

SMERU

SMERU



Annual Report *Laporan Tahunan*

2001



The SMERU Research Institute
Lembaga Penelitian SMERU



Annual Report 2001

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The SMERU Research Institute

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

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

VISION

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

MISSION

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



Lembaga Penelitian SMERU

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

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

VISI

- *SMERU berusaha menyediakan informasi dan analisis untuk 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, dan kebijakan publik dan pelaksanaannya. Hal ini dilakukan melalui kontak aktif serta penyebaran hasil penelitian kepada berbagai kelompok masyarakat madani, pemerintah, dan lembaga internasional.*



Badan Pendiri/Founders

Dr. Sudarno Sumarto
SMERU Research Institute
(*ex officio*)

Dr. Syaikhul Usman
SMERU Research Institute

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SMERU Research Institute

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Harvard University, Boston

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Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam

Dr. Solita Sarwono
Freelance Consultant,
Netherlands

Soedarpo Sastrosatomo
Samudera Indonesia Group, Jakarta

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Board of Governors**

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Chairman
Indonesian Institute of Sciences,
Jakarta

Gregory Churchill
Vice Chairman
Ali Budiarjo, Nugroho, Reksodiputro
Counsellors at Law,
Jakarta

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Secretary
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Dr. Asep Suryahadi
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Dr. Ilyas Saad
Treasurer
Indonesian Academy of Economics,
Finance, and Banking,
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Dr. Joan Hardjono
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Independent Researcher, Bandung

Dr. Tom Therick
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Artha Wacana Christian University, Kupang

Dr. Zohra Andi Baso, M.Sc.
Members
South Sulawesi Consumers Organization,
Makassar

Direktur/Director

Dr. Sudarno Sumarto



Message from the Chairman of the Board of Governors



SMERU was established in 1998, employing a small research group of dedicated and highly qualified Indonesian researchers to monitor and analyze the economic and social impact of the devastating Asian economic crisis. In such a short time, it has been able to quickly establish itself as a highly regarded and important research institution.

Long before its formal association with The World Bank ended in 2000, SMERU's Indonesian researchers have resolved to continue their research by establishing The SMERU Research Institute. They were aware of the great importance of their policy-oriented research on the serious economic and social problems facing Indonesia in the aftermath of the crisis and were determined to establish a strong, independent research institute.

The following report provides an overview of the various research projects, workshops, and seminars conducted by the Institute, as well as the dissemination of SMERU's research findings and its long-standing partnerships with NGOs.

The impressive achievements which The SMERU Research Institute has accomplished during the past year would not have been possible without the strong commitment and dedication of the Institute's researchers and its supporting staff. Furthermore, the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) and the Ford Foundation not only have confidence in SMERU, but have also provided significant financial support ensuring the sustainability of SMERU. Therefore, it is not more than fitting on this occasion that I express my deep appreciation and heartfelt thanks to both the research and supporting staff of The SMERU Research Institute, as well as to the above two donor organizations for their strong commitment to the Institute's policy-oriented research, which is of vital importance to uplifting the welfare of the Indonesian people.

Thee Kian Wie
Chairman, Board of Governors

Sambutan Ketua Badan Pengurus

SMERU didirikan pada tahun 1998, dengan melibatkan sekelompok kecil peneliti Indonesia yang berkualitas dan memiliki dedikasi tinggi untuk memantau dan menganalisis dampak sosial dan ekonomi dari krisis ekonomi yang menghantam kawasan Asia. Dalam waktu yang demikian singkat, SMERU telah berhasil memantapkan dirinya sebagai sebuah lembaga penelitian yang penting dan diperhitungkan.

Jauh sebelum hubungan formal SMERU dengan Bank Dunia berakhir pada tahun 2000, para peneliti SMERU telah bertekad untuk melanjutkan aktivitas penelitian mereka dengan mendirikan Lembaga Penelitian SMERU. Menyadari pentingnya penelitian mereka yang berorientasi pada kebijakan tentang berbagai persoalan serius di bidang sosial dan ekonomi yang sedang dihadapi oleh Indonesia pasca krisis, mereka memutuskan untuk mendirikan suatu lembaga penelitian yang berkualitas dan independen.

Laporan Tahunan SMERU adalah suatu tinjauan tentang berbagai proyek penelitian, lokakarya, dan seminar yang dilakukan oleh SMERU, juga mengenai penyebaran hasil-hasil penelitian serta kemitraan lembaga ini dengan berbagai LSM.

Pencapaian SMERU yang mengesankan selama ini tidak akan mungkin terwujud tanpa komitmen dan dedikasi yang sungguh-sungguh dari para peneliti dan staf pendukungnya. Disamping itu, AusAID dan Ford Foundation bukan hanya menaruh kepercayaan kepada SMERU, tetapi juga telah memberikan bantuan dana yang berarti bagi kelangsungan lembaga ini. Oleh karena itu, tidaklah berlebihan bila pada kesempatan ini saya ingin mengungkapkan penghargaan dan rasa terima kasih, baik kepada para peneliti dan staf pendukung Lembaga Penelitian SMERU, maupun kedua lembaga donor tersebut atas komitmen mereka yang tinggi terhadap penelitian berorientasi kebijakan dari SMERU yang sangat penting untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat Indonesia.



Thee Kian Wie
Ketua Badan Pengurus

Message from the Director

The SMERU Research Institute is pleased to publish its first Annual Report since becoming an independent and autonomous research institution in 2001. From 1998 to 2000, SMERU was an ad hoc research unit set up to examine the social impact of the Indonesian economic crisis. Although at that time SMERU was under the administration of The World Bank, our staff were able to demonstrate a considerable degree of independence in the selection of problems and issues they set out to analyze, as well as the direction and research methods adopted.

The new independent SMERU Research Institute is supported by AusAID and the Ford Foundation. The Institute has three research divisions. Each division has its own portfolio of activities, but SMERU's research activities often combine staff from each division, as well as across disciplinary and methodological divides. By adopting such an approach, SMERU has been able to reap the benefits of the synergies of a wide variety of approaches and points of view to address particular issues or problems.



A regional seminar hosted by SMERU

As an organization committed to applied socio-economic and poverty research, we believe that the gathering and analysis of information about such contemporary problems is only the first step in a process which aims to circulate information and ultimately improve public policies. Therefore, SMERU has published and distributed a large number of research reports, field reports, working papers, proceedings, and academic papers to civil society groups, government agencies, and donors. We have also been actively circulating memorandums with policy recommendations to relevant government

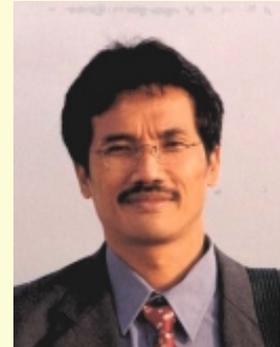
agencies, as well as holding workshops, discussions, and seminars at both the national and regional level. These efforts are aimed at ensuring that the results of our research reach and are used by policy makers, practitioners, civil society organizations, and the general public.

Finally, with the support of our dedicated researchers and staff (SMERU pays attention to gender equity with women accounting for 54% of staff), we are embarking on our second year with confidence and enthusiasm. We believe that SMERU's applied policy research is vital for future improvements in Indonesia. In the years ahead we are aiming to continue delivering quality analysis on a range of issues to all our stakeholders. As an independent non-government research center, our main responsibility is to promote the public interest and enrich the future of Indonesia. It is in this spirit that we publish SMERU's 2001 Annual Report.

Sudarno Sumarto
Director,
SMERU Research Institute

Sambutan Direktur

Lembaga Penelitian SMERU berbahagia dapat menyusun Laporan Tahunan yang pertama sejak menjadi lembaga penelitian independen pada tahun 2001. Dari tahun 1998 hingga 2000, SMERU adalah suatu unit penelitian ad hoc yang dibentuk untuk melakukan kajian tentang dampak sosial dari krisis ekonomi yang sedang melanda Indonesia. Walaupun pada saat itu SMERU berada di bawah administrasi Bank Dunia, namun staf kami mampu menunjukkan tingkat independensi yang tinggi dalam menetapkan pilihan masalah dan isu yang akan dikaji, juga dalam menentukan arah serta metodologi penelitian yang digunakan.



Lembaga Penelitian SMERU yang baru dan independen ini didukung oleh AusAID dan Ford Foundation. Lembaga ini mempunyai tiga divisi penelitian. Masing-masing divisi mempunyai rencana kerjanya sendiri, namun SMERU sering melakukan kegiatan penelitiannya secara lintas divisi, maupun lintas disiplin ilmu dan metodologi. Dengan menerapkan pendekatan ini, SMERU dapat menarik manfaat dari sinergi berbagai pendekatan atau sudut pandang dalam menyikapi masalah atau isu-isu tertentu.

Sebagai suatu organisasi yang bertekad untuk melakukan penelitian masalah-masalah sosial-ekonomi dan kemiskinan, kami yakin bahwa pengumpulan dan analisis informasi mengenai masalah-masalah tersebut hanyalah langkah pertama dari suatu proses untuk menyebarluaskan informasi, yang pada akhirnya diharapkan dapat memperbaiki kebijakan publik. Karena itu, SMERU telah menerbitkan dan menyebarluaskan laporan penelitiannya, laporan lapangan, kertas kerja, prosiding, dan karya akademis ke berbagai kelompok masyarakat madani, lembaga pemerintah, dan lembaga donor. Disamping itu, SMERU juga aktif memberikan saran kebijakan dalam bentuk memorandum kepada instansi pemerintah, serta mengadakan lokakarya, diskusi dan seminar baik di tingkat nasional maupun regional. Semua upaya ini bertujuan untuk memastikan bahwa hasil penelitian SMERU sampai di tangan dan dimanfaatkan oleh para pembuat kebijakan, praktisi, kelompok masyarakat madani dan masyarakat umum.

Demikianlah, dengan dukungan para peneliti dan staf yang penuh dedikasi (SMERU memperhatikan masalah gender, 54% dari peneliti dan staff kami adalah perempuan), SMERU menapak tahun kedua dengan penuh percaya diri dan semangat. Kami yakin bahwa kajian kebijakan terapan yang dilakukan oleh SMERU sangat penting bagi upaya-upaya perbaikan Indonesia di masa yang akan datang. Di tahun-tahun mendatang Lembaga Penelitian SMERU akan terus menyajikan analisis yang bermutu tinggi mengenai berbagai isu bagi semua stakeholder kami. Sebagai lembaga penelitian non-pemerintah, tanggung jawab utama kami adalah melayani kepentingan publik dan masa depan Indonesia. Dengan semangat inilah kami menyusun Laporan Tahunan SMERU 2001.

Sudarno Sumarto
Direktur
Lembaga Penelitian SMERU

Social Monitoring and Qualitative Analysis Division

Research Highlights

The Reallocation of Fuel Subsidies in Kabupaten Jember, Kapuas and Barito Kuala

The general controversy and concern about the impact of increased fuel prices motivated the Indonesian Government to allocate a fuel subsidy of Rp800 billion for a three-month period (between October and December 2000). This funding was used in the implementation of three kinds of fuel subsidy reallocation programs in 2001, namely the cash-transfer program, revolving funds program, and the community empowerment and infrastructure development program. These programs aimed to protect poor households from the direct impact of increased fuel prices; ensure that poor households could meet their fuel requirements; as well as uphold stability and prevent social unrest within the community which is vulnerable to the psychological impact of the new policies on fuel prices. This fuel subsidy program became the impetus for the Division to study the implementation of these programs in the field. The study was carried out in early 2001.

The results of this study indicated that generally the goals of the cash-transfer program were achieved. The revolving funds program, which distributed money through established financial institutes for micro and small businesses, was also deemed to be well-targeted, even though there are still faults with its implementation. The team has recommended that funds should not be distributed as a grant in the future, but rather as low interest credit loans which may guarantee the sustainability of the funds. The Division also found that in the future the community empowerment and infrastructure development program should refer to existing programs which have been proven to be reliable.



Photos of program activities at the Village Head's office - an effort to ensure program transparency

Divisi Pemantauan Sosial dan Analisis Kualitatif

Sorotan Penelitian

Pelaksanaan Realokasi Subsidi BBM di Kabupaten Jember, Kapuas, dan Barito Kuala



Masyarakat menentukan sendiri prioritas program

Kontroversi dan kekhawatiran masyarakat mengenai dampak kenaikan harga BBM telah mendorong Pemerintah Indonesia mengalokasikan Rp800 milyar subsidi BBM selama 3 bulan (Oktober-Desember 2000). Dana ini dimanfaatkan untuk pelaksanaan 3 jenis program realokasi subsidi BBM tahun 2001, yaitu program cash transfer, program dana bergulir, serta program pemberdayaan masyarakat dan pembangunan prasarana. Tujuan program-program tersebut adalah untuk melindungi keluarga miskin dari dampak langsung kenaikan harga BBM; mempertahankan daya beli keluarga miskin dalam memenuhi kebutuhan energi; dan menjaga stabilitas serta mencegah gejolak sosial masyarakat

yang rentan terhadap pengaruh psikologis akibat kebijakan baru mengenai harga BBM. Program Realokasi Subsidi BBM ini mendorong Divisi kami untuk meneliti pelaksanaan program-program tersebut di lapangan pada awal tahun 2001.

Hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa sasaran program cash transfer pada umumnya telah tercapai. Program dana bergulir untuk usaha kecil dan mikro melalui lembaga keuangan setempat yang sudah dibentuk oleh masyarakat juga dinilai tepat sasaran, meskipun dalam pelaksanaannya masih dijumpai beberapa kelemahan. Kami berpendapat, di masa yang akan datang dana program sebaiknya tidak didistribusikan sebagai hibah melainkan sebagai kredit berbunga rendah sehingga menjamin keberlanjutan pengguliran dana. Kami juga menemukan bahwa pelaksanaan program pemberdayaan masyarakat dan pembangunan prasarana sebaiknya mengacu pada program yang sudah ada, yang pelaksanaannya sudah berjalan dengan baik.



Salah seorang penerima program cash transfer dengan latar belakang rumahnya di Kabupaten Kapuas, Kalimantan Tengah

Social Monitoring and Qualitative Analysis Division

The Division and its Future Direction

During 2001, the research carried out by the Social Monitoring and Qualitative Analysis Division was focussed on government policies and programs involving poor communities and contested issues, for example, minimum wages, industrial relations, micro credit, and subsidized rice programs. Research topics have either been determined by the Division, or through consultation with the relevant government agencies (this however does not influence the research results).



Are employees' occupational health and safety requirements being fulfilled?

Although the qualitative research of this Division is not carried out on a national scale, its findings represent the conditions in the field, and therefore are able to complement the national-scale quantitative studies. In the era of regional autonomy, the Division believes that regional case studies will be very useful for the regions concerned, as well as for the adjacent regions.

The Division's research results have received wide and varied responses from the government, NGOs and the larger community. On one occasion the Division's findings were described as "disheartening" because they conveyed facts from the field which are not always favorable. Nevertheless, there has also been lots of positive feedback. Both NGOs and the general public appreciate the Division's research because it explains both programs and research findings in detail. A number of NGOs have requested the Division's research reports in an effort to broaden their knowledge and also as a tool for advocacy.

In the future, the Social Monitoring and Qualitative Analysis Division intends to spend more time working together with other SMERU Divisions, local and foreign researchers, as well as policy makers, in researching labor, health and education issues, as well as rice subsidy and poverty alleviation programs. In addition, the Division intends to further disseminate its findings through discussions with policy makers, workshops at the regional and national level, or by publishing the Division's research reports in journals and making them available online at SMERU's website. ■



Industrial disputes can be avoided with workplace contracts

Divisi Pemantauan Sosial dan Analisis Kualitatif

Divisi dan Rencana ke Depan

Selama tahun 2001, penelitian yang dilakukan Divisi Pemantauan Sosial dan Analisis Kualitatif (PSAK) difokuskan pada kebijakan dan program pemerintah untuk masyarakat miskin dan isu-isu hangat terkini, misalnya upah minimum, hubungan industrial, kredit pertanian dan program beras bersubsidi. Topik penelitian ditentukan oleh Tim PSAK atau melalui konsultasi dengan lembaga pemerintah yang relevan (namun hal ini tidak akan mempengaruhi hasil penelitian SMERU).

Meskipun penelitian kualitatif Divisi ini tidak mencakup skala nasional, temuan-temuannya mewakili kondisi di lapangan, sehingga dapat melengkapi studi kuantitatif berskala nasional. Dalam era otonomi daerah ini Divisi kami yakin bahwa penelitian kasus per wilayah akan sangat bermanfaat bagi wilayah yang diteliti, maupun bagi wilayah lainnya.



Kredit usaha kecil terbukti membantu pengembangan usaha

Hasil penelitian Divisi PSAK mendapat berbagai tanggapan dari pemerintah, LSM, maupun masyarakat luas. Ada yang menilai temuan Divisi ini "mengecilkan hati" karena menyampaikan fakta lapangan yang tidak selalu menggembirakan. Namun banyak pula yang memberikan masukan positif. LSM dan masyarakat umum menghargai laporan kami yang memaparkan program maupun temuan penelitian secara rinci. Banyak LSM meminta hasil penelitian Divisi ini untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan mereka atau digunakan sebagai bahan advokasi.

Di masa mendatang Divisi Pemantauan Sosial dan Analisis Kualitatif akan lebih mengembangkan kerjasama, baik dengan Divisi SMERU lainnya, peneliti lokal dan internasional, maupun dengan pengambil

keputusan untuk melakukan penelitian mengenai ketenagakerjaan, kesehatan dan pendidikan, maupun program beras bersubsidi dan penanggulangan kemiskinan. Disamping itu, hasil penelitian akan lebih disebarluaskan melalui diskusi langsung dengan pengambil keputusan, melalui lokakarya di tingkat regional dan nasional, atau dengan mempublikasikan laporan penelitian melalui jurnal penelitian yang dapat diakses di website SMERU. ■

The Regional Autonomy and Local Governance Division

Research Highlights

Regional Autonomy and the Business Climate in the Provinces of North Sumatera and North Sulawesi

The primary objective of decentralization and the regional autonomy policy is to make government services more accessible to the community and ensure that such services can be implemented more efficiently and effectively. In addition, local governments need to promote each of their regions in order to attract investment and encourage trade activities. Many believe that regional autonomy will reignite the regional governments' enthusiasm to increase local revenue (PAD) through the imposition of various taxes and levies which will ultimately create a high cost economy. Bearing this in mind, with the support of the Partnership for Economic Growth (PEG) and USAID, the Division carried out research on Regional Autonomy and the Business Climate in the Province of North Sumatera and North Sulawesi. The aim of these studies was to investigate the implications of local government policies within the framework of decentralization and regional autonomy on investment and trade, especially on the flow of goods and services.



Small-scale livestock owners often bear the burden of both official and unofficial levies



Our researchers are interviewing some copra farmers in North Sulawesi

The research found that the implementation of decentralization and regional autonomy has been interpreted quite narrowly, because the regions tend to exploit their authority to seek local revenue sources by imposing various local charges, both in the form of taxes and levies. Our findings indicate that the amount of funds provided in the General Allocation of Funds (DAU) for each region does not deter local governments from seeking the most profitable local revenue sources available. A large number of the regulations issued by the local governments are those which enable them to increase local revenue. A more in-depth study on the impact of these new local regulations on the business climate can not be carried out as yet, because these regulations have not been fully implemented in the sample regions visited. Nevertheless, SMERU has identified a number of possible trends resulting from the implementation of new regulations on taxes and levies which may have a negative impact on the business climate. These trends include an increase in the cost of distribution and a drop in prices at the farm gate level, triggering a high cost economy and social unrest, as well as suppressing regional competitiveness and discouraging export commodities.

Divisi Otonomi Daerah dan Pemerintahan Lokal

Sorotan Penelitian

Otonomi Daerah dan Iklim Usaha di Propinsi Sumatra Utara dan Sulawesi Utara

Tujuan utama kebijakan desentralisasi dan otonomi daerah adalah untuk mendekatkan pelayanan pemerintah kepada rakyat, dan agar pelayanan tersebut dapat dilaksanakan lebih efektif dan efisien. Di samping itu, pemerintah daerah (pemda) perlu mempromosikan daerahnya guna menarik investasi dan menggairahkan kegiatan perdagangan. Banyak yang meyakini bahwa otonomi daerah akan menyalakan kembali semangat pemda dalam meningkatkan pendapatan asli daerah (PAD) melalui berbagai pajak dan retribusi yang akhirnya akan menciptakan ekonomi biaya tinggi. Mengingat hal ini dan dengan dukungan Partnership for Economic Growth (PEG) dan USAID, Divisi ini melakukan penelitian mengenai Otonomi Daerah dan Iklim Usaha di Propinsi Sumatra Utara dan Sulawesi Utara. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk melihat dampak kebijakan pemerintah daerah, dalam konteks desentralisasi dan otonomi daerah, terhadap iklim investasi dan perdagangan, terutama lalu-lintas barang dan jasa.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pelaksanaan desentralisasi dan otonomi daerah justru mengalami penyempitan makna karena daerah cenderung memanfaatkan kewenangannya untuk menggali sumber PAD dengan cara memberlakukan berbagai pungutan daerah, misalnya pajak dan retribusi. Pengamatan SMERU memperlihatkan bahwa besarnya DAU yang diterima daerah tidak mempengaruhi semangat besar pemda untuk menggali sumber PAD. Sebagian besar peraturan baru yang dibuat pemda adalah peraturan yang memungkinkan peningkatan PAD. Karena pelaksanaan peraturan daerah yang baru tentang pajak dan retribusi belum sepenuhnya dilaksanakan di daerah sampel penelitian, maka studi lebih mendalam mengenai dampak peraturan daerah yang baru terhadap iklim usaha belum dapat dilakukan. Akan tetapi, SMERU telah mengidentifikasi beberapa kecenderungan dampak negatif pelaksanaan peraturan daerah tentang pajak dan retribusi terhadap iklim usaha. Kecenderungan tersebut antara lain peningkatan biaya distribusi dan merosotnya harga yang diterima petani/produsen yang memicu ekonomi biaya tinggi dan gejolak sosial, juga menekan daya saing daerah serta menurunkan komoditi ekspor.



Pengamatan lapangan dan dialog langsung dengan masyarakat dapat mengurangi distorsi informasi

The Regional Autonomy and Local Governance Division

The Division and its Future Direction

Over the last two years, the Regional Autonomy and Local Governance Division has collected as much information as possible from the regions in an effort to monitor the implementation of regional autonomy throughout Indonesia. Although the regional autonomy policy has only been in place for one year, it has resulted in significant changes to the system of government in Indonesia. The Division is aware that in adjusting to the new policies, both the local and central governments are in a period of transition. In an effort to support a smooth transition, the Division will continue to regularly submit its findings from the field to the local and central government offices concerned, as well as to other regions so that these resources can be studied and utilized as a point of reference in policy formulation and adjustment.



An example of a common misconception about regional autonomy

Learning from the past, as well as initiating better communication between local and national institutions, the regional and central governments during this period of transition will help to mitigate the possible negative impacts of the new policy and assist in overcoming future challenges. Hence, the Division will continue to conduct research on the implementation and impact of regional autonomy, and facilitate communication between these groups in order to provide early indicators for the many relevant parties and achieve the overall objective of regional autonomy, namely to increase community welfare levels. ■

Divisi Otonomi Daerah dan Pemerintahan Lokal

Divisi dan Rencana ke Depan

Selama dua tahun terakhir ini, Divisi Otonomi Daerah dan Pemerintahan Lokal telah mengumpulkan banyak informasi dari daerah dalam upaya memantau pelaksanaan kebijakan otonomi daerah di Indonesia. Walaupun kebijakan otonomi daerah baru berjalan satu tahun, kebijakan ini telah menghasilkan perubahan yang signifikan terhadap sistem pemerintahan di Indonesia. Divisi menyadari bahwa baik pemda maupun pemerintah pusat masih berada dalam masa transisi penyesuaian diri dengan kebijakan baru ini. Untuk mendukung suatu transisi yang mulus, Divisi akan melaporkan secara kontinu temuan lapangannya kepada pemda yang bersangkutan, maupun ke pemerintah pusat dan daerah lainnya sehingga hasil penelitian ini dapat dipelajari dan digunakan sebagai acuan dalam perumusan dan penyesuaian kebijakan.



Apakah perempuan akan lebih terwakili dalam era otonomi daerah?

Selama masa transisi ini, dengan belajar dari masa lalu maupun menciptakan komunikasi yang lebih baik antara berbagai lembaga, pemda dan pusat akan dapat mengurangi dampak negatif yang mungkin timbul dari kebijakan baru ini, serta dapat membantu menghadapi tantangan yang muncul. Karena itu, Divisi akan terus melakukan penelitian mengenai pelaksanaan dan dampak otonomi daerah, serta memfasilitasi komunikasi di antara berbagai pihak agar dapat menyediakan indikasi awal dalam melihat dampak kebijakan dan pelaksanaan otonomi daerah, serta agar tujuan menyeluruh otonomi daerah dapat dicapai, yaitu peningkatan kesejahteraan masyarakat. ■



Di era otonomi daerah, pimpinan daerah lebih terbuka dalam memberikan informasi maupun menerima masukan

Quantitative Analysis of Poverty and Social Conditions Division

Research Highlights

Wage and Employment Effects of Minimum Wage Policy in the Indonesian Urban Labor Market

In 2000 and 2001 the Indonesian Government actively formulated a minimum wage policy. Real minimum wages were increased by around 25 to 35 percent during the last two years. This was all carried out against the backdrop of an economy still struggling to recover from a severe economic crisis. Hence, there is growing concern that further large increases

in minimum wages may reduce long-term economic growth, as well as slow employment growth in the modern industrial sector. As the trend of greater use of minimum wages as a tool of social policy by the government gains momentum, the question of whether greater rigidities within the system will hurt or benefit the poor is of particular relevance. This study attempts to answer one aspect of this question.

Our research found that as minimum wages continued to increase during most of the 1990s, compliance also increased steadily, altering the entire wage distribution of urban formal workers. In 1988, minimum wages had very little effect on wage distribution, but by 1999 and 2000, the minimum wage had become the mode of the distribution, indicating that minimum wages had become binding for the majority of workers. Econometric analysis shows that increases in minimum wages put upward pressure on the wages of blue-collar workers. More importantly, however, the analysis shows that increases in minimum wages have a negative impact on employment in urban formal sector, except for white-collar workers. For all workers, the estimated elasticity of total employment to minimum wage is -0.112 . This implies that for every 10

percent increase in real minimum wages, there will be more than a one percent reduction in total employment, controlling for other factors affecting employment such as economic growth and growth in the working population. Significantly, the negative effects of minimum wage legislation is greatest for those groups which are most vulnerable to changes in labor market conditions, such as females, youth workers, and less educated workers.



Does minimum wage help or harm these workers?



Increased minimum wages put upward pressure on the wages of blue-collar workers

Divisi Analisis Kuantitatif mengenai Kemiskinan dan Kondisi Sosial

Sorotan Penelitian

Dampak Kebijakan Upah Minimum terhadap Tingkat Upah dan Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja di Daerah Perkotaan

Pada tahun 2000 dan 2001 Pemerintah Indonesia secara aktif menyusun kebijakan upah minimum. Upah minimum riil telah meningkat sekitar 25 hingga 35 persen per tahun selama dua tahun terakhir ini. Kenaikan ini terjadi di tengah-tengah kondisi ekonomi yang masih berupaya untuk pulih dari krisis ekonomi yang parah. Oleh sebab itu, ada keprihatinan yang berkembang bahwa kenaikan upah minimum yang besar bisa mengurangi pertumbuhan ekonomi jangka panjang serta memperlambat penyerapan tenaga kerja di sektor industri modern. Ketika kecenderungan peningkatan penggunaan upah minimum sebagai peranti kebijakan sosial pemerintah memperoleh momentum, pertanyaan apakah kekakuan pasar tenaga kerja yang lebih tinggi akan merugikan atau menguntungkan orang miskin menjadi relevan. Penelitian ini berusaha menjawab satu aspek dari pertanyaan ini.

Penelitian kami menemukan bahwa sementara upah minimum terus naik sepanjang tahun 1990an, kepatuhan terhadap peraturan upah minimum juga meningkat, sehingga mengubah seluruh distribusi upah pekerja sektor formal perkotaan. Pada tahun 1988 dampak upah minimum sangat kecil terhadap distribusi upah, tetapi pada tahun 1999 dan 2000 upah minimum telah menjadi modus distribusi, menunjukkan bahwa upah minimum telah berlaku bagi mayoritas pekerja.

Analisis ekonometri menunjukkan bahwa kenaikan upah minimum mendorong kenaikan upah kelompok pekerja kerah biru. Akan tetapi, yang lebih penting lagi, analisis tersebut menunjukkan bahwa kenaikan upah minimum berdampak negatif terhadap penyerapan tenaga kerja sektor formal perkotaan, kecuali kelompok pekerja kerah putih. Untuk keseluruhan kelompok pekerja, perkiraan tingkat elastisitas penyerapan tenaga kerja terhadap upah minimum adalah $-0,112$. Ini menunjukkan bahwa untuk setiap 10 persen kenaikan dalam upah minimum riil, akan terjadi pengurangan tingkat penyerapan tenaga kerja total sebesar lebih dari 1 persen, dengan asumsi bahwa faktor-faktor lain yang mempengaruhi penyerapan tenaga kerja, seperti pertumbuhan ekonomi dan pertumbuhan populasi tenaga kerja tidak berubah. Dampak negatif terbesar dari peraturan upah minimum dialami oleh kelompok yang paling rentan terhadap perubahan situasi pasar kerja, yaitu kelompok pekerja wanita, pekerja usia muda, dan pekerja berpendidikan rendah.



Apakah upah minimum akan memperbaiki prospek kerja buruh atau sebaliknya?

Quantitative Analysis of Poverty and Social Conditions Division

The Division and its Future Direction

During 2001 the Division of Quantitative Analysis of Poverty and Social Conditions focused its research on three broadly defined social sector areas: poverty, social protection policy and programs, as well as labor market issues.

Poverty is an important, yet an often neglected area of research in Indonesia, considering that approximately 18% of the population are living below the official poverty line. The successes and failures of development programs should ultimately be measured by their impact on poverty reduction. The Division will proceed with its research in this area and contribute to the empirical estimation of the extent of chronic and transient poverty in Indonesia as well as people who are deemed vulnerable to poverty.

The social impact of the recent crisis has been a reminder that Indonesia needs to have a clear and objective social protection policy. In order to contribute to the discussion on the formulation of such a policy, the Division carried out three significant studies in this area. The first is an assessment of the designs and implementation of the social safety net programs. The second rethinks the principles and approaches to targeting, and draws on the lessons learned from the social safety net programs. Finally, the third is a study on how the subsidized rice program, one of the social safety net programs, was actually implemented at the village level.



Health risks increase vulnerability to poverty

Labor market issues are a relatively overlooked area of research in Indonesia, particularly from an economic point of view. Yet no one can deny the importance of labor market issues for development as Indonesia continues to face the mounting problems resulting from relatively high growth within the labor force. In collaboration with the Division of Qualitative Analysis and Social Monitoring, the Division carried out a study on the impact of recent large minimum wage increases on wages and employment. Other research into labor market issues will be carried out in the future.

In the future, the Division intends to continue focussing its research on these three broadly defined social sectors. Research in these areas has been one of the strengths of the SMERU Research Institute and therefore, we hope to maintain producing high quality research in these areas alongside the other divisions. ■

Divisi Analisis Kuantitatif mengenai Kemiskinan dan Kondisi Sosial

Divisi dan Rencana ke Depan

Selama tahun 2001 Divisi Analisis Kuantitatif mengenai Kemiskinan dan Kondisi Sosial memfokuskan penelitiannya pada tiga sektor sosial dalam pengertian luas, yaitu kemiskinan, kebijakan dan program perlindungan sosial, serta isu-isu pasar tenaga kerja.

Kemiskinan adalah bidang penelitian yang penting tetapi sering diabaikan di Indonesia, mengingat bahwa sekitar 18% dari populasi penduduk Indonesia hidup di bawah garis kemiskinan resmi. Keberhasilan dan kegagalan program pembangunan terutama harus diukur dari dampaknya terhadap pengurangan kemiskinan. Divisi ini akan terus melakukan penelitian di bidang ini dan menyumbangkan pikiran bagi upaya perhitungan perkiraan empiris mengenai tingkat kemiskinan kronis dan kemiskinan sementara di Indonesia, juga mengenai kelompok yang dianggap rentan terhadap kemiskinan.

Dampak sosial dari krisis yang belum lama terjadi mengingatkan kita bahwa Indonesia perlu memiliki kebijakan perlindungan sosial yang jelas dan objektif. Sebagai kontribusi dalam diskusi perumusan kebijakan ini, Divisi ini melakukan tiga penelitian penting di bidang tersebut. Pertama, evaluasi terhadap disain dan pelaksanaan program jaring pengaman sosial. Kedua, pemikiran ulang atas berbagai prinsip dan pendekatan terhadap sasaran program, dengan mengambil pelajaran dari program jaring pengaman sosial. Akhirnya, yang ketiga adalah penelitian terhadap bagaimana program beras bersubsidi, yang merupakan program jaring pengaman sosial, dilaksanakan di tingkat perdesaan.

Isu-isu pasar tenaga kerja merupakan bidang penelitian yang relatif kurang diperhatikan di Indonesia, khususnya dari sudut pandang ekonomi. Tetapi tak seorang pun dapat mengingkari pentingnya isu pasar tenaga kerja dalam pembangunan, pada saat Indonesia masih terus menghadapi semakin banyak masalah sebagai akibat pertumbuhan angkatan kerja yang relatif tinggi. Bersama dengan Divisi Pemantauan Sosial dan Analisis Kualitatif, Divisi ini meneliti dampak kenaikan yang besar dari upah minimum terhadap upah pekerja dan penyerapan tenaga kerja. Penelitian tentang isu-isu pasar tenaga kerja akan dilakukan di masa yang akan datang.

Di masa depan divisi Analisis Kuantitatif bermaksud melanjutkan fokus penelitiannya pada ketiga sektor sosial dalam pengertian luas tersebut. Penelitian di bidang-bidang tersebut merupakan salah satu kekuatan kompetitif dari Lembaga Penelitian SMERU, dan bersama dengan divisi yang lain, kami akan terus berupaya untuk menghasilkan penelitian bermutu tinggi. ■



The NGO Partnership Division

Program Highlights

The NGO Partnership Division seeks to provide information for NGOs on those areas of SMERU's research which are relevant to their own activities. SMERU assists NGOs in enhancing their capacity so that they can carry out a number of activities, including institution strengthening. The Division facilitates meetings between NGOs, government institutions, academics, and civil society organizations through various discussion forums to share information, lessons-learned, and expertise.

The NGO Partnership Division has been developing an Indonesian NGO Database since 1998 in order to support SMERU's research and respond to the widespread need for data on NGOs. SMERU has also been able to use this database to create a network for exchange between NGOs and other institutions, such as international donors, the government, academics, and most importantly, amongst the NGOs themselves. The database is organized by province as well as according to the type of activities carried out by the NGO concerned, and can be forwarded by e-mail on request to interested parties. At the end of 2001, data on 2005 NGOs was available through this database.

Apart from using e-mail and other forms of correspondence, the NGO data was compiled through the Division Coordinator's field visits to the regions. Since its inception, SMERU has visited more than 100 NGOs in 16 provinces, including 50 NGOs throughout 2001.

The Division and Its Future Direction

Generally, many of the NGOs visited by SMERU have stated that after being included in SMERU's database, their institutions are more well-known and they have a better idea of the other organizations and their activities. In addition, this database has also been very useful for SMERU in disseminating SMERU's research findings throughout Indonesia because the majority of the NGOs registered in the database are also on The SMERU Newsletter mailing list. In 2001, SMERU finalized the preparations for the database to be accessed via SMERU's website in 2002.

In the future SMERU will further concentrate on creating opportunities for NGOs and other civil society groups to meet and have discussions at national or regional forums. This initiative will also provide the opportunity for SMERU to work together with NGOs in organizing discussions, seminars, and workshops. ■



SMERU brings a number of NGOs into contact in its workshops and seminars

Divisi Kemitraan dengan LSM

Sorotan Program

Tugas utama Divisi ini adalah memberikan informasi kepada LSM mengenai hasil penelitian SMERU yang dapat mendukung kegiatan mereka. SMERU membantu LSM mengembangkan kapasitasnya dalam melakukan berbagai kegiatan, termasuk penguatan kelembagaan. SMERU memfasilitasi pertemuan diantara berbagai LSM, lembaga pemerintahan, akademisi, dan organisasi masyarakat madani dalam berbagai forum diskusi untuk berbagi informasi, pengalaman, dan keahlian.



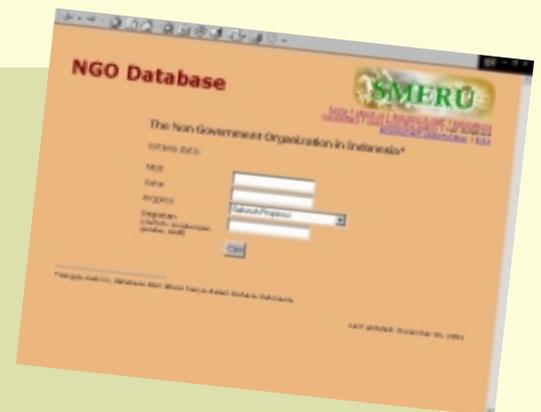
SMERU mengunjungi salah satu LSM di Papua

Sejak tahun 1998 Divisi Kemitraan dengan LSM telah merintis penyusunan Database LSM di Indonesia untuk mendukung penelitian SMERU dan menanggapi kebutuhan atas data LSM. Dengan database ini SMERU dapat menghubungkan LSM dengan lembaga-lembaga lainnya seperti lembaga dana internasional, pemerintah, akademisi, dan terutama antar LSM sendiri. Database ini dikelompokkan menurut propinsi dan jenis kegiatannya, dan atas permintaan dapat dikirim melalui e-mail. Hingga akhir tahun 2001 telah terkumpul data mengenai 2005 LSM.

Selain melalui korespondensi dan e-mail, pemutakhiran data biasanya juga dilakukan melalui kunjungan lapangan oleh Koordinator Divisi ke berbagai LSM di daerah. Sejak didirikan hingga saat ini SMERU telah mengunjungi lebih dari 100 LSM di 16 propinsi, termasuk mengunjungi 50 LSM sepanjang tahun 2001.

Divisi dan Rencana ke Depan

Umumnya LSM yang dikunjungi oleh SMERU menyatakan bahwa setelah dimuat dalam Database LSM SMERU, lembaga mereka menjadi lebih dikenal dan sebaliknya mereka juga bisa mengenal LSM lainnya beserta kegiatannya. Lebih dari itu, Database ini sangat bermanfaat bagi SMERU sendiri untuk menyebarkan temuan-temuan penelitiannya ke seluruh Indonesia karena sebagian besar LSM yang tercatat dalam Database LSM masuk dalam mailing list Bulletin SMERU. Pada tahun 2001 SMERU telah menyelesaikan persiapan agar Database LSM Indonesia sudah dapat diakses melalui Website SMERU pada awal tahun 2002.



Di masa mendatang SMERU akan lebih membuka kesempatan bagi LSM dan berbagai kelompok madani lainnya untuk saling bertemu dan berdiskusi dalam forum-forum nasional atau regional. Prakarsa ini akan memberikan kesempatan bagi SMERU untuk bekerja sama dengan LSM dalam menyelenggarakan diskusi, seminar, atau lokakarya. ■

Publications Division



SMERU's publications are distributed throughout Indonesia

Program Highlights

The Publications Division has had a busy year in 2001, producing the majority of SMERU's publications in two languages: *Bahasa Indonesia* and English. The efforts of the publications team to produce SMERU's reports in both of these languages, and to provide quality language publications, has enhanced SMERU's performance in both communicating its findings, as well as reaching a wider audience.

One initiative in 2001 was to produce "The Poverty Tool Kit". This was a challenging project involving the input of all Divisions at SMERU and coordinated by the Publications Division. The targeted audience included all *kabupaten* officials, local assembly members, NGOs, informal leaders, and the general public. The Tool

Kit provides answers to some of the most frequently asked questions about poverty, the strategies and policies that should be set in place, and what can be done by decision makers, practitioners, as well as by the community itself to alleviate poverty.

A joint initiative between SMERU and Australian Volunteers International has provided SMERU with the translation and editorial assistance of two Australian Volunteers since the beginning of 2001. This has been crucial in keeping up with the increasing number of research reports, working papers, field reports, newsletters, and other publications being produced by SMERU.

The Division and Its Future Direction

The Publication Division's tasks are varied and numerous. The Division edits all the Indonesian publications to ensure that the research findings are articulated as clearly as possible. Similarly, those which are to be published in English are translated, rechecked and edited (which is often as time consuming as the report writing process itself) to ensure that the findings and the nuances of the Indonesian language are communicated well in English.

However, one challenge for the Division has been to keep up with the quantity of materials being produced by SMERU, particularly when SMERU is involved in several joint projects with outside institutions at any one time which require final report in both languages. Although this is not an easy undertaking, the graphic designer, the translation and editorial staff have continued to produce quality publications in terms of language, layout and design. In the future, SMERU will endeavor to schedule more time for editing, translating, and design during the initial planning stages for each project. In an effort to improve the quality of our publications, this Division will continue to facilitate report-writing workshops to provide feedback and suggestions for the research teams on the report writing process. ■

Divisi Publikasi

Sorotan Program

Divisi Publikasi menjalani tahun yang sibuk selama 2001, dengan menerbitkan sebagian besar publikasi SMERU dalam dua bahasa: Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris. Upaya Tim Publikasi untuk menerbitkan laporan-laporan SMERU dalam dua bahasa dan menghasilkan publikasi yang bermutu tinggi telah meningkatkan kinerja SMERU baik dalam menyampaikan temuan-temuan penelitiannya, sekaligus menjangkau lebih banyak pembaca.

Salah satu inisiatif pada tahun 2001 adalah menyusun "Paket Informasi Dasar Penanggulangan Kemiskinan". Proyek ini sangat menantang, melibatkan semua Divisi SMERU, dan dikoordinasi oleh Divisi Publikasi. Sasaran pembaca Buku Panduan ini antara lain semua aparat kabupaten, anggota DPRD, LSM, tokoh masyarakat, dan masyarakat luas. Buku ini menjawab berbagai pertanyaan yang sering diajukan mengenai kemiskinan, strategi dan kebijakan, serta apa yang dapat dilakukan oleh pengambil keputusan, praktisi, juga anggota masyarakat untuk menanggulangi kemiskinan.

Kerjasama antara SMERU dan Australian Volunteers International telah mendukung SMERU dengan bantuan penterjemahan dan editorial dua orang relawan dari Australia sejak awal tahun 2001. Kerjasama ini penting agar Divisi Publikasi mampu menangani semakin banyak laporan penelitian, kertas kerja, laporan lapangan, bulletin, dan publikasi lainnya yang dihasilkan oleh SMERU.



Divisi dan Rencana ke Depan

Tugas Divisi Publikasi banyak dan beragam. Bahan publikasi dalam Bahasa Indonesia diedit untuk memastikan bahwa semua temuan lapangan disampaikan secepat mungkin. Demikian pula bahan yang telah diterjemahkan dalam Bahasa Inggris diperiksa ulang dan diedit lagi (tugas ini sering memakan waktu yang sama dengan proses penulisan laporan itu sendiri), agar temuan para peneliti dan nuansa Bahasa Indonesia dapat tertangkap dengan baik dalam terjemahan Bahasa Inggrisnya.

Namun, tantangan Divisi kami adalah bagaimana kami dapat memenuhi jumlah publikasi yang dihasilkan oleh SMERU, terutama ketika SMERU pada saat yang sama terlibat dalam beberapa proyek kerjasama dengan lembaga lain, dan memerlukan laporan akhir dalam dua bahasa. Sekalipun tidak mudah, staf disain grafis, serta staf penterjemah dan editorial kami telah mampu menghasilkan publikasi bermutu tinggi ditinjau dari sudut bahasa, tata letak dan disainnya. Di masa yang akan datang, peneliti SMERU dan Divisi Publikasi akan berusaha menjadwalkan waktu lebih banyak untuk mengedit, menterjemahkan, dan mendisain bahan publikasi sejak tahap awal perencanaan setiap penelitian. Untuk memperbaiki mutu publikasi, Divisi Publikasi akan terus mengadakan lokakarya penulisan laporan sebagai masukan dan saran bagi Tim Peneliti SMERU mengenai proses penulisan laporan. ■

The SMERU Website

Program Highlights

SMERU's website was created in October, 1998 and since then has been developed and managed by the SMERU staff. The website endeavors to disseminate SMERU's research, as well as to widen the public policy discourse on various socio-economic and poverty issues important to the general public, government institutions, academia, and civil society groups.

The SMERU Website contains almost all of SMERU's publications from the time SMERU was established, as well as the most recent publications after becoming The SMERU Research Institute at the beginning of 2001. The various research publications produced by SMERU (reports, working papers, field reports, seminar reports and also the SMERU Newsletter) are accessible through SMERU's website and be downloaded free of charge. Since 2001, every SMERU research report available on the website has been supplemented with a "Summary" and photos from the field. The SMERU Website menu has been updated to include: "News from the Regions", "Paket Informasi Dasar Penanggulangan Kemiskinan", and "Employment Opportunities".



"I like SMERU's bulletins, in fact I very much need them because their contents relate directly to my work as a staff member at the Yakpesmi NGO in Irian Jaya"

John Lensru (lensru@maf.org), Papua, 17 June, 2001.

Current Innovations and Future Expectations

A more interesting website design, clearer information site structure, and easy web access will ensure more visitors benefit from the results of SMERU's research. With this in mind, beginning in 2001 we have been expanding the scope of our website by adding the menu, improving the layout and

facilitating easier navigational methods. To accommodate increasing number of visitors, SMERU has increased its server capacity through a new internet provider.

After recognizing the urgent need for an easily accessible NGO database, the SMERU's Information Technology Officer together with the NGO Partnership Division Coordinator have designed an NGO database to incorporate all of the data collected on NGOs from 30 provinces. This information was compiled throughout 2001 so that the interactive web interface would be ready to launch in 2002. ■

Website SMERU

Sorotan Program

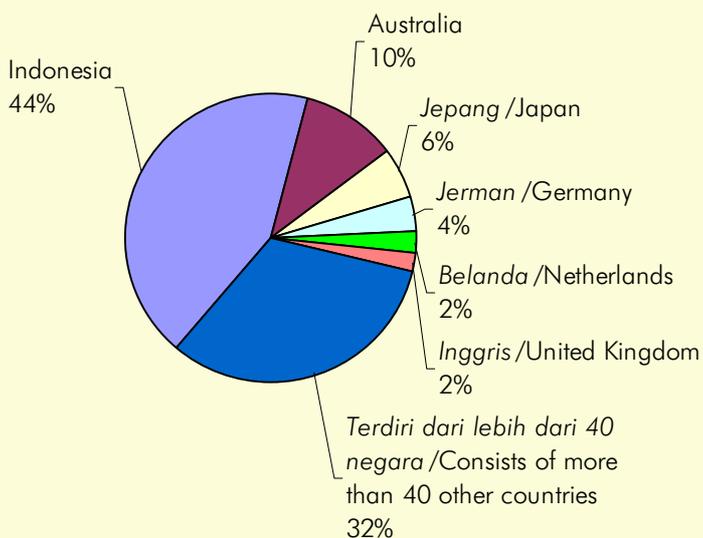
Website SMERU dibuat pada bulan Oktober 1998 dan kemudian dikembangkan dan dikelola sendiri oleh staf SMERU. Website SMERU digunakan untuk menyebarkan hasil penelitian SMERU, serta memperluas jangkauan dialog kebijakan publik tentang berbagai masalah sosial-ekonomi dan kemiskinan untuk publik, lembaga pemerintahan, akademisi, dan masyarakat madani.

Website SMERU memuat hampir semua publikasi yang diterbitkan sejak SMERU dibentuk hingga yang termutakhir setelah menjadi Lembaga Penelitian SMERU. Berbagai publikasi hasil penelitian Lembaga Penelitian SMERU, misalnya laporan penelitian, kertas kerja, laporan lapangan, laporan lokakarya, juga Bulletin SMERU dapat diakses melalui website SMERU dan dapat didownload dengan cuma-cuma. Sejak tahun 2001 setiap laporan penelitian SMERU dilengkapi "Ringkasan" dan foto-foto dari lapangan. Disamping itu, website SMERU juga menambah beberapa menu baru, misalnya "News from the Region", "Paket Informasi Dasar Penanggulangan Kemiskinan", dan "Employment Opportunities".

Inovasi Baru dan Harapan di Masa Depan

Design website yang lebih menarik, struktur informasi situs yang jelas dan mudah diakses akan mengundang lebih banyak pengunjung yang memanfaatkan hasil penelitian SMERU. Karena itu, sejak awal tahun 2001 kami telah melakukan perbaikan dan penyempurnaan website SMERU dengan menambah menu, memperbaiki tata letak, dan mempermudah cara navigasi. Untuk mengakomodasi meningkatnya jumlah pengunjung website SMERU, SMERU telah meningkatkan kapasitas akses servernya dengan menggunakan penyedia jasa internet baru.

Melihat kebutuhan mendesak adanya Database LSM yang memadai dan mudah diakses, maka staf Teknologi Informasi bersama Koordinator Divisi Kemitraan dengan LSM menyusun Database LSM dari berbagai LSM di 30 provinsi di Indonesia. Database ini telah disusun pada tahun 2001 agar siap menyongsong peluncuran web interface yang bersifat interaktif pada tahun 2002. ■



Percentage of SMERU's website visitors in 2001
Presentase pengunjung website SMERU pada tahun 2001

"Laporan hasil penelitian SMERU sangat berguna dan operasional"

Th. Ninuk Sri Hartini (niihai98@student.umu.se, <http://www.umu.se>), Swedia, 14 November 2001.

In 2001, SMERU was involved in several joint initiatives with other institutions:



Development Debate Series

SMERU together with LPEM-FEUI and The World Bank organized an Asian-region forum entitled the Development Debate Series, held between January and February 2001. The series included participants from Nepal, China, Mongolia, Thailand and the Philippines. The discussion was conducted at two levels: 1) an Asian-region seminar carried out through an international teleconference between the six participating countries, coordinated from Washington D.C.; 2) a national seminar with the participation of academics, NGOs, and business representatives from Indonesia. Fifteen debates were organized for this series.



Food Security Credit Program (KKP) Workshop: Funding for Rice and Secondary Crop Agricultural Enterprises Post Rural Credit Program (KUT)
SMERU and the Department of Agriculture organized this workshop in September 2001. Participants included representatives from the Department of Agriculture, the local Offices of Food Crop Production Development and the local Cooperatives Office in six kabupaten in West Java, as well as research institutes, farmer groups, banking institutions, cooperatives, and NGOs.



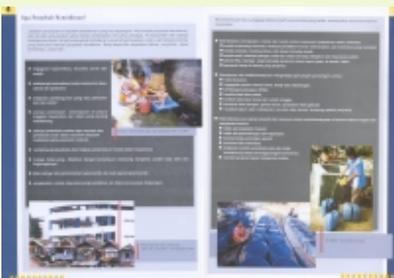
Prospects for Regional Autonomy Workshop: The Case of Kabupaten Kudus, Central Java

A workshop on this subject was held in September 2001 as a joint initiative between SMERU, the Kabupaten Kudus government, and JP3-OTDA. It was opened by the Bupati of Kudus and attended by approximately 150 participants from interested government offices, higher education institutions, NGOs, the media, and civil society groups.



Public Accountability Workshop

In November 2001, SMERU together with the Jakarta Office of the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) and the Universitas Kristen Duta Wacana (UKDW), Yogyakarta, organized a workshop on "Public Accountability and NGOs" in Yogyakarta. Participants included NGOs from across Java, academics from Yogyakarta and Semarang, as well as local government officials and media.



Poverty Tool Kit

In August 2001, the Poverty Alleviation Coordinating Board (BKPK) and SMERU developed a "Poverty Tool Kit". This tool kit was designed to assist local governments, especially legislators and officials, academics, NGOs, informal leaders, the private sector, and the general public to have better understanding in poverty issues and to address the problem. ■

Sepanjang tahun 2001 ada beberapa kegiatan yang merupakan prakarsa bersama antara SMERU dengan institusi lain, antara lain:

Seri Debat Pembangunan

SMERU bekerja sama dengan LPEM FEUI dan Bank Dunia menyelenggarakan suatu forum tingkat regional yang bertajuk Seri Debat Pembangunan selama bulan Januari dan Februari 2001. Seri ini diikuti oleh peserta dari Nepal, China, Mongolia, Thailand dan Filipina. Diskusi diselenggarakan pada dua tingkatan, yaitu: (1) debat regional yang dilakukan melalui telekonferensi internasional antara enam negara peserta yang dikoordinasikan dari Washington D.C.; (2) debat nasional yang diikuti peserta dari lingkungan akademik, LSM, dan perwakilan dunia usaha. Ada 15 debat dalam Seri Debat ini.

Lokakarya Pendanaan Usahatani Pasca KUT: KKP

SMERU bekerja sama dengan Departemen Pertanian mengadakan lokakarya tentang Pendanaan Usahatani Pasca KUT. Lokakarya yang diselenggarakan pada bulan September 2001 ini dihadiri oleh sekitar 60 peserta dari Departemen Pertanian, Dinas Pertanian Tanaman Pangan dan Dinas Koperasi dari 6 kabupaten di Jawa Barat, lembaga penelitian, kelompok tani, petani, bank, koperasi, serta LSM.

Lokakarya Prospek Otonomi Daerah: Kasus Kabupaten Kudus, Jawa Tengah

Lokakarya dengan topik "Prospek Otonomi Daerah: Kasus Kabupaten Kudus, Jawa Tengah" merupakan prakarsa bersama antara SMERU dengan Pemerintah Kabupaten Kudus dan JP3-OTDA. Lokakarya ini diadakan pada bulan September 2001, dibuka oleh Bupati Kudus dan dihadiri oleh sekitar 150 peserta dari instansi pemerintah terkait, perguruan tinggi, LSM, media, serta kelompok masyarakat madani.

Lokakarya Akuntabilitas Publik

Pada bulan November 2001 SMERU bekerjasama dengan Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) Jakarta dan Universitas Kristen Duta Wacana (UKDW) Yogyakarta mengadakan lokakarya dengan topik "Akuntabilitas Publik dan LSM" di Yogyakarta. Peserta lokakarya antara lain LSM dari pulau Jawa, akademisi dari Yogya dan Semarang, serta staf pemerintah daerah dan pers setempat.

Paket Informasi Dasar Penanggulangan Kemiskinan

Pada bulan Agustus 2001 SMERU bersama Badan Koordinasi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (BKPK) menyusun "Paket Informasi Dasar Penanggulangan Kemiskinan". Buku Panduan ini disusun untuk membantu pemerintah daerah, anggota parlemen, akademisi, LSM, tokoh masyarakat, sektor swasta, dan masyarakat umum untuk memahami persoalan kemiskinan dan upaya penanggulangannya. ■



Bagaimana anggaran yang memihak kepada orang miskin?

PUBLICATIONS, WORKSHOPS AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

A. Published Research

No	Title/Judul	Intended Audience/Pembaca	Type of Report
I. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS DIVISION			
1	"Design and Implementation of the Indonesian Social Safety Net Programs: Evidence from the JPS Module in the 1999 SUSENAS" (<i>Disain dan Pelaksanaan Program Jaring Pengaman Sosial di Indonesia: Bukti dari Modul JPS dalam SUSENAS tahun 1999</i>), March 2001.	National Development Planning Agency, donors, researchers, academic readers and the general public. Bappenas, lembaga donor, peneliti, perguruan tinggi dan masyarakat umum.	WP
2	"The Chronic Poor, the Transient Poor and the Vulnerable in Indonesia Before and After the Crisis" (<i>Kemiskinan Permanen, Kemiskinan Sementara dan Kemiskinan Rentan di Indonesia Sebelum dan Sesudah Krisis</i>), May 2001.	Donors, researchers, government agencies, academic readers, and the general public. Lembaga donor, peneliti, lembaga pemerintahan, perguruan tinggi dan masyarakat umum.	WP
3	"Principles and Approaches to Targeting: With Reference to the Indonesian Social Safety Net Programs" (<i>Prinsip dan Pendekatan terhadap Sasaran Program: Dengan Melihat Program Jaringan Pengaman Sosial Indonesia</i>), July 2001.	Donors, researchers, government agencies, academic readers and the general public. Lembaga donor, peneliti, perguruan tinggi dan masyarakat umum	WP
4	"Short-term Poverty Dynamics: Evidence from Rural Indonesia" (<i>Dinamika Kemiskinan Jangka Pendek: Bukti dari Perdesaan Indonesia</i>), September 2001.	Academic readers and the general public Perguruan tinggi dan masyarakat umum	WP
5	"Wage and Employment Effects of Minimum Wage Policy in the Indonesian Urban Labor Market"* (<i>Dampak Kebijakan Upah Minimum terhadap Tingkat Upah dan Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja di Daerah Perkotaan</i>), October 2001.	Ministry of Manpower, National Development Planning Agency, PEG-USAID, donors, researchers, academic readers and the general public. Depnaker, Bappenas, PEG-USAID, lembaga donor, perguruan tinggi dan masyarakat umum.	RR
6	"Sharing the Wealth: How Villages Decide to Distribute OPK Rice" (<i>Berbagi Kemakmuran: Bagaimana Perdesaan Memutuskan untuk Mendistribusikan Beras OPK</i>), October 2001.	Government agencies, researchers, academic readers and the general public. Lembaga pemerintahan, peneliti, perguruan tinggi, dan masyarakat umum.	WP

* This research was conducted jointly with the Social Monitoring and Qualitative Analysis Division.

No	Title/Judul	Intended Audience/Pembaca	Type of Report
II. SOCIAL MONITORING AND QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS DIVISION			
1	"Studi Kredit Kecil Perkotaan di Kabupaten Kulon Progo, D.I. Yogyakarta" (A Study of Urban Small Credit Programs in Kabupaten Kulon Progo, the Special Region of Yogyakarta), Maret 2001.	Meneg Koperasi & UKM, Depdagri, Pemda Kab. Kulon Progo, Omop, Gema PKM (Gerakan Bersama Pengembangan Keuangan Mikro), Sekretariat P2KP, dan PPK. State Minister for Cooperatives, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises, Ministry of Home Affairs, Kabupaten Kulon Progo local government, NGOs, Joint Initiative for the Development of Micro Finance, Secretariat of the Urban Poverty Development Program and the Kecamatan Development Program.	FR
2	"Pelaksanaan Reorientasi Kebijakan Subsidi BBM di: Kab. Jember, Jatim; Kab. Kapuas, Kalteng; Kab. Barito Kuala, Kalsel" (The Reallocation of Fuel Subsidies in Kabupaten Jember, Kapuas and Barito Kuala), July 2001.	Meneg Koperasi & UKM, Bappenas, Depdagri, Dep. Kimpraswil, Lembaga Donor, Sekretariat PPK. State Minister for Cooperatives, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises, National Development Planning Agency, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Resettlement and Regional Infrastructure, donors and the Secretariat of the Kecamatan Development Program.	RR
III. DECENTRALIZATION AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE DIVISION			
1	"Pelaksanaan Desentralisasi dan Otonomi Daerah Kasus: Tiga Kabupaten di Sumatra Utara" (The Implementation of Decentralization and Regional Autonomy: Three Districts in North Sumatra), April 2001.	Deperindag, Depdagri, Depkeu, Pemda, asosiasi pengusaha, perguruan tinggi, Omop, DPRD. Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Regional Governments, the business community, academic readers, NGOs and local Assemblies.	FR
2	"Otonomi Daerah dan Iklim Usaha" (Regional Autonomy and the Business Climate), April 2001.	PEG-USAID, Depkeu, Deperindag, DPRD, pemda dan lembaga penelitian. PEG-USAID, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Trade and Industry, local assemblies, regional governments and research institutes.	P
3	"Regional Autonomy and the Business Climate Three Kabupaten Case Studies from North Sumatra" (Otonomi Daerah dan Iklim Usaha Studi Kasus Tiga Kabupaten di Sumatra Utara), May 2001.	PEG-USAID	FR

No	Title/Judul	Intended Audience/Pembaca	Type of Report
4	"Otonomi Daerah dan Iklim Usaha Kasus: Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo" (Regional Autonomy and the Business Climate: North Sulawesi and Gorontalo), Juni 2001.	Deperindag, Depdagri, Depkeu, Pemda, asosiasi pengusaha, akademik, Ornop, DPRD. Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Finance, local governments, the business community, academic readers, NGOs and local assemblies.	FR
5	"Persiapan Desentralisasi dan Otonomi Daerah, Kasus: Kabupaten Kudus, Jawa Tengah" (Preparations for Decentralization and Regional Autonomy: Kabupaten Kudus, Central Java), Juli 2001.	Pemda Jateng, Depdagri, DPRD, Perguruan Tinggi. Central Java local governments, Ministry of Home Affairs, local assemblies and academic readers.	FR
6	"Persiapan Desentralisasi dan Otonomi Daerah, Kasus: Kabupaten Magetan, Jawa Timur" (Preparations for Decentralization and Regional Autonomy: Kabupaten Kudus, East Java), Juli 2001.	Pemda Jatim, Depdagri, DPRD, Perguruan Tinggi. East Java local governments, Ministry of Home Affairs, Local assemblies and academic readers.	FR
7	"Pelaksanaan Desentralisasi dan Otonomi Daerah Kasus: Tiga Kabupaten di Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo" (The Implementation of Decentralization and Regional Autonomy: Three Districts in North Sulawesi and Gorontalo), Juli 2001.	Pemda Sulut, Depdagri, DPRD, Perguruan Tinggi. North Sulawesi local governments, Ministry of Home Affairs, Local assemblies, and academic readers.	FR
8	"Regional Autonomy and the Business Climate: North Sulawesi and Gorontalo" (Otonomi Daerah dan Iklim Usaha: Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo), September 2001.	PEG-USAID	FR
9	"Indonesia's Decentralization Policy: Initial Experiences and Emerging Problems" (Kebijakan Desentralisasi Indonesia: Pengalaman Awal dan Persoalan-persoalan yang Muncul), September 2001.	European and South-East Asian Studies (EUROSEAS) Conference Konferensi Studi Asia Tenggara dan Eropa.	WP
10	"Indonesia's Decentralization Policy: The Budget Allocation and Its Implications for the Business Environment" (Kebijakan Desentralisasi Indonesia: Alokasi Anggaran dan Dampaknya terhadap Lingkungan Usaha), September 2001.	European and South-East Asian Studies (EUROSEAS) Conference Konferensi Studi Asia Tenggara dan Eropa.	WP

Legend/Keterangan:

WP : Working Paper/Kertas Kerja

RR : Research Report/Laporan Penelitian

FR

P : Field Report/Laporan Lapangan

: Proceedings/Prosiding

B. Forthcoming Publications

No	Title/Judul	Intended Audience/Pembaca	Research Period/ Jangka Waktu Penelitian
1	"Pendanaan Usahatani Padi Pasca KUT: Kredit Ketahanan Pangan (KKP)" (Financing Rice Farming Post KUT: the Food Security Credit Program).	Departemen Pertanian, Meneg Koperasi & UKM, Menko Ekuin, Perbankan, Gema PKM, Omop, Kelompok Tani. Ministry of Agriculture, State Minister for Cooperatives, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises, Coordinating Minister for Economy, Finance and Industry, Joint Initiative for the Development of Micro Finance, NGOs and farming groups.	April 2001
2	"Usahatani dan Pemasaran Padi di Jombang" (Rice Farming and Marketing in Jombang).	Departemen Pertanian Ministry of Agriculture	May 2001
3	"Penerapan Upah Minimum" (The Implementation of Minimum Wages).	Depnaker, Bappenas, Asosiasi Pengusaha, senkat pekerja, LSM. Ministry of Manpower, National Development Planning Agency, business associations, workers unions, and NGOs.	June 2001
4	"Kegiatan Ekonomi Penduduk Desa Di luar Pertanian: Sebuah Cerita dari Satu Desa di Kabupaten Cirebon" (Non Agricultural Rural Economic Activities: A Story from a Village in Kabupaten Cirebon).	Pemda Kab. Cirebon, Dep. Pertanian, Aparat & Masyarakat desa Buyut, Depdagri, Dinas Pertanian & Perdagangan Kab. Cirebon. Kabupaten. Cirebon local government, Ministry of Agriculture, desa Buyut government officials and community, Ministry of Home Affairs and the Kabupaten Cirebon Local Offices of Agriculture and Trade.	September 2001
5	"Industrial Relations in Jabotabek, Bandung, and Surabaya during the Freedom to Organize Era" (Hubungan Industrial di Jabotabek, Bandung, dan Surabaya selama Era Kebebasan Berorganisasi).	National Development Planning Agency, Ministry of Manpower, ILO, donor agencies and Local Offices of Manpower. Bappenas, Dep. Tenaga Kerja, ILO, Lembaga Donor, Dinas TK	October-November 2001

No	Title/Judul	Intended Audience/Pembaca	Research Period/ Jangka Waktu Penelitian
6	"Decentralization and the Business Climate. A Case Study of West Java: Garut, Cirebon, Ciamis" (<i>Desentralisasi dan Iklim Usaha Kasus Jawa Barat: Garut, Cirebon, Ciamis</i>).	Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Finance, research institutes, local governments, local assemblies, local NGOs, the media and universities. Depdagri, Deperindag, Depkeu, lembaga penelitian, pemma, DPRD, LSM lokal, pers, perguruan tinggi.	October 2001
7	"A Poverty Map for Indonesia: Preliminary Work in Three Provinces" (<i>Peta Kemiskinan di Indonesia: Sebuah Usaha Awal di Tiga Propinsi</i>).	The World Bank Bank Dunia	September-March 2002

C. Workshops

No	Topic/Topik	Participants/Peserta	Scope/Lingkup
1	"Development Debate Series: The Case of Indonesia" (Seri Debat Pembangunan: Kasus Indonesia), July 2001.	The general public, academics and representatives from research institutions. Masyarakat umum, perguruan tinggi dan perwakilan lembaga penelitian.	Regional Workshop Lokakarya Wilayah
2	"Tinjauan Pelaksanaan KKP di Kabupaten Subang, Kediri dan Sidrap" (A Review of the Implementation of KKP in Kabupaten Subang, Kediri and Sidrap), September 2001.	Local Offices of Agricultural Food Crops, Local Offices of Cooperatives (in six Kabupaten), farming groups, banks, cooperatives and the Ministry of Agriculture. Dinas Pertanian Tanaman Pangan, Dinas Koperasi (6 kab), kelompok tani, petani, bank, koperasi, Dep. Pertanian-Jkt.	Regional Workshop Lokakarya Wilayah
3	"The Prospects for Regional Autonomy: The Case of Kabupaten Kudus, Central Java" (<i>Prospek Otonomi Daerah: Kasus Kabupaten, Jawa Tengah</i>), September 2001.	Local governments, local assemblies, academics, NGOs and representatives from the business community. Pemda, DPRD, perguruan tinggi, LSM, perwakilan dunia usaha.	Regional Workshop Lokakarya Wilayah

No	Topic/Topik	Participants/Peserta	Scope/Lingkup
4	"Domestic Trade During the Era of Decentralization" (Perdagangan Domestik di Era Desentralisasi), November 2001.	Academics, researchers and central government representatives. Perguruan tinggi, peneliti, pemerintah pusat.	International Seminar Seminar Internasional
5	"Public Accountability and NGOs: Issues and Practices" (LSM dan Akuntabilitas Publik: Praktik dan Permasalahannya), November 2001.	Representatives from NGOs in Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, East Java and Yogyakarta, local government officials and the press. Perwakilan LSM dari Jakarta, Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur dan Yogyakarta, aparat pemda dan pers.	Regional Workshop Lokakarya Wilayah
6	"The Reorientation of Fuel Subsidies" (Reorientasi Subsidi BBM), March 2001.	Multilateral and bilateral donors, government and civil society groups. Lembaga donor multilateral dan bilateral, pemerintah dan kelompok masyarakat madani.	National Workshop Lokakarya Nasional
7	"The Future Strategy for the Indonesian Working Group for Structural Poverty Alleviation" (Strategi Masa Depan bagi Kelompok Kerja Indonesia Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Struktural), April 2001.	Indonesian work groups for structural poverty alleviation (Kelompok Kerja Indonesia Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Struktural – KIKIS).	National Workshop Lokakarya Nasional
8	"A Dialogue on Urban Local Governance" (Dialog tentang Pemerintah Daerah Perkotaan), May 2001.	NGOs, the World Bank Project Design Team and government representatives. LSM, Tim Perancang Proyek Bank Dunia dan perwakilan pemerintah.	National Workshop Lokakarya Nasional
9	"Domestic Trade and Decentralization Conference" (Konferensi Perdagangan Domestik dan Desentralisasi), March, June, and November 2001.	Government officials, industry association representatives, business people, donors, the press and civil society groups. Aparat pemerintah, perwakilan asosiasi industri, usahawan, lembaga donor, pers dan kelompok masyarakat madani.	Regional Workshop Lokakarya Nasional

D. Newsletters

No	Main Theme/Temo Utama	Intended Audience/Pembaca	Date of Publication/ Periode Terbit
1	Regional Autonomy: Problems and Prospects/ Otonomi Daerah: Persoalan-persoalan dan Prospeknya.	The general public, academic readers, NGOs, government and donor agencies. Masyarakat umum, perguruan tinggi, LSM, lembaga pemerintah dan donor.	Jan-Feb
2	The Community Empowerment and Infrastructure Program: Fuel Subsidy Funding/Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Program Prasarana: Pembiayaan Subsidi BBM		March-April
3	The Measurement of Poverty and its Multi-dimensional Nature/Pengukuran Kemiskinan dan Karakteristik Multidimensinya		May-June
4	Food Security under Regional Autonomy/Ketahanan Pangan di Era Otonomi Daerah		Sept – Nov

E. Articles in Journals and Books

No	Title	Authors
1	Eating Like Which Joneses? An Iterative Solution to the Choice of Poverty Line Reference Group, The Review of Income and Wealth, 47(4), December 2001.	Menno Pradhan, Asep Suryahadi, Sudarno Sumarto, and Lant Pritchett
2	Establishing Reliable Social Safety Net Programs: Indonesian Experience, in Zhang Yunling (ed.), Stability and Security of Socio-Economic Development in East Asia: Lessons from the Asian Financial Crisis, China Social Science Press, Beijing, September 2001.	Sudarno Sumarto and Asep Suryahadi
3	Coverage and Targeting in the Indonesian Social Safety Net Program, ASEAN Economic Bulletin, Volume 18, Number 2, August 2001.	Asep Suryahadi, Sudarno Sumarto and Yusuf Suharso.

F. Presentations by SMERU Staff

No	Host	Presenter	Date	Topic
1	East West Center, Hawaii	Asep Suryahadi	15 – 16 Jan 2001 Hawaii	"International Economic Integration and the Labor Markets in Developing Countries: The Case of Indonesia"
2	Workshop Country Study SSN BAPPENAS & UN-ESCAP	John Maxwell (discussant)	6 Feb 2001	A Workshop on Social Safety Nets in Indonesia: Past and Future. Lessons Learned from the Implementation of SSN in Food Security.
3	The World Bank - LPEM FEUI	Sudarno Sumarto,	13 Feb 2001	"The Multidimensional Aspects of Poverty Measurement with an Overview of the Development Debate"
4	BAPPENAS	John Maxwell	27 Feb 2001	"Financial Crisis and the Right to Development"
5	The Ministry of Home Affairs	John Maxwell	1 March 2001	Workshop of Capacity Building on Decentralization "The Concept of Capacity Building on Regional and Rural Area"
6	IRSA - LPEM FEUI	Sudarno Sumarto (moderator)	21 March 2001	"Indonesia's Sustainable Development in A Decentralization Era"
7	The Partnership for Economic Growth	Decentralization and Local Governance Team	3 April 2001	"Regional Autonomy and Regional Revenue Raising Through Placing Levies on Trade"
8	OECD	Sudarno Sumarto	9 – 10 Apr 2001 Paris	Presentation report on: "Implementation of Social Safety Net Programs in Indonesia : Lessons Learned and Future Prospects"
9	AusAID	John Maxwell	25 – 26 Apr 2001	A brief outline of SMERU's research agenda and recent activities, paying particular attention to decentralization.
10	OXFAM	Nina Toyamah	April 2001	Partner's Meeting "Otonomi Daerah dan Iklim Usaha"
11	World Bank Institute, Philippine Institute for Development Studies and East Asia & Public Region of the World Bank	Wenefrieda	30 April – 4 May 2001 Makati City Philippines	Workshop: Strengthening Poverty Data Collection and Analysis "Impact of the Economic Crisis on Poverty and Inequality"

No	Host	Presenter	Date	Topic
12	Coordinating Board for the Alleviation of Poverty (BKPK)	Sudarno Sumarto	2 May 2001	"New Thoughts on Overcoming Poverty in the Era of Broader Autonomy"
13	Partnership for Economic Growth USAID - DEPERINDAG - PEMDA SUMUT	Sudarno Sumarto Ilyas Saad Syaikhu Usman	28 June 2001	"Domestic Trade and Decentralization in Indonesia"
14	Department of Agriculture	Sri Kusumastuti Musiyadi Nabiu Hastiti Sri Budiayati	August 2001	"Findings of Research on Small Scale Credit to Farmers"
15	DFID	Sudarno Sumarto	3 September 2001 Hotel Mandarin	"The Opportunities and Incentives For and Against Poverty Reduction Within a Decentralizing Indonesia"
16	EUROSEAS	Syaikhu Usman Ilyas Saad	6 – 8 September 2001, University of London	Third EUROSEAS Conference: "Decentralization and Democratization in SE Asia"
17	University of Fribourg, Switzerland	Vita Febriany	13 September 2001 Fribourg, Switzerland	Federalism, Decentralization and Diversity "An Overview of Indonesia following the fall of the New Order Regime"

G. Workshops Attended by SMERU

In 2001, SMERU staff also attended 3 international workshops and 23 national workshops. On these occasions our staff actively participated in debates and discussions on various significant issues. We also used these opportunities to share some of our own research findings with the participants during discussions.

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

THE SMERU RESEARCH INSTITUTE

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2001

CASH RECEIPTS / PENERIMAAN DANA		
AusAID	Rp	2,401,568,541
The Ford Foundation		1,637,333,400
The Partnership for Economic Growth (PEG)		1,116,068,976
Others		340,593,703
Total Cash Receipts / <i>Total Penerimaan Dana</i>	Rp	5,495,564,620
CASH DISBURSEMENTS / PENGELUARAN DANA		
Salaries / <i>Honorarium</i>	Rp	3,360,395,647
Travel / <i>Biaya Perjalanan</i>		525,164,012
Office Expenses / <i>Biaya Kebutuhan Kantor</i>		346,241,827
Publications / <i>Biaya Publikasi</i>		191,225,225
Miscellaneous Expenses / <i>Biaya Lain-lain</i>		166,191,434
Workshops / <i>Biaya Lokakarya, Rapat</i>		114,119,306
Procurement / <i>Pembelian Inventoris</i>		51,148,792
Bank Charges / <i>Biaya Perbankan</i>		2,985,764
Total Cash Disbursements / <i>Total Pengeluaran Dana</i>	Rp	4,757,472,007
EXCESS OF CASH RECEIPTS OVER CASH DISBURSEMENTS/	Rp	738,092,613
SISA DANA		
EXCHANGE RATE DIFFERENCE/	Rp	(1,540,290)
PERBEDAAN NILAI TUKAR		
FINAL CASH BALANCE/	Rp	736,552,323
SISA DANA AKHIR		

ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF REVIEW

Establishment

The SMERU Research Institute operates under the umbrella of the SMERU Research Foundation which was registered by Harun Kamil, SH., Notary Public in Jakarta on 12 June 2000.

Meetings

- On 25 January 2001, SMERU's Board of Founders met to discuss the establishment of the Board of Governors.
- On 14 March 2001, the SMERU Research Foundation appointed a Board of Governors following decisions about the membership, responsibilities, and authority held by the Board. In addition, amendments to statutes and internal regulation were also proposed in the meeting. The following structure for the Management Board was announced:
 - Dr. Thee Kian Wie, Chairman of the Board
 - Gregory Churchill, Vice Chairman
 - Dra. Nuning Akhmadi, M.Sc, Secretary
 - Dr. Asep Suryahadi, Deputy Secretary
 - Dr. Ilyas Saad, Treasurer
 - Members: Dr. Joan Hardjono
 - Dr. Tom Therick
 - Dr. Zohra Andi Baso, M.Sc.

The Board of Governors will occupy their positions for a period of three years, effective from 14 March 2001.
- Every six months SMERU is required to hold a Project Consultation Committee (PCC) meeting with its supporting donor agencies to review SMERU's performance and its plans for the immediate future. The Project Consultation Committee meetings are attended by representatives from SMERU's supporting donor agencies, AusAID and the Ford Foundation, as well as other interested bodies such as the World Bank. PCC meetings were held in July 2001, and January 2002.
- SMERU's Management Team meets monthly to discuss on-going research, future activities as well as administrative and financial matters. The Institute also holds staff meetings on a regular basis.

Audit

In January 2002, on the recommendation of AusAID and the Ford Foundation, an auditor from Drs. Johan, Malonda & Partners was appointed to conduct an independent audit of the Institute. The auditor focussed on all relevant issues in accordance with normal auditing procedures. The results of the audit have been made available to funding donors. Several practical and procedural matters are now being addressed by SMERU's management.

TINJAUAN ADMINISTRASI DAN STAF

Pendirian

Lembaga Penelitian SMERU bekerja di bawah naungan Yayasan Penelitian SMERU yang didirikan dengan Akta Notaris tertanggal 12 Juni 2000, oleh Kantor Notaris Harun Kamil, SH., di Jakarta.

Pertemuan

- Pada tanggal 25 Januari 2001 SMERU menyelenggarakan pertemuan Badan Pendiri untuk membicarakan pembentukan Badan Pengurus Yayasan Penelitian SMERU.
- Pada tanggal 14 Maret 2001 Yayasan Penelitian SMERU menyusun Badan Pengurus yang baru, serta membahas mengenai keanggotaan, kewajiban, kedudukan dan wewenang Badan Pengurus. Selain itu, pertemuan juga membahas perubahan AD dan AD-ART. Pertemuan menetapkan Susunan Badan Pengurus sebagai berikut:
 - Dr. Thee Kian Wie, Ketua Badan Pengurus
 - Gregory Churchill, Wakil Ketua
 - Dra. Nuning Akhmadi, M.Sc, Sekretaris
 - Dr. Asep Suryahadi, Wakil Sekretaris
 - Dr. Ilyas Saad, Bendahara
 - Anggota: Dr. Joan Hardjono
 - Dr. Tom Therick
 - Dr. Zohra Andi Baso, M.Sc.

Badan Pengurus memegang jabatan selama periode tiga tahun, terhitung mulai tanggal 14 Maret 2001.
- SMERU berkewajiban menyelenggarakan rapat Project Consultation Committee (PCC) setiap 6 bulan dengan lembaga donor untuk meninjau kinerja SMERU dan kegiatan yang akan dilakukan oleh SMERU. Rapat PCC dihadiri perwakilan lembaga donor, AusAID, Ford Foundation, maupun lembaga afiliasi lainnya seperti Bank Dunia. Pertemuan PCC telah dilaksanakan pada bulan Juli 2001 dan Januari 2002.
- Tim Manajemen SMERU bertemu secara teratur setiap bulan untuk membicarakan kegiatan penelitian yang telah dan sedang berlangsung, rencana kerja, serta masalah administrasi dan keuangan. SMERU juga mengadakan pertemuan staf secara rutin.

Audit

Atas rekomendasi AusAID dan Ford Foundation, pada Januari 2002 auditor dari Drs. Johan, Malonda & Partners melakukan audit independen di SMERU. Auditor menyoroti semua hal yang relevan sesuai dengan proses audit yang wajar. Hasil audit tersedia bagi lembaga donor SMERU. Hal-hal yang bersifat praktis dan prosedural saat ini sedang ditangani oleh manajemen SMERU.

Full Name	Field of Study	Title
Dr. Sudarno Sumarto (Vanderbilt University)	Development Economics	Director
Social Monitoring and Qualitative Analysis		
Ir. Sri Kusumastuti Rahayu, M.Ec (University of North Carolina State University)	Economics	Coordinator
Bambang Soelaksono, SH, MM (University of Indonesia)	International Management	Senior Researcher
Akhmadi, SE (Gadjah Mada University)	Development Study	Researcher
Ir. Hastuti (Bogor Institute of Agriculture)	Agribusiness	Researcher
Dra. Sri Budiyati (University of Indonesia)	Sociology	Researcher
Ir. Wawan Munawar (ITENAS)	Civil Engineering	Researcher
Decentralization and Local Governance		
Dr. Syaikh Usman (College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cornell University)	Development Sociology	Coordinator
Ir. M. Sulton Mawardi, M.Comm (University of Wollongong)	Commerce	Researcher
Ir. Nina Toyamah (Bogor Institute of Agriculture)	Agribusiness	Researcher
Vita Febriany, MT (Bandung Institute of Technology)	Macro Economics	Researcher
Quantitative Analysis of Poverty and Social Conditions		
Dr. Asep Suryahadi (Australian National University)	Economics	Coordinator
Wenefrida Dwi Widyanti, S.Si (Gadjah Mada University)	Statistics	Researcher
Ir. Daniel Perwira (Bogor Institute of Agriculture)	Agribusiness	Junior Researcher
NGO Partnership Division		
Ir. Hariyanti Sadaly (Bogor Institute of Agriculture)	Plant and Diseases	NGO Partnership Officer
Publications		
Dra. Nuning Akhmadi, MSc (Cornell University)	Natural Resources Management	Editor
Rachael Diprose, BA/Bcomm (University of New South Wales)	Asian Studies/Commerce	Translator
Kristen Stokes, BA (Australian National University)	Asian Studies /Biological Anthropology	Translator
Operations		
Dra. Mirna Wildani (University of Indonesia)	German Studies	Senior Administrator
Hesti Marsono, B.Comm (Australlian National University)	Accounting	Finance Officer
John Strain, M.I.S. (University of Sidney)	International Studies	Business Development Officer
Mona Sintia, SP (Bogor Institute of Agriculture)	Landscape Architecture	Publication and Communication Officer
Bambang C. Hadi, ST (Bandung Institute of Technology)	Urban and Regional Planning	Computer System Officer
Mardiani (Borobudur University)	Japanese Studies	Administrative Assistant
Supriyadi	High School	Operational Assistant
Akhmad Irawan	Junior High	Driver