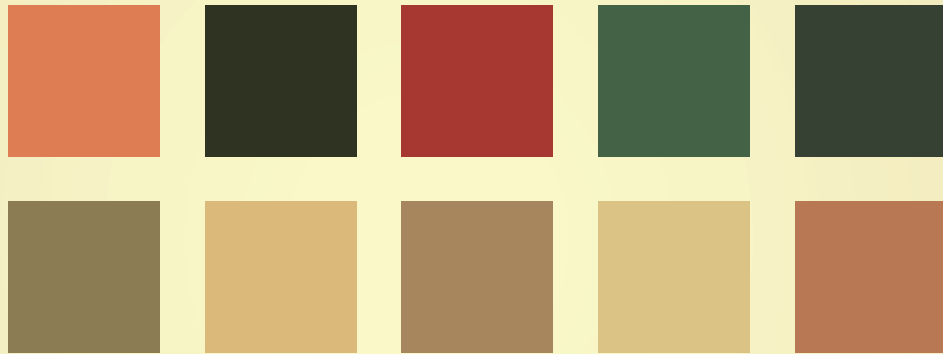


The Indonesian Update

Monthly Review on Economic, Legal, Security, Political, and Social Affairs



Main Report :

The Achievement of Indonesia's Human Development Index in 2011

Law

Reviewing the 2004 PKDRT Law ▪

Politics

The Root Causes of Papuan Conflict and Its Resolution ▪

Social Issue

Teachers: Certification and Quality ▪
The Importance of COP-17 Durban to Indonesia ▪

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FOREWORD

Marking the twenty years of Human Development Concepts, indicators and methods of calculating the HDI in the years 2010 and 2011 were revised to emphasize how the equity, empowerment, and sustainability of expanding choices in the lives of the people at once underline the challenge. If health status was measured by life expectancy at birth, the status of knowledge was measured by the old school and decent standards of living measured by the gross national product (GNP) or gross national income per capita.

Indonesia's HDI trend in the Human Development Report 2011, Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future seemed to be close to the international trend, but below the average level of HDI Asia-Pacific. IPM Indonesia in the year 2011 at a level of 0.617, going up one level, and is ranked the 124th of 187 countries. Indonesia's ranking in the HDI 2010, if based on data and methods used in 2011 was the 125th of 187 countries (169 countries in 2010 only).

Although the ratings rise, if they are calculated with the gap, the value of Indonesia's HDI slumped to 0,504, lost 18,3 percent and shifted eight rankings. This edition of the Indonesian Update raises the main theme on the achievement of the 2011 Human Development Index.

This edition of the Indonesian Update also raises some important topics in the fields of law, politics, and social affairs. On the legal affairs, it talks about the PKDRT Law on hukum. On politics, it discusses the root causes of the Papuan conflict. On social affairs, it talks about the certification and quality of teachers and about the importance of COP-17 Durban for Indonesia.

The regular publication of the Indonesian Update with its actual themes is expected to help policy makers in the government and the business sector, academicians, and international think tanks get actual information and contextual analyses on economic, political, social, and cultural developments in Indonesia.

Happy reading!

The Achievement of Indonesia's Human Development Index in 2011

The Human Development Index (HDI) first appeared in the Human Development Report (Human Development Report) that was published in 1990 by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The report titled “Concept and Measurement of Human Development” focused explicitly on the proposed changes to the economic development from the national income accounts to people-centered policies.

The approach to human development emerged as part of the growing criticism voiced by economists to the main approaches of development in the 1980s, who believed that there was a relationship between national economic growth and the expansion of individual choices.

Pakistani economist Dr. Mahbub ul Haq was the one who played a key role in formulating the human development paradigm. He concluded that there was the need for an alternative economic model because of several factors. One of which was that there was more and more evidence that did not support the initial belief about the trickle-down power of market forces to distribute evenly economic benefits and to alleviate poverty.

In addition, the costs borne by the people related to structural adjustment programs, such as societal problems (crimes, the weakening of social networks, HIV / AIDS, and pollution), continued to increase despite the fact that economic growth was strong and consistent. Also, due to the wave of democratization at the beginning of the 1990s and the increasing demand for human-centered models.

The concept designer of HDI, Dr. Mahbub ul Haq, believed that simple composite measurements of human development was needed to convince the public, academics and decision makers in order to evaluate the development not only from its economic progress, but also from the improved welfare of the citizens. He believed that a single index would change the attention of decision makers from economic concentration to the welfare of the people.

Dr. Amartya Sen helped Haq develop the HDI to complete the conceptual foundation for human development approach to a wider audience. He defined it as a process to expand the choices of the people and to enhance the capabilities and freedoms that enable people to live long and healthy life, providing them with access to knowledge and decent standards of living, as well as participating in the community life and in decisions that affect their lives.

HDI has three basic dimensions of human development; namely, a long and healthy life, access to knowledge, and decent standards of living. Until the year 2009, HDI was measured by the indicator of life expectancy at birth (health), the literacy rate, and the gross ratio to school (education), as well as gross domestic product per capita (living standards).

Marking the twenty years of Human Development Concepts, indicators and methods of calculating the HDI in the years 2010 and 2011 were revised to emphasize how the equity, empowerment, and sustainability of expanding choices in the lives of the people at once underline the challenge. If health status was measured by life expectancy at birth, the status of knowledge was measured by the old school and decent standards of living measured by the gross national product (GNP) or gross national income per capita.

The GNP is calculated based on the total value of goods and services produced within a country (such as calculating gross domestic product) plus items of income of the people or companies in other countries (e.g. Indonesia and Saudi Arabia), and reduced by payments for goods and services paid to other countries. These calculations are considered to better describe the situation of a country's economy, especially if you have a large foreign debt such as the United States.

The 2011 Human Development Report also includes new indicators for inequality; namely, the Gender Gap Index (Gender Inequality Index/GII). GII is measured by gender inequality in three dimensions; namely, reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activities.

Reproductive health is measured by the maternal mortality and fertility rates of teenagers and young people. Empowerment is not only measured from the seats of women and men in the parliament, but also from education and quality of participation. Economic activities are measured by participation rates of men and women in the labor market.

The position of Indonesia

Indonesia's HDI trend in the Human Development Report 2011, Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future seemed to close to international trend, but below the average level of HDI Asia-Pacific. IPM Indonesia in the year 2011 at a level of 0.617, going up one level, and is ranked the 124th of 187 countries. Indonesia's ranking in the HDI 2010, if based on data and methods used in 2011 was the 125th of 187 countries (169 countries in 2010 only).

With the same calculations, Indonesia's HDI increased from 0.423 in 1980-2011 to 0.617, an increase of 45.9 percent, or an average of 1.2 percent per year. According to the UNDP Country Director Beate Trankmann, Indonesia is one of 10 countries whose HDI levels are moving up in the last 30 years. While the Asia-Pacific regional HDI rises from 0.428 in 1980 to 0.671 in 2011, an increase of 52.94 percent or an average of 1.7 percent per year. That means Indonesia's progress is still below the regional average progress.

Although the ratings rise, if they are calculated with the gap, the value of Indonesia's HDI slumped to 0,504, lost 18,3 percent and shifted eight rankings. The gap is always associated with problems of discrimination and stigma. Data from the Central Agency on Statistics put the number of population aged 10-24 years in Indonesia reached a level of 64 million people, or 27 percent of the population, but little was little access to information, education, and sexual and reproductive health services.

The conditions are getting serious, because first, the marriage age of girls is getting younger. Basic Health Research in 2010 stated that 41.9 percent of married women married in the ages of 15-19 years. In fact, the rate of women who married in the ages of 10-14 years was 4.8 per cent of the total number of marriages.

The younger the age of marriage means there is even longer span of time for pregnant women. The rate of births was much more frequent. More and more children mean the greater the burden of the state to provide education, health, nutritious food, and social facilities for them.

On the other hand, the strategy of the government in education has not been well managed. Indonesia has been focusing on the increase in the number of primary schools. In 1945, the number of

primary schools was 15,000 units. This number swelled to 95,000 primary schools in the 1980s and reached a level of 165,000 primary schools at this time.

The numbers of primary schools vary much with 43,000 junior high schools number, 25,000 high school, and 3,000 higher education institutions at present. From these figures, Indonesia has not been able to encourage as many residents to overlook this secondary education, especially higher education. Not surprisingly, data also show that as many as 4.7 million children graduating from elementary schools every year, but only 1.9 million children graduated from high schools. As many as 2.8 million children and young people each year undergo incomplete secondary education.

There are issues that confront young people, from poverty to the high costs of quality education. As a result, today only residents of the middle class and above who can send their children to good quality schools. This situation makes the grassroots group, which is the largest portion in Indonesia; difficult to rise to become the middle class.

Thus, Indonesia's biggest agenda now is how to put young children to have a better position in the future, by providing affordable good secondary education. If not, as many as 2.8 million young people who drop out of school each year will become a time bomb ready to explode between 2020 and 2030. In ten years, this means that there are 28 million young people who do not complete their secondary education.

To enhance human development achievement, Indonesia must improve its human development strategy. Human capital holds a central role in the development process. Investment in human capital provides high profit, saves the use of physical capital, and natural capital, resulting in a more rapid sustainable development, sustainable.

It would be better to improve access to primary school, which provides basic education and investment returns that are higher than investment gains and higher secondary education. It would be better to increase access to basic health care and preventive medicine benefits that are higher than the investment on hospitals and curative medicine.

- Endang Srihadi -

To enhance human development achievement, Indonesia must improve its human development strategy. Human capital holds a central role in the development process. Investment in human capital provides high profit, save the use of physical capital and natural capital, resulting in a more rapid, sustainable, and more evenly distributed development.

Reviewing the 2004 PKDRT Law

All parties, including the UN Secretary General, have agreed that one important element to eliminate all forms of violence against women towards equality is to accommodate it through state policies.

Indonesia, although not yet accommodating all forms of violence against women explicitly into its policies, has a specific policy related to the elimination of violence against women, particularly domestic violence through Law No. 23 Year 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (Law on PKDRT).

In commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women this year (25 November), the author felt the need to review PKDRT Law. Although this law has an important breakthrough, but the rate of violence against women in the household, is the highest of all forms of violence against women in the year 2010 as reported by the National Commission for Women. The number was very high, reaching a level of 96 percent, or about one hundred thousand cases.

Breakthrough and Challenges of PKDRT Law

The *first* legal breakthrough in this PKDRT Law is that it accommodates all forms of domestic violence including psychological violence, sexual violence, and economic violence or neglecting family (Fanani, 2008). Earlier, Indonesian law only recognized physical violence in terms of persecution.

But, in fact the legal breakthrough is still encountering many obstacles in the legal process. For example, from a total of 323 domestic violence cases handled by LBH APIK during 2006-2007, only less than 10 percent of which were completed through legal

channels.

This was due to various factors, such as victims who did not want their cases made known to the public, the victims did not want to be dragged too long in their cases, the victims wanted to get out of the positions as domestic violence victims as soon as possible, victims are reluctant to deal with the police, and other factors.

The inclusion of psychological violence in the PKDRT Law makes it possible to do *visum rt psikiatrium* (using the services of a psychologist). However, the breakthrough has not been widely used by both law enforcement officers as well as victims companions. This is because there are not many psychologists/psychiatrists who have an understanding of the the context of domestic violence.

The *second* breakthrough is that PKDRT Law also accomodates family members in a wider context; ie, who are bloody related, who related by marriages, custodies, and guardianships, as well as domestic workers who work in households within a certain period of time and are settled in the households.

However, in practice, often occurs multiple interpretations of the clause “settled” for domestic workers. Does it apply to domestic workers who work within a particular time period or who have lived with the family? Because there are types of domestic workers who are not settled with the family where they work.

The *third* breakthrough is that the PKDRT Law is the first regulation governing the rights of victims. The rights of victims of domestic violence in the PKDRT Law in Article 10 include: the protection of the family, police, prosecutors, courts, advocates, social institutions, or any other party either temporarily or based on the determination of a court protection order; the right to health care according to medical needs; the right to specific handling relating to the confidentiality of the victims; the right to assistance by social workers and legal assistance at every level of the examination process in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; and the right to the service of spiritual guidance.

Another breakthrough that is quite comprehensive is related to locus or the place where the violence occurs, which is in the private sphere, so the government cannot simply go in and monitor the households directly. Therefore, the community needs to monitor and prevent the occurence of domestic violence in their neighborhood. This is accommodated in Articles 14 and 15 of PKDRT Law.

However, the breakthroughs have not been felt by the victims of domestic violence, as there is still resistance to file the police reports by the public. In addition, the community itself, many of them do not care about domestic violence in their environment and are not willing to become witnesses in domestic violence cases. In fact, the willingness of people to be witnesses is required in the victims' efforts to seek justice in the legal process.

Conclusions and recommendations

The implementation of the PKDRT Law is not easy as the breakthrough law requires the dissemination to law enforcement officers who uphold the Law and also to government officials, the community, and other relevant parties so that they become more sensitive to domestic violence, understand the context of domestic violence, and have great empathy for victims of domestic violence.

If those three things possessed by everyone, then blaming the victims is not going to happen (the victimisation the victims), and the resolution of cases through legal and non legal justice can answer the victims.

Another thing is the need for facilities to support the implementation of this PKDRT Law, such as the budget for the recovery of victims of domestic violence; the guide on implementation of gender sensitive legislation that can be easily understood by law enforcement officials, in this case the police, prosecutors and judges, as well as the providers of medical services, safe houses, assistances, psychologists, and so on.

In addition, the synchronization of PKRT Law with other regulations, such as the Witness and Victim Protection law, Criminal Law, Law on Child Protection, and others.

Although the PKDRT Law has already been passed since 22 September 2004, the number of violence cases against women in households is still the highest compared to the other forms of violence against women, which reaches a level of 96 percent. The examination of the substance and the implementation of this Law become inevitable if Indonesia really wants to eliminate violence against women in this private sphere.

-Lola Amelia-

The Root Causes of Papuan Conflict and Its Resolution

Since Papua integrated with Indonesia through Pepera in 1969, the social and political conflicts have persisted. The presence of the Free Papua Organization (OPM) that is blatantly conducting a separatist movement and of the various elements of the Papuan society that are voicing socio-political justice proves that the Government of Indonesia is not fully capable to make Papuans become Indonesians.

A growing issue that the Government of Indonesia should take into consideration in its policies on Papua is the question of well-being. It is the reason behind the issuance of the special autonomy policy and then the Unit of the Acceleration Development of Papua and West Papua (UP4B). The factor of low welfare of the Papuan society, according to the study of the Government, has led to the Papuan people's disappointments. This has given way to a great number of protests and to the separatism movement. But, this should not be considered as the only root cause of the Papuan conflict, as it will become a fatal simplification.

Root Causes

There are at least three (3) root causes of the Papuan conflict: the first is the political status of Papua. Recently, Papua community groups have voiced that the implementation of Pepera in 1969 was not in accordance with the Treaty of New York, which was signed on August 15, 1962. They believe that the technical implementation of the Pepera resulted in 1,088 people who had votes in the Pepera being "forced" by the Government of Indonesia to integrate with Indonesia.

The validity of political status after Pepera has indeed always been a question raised by Papua separatist groups, such as the one led by Beny Wenda, a convict who managed to escape from a prison after the bloody attacks against police in Abepura. Along with the International Lawyers for West Papua based in the United Kingdom, on August 2, 2011 they organised a seminar on disputing the validity of Pepera. On the same day, Beny Wenda hoisted the Morning Star

flag on top of the tower building of the Mayor of Oxford.

Various protests have been provoked by the comment of UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon proposing to bring the matter to the UN Committee on Decolonization. This has indicated that the issue of New Guinea is no longer a national issue. It has turned into an international issue.

Responding to this, Mahfud Sidik, the Chair of the Commission I DPR RI, maintained that Pepera was in line with the results of the 1962 New York Agreement 1962. He also said that Pepera had already passed by the UN General Assembly through Resolution 2505 on 19 November 1969. So, he argued that disputing the validity of the 1969 Pepera is baseless.

The second root cause is a violent state and its human rights abuses in Papua. This issue originates from the security approach (securitization) conducted by the Government of Indonesia in Papua. The various protests on political status and the justice of development by elements of the Papuan community have been responded by the Government with the deployment of the military.

The security approach in addressing social and political upheavals in the community has led to many repressive acts, where unarmed civil society groups are handled by the armed forces. As a result, there have been many fatalities

The most recent case was the dissolution of the Papuan People's Congress declaring independence that resulted in as many as 6 people being killed. According to the testimonies of a number of people, The Indonesian National Police and the TNI personnel should have not shot them if the intention was only to disperse and capture the activists of the separatist movement.

The acts of violence and human rights violations have also been perpetrated by the unidentified people (OTK). They have carried out shootings as well as other violent actions. In this case, the community has urged that the law enforcement agencies do their work well and fair. There are perpetrators of violence who have not been arrested for some reasons. There are some law enforcement officials who have violated the law but have only given mild verdicts. As a result, human rights violations continue to occur in Papua.

The third root cause of the problem is the fulfillment of the fundamental rights of Papuans. The human development index in

Papua ranked 33rd in 2009, or the lowest one of all the provinces. The poverty rate in 2010, according to BPS data, was at a level of 36.80% of the total population.

The fact is that the people of Papua live in a land that is very rich of natural resources. This has been indicated, among others, by the presence of PT Freeport and Tangguh Natural Gas in West Papua. They have not contributed sufficiently to the development of Papua, including its people. Sucking out the richness of the land without giving sufficient benefits to the society has become the third issue in the conflict in Papua.

Dialogue

President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono on September 9, 2011 declared that the Government is ready to roll out the negotiations for the settlement of the conflict in Papua. This has opened the opportunities for the achievement of social and political solutions to the conflict without the use of weapons.

Of course, the negotiations to be conducted are expected to take place in a peaceful and dignified way. The demands of both sides may be contradictory, but the unity of the nation must be guarded. The Government of Indonesia is expected to restore the self-respect and dignity of the people of Papua during the negotiations so that the people of Papua will once again feel that Indonesia is home to the Papuans.

Therefore, the preparations towards the negotiations should be focused on the format of the dialogue, the representatives, and other mechanisms that will ensure the dialogue's legitimacy in the eyes of both parties and the international community. Legitimacy is important to keep the results of the negotiations being held by both parties.

The issue must be resolved through dialogue because this issue is not purely a national issue but has become an international concern. The dialogue should have legitimacy so that the results of the dialogue can be recognized and executed by both sides.

~**Benni Inayatullah**~

Teachers: Certification and Quality

With the momentum of Teachers' Day on November 25, 2011, people started giving more attention to the teachers' lives. The prominent problems, besides the classic problem of the teachers' welfare, are teacher certification and the evaluation of teacher qualifications.

At least, there are three issues relating to the teacher certification. *First*, the systems and certification procedures. *Second*, the compensation benefits of certification. *Third*, the quality monitoring of teachers whom have been certified.

Teacher certification

The teacher certification program was started in 2007. The program aims to ensure the quality of teachers who teach in schools in Indonesia. The program was initiated as there were only few teachers who already met the professional standards of teachers across Indonesia.

Based on the teachers' levels of education, until 2007 there were 2.7 million teachers across Indonesia, and only 63.1 percent of them had at least a bachelor degree. The number of teachers is still increasing. Until 2011, the number of teachers across Indonesia is no less than 2,925,676 people.

Since its inception in 2007, there have been 1,101,552 new teachers who have applied for the certification. Up to 2010, the number of teachers who have completed the certification was 2,791,204 people. The numbers of teachers who received certification in 2010 were 746,727 teachers in 2010 and 355,294 in 2011.

The total number of teachers who passed the certification in 2010 and 2011 was as many as 1,102,021 people in total. In 2012, the quota of certified teachers would be 300,000 people. The teacher certification program is targetted to be completed in 2013.

Until 2011, there were about 961,688 teachers who have not passed the certification selection. They have failed to fulfill some of the requirements of the certification selection program, such as they should already have a bachelor's degree (S-1) or at least 50 years old and have already worked as a teacher for over 20 years.

The Certification System and Procedures

The implementation of the teacher certification program is regulated by Law Number 14 Year 2005 on Teachers and Lecturers, which states that the purpose of certification is to determine the appropriateness of teachers in carrying out the duties as agents of learning and improving the process and quality of educational outcomes. Meanwhile, the technical implementation of the certification procedures is regulated by the Regulation of the Minister of National Education (Permendiknas) Number 11 Year 2011 on Certification of Teachers in Profession.

Since 2011, the certification system is no longer applied through a portfolio assessment as before. The teacher should now achieve an educator certification through a teacher professional education and training program at educational institutions across Indonesia. The application through the portfolio system is only provided for 1 % of the total quota of 300,000 people for 2011.

The teacher professional education and training program for the certification will be a 10-day course at the institutes for educational personnel, both state and institutes designated by the government. The selection includes a standard competency test prepared by the Ministry of National Education. The new mechanism of selection procedures for candidates for the registration of certification in 2012 will use the online system. Teachers should register by filling out online data form to be sorted based on the data of age, period of employment, class rank, and competence test data.

For the registration in regions that still have difficult access to computers and internet facilities, the registration committee team will come to the locations. The online registration and computerized systems are expected to minimize data manipulation and collusion in the selection of teacher certification.

However, the teacher certification system has been criticized as still discriminating against teachers. The government only recognizes honorer teachers who receive honorariums from the state budget.

Meanwhile, there are a lot of teachers who receive honorariums; for example, from foundations and private institutions whom cannot be included in the certification program.

Compensation benefits of certification

For teachers who have gotten the certification, they are eligible for an additional allowance for one month basic salary for teachers who are also civil servants or at least Rp 1.500.000, - for non-civil servant teachers. But, there are still a lot of complaints about delayed payments over the due date.

For civil servant teachers, the professional allowance in 2007 has been transferred directly into their accounts from the Central Government. Meanwhile, in 2008 and 2009, the professional allowance of civil servant teachers had been transferred through their respective provincial education offices. Then, since 2010, the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 119/2010 stipulates that the professional allowance for most local civil servant teachers will be paid per semester (each 6 months) through a transfer to the district Education Offices respectively.

Many teachers perceive the certification as an end result, whereas the certification is a prerequisite to demonstrate the performance of professional teachers in the classroom.

However, this mechanism has also drawn some complaints that the fund was not directly given to the teachers. It had something to do with the mismatch between the data from the Central Government and the data in the local offices.

The Evaluation of certification and qualification

The teacher certification program has drawn some criticisms, especially about the quality of teacher's performance after the certification. According to the Teacher Certification Committee Rayon X West Java, based on the national evaluation, it was found that only about 20% of teachers who had passed the certification showed some improvement in their teaching performance. While 70 percent of teachers showed unchanged performance in teaching, 10% of teachers showed decreased performance.

It has also been criticized that many teachers perceive the certification as an end result, whereas the certification is a prerequisite to demonstrate the performance of professional teachers in the classroom to ensure the availability of qualified teachers. It seems that many teachers have pursued the certification just in order to increase their incomes.

-Antonius Wiwan Koban-

The Importance of COP-17 Durban to Indonesia

From November 28 to December 9, 2011, about 194 countries from around the world gathered in Durban, South Africa, in the context of global climate change negotiations at the Conference of the Parties – 17 (COP-17).

A Look at the Road Map of Convention on Climate Change

In 1992, about 154 countries attended the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, agreed to sign the Convention on Climate Change. The main purpose the convention is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations, which are considered to cause climate change to reach a level that prevents dangerous emissions resulting from human activities in the climate system.

Countries that are classified as the states responsible for the increase in greenhouse gases (called Annex-I countries, which mostly are the developed countries) are required to assume more responsibilities to tackle climate change. This is set forth in the Kyoto Protocol and is legally enforceable and binding since 16 February 2005.

Next year, 16 February 2012, the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol's first commitment will expire. However, the level of carbon emissions is now much higher. The European Commission Joint Research Center revealed that the level of emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) rose to 45 percent globally between 1990 to 2010 and reached a record high of 33 billion tons in 2010.

Indonesia and other countries have proved these findings with the more massive disasters that have arisen as results of an increase in these emissions. Responding to this, we should maintain the spirit of optimism of COP 17 Durban this time.

Indonesia's strategic intervention in the COP 17 Durban

For Indonesia, this conference can strategically accommodate its interests in addressing climate change issues in Indonesia. There are so many agenda items that Indonesia should fight for, as Indonesia is one of the countries very vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Dozens of tiny islands have sunk, many harvests have failed due to drought, floods have often occurred in urban areas, and many other examples have indicated the impacts of climate change in Indonesia.

Seeing all these massive impacts of climate change for Indonesia, Indonesia certainly cannot fight for all these things at the COP 17 Durban. Indonesia needs to make a priority, given that COP is an international meeting, and Indonesia not only represents itself, but also represents the interests of ASEAN, Asia Pacific, and also represents the developing countries in general. Priority should be given to Indonesia's struggle, as it has partners at the international level that fight for the same things.

Responding to this, there are four things that should become priority agenda items for the Indonesian struggle at the COP 17 in Durban by looking at the relations with other developing countries (Abidin/International Climate Change Law Expert Edinburg, 2011). The four are forestry, islands, urban adaptation, and agriculture.

In the context of *forestry*, Indonesia needs to work with the Coalition for Rainforest Nations (CfRN) and asks for clarification over the status of emission reductions through the decreased rates of reforestation and forest degradation (REDD+), which is still voluntary. REDD+ is a voluntary commitment that will increase the occurrence of avoidance in activities reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, even if Indonesia manages to achieve the target.

In the context of *archipelago*, Indonesia needs to fight alongside the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) and further questions the commitment of developed countries regarding the protection of the island nations of the impact of sea level rise resulting from climate change. This is quite hard, as Indonesia is promoting an issue that is rarely discussed at the international level, and at international level, there is no special mechanism that can help the sinking of an island due to avoidance of sea level rise.

In the context of *urban adaptation*, Indonesia needs to strengthen

the protection mechanism for cities in the developing countries from the danger of floods that are increasingly difficult to overcome. Jakarta's five yearly flooding phenomenon, could be one of the reasons driving this need for Indonesia. As we know, the five-yearly flood in Jakarta in 2007 had resulted in the losses in the amount of 40 trillion rupiah (BNPB).

The impact of climate change will further exacerbate the conditions of Jakarta flood resilience if the five-yearly cycle occurs again in 2012. Therefore, Indonesia and the countries that have a flood-prone cities need to unite to find the exact mechanism of adaptation to urban areas, which should be carried out within the framework of international climate change law.

Lastly, in the context of *agriculture*, Indonesia needs to fight for farming technology transfer from developed to developing countries so as to make the agricultural sector of Indonesia survive the adverse impacts of climate change. Indonesia's poor farmers have been and will increasingly become the biggest victims of the climate change. Indonesia needs to fight for world-scale social security funds or schemes specifically aimed at poor farmers in developing countries.

The question then who is in charge in making sure that all of Indonesia interests are accommodated at this COP 17 Durban. The answer of course is on the National Council on Climate Change (DNPI) that is coordinating the COP delegates, and also because DNPI is based on their mandate through Presidential Decree No. 46 Year 2008 intended to strengthen the position of Indonesia in front of developed countries that are responsible for controlling the climate change issue.

The National Council on Climate Change and the Indonesian delegation at COP 17 Durban bear great hopes for the Indonesian peoples, as they are expected to be able to fight for climate justice. This is because all regions of Indonesia -- coastal, urban, rural, and all sectors -- have experienced the effects of climate change.

— Lola Amelia —

 **THE** **INDONESIAN INSTITUTE**
C E N T E R F O R P U B L I C P O L I C Y R E S E A R C H

The Indonesian Institute (TII) is a Center for Public Policy Research that was established on 21 October 2004 by a group of young, dynamic activists and intellectuals through the initiative of Jeffrie Geovanie. Its current Executive and Research Director is Anies Baswedan, and the Program Director is Adinda Tenriangke Muchtar.

TII is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit institution, whose main funding stems from grants and contributions from foundations, companies, and individuals.

TII has the aim of becoming a main research centre in Indonesia for public policy matters and has committed to giving contribution to the debates over public policies and to improving the quality of the planning and results of public policy in the new era of democracy in Indonesia.

TII's missions are to conduct reliable research that is independent and non-partisan and to channel the research to the policy-makers, the private sector, and academia in order to improve the quality of Indonesian policy-makers.

TII also assumes the role to disseminate ideas to the society so that they are well informed about the policies that will have a good impact on the people's lives. In other words, TII has a position to support the democratization process and the public policy reform, as it will be involved in the process.

The scope of the research and review on public policies undertaken by TII includes economic, social, and political factors. The main activities have been conducted in order to achieve vision and mission based on research, surveys, training, public discussions, policy brief, and weekly analysis.

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Research on the Business and Economy

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The business sector needs a comprehensive analysis in order to minimize the potential risks, while at the same time increasing the value of its business. Business analysis is a solution in corporate strategic planning to make reliable decisions. The TII Business Policy Research Division is present to provide company leaders with practical recommendations on the decision-making process.

Research that TII offers are: **(1) Company Financial Analysis**, which encompasses financial analysis and financial risk analysis. **(2) Corporate Planning Consultancy**, which includes economic and industrial research, business valuation, and brand valuation. **(3) Strategic Marketing Analysis**, which encompasses strategic marketing and *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR) program design.

Research on the Economy

The economy tends to be used as an indicator of the success of the government as a policy-maker. Limited resources have often caused the government to face obstacles in implementing economic policies that will optimally benefit the people. The increase in the quality of the people's critical thinking has forced the government to conduct comprehensive studies in every decision-making process. In fact, the studies will not be stopped when the policy is already in place. Studies will be continued until the policy evaluation process.

The TII Economic Research Division is present for those who are interested in the conditions of the economy. The results of the research are intended to assist policy-makers, regulators, and donor agencies in making decisions. The research that TII offers: **(1) Economic Policy Analysis; (2) Regional and Sectoral Prospects; and (3) Program Evaluation.**

Research on the Social Affairs

Social Research

Social development needs policy foundations that come from independent and accurate research. Social analysis is a need for the government, the businesspeople, academia, professionals, NGOs, and civil society to improve social development. The Social Research Division is present to offer recommendations to produce efficient and effective policies, steps, and programs on education, health, population, environment, women and children.

Social research that TII offers: **(1) Social Policy Analysis; (2) Explorative Research; (3) Mapping & Positioning Research; (4) Need Assessment Research; (5) Program Evaluation Research; and (5) Indicator Survey.**

Political Survey and Training

Direct General Election Survey

One of the activities that TII offers is the pre-direct election surveys. There are sundry reasons why these surveys are important (1) Regional direct elections are democratic processes that can be measured, calculated, and predicted. (2) Surveys are used to measure, calculate, and predict the processes and results of elections and the chances of candidates. (3) It is time to win the elections using strategies based on empirical data.

As one of the important aspects in the strategies to win the elections, surveys can be used to prepare political mapping. Therefore, campaign teams need to conduct surveys: (1) to map the popularity of candidates in the society (2) to map the voters' demands (3) to determine the most effective political machinery that will act as a vote getter; and (4) to find out about the most effective media to do the campaign.

Local Council Training

The roles and functions of local councils in monitoring local governments are very important. They need to make sure that participative and democratic policies will be espoused. Members of provincial and regent local councils are required to have strong capacity to understand democratization matters, regional autonomy, legislative techniques, budgeting, local Politics, and political marketing. Thus, it is important to empower members of local councils.

In order for local councils to be able to response every problem that will come out as a result of any policy implemented by the central government or local governments, the Indonesian Institute invites the leaderships and members of local councils to undergo training to improve their capacity.

Released!

INDONESIA REPORT 2010

The Indonesian Institute, Center for Public Policy Research (TII) has released our annual publication of INDONESIA 2010. This book is one of publications of TII that consists of Report on Indonesia in 2010. Indonesia Report has been published by TII annually since 2005. It is available in Bahasa Indonesia.

TOPICS IN INDONESIA 2010:

- Section 1. Yudhoyono Presidency, Joint Coalition Secretariat, and the Government in Hostage.
 Author: **Hanta Yuda AR**
- Section 2. Adjustment of Special Autonomy for Aceh and Papua.
 Author: **Aly Yusuf**
- Section 3. Breaking Down Conflicts between Indonesia-Malaysia
 Author: **Benni Inayatullah**
- Section 4. Problems of Mitigation of Natural Disasters
 Author: **Endang Srihadi**
- Section 5. The Roles of State in Religious Tolerance.
 Author: **Antonius Wiwan Koban**

The Authors' Team are researchers at TII, with supervision from **Anies Baswedan**, Executive & Research Director, and **Adinda Tenriangke Muchtar**, Program Director.

PDF version can be downloaded in TII website
www.theindonesianinstitute.com

Printed version can be purchased, Rp 70.000,- per buku (112 pages).
The price included courier fee.

HOW TO ORDER:

1. Bank transfer : Bank Mandiri Cabang Wisma Nusantara, Jakarta
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 Tel. 021. **390 5558**
3. Please state your Full Name, Complete Address, and Phone Numbers, and E-mail Address that can be contacted.

If you are interested to buy Indonesia Report in series' package from various years starting from 2005, please kindly contact Ms. Rahmanita.



INDONESIA 2010 is an annual report produced by The Indonesian Institute, Center for Public Policy Research on economic, social, and political situations in Indonesia that is published regularly in the beginning of each year. INDONESIA 2010 consists of report and analysis on social and political situations in Indonesia in 2010. Generally, the whole analyses describe situations, evaluations, and policy recommendations. In addition, the reports also provide prediction for 2011.

There are five articles in Indonesia 2010 ini. In political section, the first analysis is on Government and Coalition of Parties; second analysis is on Special Autonomy of Aceh and Papua. In International Relation affairs, the highlighted topic is on Conflicts between Indonesia-Malaysia. Whereas in social section, there are two reports. One on Mitigation of Natural Disasters and second on Religious Tolerance.

Why we selected those topics? It is because of the degree of importance of those issues. Those topics also represent series of interesting moments that happened in 2010. In short, gaining public attention. Therefore, policy makers can use those topics as important notes for 2011.

Hope Indonesia 2010 can be used optimally by policy makers, private sectors, mass media, strategic institutions, academicians, students, et cetera.

Anies Baswedan

*Executive and Research Director
The Indonesian Institute*

Executive & Research Director

Anies Baswedan

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