

The Indonesian Update

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



Main Report: Improving the Disaster Mitigation System in Indonesia

Politics

- Encouraging the 2019 Presidential Election Campaign to be Free from Hoax and Black Campaign
- Looking at the Initial Report on the 2019 Election Campaign Funds

The Economy

- Digital Economy Provides Benefits for SMEs
- Economic Issues as a Magnet for Political Campaign

Social

- The Dilemma of Closing Prostitution Localization and the Rights of Female Sex Workers (FSWs)
- The Mental Health Day: a Portrait of Mental Health Services
- The Breakthrough Policy in the Issuance of the E-KTP

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FOREWORD

The October 2018 edition of the Indonesian Update raises a main theme on improving the disaster mitigation system in Indonesia. This topic was chosen in light of the recent earthquake and tsunami in Palu and Donggala. The article talks about Indonesia's disaster management capability. This topic is important, considering Indonesia is situated above three tectonic plates, making it vulnerable to earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and tsunamis.

On politics, the Indonesian Update touches on two issues; that is, encouraging the 2019 elections to be free hoax and black campaign and looking at the 2019 election campaign funds. The two political themes were chosen as the election campaign is predicted to face many challenges and problems, which some of them will involve political parties. The author introduces a number of recommendations in relation to fund transparency and good governance in the implementation of the 2019 elections.

On the economy, the Indonesian Update discusses digital economy that will bring benefits to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Indonesia is now in the process of improving the performance of its SMEs. The Indonesian Update also touches on economic issues as a magnate during political campaign in relation to the presidential elections in 2019.

On social affairs, the Indonesian Update raises a topic on the closing of prostitution areas and the rights of sex workers. In this article, the author talks about the health aspects from this police. It is likely that the spread of sexual diseases will become more prevalent after the closing. The second topic on social affairs is the service on mental health. This is related to the Mental Health Day on 10 October 2018. The third topic is the policy on electronic identification cards. Some marginalized people, such as people with AIDS.

The regular publication of the Indonesian Update with its actual themes is expected to help policy makers in government and business environment -- as well as academics, think tanks, and other elements of civil society, both within and outside the country, to get the actual information and contextual analysis of economic, legal, political, cultural and social developments in Indonesia, as well as to understand the public policy in Indonesia.

Happy Reading.

Improving the Disaster Mitigation System in Indonesia

As of Sunday, October 07 2018, the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) said that the number of victims killed by the earthquake and tsunami in Palu-Donggala had reached 1,944 people. In addition, an estimated number of 5,000 people were still missing and 2,549 people were injured. BNPB also noted that a 7.7-magnitude earthquake followed by the tsunami had damaged 65,733 houses and displaced 74,444 people. The disasters have made the residents of Donggala Palu lose their homes and loved ones (*idntimes.com, 07/10*).

In the aftermath of the tsunami and earthquake in Donggala, the Indonesian Government has immediately rushed to send aid so that the conditions of the disaster area can be improved. Assistance in the forms of food, heavy equipment, fuel, SAR teams, and other type of assistance have been sent by the government to help improve the conditions of Palu and Donggala.

The private sector and the community have also worked together to ease the burden of the people of Palu-Donggala. In dealing with post-disaster conditions, it seems that Indonesia has performed better from one disaster to another. The collaboration between the government, the private sector and the community in overcoming disasters will show a positive thing. This ability will help those affected by the disaster immediately.

However, the ability of post-disaster management is not enough for us as a country on the “Ring of Fire”. Moreover, Indonesia is a country that is located at the meeting point between three tectonic plates. This makes Indonesia prone to earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis.

On the basis of Indonesia’s location, it has become urgency for the country to have good disaster mitigation capabilities. There should be good disaster mitigation skills aimed at minimizing the number of

victims. This paper will highlight several things that need to be done by the government to improve our disaster mitigation.

First, there is a need for the central and regional governments to develop Spatial and Regional Plans (RTRWs) that accommodate disaster-prone areas. This sensitivity of disaster-prone areas is important during the formulation of the national, provincial and district / city RTRWs. These prone areas should not be used as residential areas or centers of economic activities.

Learning from the earthquake and tsunami in Donggala, the RTRW there was not sensitive about the disaster-prone areas. The existence of malls and hotels on the beach showed that the local government does not have any plans for the mitigation of the tsunami disaster in Donggala. In other regions, RTRWs also do not take into account potential disasters. One example is the New Yogyakarta Airport, which will be built in a coastal area facing the Indian Ocean.

Second, the RTRW must be supported by the quality of earthquake-resistant building structures. There are many domestic and foreign discoveries in formulating earthquake resistant buildings. One of them is by building a building or house using a cobweb foundation. This foundation is believed to be able to support buildings to withstand an earthquake that is up to 9 RS strength.

In addition, the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) has also developed an earthquake resistant house model called the Rumah Sehat Sederhana Sehat (Risha). This house model is designed to adapt to the movements of the earth, not against earthquake motions that will cause the house to collapse. Building this house is far cheaper than building a conventional house (*kumparan.com, 31/08*).

Third, it is necessary to increase the completeness of earthquake and tsunami detection equipment in Indonesia. Currently, Indonesia only has 175 earthquake detection sensors. With an area of more than 5 million square kilometers, this number is still far from ideal. Unlike Japan, whose area is much smaller, it has 1,000 earthquake detection sensors (*kumparan.com, 31/1*).

In addition to the limited number of earthquake detection devices that we have, another mitigation issue is that we do not have tsunami detectors. The tsunami detection devices that were given by Malaysia, Australia and the United States after the Aceh tsunami only lasted until 2012. Many of the detectors were damaged and stolen by people (*detik.com, 10/10*).

Fourth, the importance of disaster mitigation education. It is necessary to introduce disaster education to students, starting from the elementary level up to the top. Disaster education is important so that citizens know what should they when a disaster occurs.

Fifth, there is a need for infrastructure that can facilitate residents to evacuate when a disaster comes. Supporting infrastructure when a disaster arrives is very necessary, such as evacuation routes, loudspeakers and other infrastructure.

Learning from Japan, when the Japanese Meteorological Agency received data about the tsunami, the announcement of the tsunami was broadcast live on national television and radio stations to all Japanese citizens. In addition, the Japanese government also installed loudspeakers in several parts of the city that were prone to disasters to give instructions to residents to immediately evacuate (*tribunnews.com, 10/01*).

Hopefully, these five recommendations can improve the ability of our disaster mitigation system, starting from budgeting to implementing disaster mitigation programs. Of course, disaster mitigation requires awareness and a strong commitment. As now the candidates have entered the election campaign period, we need to challenge them to include the issue of disaster mitigation into their vision and mission.

We hope that if they are elected, they will keep their promises to improve our disaster mitigation system. Also, the disaster response budget should be included in the annual state budget (APBN).

-Fadel Basrianto-

The issue of disaster mitigation should not be seen as a non-populist issue. The issue of disaster mitigation needs to be seen as an investment to minimize the number of casualties and fatalities when disasters come and to anticipate better the disaster emergency conditions..

Encouraging the 2019 Presidential Election Campaign to be Free from Hoax and Black Campaign

Sunday, September 23 2018 was the first day of the campaign for the two pairs of candidates for the presidential elections. According to the program stages and the schedule of the 2019 elections released by the General Elections Commission (KPU), the stages of the 2019 Election campaign will be held from September 23, 2018 to April 13, 2019.

Campaign is important activities carried out in a political contestation. The purpose of political campaign itself is to mobilize support for something or a candidate. Campaign is carried out by influencing others, so campaign goals should have insights, attitudes, and behaviors in accordance with the will or desire of the information provider (*Cangara, 2009*). Meanwhile Pfau and Parrot (*in Gun Gun Heryanto, 2013*) states that the purpose of the campaign is to influence the audience to choose a candidate pair.

However, the 2019 presidential election campaign has been overshadowed by the increasing spread of hoax news that has led to black campaign. This will harm candidates and also the community as voters. The spread of hoax is rampant through online news sites. Furthermore, from on online news sites, the hoax is disseminated through social media networks, such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, WhatsApp, and others.

Choosing a candidate pair is a form of community political participation. The political participation of the community itself is a manifestation of the political awareness of the community. According to Surbakti (2007), political awareness is awareness of the rights and obligations of citizens. The level of political awareness is defined as sign that citizens are paying attention to the problems of statehood and or development (*Budiardjo, 1985*).

Furthermore, Jeffry M. Paige in Surbakti (2007), mentions one important variable that influences the level of one's political participa-

tion; that is, political awareness. If the 2019 election campaign is filled with hoax that leads to black campaign, then it is feared that the level of community participation will decline.

Recommendations

First, it is very important to be aware of the two pairs of candidates to create an educational campaign. Educating campaigns should emphasize on the discussion of ideas from the two candidate pairs in the public arena.

The debate over ideas in the public domain aims to generate public awareness in democracy. The campaign should be used as political education space for the community to form a more democratic society.

Secondly, it is important for the mass media and civil society groups to encourage the strengthening of media literacy for the community. The definition of media literacy itself is the ability to have access to the media, to understand the media, to create and to use the media (*Buckingham 2005, Livingstone 2005*). Strengthening media literacy will foster critical understanding of the public regarding information circulating. The community will be able to sort out the information obtained, whether it is hoax or not.

Third, electoral organizers such as the KPU and Bawaslu must be assertive in imposing sanctions on the campaign teams and the supporting volunteer teams that carry out black campaign. Campaign that leads to black campaign is regulated in Article 280 Paragraph 1 of Law No. 7 /2017 on the General Elections. In addition, this matter is also regulated in Article 69 Paragraph 1 of the General Election Commission Regulation (PKPU) No. 23/2018 on the General Election Campaign.

The violations of the campaign are subject to sanctions as regulated in Article 521, Law No. 7/2018. The article reads, "Every executor, participant, and / or election campaign team that deliberately violates the Prohibition of Election Campaign Implementation as referred to in Article 280 Paragraph (1) letter a, letter b, letter c, letter d, letter e, letter f, letter g, letter h, letter i, or letter j shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 24,000,000,000.00 (twenty four million rupiah).

- Arfianto Purbolaksono -

The 2019 presidential election campaign has been overshadowed by the increasing spread of hoax that leads to black campaign. It is important for Bawaslu to publish the list of campaign teams / volunteers that most often carry out black campaign actions.

Looking at the Initial Report on the 2019 Election Campaign Funds

Magnus Ohman (2016), a political finance expert, states that campaign funds are very important for political parties. Political parties need funds to spread ideas and to communicate with their constituents. Dynamic election campaigns and active political parties can increase the community's participation in democratic discourses. Therefore, political finance plays an important role in democracy, as funding can strengthen political parties and candidates and can provide opportunities for individuals to participate with equal positions.

Given the importance of campaign funds, on 23 September 2018, the General Elections Commission (KPU) had received the Initial Campaign Fund Report (LADK) from the political parties participating in the 2019 elections. The reported average amount of funds is a combination of financial contributions from legislative candidates and the political party's cash.

According to the information from the KPU, PDI-P became the biggest party that has provided LADK, with Rp. 105 billion; followed by the Gerindra Party with Rp. 73 billion. Meanwhile, the smallest are the Perindo Party and the Garuda Party, with each amounting to Rp. 1 million. KPU will still be verifying the initial report of the campaign funds until 28 September 2018.

Looking at the report, it is very visible that the disparity is very far when comparing the amounts of funds in the initial report on campaign funds. The author sees the possibility of inequality of understanding between KPU and political parties in the initial reporting of campaign funds. This is due to the weak understanding of political parties and legislative candidates regarding campaign fund regulations.

Learning from the 2014 Elections

Looking at the implementation of the 2014 elections, the issue of inequality of understanding between the KPU and political parties

in the initial reporting of campaign funds was indicated by first, the majority of political parties had not created special campaign fund accounts. The accounts should be used by political parties as the only financial conduits of campaign funds.

Second, political parties had not recorded the bookkeeping of revenues and expenditures of their campaign funds. Third, political parties had difficulties in filling out the initial campaign fund report forms. There were 13 models of forms that must be filled in completing the campaign financial reports.

Fourth, political parties found it difficult to make the campaign financial reports due to the difficulties in requesting financial use reports for campaigns from the candidates. Fifth, there was still a lack of information dissemination conducted by the KPU on the preparation of the initial campaign funding report. This eventually resulted in the lack of understanding of political parties and candidates in the preparation of the campaign funding report.

Recommendations

Campaign fund reporting is a very important step. This is done as part of the implementation of transparency to the public. Campaign fund transparency allows voters to make better decisions about the political parties or candidates they will be supporting (*Karl-Heinz Nassmacher, 2003*).

Therefore, the rules regarding campaign fund reporting must be carried out consistently. Joint efforts from election organizers, participants as well as the civil society are needed to uphold transparency and accountability in the campaign finance management.

There has been demand that the KPU be consistent in implementing the rules of campaign funds contained in the Election Law and PKPU.

KPU must be firm in giving sanctions, as stated in Article 338 Paragraph 1, Law No. 7/2017 on the General Elections. The article states that political party administrators at the national, provincial and district / city levels of elections should submit the initial reports on election campaign funds to KPU, Provincial KPU, and Regency / City KPU by the time limit as referred to in Article 335 Paragraph 2. The article states that the political party concerned is subject to sanctions in the form of cancellation as an election participant in the region concerned.

Furthermore, Article 67 Paragraph 1 of PKPU No. 24/2018 on Election Campaign Funds states that political parties participating in the elections of DPR and DPRD members who do not submit LADK to KPU, Provincial KPU / Aceh KIP, and Regency / City KPU / KIP by the deadline as referred to in Article 38 Paragraph (8) are subject to sanctions in the form of cancellation as Election Participants in the regions concerned.

Second, to encourage political parties to inform the public about the campaign funding reports; for example, through websites. Third, the KPU, the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu), and the Financial Transaction Analysis Reporting Center (PPATK) carry out the supervision related to the campaign finance reporting of the 2019 political parties.

- Arfianto Purbolaksono -

Campaign fund reporting is a very important step. This is done as part of the implementation of transparency to the public and for the creation of elections that are honest, fair, and with integrity.

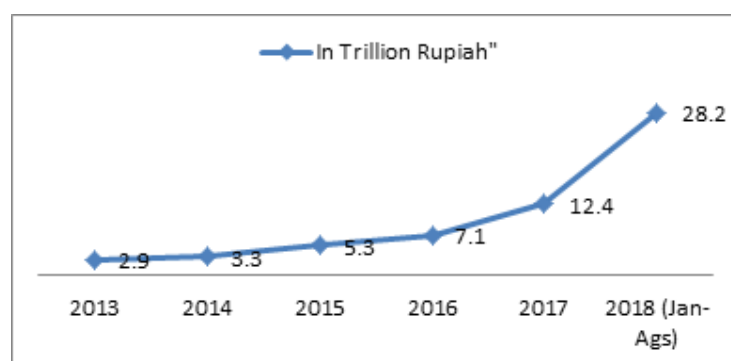
Digital Economy Provides Benefits for SMEs

During 9-15 October 2018, Indonesia hosted the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The annual meeting was so important considering that this year there was a global turmoil that caused disruption to economic stability in various countries, including Indonesia. One of the interesting points that became the main issue of the annual session was the discussion of digital economic development (*tempo.co*, 26/2).

Recently, digital economy has become an issue that is often discussed. The digital economy concept was first introduced by Tapscott (1998), as a sociopolitical and economic system that has characteristics, such as intelligence space, including information, various access to information instruments, information capacity, and information processing.

The presence of digital economy in Indonesia has been developing quite rapidly. These conditions are reflected in the increasing activity of electronic money transactions. According to Bank Indonesia data, during the months of January to August 2018, electronic money transactions had reached a nominal value of Rp. 28.2 trillion. Please see the picture below:

The Development of Electronic Money Transactions



Source: Bank Indonesia 2013-2018

The development of the society in conducting electronic money transactions continues to increase from 2013-2018. There was a significant increase, starting from 2017, with a transaction value of Rp 12.4 trillion, or growing 74 percent over the previous year. Then, until August 2018, Bank Indonesia noted that there had been a two-fold increase compared to 2017, with a nominal value of Rp 28.2 trillion. This value certainly has the opportunity to grow even bigger, considering that the calculation is only until August 2018.

The Digital Role of the Economy for SMEs

Reflecting on the phenomena previously explained, there are great opportunities for SMEs if they utilize online platforms, or e-commerce. The government itself has seen this opportunity by issuing Presidential Regulation No. 74 /2017 on E-Commerce Road Map 2017-2019. The regulation becomes a road map to optimize e-commerce as one of economic backbones.

The author analyzes that there is a positive and significant correlation between the value of electronic money transactions and the growth in the number of internet users in Indonesia. The correlation value of the two variables reached a level of 92 percent. These conditions can be explained if the growth in the number of internet users in Indonesia has an impact on the increase in electronic money transactions.

Referring to the survey results of the Internet Service Providers Association (APJII) in 2017, as many as 142 million people used the internet, with a penetration level of 55 percent of the total population. These conditions are certainly an opportunity for MSMEs to expand access to market their products through digital technology. Moreover, of the total internet users as much as 49 percent were young people (19-34 years).

The ease of accessing the domestic and foreign markets will provide greater profit potential. This is in line with the results of research by a consulting firm in the economic field, Deloitte Access Economics (2015), the use of digital technology for MSME entrepreneurs in Indonesia provided significant benefits in increasing revenues by 80 percent. In addition, online marketing was also very potential in reducing promotional and advertising costs.

It is important to encourage MSMEs to level up through the use of digital technology because of their role in boosting national consumption. According to the results of research by Statista (2017), the results of the sale of e-commerce fields retail reached a level of Rp 102 trillion in 2017. Referring to the survey, the author argues if there are currently 26 million players e-commerce, this means that every 1 e-commerce player will contribute to national consumption of Rp 4.1 million per year (only for retail)

Digital literacy for SMEs must continue to be pursued because this technological innovation can make business people more competitive.

Furthermore, if all SMEs players in Indonesia, or 59 million SMEs, utilize the online platform, on average they will contribute to national consumption by Rp 241 trillion per year. This figure has the potential to be greater, considering that this calculation is still based on retail businesses. For SMEs engaged in the manufacturing sector, the economic value will be far greater.

Amid the benefits of the presence of digital economy for the SMEs sector, the low penetration of business people who penetrate digital technology is still a challenge. Referring to data from the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs (Kemenkop and UKM) in 2018, only around 6.4 percent of MSME players have penetrated digital economy (arahkita.com, 25/8). These conditions indicate that the Government still needs to push around 55 million MSME players to go online.

Digital literacy is one of the strategies that the government must continue to maximize the digital role of SMEs for the economy. This can be done through the coordination between Kemenkop and UKM and the Ministry of Communication and Information in providing information dissemination and training related to the importance of increasing market access through the role of digital technology.

For SMEs players, especially on the micro and small scale (assets under Rp. 1 billion), it is not easy to change their mindset to go online because of their high resistance to changing business models. Thus, if there is government facilitation and market opportunity incentives, they will be more able to open up to the presence of digital technology as a business opportunity.

- Riski Wicaksono -

Economic Issues as a Magnet for Political Campaign

Both presidential and vice presidential candidates for 2019 elections have conveyed their visions and missions to the General Elections Commission (KPU). The Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin pair carries a big topic; namely, "Continuing the Path of Change for Advanced Indonesia". Meanwhile, the Prabowo-Sandi pair uses a vision-mission that is titled "The Four Pillars of Prosperous Indonesia" (*cnbcindonesia.com*, 24/9).

According to the action programs that they state in the vision-mission documents, the economic topic has become an issue that has often been mentioned by the two candidate pairs. Economic issues are interesting topics and have become a magnet in the political campaign for the upcoming 2019 presidential contest. This reason is inseparable from global conditions that are still putting hard pressure on the exchange rate of the rupiah against the US dollar. On the other hand, the issue of inequality, stability in food prices, employment, and the trade deficit are also still strong issues at home.

The Comparison of Ideas of Candidate Pairs in the Economic Sector

Referring to the KPU website, the Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin pair carries two missions in the economic field, which target the achievement of the strengthening of economic structure and equitable development. Then, the Prabowo-Sandi pair has high optimism by offering eight economic pillars that are reduced to 36 action programs. The following are the major topics in the action programs of both candidate pairs in the 2019 elections.

Table 1. The Summary of the Programs of Actions of the Jokowi-Ma'ruf and Prabowo-Sandi pairs

The Action Program of the Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin pair	The Prabowo-Sandi Action Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing business support infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining the price stability in basic needs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving the Industry Revitalization 4.0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving agricultural development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing new economic sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing digital economic development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing labor reform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The optimization of the role of cooperatives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the role of BUMN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing manpower reform
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the effectiveness of fiscal and monetary governance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of business supporting infrastructure

Source: kpu.go.id

Broadly speaking, the action programs offered by both candidate pairs are not much different. Both pairs of candidates have something in common, focusing on classical issues such as strengthening the competitiveness of local industries, improving the labor market, developing business infrastructure, and utilizing new economic resources. Then, the Prabowo-Sandi pair also mentioned about an action program aimed at maintaining the stability of food prices, efficient fiscal management (debts and tax issues), and the governance of BUMNs as national economic backbones.

In the economic context, Jokowi as the incumbent has a strong inclination to continue with the Volume II of the Nawacita Program. The Volume I of the Nawacita Program can be used as a parameter to demonstrate the success of several of the Jokowi government's programs. The achievements of the program in question include: being able to reduce the poverty rate to below a double-digit figure of 9.82 percent as of March 2018; decreasing the number of unemployed by 140 thousand people between February 2017 and February 2018, and creating jobs that absorbed more than 6 million people during the year 2015-2017 (Ministry of Manpower data, 2018).

The optimism of the Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin pair to continue the Volume I of the Nawacita Program is seen in the program's plan, one of which is directed at providing business infrastructure. Infrastructure is indeed an important capital to stimulate economic growth in a region. However, amid the rupiah exchange rate, which is currently weakening to the level of Rp. 15,133 per US dollar (*bi.go.id*, 4/8), infrastructure development has the potential to give a fiscal burden. Because the source of the deficit in 2018 has largely been contributed by raw materials for government infrastructure projects, such as the imports of steel iron which have increased by 39 percent, the imports of machinery and electrical equipment has risen by 28 percent (*BPS, 2018*). Thus, in the future, appropriate mitigation is needed in relation to the infrastructure project development strategy.

The development of new economic resources within the concept of sharia is also an interesting action program in the upcoming debate session. The presence of Ma'ruf Amin as a religious figure is considered to be an incentive for the growth of Islamic business in Indonesia. As much as 50 percent of foreign investment capital is still concentrated in Singapore, Japan, Hong Kong and China. Ma'ruf Amin, who has the power of networking with Muslim-based countries, can stimulate the growth of new investment capital in Muslim-based countries.

Meanwhile, the Prabowo-Sandi pair as an opposition is carrying the issue of stability in the prices of basic needs. This will be used as a weapon to criticize the incumbent's performance. These efforts are relatively relevant considering that the productivity of the agricultural sector is still a problem faced by Indonesia. Referring to the 2017 Global Hunger Index (GHI) data, the problem of hunger in Indonesia is entering a serious scale because as many as 19 million people in Indonesia have not had access to decent food (*viva.co.id*, 24/8).

As mentioned in the vision-mission document of the Prabowo-Sandi pair, the action program that is directed at food governance is mentioned four times. First, creating new economic resources in the countryside through agricultural industrialization. Second, encouraging young people in the agricultural sector through digital farming. Third, the provision of farmer banks as credit providers in the agricultural sector. Fourth, shortening the agricultural product distribution chains. The action program will be a campaign material that will be intensely echoed by the Prabowo-Sandi camp to win public votes.

Then, the Prabowo-Sandi pair's action program is aimed at fixing SOEs as a strong support of the national economy. It needs to be expanded as to what improvements should be intended, whether through the ownership restructuring or through the efficiency of financial governance in SOEs. This is very important because in 2017 alone as many as 24 SOEs suffered losses and caused Indonesia to lose potential profits of Rp. 5.8 trillion (*bbc.com, 1/9/2017*).

The author argues that the preparation of the vision and mission should not only be used as political conditions. Furthermore, the preparation of the vision and mission must be realistic and still consider the relevance of the current conditions. On the one hand, the formulation of the vision and mission must also rest on the document of the National Long Term Development Plan (RPJPN) of 2005-2025. Thus, the direction of development will remain realistic and synergistic if the mission is able to be carried out realistically by the elected candidate pair.

- Riski Wicaksono -

The presidential-vice presidential visions in the 2019 presidential elections are important capital in political campaigns, so they needs to be formulated realistically and still rest on the government's long-term framework.

The Dilemma of Closing Prostitution Localization and the Rights of Female Sex Workers (FSWs)

In 2016, the Ministry of Social Affairs issued data on the number of FSW in Indonesia, which reached a level of 64,435 people. This figure had increased compared to the data of the Ministry of Social in 2015, where there were 56,000 FSWs in 164 localizations throughout Indonesia (*Ministry of Social Affairs, 2015-2016*).

The Phenomenon of FSW Iceberg and Localization Closing Policy
The figures reported by the Ministry of Social Affairs are clearly not numbers that describe the actual conditions. This is because the data only included FSWs who were in localizations. In fact, there were many FSWs who operated independently through social media, massage parlors, salons, and also various types of businesses.

The existence of localization can be used to know the number of FSWs. Furthermore, localizations serve as a place that can be used to monitor the spread of immoral practices. In addition, the existence of localizations will facilitate the government to combat sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), especially HIV/AIDS.

Currently, there are still 99 localizations across several provinces in Indonesia, except in Nangro Aceh Darussalam Province. The Ministry of Social Affairs has a target that there will be no more localization by 2019.

The closure of the localization is actually not a problem solver, as it will cause new problems. No one can guarantee that FSWs who have been given compensation money will start new lives.

The fact shows that some FSW who have been impacted by the closing of localizations actually opened businesses independently through social media or started prostitution services under the guise of salon and massage parlor businesses. A concrete example was

the 2014 Dolly localization closing case. Until now, similar practices often occur. The difference is that in the past the sexual practices were carried out in brothels, now they carry out in a number of inns outside Gang Dolly (rappler.com, 21/9, Rianor, et al., 2016). In fact, these inns are located in one location with residential areas. You can imagine the fate of the younger generations who grow up in the neighborhoods around the inns. The exposure to free promiscuity will become daily food for them.

Furthermore, closing the localizations will make it difficult for the Social Affairs Officials and the Health Officials to carry out supervision. So far, the Social Service had a skills training program for FSWs. It is expected that FSWs will have a new jobs with the skills and business capital provided. The Health Service has the obligation to provide health services, especially the Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) through the primary health care (PHC). PHC includes localizations in its program and is required to attend periodic information dissemination and periodic tests. In addition, FSWs are provided with health cards, so they do not have to pay for medical expenses (*depkes.go.id, 21/9*).

If localizations are closed, the processes that have been carried out cannot continue. The PHC no longer has an obligation to carry out these activities. The FSWs' health access, especially for VCT will obviously be hampered, even though VCT is very important in monitoring the spread of HIV / AIDS, especially in at-risk groups.

The Changes in the Perspective of Prostitution Management

The dissolution of localizations has proven to not necessarily abolish the practice of prostitution. This is because as long as there is demand, there will still be supply. The Law of Supply and Demand states that the supply is proportional to the demand (*www.peoi.org25/9,*).

So far, the government's focus has always been on localizations. The handling of those who have the demand has not been highlighted. In fact, the problem of prostitutions, including localization, should be seen from these two elements. The following steps can be used as a reference for the government to handle prostitution.

First, regional governments that will conduct the closure of the localizations should conduct studies and guidance. The study should be carried out early before the closing process is carried out. This

is important to be implemented because with the study, conditions and characteristics of FSWs can be mapped so as to facilitate the governments in carrying out post-closure coaching.

Coaching is an advanced process after closing by involving local Social Officials. This process can be an advanced coaching as long as FSWs are still located in localizations. Skills and business capital must be provided. After this process is completed, the governments should not keep away from the process; there must be monitoring mechanisms so that the FSWs do not return to their old jobs.

Second, in order to guarantee that there will be no more FSWs who return to their original profession, the government must make changes to regulations on prostitution. Until now, Indonesia always perceived that prostitution as a form of crime involving FSWs. If this concept continues to be maintained, prostitution cases will not be resolved.

Learning from the handling of prostitution in 1999, Sweden passed a regulation that states that sex buyers are criminals and that abolishes a criminal status for sex sellers. In addition, there is a third rule also introduced by the Swedish Government. This rule states that the government will budget funds to help every FSW who wants to get out of prostitution. Funds will also be used to educate the public about the importance of the regulation (*Ferandy, 2015*).

From the strategies that have been implemented by Sweden, there are four conclusions that we can take, namely:

- Enacting prostitution as a form of violence against women,
- Sex buyers should be regarded criminals,
- FSWs are treated as victims who need help,
- Educating people to fight the culture of prostitution.

This kind of collaborative policy is very important to do. The closing of localizations, starting with a study and followed by coaching and monitoring activities, is important to be carried out in order to ensure that closure is not merely to eliminate physical prostitution.

Furthermore, FSWs can be categorized as victims of human rights violation if the state ignores their rights to health, especially access to health information and health services. The handling of prosti-

tution should be focused on FSWs as a provider of services and also on customers as service users. This emphasis is important to encourage pro-gender handling prostitution programs. The position of FSWs as victims should be taken into account, so the state is obliged to protect them. There should be no more women who are forced to sell their bodies and their pride only for money.

- Umi Lutfiah -

We should keep in mind the position of the FSWs as victims. The state is obliged to protect them so that there will be no more women who are forced to sell their bodies and their pride only for money.

The Mental Health Day: a Portrait of Mental Health Services

The Mental Health Day is celebrated every October 10th. We must make it as a momentum to care more about mental health. One aspect related to mental health is the medical aspect. However, there are not many health facilities in Indonesia that can provide mental health services, especially in first-level health facilities. In fact, more than 14 million people in the Indonesian population suffered from emotional mental disorders, while 1.7 per 1,000 people experienced severe mental disorders (*Riskesdas, 2013*).

Not Adequate Mental Health Facilities

Figure 1. The Number of Accredited Health Centers in 2017



Source: www.sisdmk.bppsdmk.kemkes.go.id,17/9

The number of people who experience mental illness does not match with the number facilities that can offer adequate mental health services. Graph 1 informs that less than 50 percent of primary health care (PHC) centers are accredited and standardized. Accreditation and standardization are very important to ensure that the services provided by PHC centers are in accordance with standards, including in terms of mental health services.

Furthermore, a report from the Ministry of Health's Directorate General of Health Efforts in 2014 stated that only 21.47 percent of health centers could provide mental health services. The services provided were still very limited, not included in comprehensive services.

The aspect of mental health services is not only limited to the number of physical health facilities, such as how many health centers that are able to provide mental health services in terms of routine monthly drug delivery. The existence of mental health services without being balanced with the availability of competent health resources will not provide much change.

Data from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2016 informed that Indonesia had 451 clinical psychologists (0.15 per 100,000 population), 773 psychiatrists (0.32 per 100,000 people), and nurses of 6,500 people (2 per 100,000 people). In fact, the standard from WHO for the number of psychologists and psychiatrists is 1: 30,000 people or 3.33 per 100,000 people (*tirto.id, 17/9*).

Furthermore, the Ministry of Health stated that 30 percent of PHC center in the eastern part of Indonesia did not have a general practitioner, so that mental health issues in the regions were not handled optimally.

The Injustice for Mental Disorders Patients

Mental illness patients who do not have access to health services, especially health services at the PHC centers, have been deprived of their human rights. One form of human rights violations that is common is insurance. About 14.3 percent of patients with mental disorders experienced retention. This was as a result of the treatment gap that reached a level of 90 percent. Only 10 percent of psychiatric patients got mental health services (*Basic Health Research Ministry of Health, 2013*).

In fact, many of mental illness patients cannot access health services after being discharged from mental hospitals (RSJ). Generally, patients must get outpatient care at the first-level health facility (FKTP). However, the lack of health resources in the PHC centers has caused patients to only be given medication without psychology consulting. It is very important for patients to get counseling in addition to getting medical care. This is because patients need support and encouragement to be able to re-socialize in the community.

One way that can be done to provide justice for people with mental disorders is to expand access to mental health services. Not only the broad access that should be considered, but the quality of service must also be considered. The following are some things that must be done to ensure justice for people with mental disorders:

First, the national government through the Ministry of Health must provide an adequate portion of mental health services. At the moment, the budget in the field of mental health is still very low because the budget is prioritized for physical health and the provision of infrastructure (sisdmk.bppsdmk.kemkes.go.id, 17/9). With adequate funding, it is hoped that the mental health service training programs at the PHC centers and the distribution of health workers can be carried out.

The Directorate of Mental Health Development of the Ministry of Health must continue to carry out monitoring and evaluation related to the Action Plan for 2015-2019 activities that are currently underway. Coordination with the Provincial Health Office is an important thing to do.

Secondly, the Provincial Health Office must carry out regular coordination activities with the District Health Office (DHO) to ensure that the action plans that have been prepared can reach the target. In the plan, the target is to have 250 PHC centers that have comprehensive mental health services. As many as 250 PHC centers must have special service standards for mental disorders. The PHC centers must be equipped with facilities, doctors, psychiatrists, and special medicines for mental health problems.

In addition, paramedics at the PHC centers must receive special training to diagnose and deal with people with mental disorders. If the PHC has good quality, it is hoped that mental health problems can be completed at the PHC level and do not need to be taken to higher level. These conditions will not only benefits the patients but also benefit the health financing issued by the state through health BPJS.

Third, paramedics at the PHC centers who have received training can disseminate their knowledge and skills to health cadres in their work areas. Maximizing activities outside the building is also one of the functions of PHC centers in addition to service activities in the building. If this can be done, then the PHC centers' advocacy and preventive function can be echoed again, considering that until

December 2017 only 26.88 percent of PHC centers were able to carry out preventive advocacy activities (sisdmk.bppsdmk.kemkes.go.id, 17/9).

- **Umi Lutfiah** -

The Mental Health Day is celebrated every October 10th. One thing that we can do is to pay attention to the right to access mental health services..

The Breakthrough Policy in the Issuance of the E-KTP

E-KTP has created a number of problems. There was an issue with the misuse of the budget. The e-KTP procurement case has put a senior official of the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR) to jail. Another important issue is the non-fulfillment of the right to political freedom experienced by a number of community groups.

One of the problems was when 400 people with mental disabilities who live in Bekasi were not registered in the Permanent Voters List (DPT) for the 2018 elections. Perhimpunan Jiwa Sehat (PJS) stated that it was likely that all nursing residents with psychosocial disabilities throughout Indonesia were not included in the DPT in the last Pilkada due to the absence of e-KTP.

Another case, the absence of e-KTP has made it difficult to access the National Health Insurance (JKN) through the BPJS program. As stipulated in Law 23/2006 on Population Registration, e-KTP is one of the documents that must be submitted when registering for the participation of BPJS card. One of the findings of the Indonesian AIDS Coalition (IAC) study in 2016 stated that the unregistered participation of BPJS affected the handling and treatment of a number of people with HIV/ AIDS (ODHA).

The one-identity policy through the Population Registration Number (NIK) aims to identify everyone under one national system. The one identity policy through e-KTP was motivated by the fact that a conventional ID card making system enabled people to have more than one ID cards. The absence of an integrated system (database) that collects data on residents from all over Indonesia provides an opportunity for the “doubling” of ID cards.

Considering a number of domino effects caused by the absence of e-KTP, the government should make a breakthrough regarding the mechanism of accessing e-KTP, which has been felt difficult by cer-

tain groups. So far, the requirement of documents, such as family cards, (KK) have become a 'big problem' for those who do not have domiciles (homeless), who have high mobility without carrying documents from origin place, and for citizens with disabilities who have limitations in physically accessing to local government (village or sub-district offices).

One of the breakthrough programs in the process of issuing e-KTPs for minority and vulnerable groups has been carried out by the Jayapura City Government. Starting from the difficulty of People with HIV/AIDS (ODHA) and waria (transgenders) to have e-KTP cards and BPJS cards in the Jayapura City area, the local government through the AIDS Commission (KPA) has conducted coordination with related agencies to find the best solutions to the problem of the absence of e-KTP for ODHA and waria. What the Jayapura City Government has done is supposed to be a role model for other areas that are facing similar problems.

The Role of KPA and Technical Issue in the Issuance of NIK in Jayapura City

The HIV / AIDS Commission was established by the government and can be found at the national and regional levels. The National AIDS Commission (KPAN) is generally obliged to establish national strategic policies and plans as well as general guidelines for the prevention and control of AIDS. The strategic policies and plans are implemented at the regional level by the Regional KPA in the collaboration and coordination with the regional apparatus organizations (OPD).

Related to the roles of KPA "to cooperate and coordinate with regional apparatus organizations (OPD)," it is the KPA's function to support ODHA and WARIA to have e-KTPs.

The technical implementation is that the head of KPA asks HIV / AIDS assistants who have been working with ODHA and waria to identify the problems in the issuance of e-KTPs. The assistants will start by identifying who does not have an e-KTP, NIK / KK, and BPJS card. Furthermore, the head of KPA then conducts a multi-sectoral meeting related to e-KTP access by inviting all relevant DPOs, including the Population and Civil Registration Service (Disdukcapil), the Social Service, and the Health Service.

After an agreement, Disdukcapil asks the assistants to register those

who have e-KTP issues collectively. For those who already have NIK, they have to go through a long process because data must be validated in the system to eliminate multiple NIKs.

For those who do not have a NIK at all, a family card will be made through the rehabilitation center, with the center becoming the address for ODHA or waria. Specifically, those who do not have a NIK / KK are requested to register as residents of the institution, so that the address of the institution is the address in the family cards (KK).

At present, there have been approximately 40 waria who have been assisted to get e-KTPs through this process. Most of the 40 waria have one family card document, which includes the address of the rehabilitation center.

Learning process

Learning from the technical implementation that has been carried out by the Jayapura City Government, the problem in the issuance of e-KTPs for those who do not have the necessary documents should be resolved. The experience of the government of Jayapura City, should provide a good-example for other regional governments.

The second learning point is the importance of the existence of institutions or agencies that have cross-sectoral coordination functions, such as KPA. In other regions, coordination work can be done by other institutions/ agencies.

The third lesson is that the policy on how to access e-KTP should be disseminated through compiling a guidebook containing best practices in several related areas. This guide should contain the process of issuing e-KTPs with a variety of alternative programs. This guide should facilitate citizens that have difficulty to fulfill the prerequisites for e-KTP ownership.

- Yossa Nainggolan -

The breakthrough in the issuance of e-KTP by the Jayapura City AIDS Commission (KPA) is very helpful for minority groups and vulnerable people to have e-KTPs. As a best practice, this breakthrough should be emulated by other areas to fulfill the right of every citizen to get his or her right to have an identity card.

 THE **INDONESIAN INSTITUTE**
CENTER FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH

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. 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 center 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 by promoting good governance principles and public participation in the policy processes in Indonesia.

TII's visions are public policies in Indonesia which highly uphold human rights and rule of law, as well as involve participation of various stakeholders and practice democratic good governance principles.

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 of disseminating 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, working group, weekly editorial articles ("Wacana TII"), monthly analysis ("Update Indonesia" and "The Indonesian Update"), annual analysis ("Indonesian Report"), and monthly discussion forum ("The Indonesian Forum").

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RESEARCH ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

The economy tends to be used as an indicator of the success of the government as a policy-maker. The economy plays an important role as one of the fundamentals of national development. 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 implementation of regional autonomy that is based on Law No. 32 Year 2004 has demanded bottom-up planning processes, which are participatory in development process. However, fiscal decentralization is still seen crucial particularly for people living in the regions. This can be seen from the high number of gap, poverty, and unemployment. Therefore, there is a need for effective policy formula, which has the right targets.

TII has research focus on fiscal decentralization and sustainable development issues. Fiscal decentralization issues will focus on the discussion on financial matters, corruption, and development of local infrastructure development. With regard to sustainable development, TII focuses on productivity, competitiveness, infrastructure development and development gap. On poverty issues, TII focuses its research on social protection, human resources and employment, and government subsidy policies.

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 LEGAL AFFAIRS

According to stipulations in Law No. 12 Year 2011 on the Formulation of Laws and Regulations, every bill which will be discussed by the legislative and the executive must be complemented with an academic paper. Therefore, comprehensive research is very important and needed in making a qualified academic paper. With qualified academic papers, the bills will have strong academic foundations.

TII can offer and undertake normative and legal research related to harmonization and synchronization of laws and regulations, especially in making academic papers and bills. In addition, the research will be conducted using sociological, anthropological, and political approaches in order to produce more comprehensive academic papers and bills. It is expected that the laws and regulations will be produced through such participatory processes, which involve the writing of academic papers and also focus group discussions (FGD), which will involve the stakeholders related to the laws and regulations that will be discussed.

RESEARCH ON THE POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Since the enactment of Law No. 22 Year 1999, which was then revised through Law No. 32 Year 2004 on the Local Government, powers are no longer centralized in the central government. Based on the Law, the local governments have wider autonomy to manage their own internal affairs. With the wider regional autonomy and obligation to create good governance, the local governments are demanded to be more responsive towards public aspirations. Therefore, public policy research has become more important for local governments to analyze contexts and issues in the regions, as well as the public's aspirations to formulate public policies.

In order to respond those needs, TII research in political affairs offers policy assessments on various policies that have already been applied or will be implemented. TII will look at socio-cultural, economic, legal, and political aspects in assessing public policies. Our research will be useful to assist governments in formulating policies that are in line with contexts, priorities, and people's aspirations. TII also offers various breakthroughs of transformative policies that are in line with the Open Government principles' implementation in order to increase public participation in policy processes.

Political Research Division of TII provides analysis and policy recommendations in order to generate strategic policies in the strengthening of democracy and the establishment of good governance

both at the national and at the local levels. Political research forms that are offered by TII are **(1) Public Policy Analysis, (2) Media Monitoring, (3) Mapping & Positioning Research, (4) Need Assessment Research, (5) Survey Indicator.**

RESEARCH ON THE SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Social development needs policy foundations that come from independent and accurate research. Social analysis is needed by 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, children, and elderly.

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.**

EVALUATION OF A PROJECT OR A PROGRAM

One of the activities that have been performed by TII is the qualitative evaluations of projects or programs of non-governmental organizations or governments. The evaluation activities are offered by TII in stages; that is, mid-term evaluations of the projects/programs and also the final evaluations at the end of the projects/programs.

As we know, the evaluation is an important step in the implementation of a project or program. Mid-Term Evaluations of the projects or programs are intended to look at and analyze the challenges, the overall learning takes place during the projects or programs, and to make recommendations for the continuity of the projects or programs. Meanwhile, the final evaluations allow us to view and analyze the outcomes and the lessons learned to ensure the achievements of all the objectives of the projects or programs at the end of the projects or programs.

THE INDONESIAN FORUM

The Indonesian Forum is a monthly discussion activity on actual issues in the political, economic, social, legal, cultural, defense, and environmental fields. TII organizes these forums as media for competent resource persons, stakeholders, policymakers, civil society activists, academicians, and the media to meet and have discussion.

Themes that have been raised were the ones that have caught public attention, such as migrant workers, social conflicts, domestic politics, and local direct elections. The main consideration in picking a theme is sociological and political reality and the context of the relevant public policy at the time that the Indonesian Forum is delivered.

It is expected that the public can get the big picture of a particular event as the Indonesian Forum also presents relevant resource persons.

Since its inception, the Indonesian Institute is very aware of the passion of the public to get discussions that are not only rich in substance but also well formatted, which support balanced ideas exchanges ideas and the equal involvement of the different elements of the society.

The discussions, which are designed to only invite a limited number of participants, do not only feature idea exchanges but also regularly offer policy briefs (policy recommendations) to relevant policymakers and also summaries to the participants, especially the media people and the resource persons at the end of each discussion. Therefore, the discussions will not end without solutions.

LOCAL COUNCIL TRAINING

The roles and functions of local councils in monitoring local governments are very important. They need to ensure 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.

WORKING GROUP

The Indonesian Institute believes that a good public policy process can be held with some engagement and empowerment of the stakeholders. The Indonesian Institute takes a role as one of mediator agencies to facilitate some forums in which the Government, Council Members, Private Sectors, NGOs and Academicians can meet in interactive forums. The Indonesian Institute provides facilitation on working groups and public advocacy.

The Indonesian Institute takes the role of mediator and facilitator in order to encourage the synergy of public policy work between the stakeholders and policy makers and also to have a synergy with funding agencies (donors).

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