kerja tim dari seluruh staf SMERU. Tanpa bantuan dan dukungan seluruh staf, SMERU tidak akan mampu melewati pelbagai tantangan yang dijumpai selama tahun-tahun silam. Untuk itu, kami patut berbangga atas upaya bersama yang telah terus-menerus kita bangun bersama untuk mempertahankan standar kualitas penelitian yang tinggi.

Kepada semua kolega, percayalah bahwa dengan tekad yang kuat dan dedikasi yang tinggi, SMERU akan terus menegakkan komitmennya untuk memberikan kontribusi nyata melalui penelitian yang independen dan berkualitas tinggi.

**Sudarno Sumarto**  
Direktur



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## VERIFYING THE ACCURACY OF THE COMMUNITY-BASED MONITORING SYSTEM (CBMS) IN TARGETING OF POOR HOUSEHOLDS: VERIFICATION RESULTS IN TWO CBMS PILOT VILLAGES

The determination of target recipients is often the main problem for the implementation of social welfare programs. The practice of 'first come, first served' has spread and tarnished the implementation of the Raskin program and several other large programs. These have become clear examples of the overall state of total disarray of program recipient targeting. Determination methods and approval of target recipients based on an evaluation of local communities is a new effort to improve the determination of targets, whilst simultaneously upholding the 'from the bottom up' principle.

This verification is a continuation of the initial study, namely the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), a system application for household welfare data collection at the local community level. During the early application, this data collection system was analyzed objectively using socioeconomic analysis and the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) method, and was tested in four villages in West Java and Central Java.

While the CBMS pilot used the PCA method in its analysis, the system verification process was done using the focus group discussion (FGD) method in two of the four pilot villages. The verification process was strengthened by the adoption of participatory techniques and was conducted in four stages. The first stage was an estimation of the family welfare proportions at the village level; the second stage estimated the family welfare proportions within the respective RWs; the third stage ranked family welfare between RWs and

between hamlets; and the fourth stage grouped and ranked the welfare of families in the chosen RTs and compared this result according to the CBMS estimation results.

The verification results show that estimates obtained using CBMS are highly accurate. CBMS is able to precisely arrange family welfare between RWs and between hamlets in respective regions. The determination of these results will increase the accuracy of regional targeting for programs. Moreover, CBMS is able to predict the levels of family welfare accurately, and it is hoped that this will minimize the level of subjectivity in program targeting. ■





## VERIFIKASI KETEPATAN SISTEM PEMANTAUAN KESEJAHTERAAN OLEH MASYARAKAT (SPKM) DALAM PENARGETAN KELUARGA MISKIN: HASIL VERIFIKASI DI DUA DESA UJI COBA SPKM



Penentuan sasaran penerima program kerap kali menjadi persoalan utama dalam setiap pelaksanaan suatu program kesejahteraan sosial. Praktik “siapa cepat, dia dapat” yang disinyalir telah menuliri dan menodai pelaksanaan program Raskin dan beberapa program masif lainnya menjadi contoh nyata kondisi kesemrawutan penentuan sasaran penerima program. Metode penetapan dan pengabsahan sasaran penerima berdasarkan penilaian masyarakat setempat merupakan upaya baru untuk mengatasi kesemrawutan penetapan sasaran sekaligus menegaskan prinsip *bottom-up*.

Verifikasi ini merupakan rangkaian lanjut dari studi terdahulu, yakni penerapan sistem pendataan kesejahteraan yang berbasis pada masyarakat lokal yang dikenal dengan Sistem Pemantauan Kesejahteraan oleh Masyarakat (SPKM). Pada penerapan awal, sistem pendataan ini dianalisis secara obyektif dengan menggunakan analisis sosial-ekonomi dan metode *Principal Component Analysis* (PCA) atau Analisis Komponen Dasar

dan diujicobakan di empat desa di Jawa Barat dan Jawa Tengah.

Berbeda dengan pelaksanaan uji coba SPKM yang menggunakan metode PCA dalam analisisnya, proses verifikasi sistem ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode diskusi kelompok terarah (FGD) di dua dari empat desa uji coba. Proses verifikasi ini juga diperkuat dengan mengadopsi teknik atau metode partisipatoris. Verifikasi dilakukan dalam empat tahap. Tahap pertama adalah perkiraan proporsi kesejahteraan keluarga tingkat desa, tahap kedua perkiraan proporsi kesejahteraan keluarga di masing-masing RW, tahap ketiga pengurutan peringkat kesejahteraan antar-RW dan antardusun dan tahap keempat pengelompokan dan pengurutan kesejahteraan keluarga yang ada pada RT-RT terpilih dibandingkan dengan hasil pengurutan kesejahteraan keluarga di RT-RT tersebut menurut hasil perhitungan SPKM.

Hasil verifikasi menunjukkan bahwa hasil perhitungan yang diperoleh dari SPKM memiliki tingkat keakuratan yang sangat tinggi. SPKM mampu secara tepat menyusun urutan kesejahteraan keluarga antar-RW dan antardusun di masing-masing wilayah. Ketepatan hasil ini akan mempertajam penargetan wilayah dalam menjalankan suatu program. Lebih dari itu, SPKM juga mampu memprediksi urutan kesejahteraan keluarga dengan akurat yang pada akhirnya diharapkan dapat meminimalkan tingkat subjektivitas penargetan suatu program. ■

### A RAPID APPRAISAL OF THE PKPS-BBM EDUCATION SECTOR: THE 2005 SCHOOL OPERATIONAL ASSISTANCE (BOS)

In July 2005, the government launched the School Operational Assistance (*Bantuan Operasional Sekolah: BOS*) program, as part of the policy to reallocate funds made available by the fuel subsidy reduction. The program was intended to reduce the burden of education costs for poor families after the price of fuel rose significantly. While the previous Fuel Subsidy Reduction Compensation program (PKPS-BBM) was provided as scholarships for students from poor families (Special Assistance for Students: BKM), BOS was provided for schools across Indonesia. The 2005/2006 BOS funds were allocated to schools based on student numbers, at an amount of Rp235,000 per student per year at the primary school level, and Rp324,000 per student per year at the junior high school level.

In order to understand the implementation and to provide lessons learned for the planning and improvement of the BOS program, The SMERU Research Institute conducted a rapid appraisal between February and May 2006 in ten sample districts and cities distributed across five provinces. The study adopted a qualitative approach. The collection of data and information was undertaken through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions across all levels of stakeholders in sample areas. Supporting information was also collected through interviews with other institutions that monitored the implementation of the BOS program.

Several significant aspects were appraised in the study such as the targeting process, socialization, channeling of funds, absorption and utilization of funds, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, the



handling of complaints, and the impact of and satisfaction with the program implementation.

The study found that the program was generally helpful in supporting the implementation of teaching and learning activities in schools, and made the recommendation that the BOS program should be continued with various conceptual and technical improvements. However, the study also found that BOS has a limited capacity to reduce the burden of education costs borne by families.

The study also identified a conflict between the program's aim to assist poor families and its implementation as a general subsidy. The current implementation system provides limited benefit for students from poor households. BOS funds are given to schools, and it is the individual schools that decide how the funds will be used. The funds are frequently used for the needs of the school—in effect providing a general subsidy—rather than specifically providing a subsidy only to students from poor families. There is therefore a need for the government to clarify the BOS program's role in education financing and improve the program's targeting and funds distribution system. ■

## **KAJIAN CEPAT PKPS-BBM BIDANG PENDIDIKAN: BANTUAN OPERASIONAL SEKOLAH (BOS) 2005**

Pada Juli 2005, pemerintah meluncurkan program Bantuan Operasional Sekolah (BOS) sebagai bagian dari kebijakan realokasi dari pengurangan subsidi bahan bakar minyak (BBM). Program ini bertujuan untuk mengurangi beban masyarakat, khususnya masyarakat miskin, terhadap biaya pendidikan pascalonjakan harga BBM yang signifikan. Berbeda dengan PKPS BBM terdahulu yang tersedia dalam bentuk beasiswa bagi siswa miskin (BKM), BOS diberikan kepada sekolah-sekolah di seluruh Indonesia. Dana BOS 2005/2006 dialokasikan berdasarkan jumlah murid, yakni sebesar Rp235,000 per siswa per tahun untuk tingkat sekolah dasar (SD), dan Rp324,000 per siswa per tahun untuk tingkat sekolah lanjutan pertama (SLTP).

Untuk memahami proses pelaksanaan dan menyediakan bahan pembelajaran penting untuk perencanaan dan perbaikan program BOS, Lembaga Penelitian SMERU melakukan kajian cepat pada Februari hingga Mei 2006 di sepuluh sampel kabupaten/kota di lima provinsi. Studi ini mengadopsi pendekatan kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dan informasi dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam dan diskusi kelompok terarah di semua



jenjang pemangku kepentingan di wilayah sampel. Informasi pendukung didapat dari wawancara dengan lembaga atau instansi lain yang turut serta memantau pelaksanaan program BOS.

Beberapa aspek penting yang dikaji dalam studi ini antara lain proses penetapan sasaran, sosialisasi, penyaluran dana, penyerapan dan pemanfaatan dana, pelaporan, monitoring dan evaluasi, penanganan pengaduan, dampak dan tingkat kepuasan terhadap pelaksanaan program.

Studi ini menemukan bahwa program BOS umumnya berperan penting dalam mendukung pelaksanaan kegiatan belajar mengajar di sekolah, dan karena itu program BOS seharusnya dipertahankan dengan berbagai perubahan dan perbaikan teknis dan konsep. Meski demikian, secara keseluruhan pengurangan biaya pendidikan yang ditanggung orang tua murid ini masih terbatas sifatnya.

Studi ini juga mengidentifikasi ambivalensi tujuan program, yakni apakah untuk membantu keluarga miskin ataukah sebagai subsidi umum. Sistem pelaksanaan yang ada memberikan manfaat terbatas bagi murid dari rumah tangga miskin. Dana BOS diberikan ke sekolah dan setiap sekolah menentukan sendiri penggunaannya. Sekolah umumnya menggunakan dana BOS lebih untuk keperluan sekolahnya – digunakan sebagai subsidi umum – daripada menyediakan subsidi bagi siswa dari keluarga miskin. Karena itu, pemerintah perlu memberikan klarifikasi peran program BOS dalam pendanaan pendidikan, dan memperbaiki sasaran program serta sistem distribusi dana. ■



### ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION: THE EFFECTS OF LOCATION AND SECTORAL COMPONENTS OF GROWTH

During the last two decades, Indonesia has experienced contrasting episodes in terms of economic growth and changes in the poverty rate. Between the mid 1980s and mid 1990s, prior to the onset of the 1997 economic crisis, the country experienced high economic growth and a rapid reduction in poverty. During the economic crisis period of 1997-1999, however, the economy contracted substantially and poverty increased significantly, wiping out many years of progress. Post-crisis, economic growth slowly recovered, but the poverty rate declined much faster—falling to below the pre-crisis level. These contrasting episodes of growth and poverty trends provide the opportunity to empirically assess the relationship between economic growth and poverty.

Economic studies generally find that change in poverty is related to economic growth. However, various studies have found that the impact of sectoral growth on poverty differs between countries. These studies usually divide the economy into three sectors: agriculture, industry, and services. The mechanism of the relationships between economic growth and change in poverty must be better understood in order to formulate the most effective strategy for poverty reduction through macroeconomic policy. Therefore, to be more specific than previous studies, the SMERU study divides each of the three sectors into urban and rural locations. Hence, six sectoral components of economic growth were analyzed: urban agriculture, urban industry, urban services, rural agriculture, rural industry, and rural services.



The study found that economic growth is indeed an essential ingredient for poverty reduction. The location and sectoral components of growth do matter for the economic impact on poverty reduction, implying that not all sectoral components of economic growth contribute equally to poverty reduction. In particular, growth in the services sector, both in urban and rural areas, makes the highest contribution to the reduction in poverty. Industrial growth in urban areas also has a significant contribution to the reduction of total, urban, and rural poverty. Furthermore, the study also found evidence that a higher level of human capital would increase the pace of poverty reduction. ■



## **PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI DAN PENGURANGAN KEMISKINAN: PENGARUH LOKASI DAN SEKTOR PERTUMBUHAN**

Selama dua dekade terakhir, Indonesia mengalami berbagai episode kontras terkait dengan pertumbuhan ekonomi dan perubahan angka kemiskinan. Antara pertengahan 1980-an dan 1990-an, sebelum dilanda krisis ekonomi mulai 1997, Indonesia mengenyam pertumbuhan ekonomi yang tinggi dan penurunan angka kemiskinan yang cepat. Sebaliknya, selama krisis ekonomi 1997-1999, perekonomian Indonesia mengalami kemerosotan tajam dan angka kemiskinan meningkat secara signifikan, dan merontokkan hasil pembangunan bertahun-tahun. Pascakrisis, pertumbuhan ekonomi secara perlahan menanjak naik, namun tingkat kemiskinan menurun lebih cepat hingga menembus keadaan prakrisis. Berbagai episode kontras ini memberikan kesempatan untuk melakukan kajian empiris mengenai hubungan antara pertumbuhan ekonomi dan kemiskinan.

Berbagai studi ekonomi umumnya menandakan bahwa perubahan kemiskinan berkelindan erat dengan pertumbuhan ekonomi. Akan tetapi, pelbagai studi menemukan bahwa dampak pertumbuhan sektoral pada kemiskinan berbeda



antarnegara. Studi-studi ini umumnya membagi perekonomian ke dalam tiga sektor: pertanian, industri, dan jasa. Untuk merumuskan strategi yang paling efektif bagi upaya penanggulangan kemiskinan melalui kebijakan makroekonomi, diperlukan pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang mekanisme hubungan antara pertumbuhan ekonomi dan perubahan kemiskinan. Karena itu, berbeda dengan studi-studi sebelumnya, dalam studi ini masing-masing dari ketiga faktor tersebut lebih lanjut dikelompokkan menurut lokasinya: perkotaan dan perdesaan. Dengan demikian, terdapat enam komponen sektor pertumbuhan ekonomi yang dianalisis dalam studi ini, yakni: pertanian perkotaan, industri perkotaan, jasa perkotaan, pertanian perdesaan, industri perdesaan, dan jasa perdesaan.

Studi ini menemukan bahwa memang benar pertumbuhan ekonomi merupakan faktor penentu penting bagi pengurangan kemiskinan. Komponen lokasi dan sektor pertumbuhan menentukan dampak ekonomi pada penurunan angka kemiskinan, yang berarti bahwa tidak semua komponen sektoral pertumbuhan ekonomi memberi kontribusi yang sama pada penurunan angka kemiskinan. Khususnya, pertumbuhan sektor jasa, baik di perdesaan maupun di perkotaan, paling banyak memberikan kontribusi pada penurunan tingkat kemiskinan. Pertumbuhan industri di perkotaan juga memiliki kontribusi yang signifikan bagi upaya penanggulangan kemiskinan perkotaan, perdesaan, maupun total. Lebih lanjut, studi ini juga menemukan bukti bahwa tingkat modal manusia yang lebih baik mempercepat derap laju penurunan kemiskinan. ■



### AGRICULTURAL DEMAND LINKAGES AND GROWTH MULTIPLIERS IN RURAL INDONESIA

In a rapidly urbanizing Indonesia, the rural sector still plays an important role in the country's economy. According to the data from Population Census 2000, around 58% of Indonesians are rural residents. Aside from providing food supplies for the whole economy, rural areas also make a significant contribution to foreign exchange earnings from the export of commodities. However, rural areas lag behind urban areas, both in terms of physical infrastructure and socioeconomic welfare. Resolving this problem requires a clear and effective strategy to jump-start and sustain economic growth in rural areas.

To our knowledge, there is no known or published study on sectoral demand and growth linkages in rural Indonesia, SMERU conducted this study in order to empirically examine the strength of agricultural demand linkages and estimate the agricultural growth multiplier in rural Indonesia. The study was intended to provide the basis for the formulation of the most effective strategy for stimulating economic growth in rural areas. The study used the macro-econometric method, and the analysis is based on a simplified model of the interrelationship of growth across sectors in the whole economy. In this model, the economy is divided into three sectors: (i) the rural agricultural sector, (ii) the rural nonagricultural sector, and (iii) the urban sector.

The study found that the growth of the agricultural sector strongly induces the growth of the nonagricultural sector in rural areas. Although the growth rates fluctuate over time, it is



estimated that 1% growth in the agricultural sector will induce 1.2% growth in the rural non agricultural sector on average. This finding validates the view that rising incomes in the agricultural sector stimulates demand for locally produced goods and services in rural areas—particularly those produced by the nontradable sector. Formulated appropriately, a rural development strategy that develops the agricultural sector could provide a major impetus for achieving a fast growing and vibrant rural sector in Indonesia.

The study also found that urban development is not directly complementary to the development of the rural nonagricultural sector. Rather, urban sector growth suppresses the growth of the rural nonagricultural sector, perhaps because both sectors produce goods and services which compete with each other. Indirectly, however, urban sector growth can also help the growth of rural non-agricultural sector through its positive effect on rural agricultural sector growth. ■



## KAITAN-KAITAN PERMINTAAN DAN EFEK PENGGANDA PERTUMBUHAN SEKTOR PERTANIAN DI PERDESAAN INDONESIA

Dalam arus urbanisasi yang kian pesat di Indonesia, sektor perdesaan masih memiliki peran penting dalam ekonomi bangsa. Menurut data Sensus Penduduk Tahun 2000, sekitar 58% penduduk Indonesia tinggal di perdesaan. Selain menyediakan suplai pangan bagi perekonomian keseluruhan, wilayah perdesaan pun memiliki kontribusi yang tidak kalah penting bagi penerimaan devisa dari luar melalui ekspor berbagai komoditasnya. Akan tetapi, wilayah perdesaan masih jauh tertinggal dibanding dengan perkotaan, baik dalam hal infrastruktur fisik maupun kesejahteraan sosial-ekonominya. Solusi atas ketimpangan ini mensyaratkan sebuah strategi yang efektif dan matang untuk memicu dan mempertahankan keberlanjutan pertumbuhan ekonomi perdesaan.

Sepengetahuan kami, hingga kini belum tersedia publikasi kajian yang beredar luas tentang permintaan sektoral dan kaitan pertumbuhan di perdesaan Indonesia. Inilah yang mendorong SMERU untuk melakukan studi ini dalam rangka mengkaji secara empiris kekuatan kaitan permintaan sektor pertanian dan mengestimasi efek pengganda pertumbuhan pertanian di wilayah perdesaan. Diharapkan kajian ini dapat memberikan pertimbangan dasar bagi perumusan strategi terefektif untuk menstimulasi pertumbuhan ekonomi di wilayah perdesaan di Indonesia. Terkait dengan metode, studi ini menggunakan pendekatan makro-ekonometrik dengan memanfaatkan sebuah model sederhana hubungan timbal-balik pertumbuhan antarberbagai sektor dalam seluruh perekonomian. Dalam model ini, perekonomian dibagi menjadi tiga

sektor: (i) sektor pertanian perdesaan, (ii) sektor nonpertanian perdesaan, dan (iii) sektor perkotaan.

Studi ini menemukan bahwa pertumbuhan sektor pertanian amat kuat mendorong pertumbuhan sektor nonpertanian di perdesaan. Meski berfluktuasi, hasil estimasi menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata satu persen pertumbuhan di sektor pertanian akan memicu 1,2% pertumbuhan di sektor nonpertanian perdesaan. Temuan ini membenarkan pandangan bahwa meningkatnya pendapatan di sektor pertanian akan mendorong permintaan bagi produksi barang dan jasa lokal di perdesaan, khususnya yang diproduksi oleh sektor jasa. Apabila dirumuskan secara tepat, strategi pembangunan perdesaan melalui pengembangan sektor pertanian dapat menjadi penggerak utama dalam mencapai sektor perdesaan Indonesia yang tumbuh pesat dan menggairahkan.

Di samping itu, studi ini juga menemukan bahwa pembangunan perkotaan secara langsung tidak bersifat komplementer terhadap pembangunan sektor nonpertanian perdesaan. Pertumbuhan sektor perkotaan menghambat laju pertumbuhan sektor nonpertanian perdesaan, mungkin karena produk barang dan jasa yang dihasilkan oleh kedua sektor tersebut saling bersaing. Akan tetapi, secara tidak langsung pertumbuhan sektor perkotaan dapat membantu pertumbuhan sektor nonpertanian perdesaan melalui dampaknya yang positif bagi pertumbuhan sektor pertanian di perdesaan. ■



### CAUSES OF LOW SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN INDONESIA

The government has marked 2008 as the year in which the country will achieve its universal nine-year education target, after having achieved the universal primary education target in 1988. However, efforts to reach this goal have stagnated. Using the Susenas (National Socioeconomic Survey) data, SMERU found that the net enrollment rate at the junior secondary level in 2004 was 65%, only ten percentage points higher than a decade earlier, while only 46% of the 2004 working age population had attained at least a junior secondary education.

SMERU investigated the causes of low secondary school enrollment in Indonesia using three Indonesian household surveys including the Susenas, Sakernas (National Labor Force Survey), and IFLS (Indonesian Family Life Survey). In addition, the Podes (Village Potential) data set was used to construct the data on school and teacher availability and other community fixed effect variables. The SMERU study focused on instances where more dropouts occur, in contrast to other studies on education in Indonesia that generalize within a certain age range or include every child in the primary or secondary education level. Therefore, our results determine the main causes of dropouts and can subsequently be used to find ways to reduce the dropout rate.

The study identified several factors linked to the failure of primary school graduates to continue on to junior secondary school. These are low household welfare levels, the perception that a child has a poor academic ability, being a girl, coming from a Muslim family, and living in an

area with relatively abundant employment opportunities or with a limited number of schools.

The findings have several policy implications that must be followed up in order for universal junior secondary education to be achieved: the need to refocus or alter scholarship scheme targeting; to increase the opportunity cost of not attending school by providing cash subsidies to families with children attending school; to enact policies targeting families from specific religious backgrounds, such as a specifically targeted campaign to promote the importance of education; and build more junior secondary schools. These recommendations require a government effort to refocus education spending and to design scholarship programs that target those who leave the education system after finishing primary school. ■





## PENYEBAB RENDAHNYA ANGKA PARTISIPASI SEKOLAH MENENGAH DI INDONESIA



Pemerintah telah menetapkan bahwa pada 2008 Indonesia akan mencapai sasaran pendidikan universal sembilan tahun, setelah sebelumnya sukses mencapai sasaran pendidikan dasar universal pada 1988. Akan tetapi, upaya mencapai hal ini tampaknya berjalan di tempat. Dengan menggunakan data Susenas (Survei Sosial-ekonomi Nasional), SMERU menemukan bahwa angka partisipasi murni pada tingkat SLTP pada 2004 mencapai 65%, hanya lebih tinggi 10 titik persen dari dekade sebelumnya, sementara hanya sekitar 46% penduduk usia kerja pada tahun tersebut yang telah mencapai sedikitnya pendidikan menengah pertama.

SMERU menginvestigasi penyebab rendahnya partisipasi sekolah lanjutan pertama dengan menggunakan tiga survei rumah tangga Indonesia, yakni Susenas, Sakernas (Survei Tenaga Kerja Nasional), dan IFLS (Survei Rumah tangga Indonesia). Selain itu, studi ini juga menggunakan data Podes (Potensi Desa) untuk mengkonstruksi data ketersediaan sekolah dan guru dan variabel-variabel tingkat masyarakat lainnya. Studi ini memusatkan perhatian pada kejadian-kejadian di

mana putus sekolah sering terjadi, berbeda dengan studi-studi lain yang menggeneralisasi pada kelompok usia tertentu atau memasukkan setiap anak dalam tingkat pendidikan sekolah dasar atau menengah. Karena itu, hasil studi ini dapat menentukan penyebab putus sekolah dan sekaligus mendapatkan solusi untuk menguranginya.

Studi ini mengidentifikasi beberapa faktor penyebab ketidaklanjutan siswa lulusan sekolah dasar ke tingkat sekolah menengah. Faktor itu antara lain adalah: tingkat kesejahteraan rumah tangga yang rendah, persepsi tentang rendahnya kemampuan akademis, berjenis kelamin perempuan, berlatar belakang keluarga Muslim, dan tinggal di wilayah yang banyak menawarkan kesempatan kerja atau memiliki jumlah sekolah terbatas.

Temuan-temuan ini memiliki beberapa implikasi kebijakan yang harus ditindaklanjuti untuk mencapai sasaran pendidikan menengah universal. Di antaranya adalah penataan kembali atau modifikasi skema penetapan sasaran beasiswa, peningkatan biaya kesempatan bagi mereka yang tidak bersekolah dengan menyediakan subsidi tunai bagi keluarga dengan anak bersekolah, menetapkan kebijakan yang bersasaran pada keluarga-keluarga dari latar belakang agama tertentu melalui kampanye bersasaran khusus untuk mempromosikan pentingnya pendidikan, dan membangun lebih banyak SLTP. Rekomendasi tersebut menuntut pemerintah untuk menata kembali anggaran pendidikan, serta menyusun program beasiswa dengan sasaran mereka yang tidak melanjutkan pendidikan setelah menamatkan sekolah dasar. ■



### INCREASING THE CAPACITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE POVERTY THROUGH A PARTICIPATORY POVERTY ANALYSIS

Local governments have had an increasingly important role in poverty reduction since the implementation of the regional autonomy policy in 2001, as a large section of public service policy is now the responsibility of district government. This is the basic premise of the need for a systematic and widespread effort to increase the capacity of local government to develop a participatory planning process. It is hoped that such a process will result in a poverty reduction strategy and development planning document more oriented towards the poor community, and which can be jointly managed by local government and the community.

The SMERU study provides an overview and an empirical introduction to participatory poverty analysis by taking local settings in Kabupaten Bima and Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah. These two regions have specific economic characteristics which highlight the urgent need to benefit from participatory poverty analysis (PPA), such as the domination of the agricultural sector in community livelihoods, limited natural resources, poverty figures and a human poverty indexes exceeding the national average, as well as a human development indexes below the national average.

The application and implementation of a participatory poverty analysis method in the two districts began with a discussion at the district level to obtain a general overview of stakeholder understanding of poverty. Following that, PPA activities were conducted in several sample villages in order to identify the real problems related to the various welfare

susceptibilities experienced by village communities. At this level, the effort to identify the diverse problems and aspirations of village communities is more explorative. Furthermore, at the district level, the diverse problems and aspirations were jointly examined and analyzed to look for more appropriate and strategic follow-up measures, in order to provide the needs of poor communities.

The study also evaluated the institutional performance and capacity of the two districts to reduce poverty. The primary characteristic of institutional preparedness and capacity is realized in the performance and activities of the Regional Poverty Reduction Commission (KPKD) in the research areas. KPKD performance primarily in data collection on poor families, inventorying of poverty reduction programs, and preparation of Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy (SPKD) drafts, has become a benchmark for the evaluation of regional performance and capacity. ■



## PENINGKATAN KAPASITAS PEMERINTAH DAERAH DALAM PENANGGULANGAN KEMISKINAN MELALUI ANALISIS KEMISKINAN PARTISIPATORIS

Peran pemda dalam penanggulangan kemiskinan menjadi makin penting setelah dimulainya pelaksanaan kebijakan otonomi daerah sejak 2001 karena sebagian besar kebijakan pelayanan publik berada di tangan pemerintah kabupaten/kota. Inilah premis dasar perlunya upaya-upaya sistematis dan meluas terhadap peningkatan kapasitas pemerintah daerah dalam mengembangkan proses perencanaan partisipatoris. Proses ini diharapkan dapat menghasilkan sebuah strategi penanggulangan kemiskinan dan dokumen rencana pembangunan yang lebih berpihak kepada masyarakat miskin dan dapat diswakelolakan oleh pemerintah daerah bersama masyarakat.

Studi ini memotret sekaligus memperkenalkan secara empiris upaya analisis kemiskinan secara partisipatoris dengan mengambil *setting* lokal di Kabupaten Bima dan Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah. Kedua wilayah ini secara ekonomi memiliki ciri-ciri tertentu yang menandai tingkat urgensi pemanfaatan analisis kemiskinan partisipatoris seperti dominasi sektor pertanian dalam penghidupan masyarakatnya, keterbatasan sumber daya alamnya, angka kemiskinan dan indeks kemiskinan manusia (IKM) yang melampaui rata-rata nasional, serta indeks pembangunan manusia (IPM) yang berada di bawah rata-rata nasional.

Penerapan dan pelaksanaan metode analisis kemiskinan partisipatoris di kedua kabupaten tersebut bermula dengan diskusi di tingkat kabupaten untuk mendapatkan gambaran umum pemahaman pemangku kepentingan mengenai kemiskinan. Selanjutnya dilakukan kegiatan AKP



di beberapa desa terpilih. AKP di desa terpilih dimaksudkan untuk mengidentifikasi persoalan-persoalan riil yang menyangkut pelbagai kerentanan kesejahteraan yang dihadapi masyarakat desa. Pada tingkat ini, upaya identifikasi aneka soal dan aspirasi masyarakat desa lebih bersifat eksploratif. Selanjutnya, di tingkat kabupaten, aneka persoalan dan aspirasi ini kembali dibahas dan dianalisis bersama untuk mencari langkah-langkah tindak lanjut yang lebih tepat dan strategis demi menjawab kebutuhan masyarakat miskin.

Kajian ini sekaligus juga mengevaluasi kinerja dan kapasitas kelembagaan di kedua kabupaten tersebut dalam upaya penanggulangan kemiskinan. Ciri utama kesiapan dan kapasitas kelembagaan terpatrit dalam kinerja dan aktivitas yang diemban oleh Komisi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Daerah (KPKD) yang ada di daerah tersebut. Kinerja KPKD terutama dalam hal melakukan pendataan keluarga miskin, inventarisasi program penanggulangan kemiskinan, dan penyusunan draf Strategi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Daerah (SPKD) menjadi tolok ukur dalam evaluasi kinerja dan kapasitas daerah. ■



## Program Highlights

### PUBLICATIONS AND INFORMATION

SMERU's Publications and Information Division has maintained its high performance in the dissemination of the Institute's research findings. This year, it has successfully published four field reports, five working papers, five research reports, one annual report, and four newsletters—all focused on socioeconomic issues such as poverty, gender, education, inequality, and microfinance. It is hoped that the discussions contained in these publications will promote a better understanding of the issues among SMERU's stakeholders, and will lead to positive changes in government policy.

Given the resignation of our translator and English editor from AVI in June 2006 and the division's increasingly high workload, SMERU hired a new assistant editor. The assistant editor started on 1 August 2006. The Publications and Information Division now has three editorial staff: one editor and two assistant editors.

Effective writing is an essential skill that SMERU staff—especially the researchers—must master. In order to improve staff writing skills, the Publications and Information Division held a language training program from 3–16 October 2006 in the SMERU office, and all staff were invited to attend. The theme of the training was *Penulisan Ilmiah dan Ilmiah Populer* (Scientific and Semi-Scientific Writing). Two language instructors facilitated the sessions: Mr. Lamuddin Finoza, a lecturer from the University of Indonesia, and Mr. Wahyu Wibowo, a lecturer from the National University. It is hoped that this training will help SMERU enhance the quality of our written materials.

The Publications and Information Division staff recognize the importance of disseminating SMERU's publications effectively, and are constantly striving to enhance the division's performance. ■





## PUBLIKASI DAN INFORMASI

Divisi Publikasi dan Informasi Lembaga Penelitian SMERU mampu mempertahankan kinerja yang tinggi dalam menyebarluaskan hasil-hasil temuan penelitian lembaga. Tahun ini, divisi ini telah berhasil menerbitkan empat laporan lapangan, lima kertas kerja, lima laporan penelitian, satu laporan tahunan, dan empat newsletter. Publikasi-publikasi tersebut berfokus pada isu-isu sosial-ekonomi seperti kemiskinan, gender, pendidikan, ketimpangan, dan keuangan mikro. Pembahasan isu-isu tersebut dalam publikasi SMERU diharapkan dapat menumbuhkan pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang isu-isu tersebut di kalangan pemangku kepentingan SMERU dan membawa perubahan positif pada kebijakan pemerintah.

Menyusul berakhirnya masa tugas penerjemah dan editor bahasa Inggris dari AVI pada Juni 2006 dan meningkatnya beban tugas Divisi Publikasi dan Informasi, SMERU merekrut seorang asisten editor baru. Ia memulai bekerja pada 1 Agustus 2006. Saat ini Divisi Publikasi dan Informasi memiliki tiga staf editorial: satu editor dan dua asisten editor.

Menulis efektif merupakan salah satu keahlian penting yang harus dikuasai dengan baik oleh staf SMERU, terutama para penelitiannya. Untuk meningkatkan keahlian menulis staf SMERU, Divisi Publikasi dan Informasi mengadakan

sebuah program pelatihan bahasa untuk semua staf SMERU mulai 3 sampai 16 Oktober 2006 di kantor SMERU. Tema pelatihan ini adalah 'Penulisan Ilmiah dan Ilmiah Populer'. Pelatihan ini difasilitasi oleh dua orang instruktur bahasa: Lamuddin Finoza, seorang dosen dari Universitas Indonesia, and Wahyu Wibowo, seorang dosen dari Universitas Nasional. Dengan pelatihan ini, diharapkan SMERU dapat meningkatkan kualitas tulisannya.

Segenap staf Divisi Publikasi dan Informasi menyadari pentingnya penyebaran publikasi SMERU yang dilakukan secara efektif. Oleh karenanya, seluruh staf divisi ini akan terus meningkatkan kinerjanya terkait dengan hal tersebut pada tahun-tahun mendatang. ■



# Program Highlights

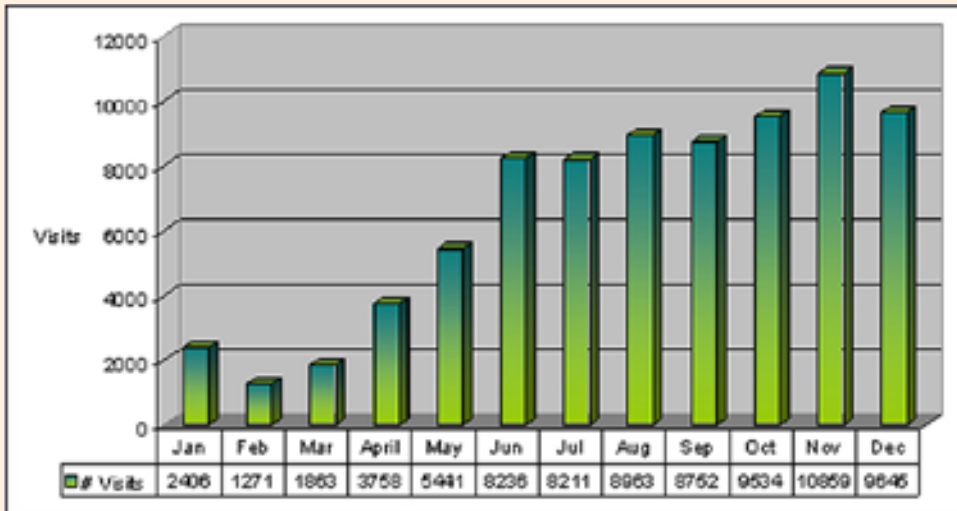
## INFORMATION SYSTEMS

### The Website

There were 78,939 visitors to the SMERU website between January and December 2006, averaging 6,578 visits per month. Figure 1 shows the total number of visits to the website per month for 2006.

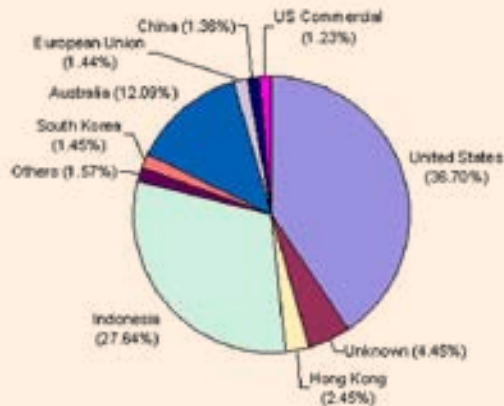
The low number of visits around February was due to the poor server performance at that time. Technical improvements were finished in May, resulting in a significant increase to visitor numbers.

**Figure 1: Website visitors per Month, 2006**  
**Gambar 1: Pengunjung Situs Web per bulan, 2006**



Source/Sumber: Webalizer<sup>1</sup>

**Figure 2: The proportion of website visitors from the top ten visitor countries/**  
**Gambar 2: Proporsi pengunjung situs web menurut sepuluh negara pengunjung terbesar.**



<sup>1</sup> Webalizer is a statistical web reporting application installed on the web server/ Webalizer adalah program pelaporan statistik kunjungan ke website yang terpasang di server web.

## SISTEM INFORMASI

### Situs Web

Jumlah pengunjung situs web SMERU sejak Januari hingga Desember 2006 adalah 78.939, atau rata-rata kunjungan 6.578 per bulan.

Gambar 1 menunjukkan jumlah pengunjung situs web per bulan selama 2006.

Jumlah kunjungan yang rendah di Februari terkait dengan rendahnya kinerja server pada saat itu. Perbaikan teknis terus diupayakan hingga Mei dan jumlah kunjungan pun meningkat pascaperbaikan teknis.

**Table. 1 The ten most frequently downloaded reports for 2006/  
Tabel 1. Sepuluh publikasi terbanyak yang diunduh pada periode 2006**

No.	Title/Judul	Hits
1	Database of Nongovernment Organizations in Indonesia/ <i>Pangkalan Data Ornop di Indonesia</i>	6358
2	Research Report/ <i>Laporan Penelitian</i> <i>Buku II: Upaya Penguatan Usaha Mikro dalam Rangka Peningkatan Ekonomi Perempuan (Sukabumi, Bantul, Kebumen, Padang, Surabaya, Makasar) Desember 2003</i>	6097
3	Newsletter No. 15: July-September/2005 Environmental Conservation and Poverty Reduction/ <i>Pelestarian Lingkungan dan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan</i>	2962
4	Newsletter No. 16: Oct-Dec/2005 Inequality: An Old Issue of New Relevance/ <i>Ketimpangan: Masalah Lama Dengan Relevansi Baru</i>	2229
5	SMERU Annual Report 2005/ <i>Laporan Tahunan SMERU 2005</i>	2059
6	Newsletter No. 17: Jan-Mar/2006 The Implementation of Direct Cash Transfer in Indonesia/ <i>Pelaksanaan Subsidi Langsung Tunai di Indonesia</i>	1989
7	Workshop Report/ <i>Laporan Lokakarya</i> <i>Perencanaan dan Penganggaran Strategi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan di Daerah: Pola Mana yang Paling Tepat? Desember 2004</i>	1971
8	Newsletter No. 08: Oct-Dec/2003 NGOs' Perspectives on National Problems in the Reform and Democratization Era/ <i>Perspektif LSM Tentang Masalah Nasional di Era Reformasi dan Demokrasi</i>	1713
9	Working Paper/ <i>Kertas Kerja</i> The Determinants of Student Performance in Indonesian Public Primary Schools: The Role of Teachers and Schools <i>December 2004</i>	1689
10	Research Report/ <i>Laporan Penelitian</i> A Rapid Appraisal of the Implementation of the 2005 Direct Cash Transfer Program in Indonesia: A Case Study in Five Districts/Cities <i>July 2006</i>	1639

## Program Highlights

### SMERU LIBRARY

During 2006 the SMERU library conducted two library management training sessions for NGOs. These sessions were aimed at empowering individual NGOs to establish and manage their own libraries. SMERU's librarian facilitated the sessions and was assisted by an external partner who provided training on information technology for libraries (see Strengthening NGO Capacity and SMERU's visits to partner NGOs, 32).

The library's primary mission is to support SMERU's research activities. This is done by providing important information sourced from within our own library as well as from other sources. External information is often sourced via search engine, catalogue searches of other libraries, websites, and online journals. The SMERU librarian also goes directly to other organizations to gather reference materials. The librarian is frequently involved in research projects as a research assistant, gathering data and information relevant to individual projects.

To date, the library collection consists of 2,530 book and article titles, as well as four magazine and journal series. Periodically the library adds to the collection and notifies all SMERU staff about the new collection. All staff can access digital articles from their computers using links provided via a regular email update or from the SMERU server.

The SMERU library also actively gathers data and information about local researchers, accommodation information, and the details of parties contacted by researchers in the field. This collection is intended to aid future SMERU activities, and is stored in a database accessible by all staff.

In June 2006, the library held its first internal book discussion and since then two more discussions have taken place. Topics have included poverty and foreign aid, gender, and literature. SMERU staff have responded positively to the book discussions, and more are planned for the coming year.

In accordance with feedback received during the library evaluation, a library catalogue that staff can access from the SMERU intranet is planned. It is hoped that all staff will be able to search the collection freely and independently. The intranet catalogue are currently being evaluated and so is not yet fully operational. ■



## PERPUSTAKAAN SMERU

Selama periode 2006 Perpustakaan SMERU telah dua kali melaksanakan pelatihan manajemen perpustakaan bagi ornop. Kegiatan ini bertujuan untuk memberdayakan ornop dalam merancang bangun dan mengelola perpustakaan. Pelatihan difasilitasi oleh pustakawan SMERU, dibantu oleh rekanan dari luar yang secara khusus memberikan pelatihan mengenai teknologi informasi (TI) untuk perpustakaan (baca Penguatan Kapasitas Ornop dan Kunjungan SMERU ke Mitra Ornop, 33).

Misi utama perpustakaan untuk mendukung kegiatan penelitian di SMERU dilakukan melalui penyediaan informasi-informasi penting baik yang bersumber dari koleksi perpustakaan sendiri maupun dari luar. Penelusuran informasi dari luar kerap dilakukan melalui mesin pencari, katalog perpustakaan institusi lain, situs web, jurnal *online*, maupun mendatangi institusi tersebut secara langsung. Pustakawan SMERU juga kerap dilibatkan dalam beberapa proyek penelitian sebagai asisten peneliti yang secara khusus mengumpulkan data dan informasi untuk penelitian tersebut.

Hingga saat ini perpustakaan telah mengkoleksi sebanyak 2.530 judul buku dan artikel, serta empat judul majalah dan jurnal. Secara berkala perpustakaan menambah koleksinya dan mengumumkan koleksi baru kepada seluruh staf SMERU. Khusus untuk koleksi artikel digital seluruh staf bisa mengaksesnya melalui komputernya masing-masing karena telah tersedia *link* menuju file tersebut.

Unit perpustakaan SMERU juga giat mengumpulkan data dan informasi tentang peneliti lokal, informasi akomodasi dan penginapan, dan pihak-pihak yang dihubungi peneliti yang baru saja kembali dari lapangan. Pengumpulan data dan informasi ini dimaksudkan untuk membantu kegiatan serupa di kemudian hari. Seluruh data disimpan dalam pangkalan data yang bisa diakses seluruh staf.

Sejak Juni 2006, perpustakaan mulai mengembangkan kegiatan diskusi buku internal dan kegiatan ini telah berjalan sebanyak tiga kali. Berbagai topik seperti kemiskinan dan bantuan luar negeri, gender, hingga sastra dibahas dalam diskusi ini. Kegiatan ini terbukti mendapat tanggapan positif dari sebagian besar staf SMERU dan rencananya di masa datang diskusi serupa akan lebih sering diadakan.

Sesuai dengan penilaian dan masukan yang didapat melalui kegiatan evaluasi perpustakaan, rencana ke depan adalah mengembangkan katalog perpustakaan yang bisa diakses melalui intranet SMERU. Diharapkan seluruh staf dapat dengan leluasa mencari sendiri koleksi yang diinginkan. Hingga saat ini katalog jaringan tersebut masih dalam tahap evaluasi sehingga belum bisa sepenuhnya berjalan baik. ■





## ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN NGO ACTIVITIES

### Developing Partnerships and NGO Cooperation

During 2006, The SMERU Research Institute focused its NGO partnership efforts on the activities agendas of the Coalition for Participatory Budget Planning (KUPPAS) and the National Alliance Against Hunger (ANMK).

KUPPAS is an NGO coalition to monitor developments in the National Budget Plan (PAN) Bill. As a member organization, SMERU's KUPPAS activities for 2006 involved socialization of the PAN Bill via seminars attended by other NGOs, meetings with council members from various factions like the Indonesian Democratic Party-Struggle (PDI-P), the National Awakening Party (PKB), and the Prosperous Justice Party (PKS), and discussions with the Legislative Body (Baleg) on the PAN Bill's content. As part of SMERU's involvement with KUPPAS, the NGO Partnership Officer appeared on a Radio 68H talk show to socialize the PAN Bill, and participated in the public consultations on the PAN Bill in Semarang during a seminar with participants from local NGOs, academia, and the Kota Semarang Regional Government.

ANMK is an alliance with a membership from various government agencies, private organizations and NGOs including The SMERU Research Institute. ANMK was initiated by the Department of Agriculture's Food Security Board. Its aim is to increase awareness and cooperation between stakeholders to realize food security and combat hunger. The government member

agencies include the Department of Agriculture, Bappenas, and the Department of Home Affairs. Private organizations and NGOs were represented by the People's Coalition for Food Security (KRKP), Bina Swadaya, Bina Desa, the Center for the Development of Women's Resources (PPSW), the Indonesia Farmers' Association (HKTI), and The SMERU Research Institute.

Within the alliance's organizational structure, a SMERU staff member has been entrusted to head the working group for Information, Data, and Research in accordance with its role and capacity. In 2006, ANMK's primary agenda was to form an organizational structure, devise a bylaw, and develop a proposal for supporting funds for ANMK activities, and create an activities agenda.



## **PARTISIPASI AKTIF DALAM KEGIATAN ORNOP**

### **Mengembangkan Kemitraan dan Kerja Sama**

Selama 2006, intensitas kemitraan dan kerja sama SMERU dengan ornop lain sebagian besar berkenaan dengan agenda kegiatan Koalisi Untuk Perencanaan Penganggaran Partisipatif (KUPPAS) dan Aliansi Nasional Melawan Kelaparan (ANMK).

KUPPAS adalah koalisi ornop untuk mengawal RUU Perencanaan Anggaran Negara (PAN) dan SMERU menjadi salah satu anggotanya. Kegiatan KUPPAS selama 2006 mencakup sosialisasi RUU PAN melalui seminar yang dihadiri ornop lain, temu wicara dengan anggota DPR dari berbagai fraksi seperti PDI-P, PKB, dan PKS, dan diskusi mengenai substansi RUU PAN bersama Badan Legislasi (Baleg). Keterlibatan SMERU dalam kegiatan KUPPAS tampak dalam keikutsertaan staf Kemitraan dengan Ornop SMERU pada acara “bincang-bincang” di Radio 68 H dan dalam kegiatan konsultasi publik RUU PAN di Semarang melalui seminar dengan peserta ornop lokal, akademisi, dan Pemda Kota Semarang.

ANMK adalah sebuah aliansi yang beranggotakan berbagai instansi pemerintah, swasta dan ornop termasuk SMERU. ANMK digagas oleh Badan Ketahanan Pangan Departemen Pertanian. Tujuannya adalah meningkatkan kepedulian dan kerja sama semua pemangku kepentingan untuk mewujudkan ketahanan pangan dan memerangi kelaparan. Instansi pemerintah yang turut serta dalam keanggotaan antara lain Departemen Pertanian, Bappenas, dan Departemen Dalam Negeri. Sementara itu, swasta dan ornop diwakili Koalisi



Rakyat untuk Ketahanan Pangan (KRKP), Bina Swadaya, Bina Desa, Pusat Pengembangan Sumber Daya Wanita (PPSW), Himpunan Kerukunan Tani Indonesia (HKTI), dan SMERU.

Dalam struktur kepengurusan aliansi ini, seorang staf SMERU mendapat kepercayaan untuk mengepalari kelompok kerja (Pokja) Bidang Informasi, Data dan Riset sesuai peran dan kapasitas yang disandangnya. Selama 2006, agenda utama yang menjadi perhatian ANMK adalah pembentukan kepengurusan, pembuatan anggaran dasar dan rumah tangga, serta penyusunan proposal penggalangan dana bagi kegiatan ANMK dan pembuatan rencana kegiatan.



## *Program Highlights*

### **Strengthening NGO Capacity and SMERU's visits to partner NGOs**

In 2006, SMERU conducted two library management training sessions in cooperation with Nastari (an NGO concerned with environmental and agricultural issues) and PPSW (an NGO concerned with women's affairs). SMERU held one of these sessions in the Nastari Bogor office, attended by 18 primary school teachers, NGO activists, and library staff. Seventeen NGO activists attended the other session run together with PPSW at the PPSW office. The training sessions were intended to introduce the role and function of a community library in the framework to increase interest in reading and community participation in self-learning concepts, and to impart the methods and techniques required for library design.

To introduce SMERU and communicate with NGOs, in 2006 SMERU's NGO Partnership Officer visited seven NGOs in Jakarta and Bogor: the Indonesian Human Rights Voice (SMHI), Yayasan Usaha Mulia (YUM), the Center for the Betterment of Education (CBE), KRKP, Stop AIDS Action (ASA), Kapal Perempuan, and Solidaritas Perempuan. These visits were aimed to introduce SMERU and disseminate SMERU research findings, as well as discover opportunities for potential NGO partnerships.

### **Update on SMERU's NGO Database and User Survey for the Poverty Map**

At the end of 2006, 2,436 organizations were listed in the NGO database. During 2006, data for as many as 116 NGOs has been added—including data for 56 newly formed organizations. As usual, SMERU will continue to update the NGO database in order to expand our network and to help provide information who need it.

From mid August to September 2006, SMERU's researchers and the NGO Partnership Officer worked together on a survey to verify the use of SMERU's poverty map. SMERU's NGO Partnership Officer conducted telephone interviews with more than 40 NGOs in Jabotabek, West Java, and Sumatra. This survey was intended to evaluate the effectiveness of using SMERU's poverty map in NGO circles. ■



### **Penguatan Kapasitas Ornop dan Kunjungan SMERU ke Mitra Ornop**

Pada 2006, SMERU dua kali melakukan pelatihan manajemen perpustakaan, yakni bekerja sama dengan Nastari (ornop pemerhati masalah lingkungan dan pertanian) dan PPSW (ornop pemerhati masalah perempuan). Bertempat di kantor Nastari Bogor, SMERU mengadakan pelatihan manajemen perpustakaan bagi 18 guru sekolah dasar, pegiat ornop dan staf perpustakaan. Pelatihan manajemen perpustakaan yang diselenggarakan bersama PPSW bertempat di kantor PPSW dan diikuti 17 pegiat ornop. Kegiatan ini bertujuan untuk memperkenalkan peran dan fungsi perpustakaan masyarakat dalam rangka meningkatkan minat baca dan partisipasi masyarakat mengenai konsep pembelajaran mandiri dan memfasilitasi cara dan teknik mendesain perpustakaan.

Untuk memperkenalkan SMERU dan berkomunikasi dengan ornop, selama 2006 staf Kemitraan dengan Ornop SMERU mengunjungi tujuh ornop di Jakarta dan Bogor. Ornop tersebut adalah Suara Hak Manusia Indonesia (SHMI), Yayasan Usaha Mulia (YUM), The Center for the Betterment of Education (CBE), KRKP, Aksi Stop Aids (ASA), Kapal Perempuan, dan Solidaritas Perempuan. Kunjungan ini bertujuan untuk memperkenalkan SMERU dan sekaligus mendesiminasi hasil-hasil kajian SMERU dan menggali potensi kerja sama kemitraan dengan ornop.



### **Pemutakhiran Pangkalan Data Ornop dan Survei Penggunaan Peta Kemiskinan SMERU**

Sampai akhir 2006, jumlah ornop yang terdata pada pangkalan data ornop adalah 2,436 lembaga. Selama 2006, data terbaru mengenai 116 ornop termasuk 56 data ornop bentukan baru telah ditambahkan. Seperti biasa, Lembaga Penelitian SMERU akan terus melakukan pemutakhiran pangkalan data ornop dalam rangka memperluas jaringan dan membantu pihak-pihak yang membutuhkannya.

Selain itu, pada periode pertengahan Agustus hingga September 2006, bersama peneliti SMERU, staf Kemitraan dengan Ornop SMERU turut serta dalam kegiatan survei penggunaan peta kemiskinan. Staf Kemitraan dengan Ornop SMERU melakukan wawancara melalui telepon kepada lebih 40 ornop di Jabotabek, Jawa Barat, dan Sumatera. Survei ini dimaksudkan untuk mengevaluasi efektivitas pemanfaatan peta ini di kalangan ornop. ■





## Publications, Workshops, & Research Activities

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

No	Title/Judul	Type of Report/ Jenis Laporan	Date of Publication/ Waktu Publikasi
1	"Kajian Cepat Pelaksanaan Subsidi Langsung Tunai Tahun 2005 di Indonesia: Studi Kasus di Lima Kabupaten/Kota" (Rapid Appraisal of the Implementation of the 2005 Direct Cash Transfer Program in Indonesia: A Case Study in Five Kabupaten/Kota) Available in Indonesian and English.	RR	Indonesian: January 2006 English: July 2006
2	"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: Pengaruh Lokasi dan Komponen Struktural dari Pertumbuhan</i> ) Available in English	WP	English: January 2006 and August 2006 (Revised edition)
3	"Predicting Consumption Poverty Using Nonconsumption Indicators: Experiments Using Indonesian Data" ( <i>Memprediksi Tingkat Kemiskinan Konsumsi dengan Menggunakan Indikator Nonkonsumsi: Percobaan Menggunakan Data Indonesia</i> ) Available in English.	WP	English: February 2006
4	"Public Policy Towards the Elderly in Indonesia: Current Policy and Future Directions" ( <i>Kebijakan Publik bagi Kaum Manula di Indonesia: Kebijakan Terkini dan Arah ke Depan</i> ) Available in English.	RR	English: March 2006
5	"From Access to Income: Regional and Ethnic Inequality in Indonesia" ( <i>Dari Akses ke Pendapatan: Tinjauan terhadap Dimensi Ketimpangan yang Lebih Luas di Indonesia</i> ) Available in English.	WP	English: May 2006
6	"Agricultural Demand Linkages and Growth Multipliers in Rural Indonesia" ( <i>Kaitan-kaitan Permintaan dan Efek Pengganda Pertumbuhan Sektor Pertanian di Perdesaan Indonesia</i> ) Available in English.	WP	English: July 2006
7	"Causes of Low Secondary School Enrollment in Indonesia" ( <i>Penyebab Rendahnya Angka Partisipasi Sekolah Menengah di Indonesia</i> ) Available in English.	WP	English: August 2006
8	"A Rapid Appraisal of The PKPS-BBM Education Sector School Operational Assistance (BOS)" ( <i>Kajian Cepat PKPS-BBM Bidang Pendidikan Bantuan Operasional Sekolah (BOS) 2005</i> ) Available in English and Indonesian.	RR	English and Indonesian: September 2006
9	"Strengthening the Poverty Reduction Capacity of Regional Government through Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA)" ( <i>Peningkatan Kapasitas Pemerintah Daerah dalam Penanggulangan Kemiskinan melalui Analisis Kemiskinan Partisipatoris (AKPI)</i> ) Available in English and Indonesian.	RR	English and Indonesian: December 2006
10	"Kajian Cepat Pelaksanaan Subsidi Langsung Tunai Tahun 2005 di Indonesia: Studi Kasus di Provinsi DKI Jakarta" (Rapid Appraisal of the Cash Transfer Program in Indonesia: The Case of Jakarta) Available in Indonesian and English.	RR	English and Indonesian: December 2006
11	"Verifying the Accuracy of the Community Based Monitoring System in Targeting Poor Households: Verification Results in Two Sample Villages" ( <i>Sistem Pemantauan Kesejahteraan oleh Masyarakat (SPKM): Memverifikasi Sistem Penargetan Program Secara Tepat Hasil Verifikasi di Dua Desa Ujicoba SPKM</i> ) Available in English and Indonesian.	FR	English and Indonesian: December 2006

## *Publikasi, Lokakarya, & Kegiatan Penelitian*

No	Title/Judul	Type of Report/ Jenis Laporan	Date of Publication/ Waktu Publikasi
12	"Moving Out of Poverty : The Case of Desa Branta Pesisir, Kabupaten Pemekasan" ( <i>Keluar dari Kemiskinan: Studi Kasus di Desa Branta Pesisir, Kabupaten Pemekasan</i> ) Available in English.	FR	English: December 2006
13	"Moving Out of Poverty: The Case of Gura, Kabupaten Halmahera Utara" ( <i>Keluar dari Kemiskinan: Studi Kasus Gura, Kabupaten Halmahera Utara</i> ) Available in English.	FR	English: December 2006
14	"Studi Keluar dari Kemiskinan: Kasus di Komunitas RW 4, Dusun Kiuteta, Desa Noelbaki, Kecamatan Kupang Tengah, Kabupaten Kupang, Nusa Tenggara Timur" ( <i>Moving Out of Poverty Study: Case of RW 4 Community, Dusun Kiuteta, Desa Noelbaki, Kecamatan Kupang Tengah, Kabupaten Kupang, Nusa Tenggara Timur</i> ) Available in Indonesian.	FR	Indonesian: December 2006

**Legend/Keterangan:**

5 WP: Working Paper/Kertas Kerja

5 RR: Research Report/Laporan Penelitian

4 FR: Field Report/Laporan Lapangan

## II. NEWSLETTERS (BILINGUAL/DWI BAHASA)

No	Main Theme/Tema Utama	Date of Publication and Total Disseminated to/ Waktu Publikasi dan Total yang Dikirimkan	Intended Audience/ Pembaca
1	The Implementation of Direct Cash Transfer in Indonesia/ <i>Pelaksanaan Subsidi Langsung Tunai di Indonesia – Newsletter No. 17</i>	January–March 2006 1989	General public, academia, NGOs, the media, government institutions, and donor agencies.  <i>Masyarakat luas, perguruan tinggi, LSM, media, lembaga-lembaga pemerintah, dan donor.</i>
2	Introducing CBMS (Community-Based Monitoring System)/ <i>Memperkenalkan Sistem Pemantauan Kesejahteraan oleh Rakyat – Newsletter No. 18</i>	April–June 2006 1395	
3	The Implementation of the School Operational Assistance (BOS) Program 2005/ <i>Pelaksanaan Program Bantuan Operasional Sekolah (BOS) – Newsletter No 19</i>	July–September 2006 711	
4	Development Challenges in East Nusa Tenggara/ <i>Tantangan Pembangunan di Nusa Tenggara Timur – Newsletter No. 20</i>	October–December 2006	



## Publications, Workshops, & Research Activities

### III. OTHER PUBLICATIONS/*PUBLIKASI LAIN*

No	Title/Judul	Type of Publication/ Jenis Publikasi	Date of Publication/ Waktu Publikasi
1	SMERU Annual Report 2005/ <i>Laporan Tahunan SMERU 2005</i>	Annual Report	June 2006
2	The 2006 Edition of SMERU's Profile of Nongovernment Organization/ <i>Profil Organisasi Nonpemerintah Edisi 2006 SMERU</i>	Book	2006
3	CD of Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS) in Indonesia/ <i>CD Sistem Pemantauan Kesejahteraan oleh Masyarakat (SPKM) di Indonesia</i>	CD	February 2006

### IV. FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS/ *PUBLIKASI YANG AKAN DATANG*

No	Title/Judul
1	Reducing Unemployment in Indonesia: Results from a Growth-Employment Elasticity Model/ <i>Mengurangi Pengangguran di Indonesia: Hasil dari Model Elastisitas Pertumbuhan Lapangan Kerja</i>
2	The Impact of Private Sector Growth on Poverty Reduction: Evidence from Indonesia/ <i>Dampak Pertumbuhan Sektor Swasta pada Upaya Penanggulangan Kemiskinan: Bukti dari Indonesia</i>
3	Improving the Business Environment in NTT: The Case of Agriculture Trade in West Timor Region/ <i>Iklim Usaha di Provinsi NTT: Kasus Perdagangan Hasil Pertanian di Timor Barat</i>
4	The Impact of Supermarkets on Traditional Markets and Retailers in Indonesia's Urban Centers/ <i>Dampak Supermarket terhadap Pasar dan Pedagang Ritel Tradisional di Pusat-pusat Perkotaan di Indonesia</i>
5	OPSM Phase-Out: Lessons Learned/ <i>Pembelajaran dari Penghapusan Program OPSM</i>
6	Disaster Management : What is To Be Done with Disasters?/ <i>Pengelolaan Bencana: Apa yang harus Dilakukan Bila Terjadi Bencana?</i>

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

No	Type and Topics/ Jenis dan Topik	Participants/Peserta	Sponsor	Date and Venue/Tanggal dan Tempat
1	Capacity Building/ <i>Pembangunan Kapasitas</i>	Three members of TARI attended the training	World Bank	1-3 March 2006 SMERU Office
2	Capacity Building/ <i>Pembangunan Kapasitas</i>	23 DPR-RI Secretariat staff members from various divisions of the Secretariat General	Asia Foundation through NLSP (National Legislative Strengthening Program)	March and April 2006  DPR-RI Secretariat Office
3	Basic Library Management for NGOs/ <i>Dasar-dasar Pengelolaan Perpustakaan untuk Ornop</i> (organized by SMERU and PPSW (Pusat Pengembangan Sumberdaya Wanita)	17 NGO participants from PPSW secretariat, Seknas (National Secretariat), ASPPUK (Association for Women Entrepreneurs in Small Business), PEKKA (Woman- headed Household Empowerment Program), CIBA, Catholic Church, GKI (Indonesian Christian Church), Rahima (the Center for Training and Information on Islam and Women's Rights Issues, Bina Desa (the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas), Formasi Indonesia (Forum for Cooperative Development), Kapal Perempuan (The Circle of Women's Alternative Education) and Migrant Care	The SMERU Research Institute and PPSW	8-9 August 2006  PPSW Secretariat Office
4	Basic Library Management for NGOs/ <i>Dasar-dasar Pengelolaan Perpustakaan bagi Ornop</i> (organized by SMERU and Nastari)	NGOs, primary school teachers and staff from public libraries	The SMERU Research Institute and Nastari	03-04 May 2006  Nastari Secretariat Office-Bogor





## Publications, Workshops, & Research Activities

### VI. ONGOING RESEARCH/ PENELITIAN YANG SEDANG BERJALAN

No	Title/Judul
1	Socioeconomic Impact of Roads Betterment in Kabupaten Bolaang Mongondow/ <i>Dampak Sosio-Ekonomi Perbaikan Jalan di Kabupaten Bolaang Mongondow</i>
2	Institutional Mapping of Disaster Management in Indonesia: A Case Study of the Yogyakarta Earthquake Part 1/ <i>Pemetaan Kelembagaan Pengelolaan Bencana di Indonesia: Studi Kasus Gempabumi di Yogyakarta Bagian 1</i>
3	Moving Out of Poverty in West Timor: Understanding Social Mobility and Poverty Dynamics in A Conflict-Affected Area/ <i>Keluar dari Kemiskinan di Timor Barat: Memahami Mobilitas Sosial dan Dinamika Kemiskinan di Wilayah yang Terkena Konflik</i>
4	Moving Out of Poverty: Understanding Freedom, Power, and Democracy: Case in North Maluku and East Java/ <i>Keluar dari Kemiskinan: Memahami Kebebasan, Kekuasaan, dan Demokrasi: Kasus di Maluku Utara dan Jawa Timur</i>
5	Study of Demand for and Access to Financial Services in Ende and Ngada, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT)/ <i>Permintaan dan Akses terhadap Jasa Keuangan di Ende dan Ngada, Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT)</i>
6	An Ethnography of Credit Card Use, Consumption and Indebtedness Among Young Adults in Jakarta/ <i>Etnografi Penggunaan Kartu Kredit, Tingkat Konsumsi dan Beban Utang di kalangan Kaum Muda di Jakarta</i>
7	The Correlations of Poverty in Large and Small Areas: Evidence from Indonesian Poverty Map Data/ <i>Korelasi Kemiskinan di Wilayah Besar dan Kecil: Bukti dari Data Peta Kemiskinan di Indonesia</i>
8	The Mechanism and Uses of the Specific Allocation Fund (DAK) in Indonesian Decentralization Financing/ <i>Mekanisme dan Penggunaan Dana Alokasi Khusus (DAK) dalam rangka Pendanaan Desentralisasi di Indonesia</i>
9	Evaluation of Uses for the Poverty Map of Indonesia 2000 CD/ <i>Evaluasi Penggunaan CD Peta Kemiskinan Indonesia 2000</i>

**VII. NATIONAL AND REGIONAL WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS ORGANIZED BY SMERU/  
LOKAKARYA DAN SEMINAR YANG DISELENGGARAKAN SMERU**

No	Topic/Topik	Participants/Peserta	Scope/Lingkup
1	Study on Capacity Development of Regional Government through Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) in Indonesia/ <i>Kajian Pengembangan Kapasitas Pemerintah Daerah melalui Analisis Kemiskinan Partisipatoris di Indonesia</i>	<p>Forty participants attended the workshop including representatives from JBIC (Jakarta Office and Social Sector Development Tokyo), Bappenas (Regional Bureau and other relevant units), Kabupaten Bima (Bappeda and NGO) Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah (Bappeda and NGO), Kota Cirebon (Bappeda and NGO), URDI, WWF, IPCOS, and Sociology Lab – University of Indonesia.</p> <p><i>Terdapat 40 peserta lokakarya. Mereka adalah perwakilan dari JBIC (Jakarta Office and Social Sector Development Tokyo), Bappenas (Biro Daerah dan unit-unit relevan lain), Kabupaten Bima (Bappeda dan LSM), Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah (Bappeda dan LSM), Kota Cirebon (Bappeda dan LSM), URDI, WWF, IPCOS, dan Laboratorium Sosiologi – Universitas Indonesia.</i></p>	<p>National workshop (Lokakarya nasional)</p> <p>Jakarta, 18 January 2006</p>
2	Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS)/Sistem Pemantauan Kesejahteraan oleh Masyarakat (SPKM)	<p>Representatives from local governments (Demak, Tangerang, Depok, Yogyakarta, and Cianjur), Bappenas, MOHA, the Ministries of Agriculture and Health, BKKBN, BPS, LGSP (Local Government Support Program), Pattiro, Embassy of Canada, Ford Foundation, HIS, and others.</p> <p><i>Perwakilan dari pemerintah daerah (Demak, Tangerang, Depok, Yogyakarta, dan Cianjur), Bappenas, MOHA, Deptan, Depkes, BPS, LGSP (Program Bantuan untuk Pemerintah Daerah), Pattiro, Kedutaan Kanada, Ford Foundation, HIS, dan lain-lain.</i></p>	<p>National workshop (Lokakarya nasional)</p> <p>Jakarta, 29 March 2006</p>



## Publications, Workshops, & Research Activities

No	Topic/Topik	Participants/Peserta	Scope/Lingkup
3	Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS)/Sistem Pemantauan Kesejahteraan oleh Masyarakat (SPKM)	Representatives from local government of Cianjur, Cimahi, Sukabumi, Kota Bogor, Kabupaten Bogor and West Java Province, and representatives from NGO Humaniora and Amerta, and Central BKKBN and Daily Newspaper Pikiran Rakyat.  <i>Perwakilan dari pemerintah daerah seperti Cianjur, Cimahi, Sukabumi, Kota Bogor, Kabupaten Bogor dan Provinsi Jawa Barat serta perwakilan dari LSM Humaniora dan Amerta, BKKBN pusat dan Harian Pikiran Rakyat.</i>	Regional workshop (Lokakarya regional)  Cianjur, 25 July 2006
4	Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS)/Sistem Pemantauan Kesejahteraan oleh Masyarakat (SPKM)	Local governments representatives of the cities and districts of Semarang, Demak, Magelang, Kudus, Grobogan, Kendal, Central Java Province, Jepara, and a representative of NGO Pattiro Semarang.  <i>Perwakilan dari pemerintah daerah Kota dan Kabupaten Semarang, Demak, Magelang, Kudus, Grobogan, Kendal, Pemda Provinsi Jawa Tengah, Jepara, dan perwakilan dari LSM Pattiro Semarang.</i>	Regional workshop (Lokakarya regional)  Semarang, 7 September 2006
5	The Potential and Challenges of Developing Desa Siaga towards Achieving Indonesia Sehat- MOH/GTZ Health Policy Discussions at the Decisions Makers Level/Potensi dan Tantangan Pengembangan Desa Siaga Menuju Indonesia Sehat' Diskusi Kebijakan Kesehatan di Tingkat Pengambil Keputusan	Representatives from 16 Jakarta-based NGOs  <i>Perwakilan dari 16 LSM yang ada di Jakarta.</i>	National workshop (Lokakarya nasional)  Jakarta, 24 November 2006

**VIII. SMERU'S INTERNAL SEMINARS, TRAINING,  
AND SELF-ASSESSMENT/  
SEMINAR, PELATIHAN, DAN EVALUASI INTERNAL SMERU**

No	Topic & Activity/ Topik & Kegiatan	Presenter & Participants/ Penyaji & Peserta	Date/Tanggal
1	Moving Out of Poverty: Understanding Freedom, Democracy and Growth from the Bottom Up; Indonesia Case Study – the Role of Growth and Conflict/ <i>Keluar dari Kemiskinan: Memahami Kebebasan, Demokrasi dan Pertumbuhan dari Bawah; Studi Kasus di Indonesia – Peran Pertumbuhan dan Konflik</i>	Presented by the MOP Team/ <i>Disajikan oleh Tim MOP</i>  SMERU researchers / <i>Peneliti SMERU</i>	06 January 2006
2	What is Madrasah and Salafyah/ <i>Apa itu Madrasah dan Salafiah</i>	Facilitated by Direktorat Pendidikan Dasar, Mapenda, Department of Religious Affairs/ <i>Difasilitasi oleh Direktorat Pendidikan Dasar, Mapenda, Departemen Agama</i>	07 February 2006
3	Rapid Assessment of the PKPS-BBM Education Services Program (School Operational Fund Program 2005)/ <i>Kajian Cepat Program Sektor Pendidikan PKPS-BBM (Program Bantuan Operasional Sekolah/BOS 2005)</i>	SMERU researchers/ <i>Peneliti SMERU</i>  Presented by The SMERU School Operational Fund Program Team/ <i>Disajikan oleh Tim Studi Program Bantuan Operasional Sekolah SMERU</i>	14 March 2006
4	SMERU Staff Retreat/ <i>Retret Staf SMERU</i>	SMERU researchers/ <i>Peneliti SMERU</i>	29-31 May 2006
5	Influence of Work Motivation on Enhancing Performance/ <i>Pengaruh Motivasi Kerja terhadap Peningkatan Kinerja</i>	All SMERU staff/ <i>Semua staf SMERU</i>  Presented by Palgunadi Tadek Setyawan, a member of SMERU's Board of Governors and Yayasan Para Sahabat/ <i>Disajikan oleh Palgunadi Tadek Setyawan, anggota Badan Pengurus SMERU dan Yayasan Para Sahabat</i>	07 June 2006
6	Restructuring Social Welfare Programs for Greater Targeting and Redistributive Efficiency: Alternative Approaches and a Review of Indonesia's Post-Crisis Experience in Comparative Experiences/ <i>Merestrukturisasi Program Perlindungan Sosial bagi Penetapan Sasaran yang lebih Besar dan Efisiensi Redistributif: Pendekatan Alternatif dan Tinjau Ulang Pengalaman Pascakrisis dalam Perspektif Perbandingan</i>	All SMERU Staff/ <i>Semua staf SMERU</i>  Presented by a SMERU intern, Sam Bazzi/ <i>Disajikan oleh magang SMERU, Sam Bazzi</i>  SMERU researchers/ <i>Peneliti SMERU</i>	29 June 2006





## Publications, Workshops, & Research Activities

No	Topic & Activity/ Topik & Kegiatan	Presenter & Participants/ Penyaji & Peserta	Date/Tanggal
7	Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS)/Sistem Pemantauan Kesejahteraan oleh Masyarakat/SPKM)	Presented by CBMS team/Disajikan oleh Tim CBMS SMERU researchers /Peneliti SMERU	24 July 2006
8	A Plan for Future/Rencana Ke Depan	Presented by Errol Amarasekera, SMERU's Business Development Consultant from Australian Volunteers International (AVI)/Disajikan oleh Errol Amarasekera, Konsultan Pengembangan Bisnis SMERU dari Sukarelawan Internasional Australia(AVI)	23 August 2006
9	Operasi Pasar Swadaya Masyarakat (OPSM) Study Design - Lessons Learned from OPSM PhaseOut/Studi Desain Operasi Pasar Swadaya Masyarakat (OPSM) – Pelajaran Berharga dari Penghapusan OPSM	All SMERU staff /Peneliti SMERU Presented by SMERU Researchers, Rizki Fillaili and Hastuti /Disajikan oleh Peneliti SMERU, Rizki Fillaili dan Hastuti	21 September 2006
10	Training Sessions on Report Writing Skills/ Sesi Pelatihan Keahlian Penulisan Laporan	SMERU researchers/Peneliti SMERU Presented by Lamuddin Finoza and Wahyu Wibowo, Language Consultant from University of Indonesia and a Senior Editor/Journalist/Disajikan oleh Lamuddin Finoza dan Wahyu Wibowo, Konsultan Bahasa dari Universitas Indonesia dan Editor Senior/Jurnalis	03–18 October 2006
11	Developing a Dynamic Web-Based Version of Indonesia Poverty Map/Mengembangkan Versi Peta Kemiskinan Indonesia Berbasis Web yang Dinamis	All SMERU Staff/Semua Staf SMERU Presented by SMERU Intern, Riznaldi Akbar/Disajikan oleh magang SMERU, Riznaldi Akbar	09 October 2006
12	Supermarket Study: Impact of Supermarkets on Traditional Markets and Retailers in Indonesia's Urban Centers/Studi Supermarket: Dampak Supermarket terhadap Pasar dan Pedagang Ritel Tradisional di Pusat-pusat Perkotaan di Indonesia	SMERU researchers/Peneliti SMERU Presented by SMERU Researcher, Meuthia Rosfadhila/Disajikan oleh Peneliti SMERU, Meuthia Rosfadhila SMERU researchers/Peneliti SMERU	21 December 2006

**IX. PRESENTATIONS BY SMERU STAFF/  
KEGIATAN PRESENTASI OLEH STAF SMERU**

No	Host/ Penyelenggara	Location, Date/ Tempat, Tanggal	Topic/Topik
1	Global Development Network (GDN) and World Bank Global Team of Moving Out of Poverty  Presenter: Sri Kusumastuti Rahayu and Vita Febriany	St. Petersburg, Russia, 14-19 January 2006	Moving Out of Poverty (presented in a preconference workshop)
2	The World Bank  Presenter: Asep Suryahadi	Jakarta, 06 February 2006	The Agricultural Market Linkages (progress of the study)
3	The Economic Research Center, Indonesia Institute of Science (LIPI) and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) Japan  Presenter: Sudarno Sumarto	Jakarta, 07 February 2006	Linkages between Growth and Poverty Reduction: Lessons-Learned
4	Akatiga and Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Indonesia  Presenter: Asep Suryahadi	Jakarta, 09 February 2006	Roundtable Discussion on Indonesian Economic, Investment, and Labor Policy
5	The Human Resources and Culture Unit of Bappenas  Presenter: Sudarno Sumarto	Jakarta, 09 February 2006	Social Protection for Vulnerable Group in Indonesia
6	Tinbergen Institute  Presenter: Sudarno Sumarto	Amsterdam, 17 March 2006	Growth, Inequality and Poverty Reduction: Lessons Learned from Indonesia
7	SMERU  Presenter: Sudarno Sumarto	Jakarta, 29 March 2006	Pilot Project on the Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS)
8	Bappenas  Presenter: Widjanti I. Suharyo and team	Jakarta, 03 April 2006	Rapid Appraisal of the PKPS-BBM for Educational Sector School Operational Assistance (BOS) 2005
9	Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and World Bank  Presenter: Widjanti I. Suharyo	Vientiane Lao-P.D.R., 4 – 6 April 2006	Identification of Pro-Poor Policies in National Plans/PRSPs – the Role of Diagnostics and Participation



## Publications, Workshops, & Research Activities

No	Host/ Penyelenggara	Location, Date/ Tempat, Tanggal	Topic/Topik
10	Badan Ketahanan Pangan (Food Security Agency), Ministry of Agriculture  Presenter: Sri Kusumastuti Rahayu	Yogyakarta, 06 April 2006	Analisis Akses Pangan Perkotaan (Food Access of the Urban Poor: Participatory Approach)
11	Research and Development Board of the Ministry of National Education (Balitbang Depdiknas)  Presenter: Widjajanti I. Suharyo and Team	Jakarta, 11 April 2006	Preliminary Findings of the Rapid Assessment of School Operational Fund (BOS) 2005
12	The Institute of Development Studies (IDS) and Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI)  Presenter: Asep Suryahadi	Bangkok, 15–17 May, 2006	The Poverty Map of Indonesia 2000, during the Workshop of the Ford Foundation Program on Social Protection Programs in Asia
13	The Trisakti University Economic Development Program and Economic Department University Students Associations, Jakarta  Presenter: Wenefrida Dwi Widyanti	Jakarta, 13 June 2006	The Logical Framework Approach and Strategies to Achieve the MDGs
14	Banten Province Department of Education  Presenter: Nina Toyamah and Sri Budiyati	Cilegon, 13 June 2006	The Empirical Assessment of the Compensation for the Reduction on Fuel Subsidy Program 2005 –School Operational Assistance 2005
15	AusAID Office in Jakarta  Presenter: Sudarno Sumarto	Jakarta, 16 June 2006	Unemployment and Social Conditions in Indonesia
16	Indonesian Economists' Association (ISEI)  Presenter: Sudarno Sumarto	Manado, 18–20 June 2006	Accelerating the Creation of Good Jobs
17	Poverty and Economic Policy (PEP)  Presenter: Daniel Suryadarma	Addis Ababa, 18 – 22 June 2006	Objective Measures of Family Welfare for Individual Targeting: Results from a Pilot Project on the Community Based Monitoring System in Indonesia
18	Conflict and Development Team of the World Bank Social Development Unit  Presenter: Ruly Marianti and team.	Jakarta, 27 June 2006	The Moving Out of Poverty (MOP) in West Timor: Preliminary Findings from Five Communities
19	Directorate of Economic and Monetary Statistics, Bank Indonesia  Presenter: Asep Suryahadi	Jakarta, 02 July 2006	Unemployment and Characteristics of the Unemployed in Indonesia

## *Publikasi, Lokakarya, & Kegiatan Penelitian*

No	Host/ Penyelenggara	Location, Date/ Tempat, Tanggal	Topic/Topik
20	The School for Broadcast Media (SBM) – Jakarta, Radio Nederland  Presenter: Ruly Marianti	Jakarta, 20 July 2006	Gender Bias in The Media
21	Bappenas  Presenter: Sudarno Sumarto and Team	Jakarta, 02 August 2006	The Rapid Assessment of PKPS BBM (Program for Oil Subsidy Reduction Compensation)
22	Ford Foundation, Jakarta Office  Presenter: Asep Suryahadi and Team	Jakarta, 03 August 2006	The Use of the Poverty Map for Strategic Poverty Alleviation in Indonesia
23	Coordinating Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Ministry of Employment and Transmigration  Presenter: Sudarno Sumarto	Jakarta, 08–10 August 2006	SMERU's View on the Amendment of Law No. 13/2003 on Employment and Labor
24	Indonesian Regional Science Association (IRSA), the Brawijaya University, and the East Java Provincial Government  Presenter: Daniel Suryadarma	Malang, 18–19 August 2006	Sustainable Poverty Reduction through Private Sector Growth: Evidence from Indonesia
25	UGM Faculty of Geography and the Alumni of Summer Schools in Germany  Presenter: Sudarno Sumarto	Yogyakarta, 05 September 2006	Addressing Urban Poverty in Decentralized Indonesia
26	MPKP (Masters Program in Public Policy) University of Indonesia and Bappenas  Discussant: Sudarno Sumarto	Jakarta, 14 September 2006	Concepts of Poverty, How to Measure Poverty and Policies to Attack Poverty
27	International Development Studies (IDS), Sussex and Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST) and Ford Foundation  Presenter: Wenefrida D. Widyanti	New Delhi, India 22–24 September 2006	Targeting of Social Protection Programs: Experience of Indonesia
28	The World Food Program and Coordinating Ministry for Social Welfare  Presenter: Rizki Fillaili and Hastuti	Jakarta, 25 September 2006	Lessons Learned from the OPSM Phase- Out
29	The United Nations University-World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER)  Presenter: Wenefrida D. Widyanti	Helsinki, 29-30 September 2006	To What Extent Socioeconomic Changes Affect the Health Status of Children? Evidence from the Indonesian Family Life Surveys
30	The Statistics and Monetary Directorate of Bank of Indonesia  Presenter: Asep Suryahadi	Jakarta, 4 October 2006	Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction in Indonesia, and Agriculture Demand Linkages in Rural Indonesia





## Publications, Workshops, & Research Activities

No	Host/ Penyelenggara	Location, Date/ Tempat, Tanggal	Topic/Topik
31	KUPPAS, SMERU, and CiBA  Discussant: Hariyanti Sadaly	17 October 2006	Socialization of the PAN ( <i>Perencanaan Anggaran Negara</i> ) Bill or the National Budget Planning Bill (in a one-hour Radio Talk Show at Radio 68H Utan Kayu, Jakarta)
32	Indonesian Economist Association (ISEI) and the Land Administration Agency ( <i>Badan Pertanahan Nasional/BPN</i> )  Moderator: Sudarno Sumarto	Jakarta, 4 November 2006	Hernando de Soto's Basic Ideas on the Formulation of Informal Property Rights
33	Australian National University (ANU)  Resource person: Asep Suryahadi	Canberra, 13-15 November 2006	Rural Urban Migration in Indonesia
34	CBMS Coordinating Team, Angelo King Institute, IDRC, UNDP, World Bank, and PEP  Presenter: Daniel Suryadarma	Manila, 15 November 2006	Improving Governance and Scaling Up Poverty Reduction through Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS)
35	Population Research Centre (PPK)-LIPI  Discussant: Sudarno Sumarto	Jakarta, 22 November 2006	LIPI's Research Findings of 2006 on Population and Poverty: A Case Study in Kalimantan and Sulawesi
36	The Directorate of the Research and Economic Policy of Bank Indonesia  Presenter: Asep Suryahadi	Jakarta, 22 November 2006	Labor Market Situation in Indonesia
37	PEP-CBMS Network of IDRC and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (UNESCAP) Bangkok  Presenter: Sudarno Sumarto	Bangkok, 28 November 2006	The Objective Measures of Family Welfare for Targeting and Monitoring: The Case of CBMS in Indonesia
38	Australian National University (ANU) and Development Studies Network  Presenter: Sudarno Sumarto	Canberra, 04-05 December 2006	Addressing Poverty: Pro-poor Growth and Financial Inclusion in Asia Pacific
39	Development Studies Network of the Australian National University in collaboration with the Foundation for Development Cooperation and with support from ANZ Bank, AusAID, the World Bank, UNU-WIDER, ODI, NZAID, and the National Museum of Australia  Presenter: Sudarno Sumarto	Canberra, 06-07 December 2006	Current National Interventions for Reaching the Poor: An Overview

No	Host/ Penyelenggara	Location, Date/ Tempat, Tanggal	Topic/Topik
40	Indonesian Economist Association (ISEI), Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI), and the Australian National University (ANU).  Moderator: Sudarno Sumarto	Jakarta, 18 December 2006	The Small and Medium Enterprises in the Recovery Process (in an international seminar on 'Two Years After The Tsunami: Redevelopment in Comparative Contexts')
41	Ministry of Home Affairs  Presenter: Sudarno Sumarto	Jakarta, 21 December 2006	Multidimensionality of Poverty and the Importance of Poverty Data for Monitoring Progress and Targeting

## **X. INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL WORKSHOPS, CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, DISCUSSIONS, AND TRAINING SESSIONS ATTENDED BY SMERU STAFF/LOKAKARYA, KONFERENSI, SEMINAR, DISKUSI, DAN PELATIHAN YANG DIHADIRI STAF SMERU**

In 2006, SMERU staff attended eight international workshops/conferences/seminars and 71 national workshops/seminars/discussions/training sessions. During these workshops SMERU staff actively participated in discussions on various issues and shared our research findings. ■

*Pada tahun 2006, staf SMERU menghadiri delapan lokakarya/konferensi/seminar internasional dan 71 lokakarya/seminar/diskusi/pelatihan nasional. Dalam lokakarya tersebut, staf SMERU berperan aktif dalam diskusi mengenai berbagai isu, serta menyampaikan temuan penelitian SMERU. ■*



## Administration & Staff Review

SMERU held Project Consultation Committee (PCC) meeting on 19 July 2006 and 27 February 2007. The meetings were attended by representatives from donor institutions (AusAID and The Ford Foundation) and members of The SMERU Board of Governors. The meetings aimed to evaluate The SMERU Research Institute's past and planned activities and performance. In addition, the Board of Governors held a meeting on 18 July 2006 to discuss matters relating to SMERU activities, and on 26 February 2007 to discuss the Institute's work plan.

The management team also held staff meetings periodically concerning the status of past and current research activities, as well as the research plan, and administrative and financial matters. In January 2007, the management team conducted a staff evaluation for the January–December 2006 work period. The evaluation aimed to provide the management team with information on the performance of all staff. Improvements in the evaluation format since 2005 have optimized the evaluation process.

In the 2006 period, The SMERU Research Institute recruited three new staff members: one researcher who graduated from the University of Southern California, one assistant editor, and one librarian to replace the previous librarian. One researcher was awarded an Australian Development Scholarship (ADS) to pursue his PhD in Economics at the Australian National University. SMERU has also employed three interns from various universities.

On 15 May 2006, Australian Volunteers International (AVI) appointed Errol Amerasekara as a business development consultant for a six-month contract. Mr. Amerasekara was assigned to 1) review SMERU's organizational structure and strategy; 2) evaluate SMERU's needs and identify SMERU activities and services; 3) consult with SMERU stakeholders, the Board of Governors, the Management Team, and SMERU donors and partners; and 4) develop a SMERU activities plan.

SMERU held its annual staff conference in Cikopo, Puncak, from 29–31 May 2006. The aim of the conference was to discuss strategic planning and to evaluate SMERU's vision and mission for 2010. Yayasan TIFA attended to facilitate SMERU's evaluation of its institutional "health" with the TANGO (transparency and accountability of NGOs) method, designed to urge and aid nonprofit or nongovernment organizations to become transparent and accountable. Six elements are important for this evaluation: vision and mission, management, administration, program, financial management, and legitimacy.

To improve welfare and increase staff commitment, SMERU signed up all staff to a pension fund managed by PT Jiwasraya. The program commenced on 1 June 2006, and under the contribution system SMERU provides 2.5% of staff salaries and staff members contribute a minimum of an additional 2.5%. In addition, SMERU has provided all staff with health insurance. ■

Pada 19 Juli 2006 dan 27 Februari 2007, SMERU menyelenggarakan rapat *Project Counsultation Committee* (PCC) yang dihadiri oleh hampir semua wakil dari donor (AusAID dan The Ford Foundation) serta anggota Badan Pengurus Yayasan SMERU. Rapat ini bertujuan mengevaluasi kinerja dan kegiatan yang telah dan akan dilakukan Lembaga Penelitian SMERU. Selain itu, selama 2006 Badan Pengurus juga mengadakan dua pertemuan, yaitu pada 18 Juli 2006 untuk membahas hal-hal yang terkait dengan kegiatan SMERU, dan selanjutnya pada 26 Februari 2007 mendiskusikan rencana kerja lembaga dan yayasan.

Secara berkala, tim manajemen juga mengadakan pertemuan dengan staf mengenai status penelitian yang telah dan sedang berlangsung serta rencana kerja penelitian, dan masalah administrasi/keuangan. Pada Januari 2007, tim manajemen kembali melakukan evaluasi staf untuk masa periode kerja Januari – Desember 2006. Evaluasi ini bertujuan untuk memberikan masukan kepada tim manajemen tentang kinerja seluruh staf. Proses evaluasi semakin lebih optimal dengan adanya perbaikan format evaluasi.

Selama periode 2006 Lembaga Penelitian SMERU telah merekrut tiga staf baru, yakni: satu peneliti lulusan dari University of Southern California, satu staf asisten editor, dan satu staf perpustakaan yang menggantikan pustakawan yang mengundurkan diri. Satu orang staf peneliti mendapatkan beasiswa dari the Australian Development Scholarship (ADS) untuk melanjutkan studi ke jenjang Ph.D di Australian National University di bidang ekonomi. SMERU juga menerima tiga orang mahasiswa magang dari berbagai universitas.

Pada 15 Mei 2006 AVI menunjuk Errol Amerasekara untuk membantu SMERU sebagai konsultan pengembangan bisnis selama enam bulan. Tugas yang diembannya antara lain: (i) meninjau ulang struktur organisasi dan rencana strategis SMERU, (ii) melakukan evaluasi kebutuhan SMERU dan mengidentifikasi kegiatan/layanan SMERU, (iii) berkonsultasi dengan pemangku kepentingan SMERU, Badan Pengurus, Tim Manajemen, donor dan mitra SMERU, dan (iv) menyusun rencana kegiatan SMERU.

Pada 29 – 31 Mei 2006 SMERU melaksanakan retreat tahunan staf dalam rangka membahas perencanaan strategis dan evaluasi visi dan misi SMERU 2010 di Cikopo, Puncak. Retreat ini juga menyertakan Yayasan TIFA untuk membantu memfasilitasi SMERU dalam menilai tingkat “kesehatan” lembaga dengan metode TANGO (transparansi dan akuntabilitas ornop) yang didesain untuk mendorong dan membantu organisasi nirlaba atau pun nonpemerintah menjadi transparan dan akuntabel. Terdapat enam elemen penting yang dinilai yakni: visi dan misi, tata laksana, administrasi, program, pengelolaan keuangan dan legitimasi.

Untuk memperbaiki kesejahteraan dan meningkatkan komitmen stafnya, SMERU mengikutsertakan semua staf dalam program dana pensiun dengan sistem kontribusi 2,5% lembaga dan minimal 2,5% staf pada PT Jiwasraya yang telah dimulai pada 1 Juni 2006. Selain itu, SMERU juga mengikutsertakan seluruh staf pada asuransi kesehatan. ■







**KANTOR AKUNTAN**  
**JOHAN MALONDA ASTIKA & REKAN**

Registered Public Accountants

A Member of **NEXIA INTERNATIONAL**

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report No. 472/07-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, 2006 and 2005, 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. Those 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, 2006 and 2005, 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**

License No. KEP-426/KM.6/2004

Drs. Johan Yorhanou  
Public Accountant Licence No. 98.1.0026

April 19, 2007



**KANTOR AKUNTAN**  
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**LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN**

Laporan No. 472/07-A3

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

Kami telah mengaudit Laporan Posisi Keuangan dari **Lembaga Penelitian SMERU** untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2006 dan 2005, 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 terletak 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 saji material. Suatu audit meliputi pemeriksaan, atas 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 menyatakan pendapat.

Seperti dijelaskan dalam Catatan 3a, Laporan Keuangan disajikan dengan basis kas yang dimodifikasi, yang merupakan suatu basis akuntansi komprehensif lain disamping 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 2006 dan 2005, 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 3a.

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**  
NIU-KAP KEP-426/KM.6/2004

Dr. Johan Yoranoew  
NIAP 95.1.0026

19 April 2007



## Financial Statements

**The SMERU Research Institute/Lembaga Penelitian SMERU**  
**Statements of Financial Positions**  
**as of December 31, 2006 and 2005/**  
**Laporan Posisi Keuangan per 31 Desember 2006 dan 2005**

### A S S E T S / A K T I V A

	2006	2005
	Rp	Rp
<b>CURRENT ASSETS/AKTIVA LANCAR</b>		
Cash and Cash Equivalents/Kas dan Setara Kas	15,756,459,392	11,989,121,147
Employee Receivables/Piutang Karyawan	6,900,000	9,000,000
Prepaid Expenses/Biaya Dibayar di Muka	604,298,176	1,009,130,935
Total Current Assets/Jumlah Aktiva Lancar	16,367,657,568	13,007,252,082
<b>NON CURRENT ASSETS/AKTIVA TIDAK LANCAR</b>		
Equipment - Net of Accumulated Depreciation/Aktiva Tetap - Bersih	241,585,170	349,155,721
<b>TOTAL ASSETS/AKTIVA LANCAR</b>	<b>16,609,242,738</b>	<b>13,356,407,803</b>

### LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS/KEWAJIBAN DAN AKTIVA BERSIH

<b>LIABILITIES/KEWAJIBAN</b>		
Tax Payable/Utang Pajak	30,099,171	30,488,849
Accrued Expenses/Biaya yang Masih Harus Dibayar	43,382,083	12,464,648
Other Payables/Utang Lain-lain	42,305,939	96,773,007
Total Liabilities/Jumlah Kewajiban	115,787,193	139,726,504
<b>NET ASSETS/AKTIVA BERSIH</b>		
Donated Capital/Modal Sumbangan	380,457,675	380,457,675
Fund Balances/Saldo Dana		
Restricted/Terikat	1,217,569,455	1,532,199,358
Unrestricted/Tidak Terikat	14,895,428,415	11,304,024,266
Total Fund Balances/Jumlah Saldo Dana	16,112,997,870	12,836,223,624
Total Net Assets/Jumlah Aktiva Bersih	16,493,455,545	13,216,681,299
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS/ JUMLAH KEWAJIBAN DAN AKTIVA BERSIH</b>	<b>16,609,242,738</b>	<b>13,356,407,803</b>

The SMERU Research Institute/*Lembaga Penelitian SMERU*  
 Statements of Activities and Fund Balances  
 For The Years Ended December 31, 2006 and 2005/  
*Laporan Aktivitas dan Saldo Dana Untuk Tahun Terakhir*  
*Pada Tanggal-Tanggal 31 Desember 2006 dan 2005*

	2006		2005	
	Unrestricted/ Tidak Terikat Rp	Restricted/ Terikat Rp	Total/ Jumlah Rp	Total/ Jumlah Rp
<b>REVENUES/PENERIMAAN</b>				
Grants/Hibah	4,185,613,141	4,367,500,000	8,553,113,141	8,939,839,700
Consultant Fees/Jasa Konsultan	3,401,272,231	-	3,401,272,231	2,206,290,494
Interests on Bank Current Accounts and Time Deposits/Bunga Bank dan Deposito Berjangka	128,870,853	-	128,870,853	58,118,947
Exchange Rate Difference/Selisih Kurs	-	-	-	475,979,044
Others/Lain-lain	1,068,099	-	1,068,099	-
<b>Total Revenues/Jumlah Penerimaan</b>	<b>7,696,824,324</b>	<b>4,367,500,000</b>	<b>12,064,324,324</b>	<b>11,680,228,193</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES/PENGELUARAN</b>				
The Ford Foundation	-	4,582,129,903	4,582,129,903	1,569,688,536
The Government of Australia (GOA) - AusAID	3,121,419,935	-	3,121,419,935	3,386,319,366
The Department For International Development	-	-	-	1,938,358,204
Depreciation/Penyusutan	140,249,315	-	140,249,315	229,030,552
Exchange Rate Difference/Selisih Kurs	843,750,925	-	843,750,925	-
<b>Total Expenditures/Jumlah Pengeluaran</b>	<b>4,105,420,175</b>	<b>4,582,129,903</b>	<b>8,787,550,078</b>	<b>7,123,396,658</b>
<b>EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES/ KELEBIHAN PENERIMAAN ATAS PENGELUARAN KAS (EXPENDITURES OVER REVENUES/ PENGELUARAN ATAS PENERIMAAN)</b>				
	3,591,404,149	(314,629,903)	3,276,774,246	4,556,831,535
<b>FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING/ SALDO DANA, AWAL</b>				
	11,304,024,266	1,532,199,358	12,836,223,624	8,394,653,585
<b>CORRECTION/KOREKSI</b>				
	-	-	-	(115,261,496)
<b>FUND BALANCE, ENDING/ SALDO DANA, AKHIR</b>				
	<b>14,895,428,415</b>	<b>1,217,569,455</b>	<b>16,112,997,870</b>	<b>12,836,223,624</b>





## The SMERU Research Institute/Lembaga Penelitian SMERU

### Statements of Cash Flows

For The Years Ended December 31, 2006 and 2005/

Laporan Arus Kas Untuk Tahun Yang Berakhir

Pada Tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2006 dan 2005

	2 0 0 6	2 0 0 5
	Rp	Rp
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES/ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASIONAL</b>		
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures/Kelebihan Penerimaan atas Pengeluaran	3,276,774,246	4,556,831,535
Adjustments to Reconcile Excess of Revenues over Expenditure/ Penyesuaian untuk Merekonstruksi Kelebihan Penerimaan atas to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities/ Pengeluaran pada Kas Bersih Diperoleh dari:		
Depreciation/Penyusutan	140,249,315	229,030,552
Correction /Koreksi	-	(115,261,496)
Decrease (Increase) in/Penurunan (Peningkatan) pada:		
Employees Receivable/Piutang Karyawan	2,100,000	950,000
Prepaid Expenses/Biaya Dibayar di Muka	404,832,759	(970,460,935)
Increase (Decrease) in/Peningkatan (Penurunan) pada:		
Tax Payable/Utang Pajak	(389,678)	(5,145,806)
Accrued Expenses/Biaya yang Masih Harus Dibayar	30,917,435	12,464,648
Other Payables/Utang Lain-lain	(54,467,068)	96,773,007
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities/Kas Bersih Diperoleh dari Aktivitas Operasional	<u>3,800,017,009</u>	<u>3,805,161,705</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES/ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN</b>		
Acquisition of Equipment/Perolehan Aktiva Tetap	(32,678,764)	(112,361,333)
<b>NET INCREASE IN CASH/PENINGKATAN BERSIH KAS</b>	<u>3,767,338,245</u>	<u>3,692,800,372</u>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING/KAS DAN SETARA KAS, AWAL</b>	<u>11,988,121,147</u>	<u>8,296,320,775</u>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, ENDING/KAS DAN SETARA KAS, AKHIR</b>	<u>15,755,459,392</u>	<u>11,989,121,147</u>

# ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE SMERU RESEARCH INSTITUTE 2006

## STRUKTUR ORGANISASI LEMBAGA PENELITIAN SMERU 2006

