

# FINAL REPORT

July 2005 - March 2006

## A PUBLIC EVALUATION OF DEMOCRATIC PERFORMANCE IN INDONESIA 2005-2006

A Report Submitted to

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)  
Indonesian Office

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By

Lembaga Survei Indonesia (LSI) of  
The Yayasan Pengembangan Demokrasi Indonesia (YPDI)

Jakarta

March 2006

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## **Executive Summary**

In the period of 2005-2006, the Lembaga Survei Indonesia (LSI) or Indonesian Survey Institute of the Yayasan Pengembangan Demokrasi Indonesia (Foundation for Indonesian Democracy Strengthening) conducted seven surveys: Five national and two regional surveys. The surveys were made possible due to JICA funding support.

Each survey was followed up by press conference to inform the public, especially the government and interest groups, about public aspiration on various issues related to democratic performance. The survey findings attracted mass media, and therefore massive coverage by mass media occurred. The media has played a such crucial role to disseminate the survey findings, and therefore become important inputs for policy making. The survey findings were read and discussed at the presidential office, cabinet meetings, and party elites.

The JICA support for LSI public opinion surveys has strengthened LSI institutional capacity as it becomes more and more credible and competent institution.

There is no single independent public opinion survey institution that has played a such crucial role to articulate popular aspirations on public issues that the public officials are affected, and that the government and democracy become more responsive to public interests.

In the agreement made between JICA and YPDI on July 2005, JICA agreed to fund LSI for 2005-2006 survey period, and the amount is Rp 3,514,830,000,- (three billion five hundred and fourteen million eight hundred thirty thousand rupiahs). The realization by LSI is Rp 3,337,341,292,- (three billion three hundred thirty seven million three hundred forty one thousand two hundred ninety two rupiahs).

LSI still hopes that this excellent cooperation between JICA and LSI can continue to strengthen Indonesian democracy.

## **I. Introduction**

Financially supported by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Lembaga Survei Indonesia (LSI) of the Yayasan Pengembangan Demokrasi Indonesia (Foundation for Indonesian Democracy Strengthening) has conducted seven public opinion surveys on various issues related to democratic performance. Topics of the surveys are: Attitudes and Behaviors towards bribing, public evaluation of police and military performances, economic recovery and satisfaction with government performance, attitudes towards social disputes and cleavages, public evaluation of political party performance, Acehness readiness to Pilkada (local election), and public assessment on government response to the recovery of Tsunami victims in Aceh and Nias.

Some modifications and changes of survey topics have been made as the result of emergence of important issues relevant to public interests. In addition to bribing issues, July survey also covered the issue of local party for Aceh province. The topic of March survey has been changed to be two years party performance rather than supporting anti- corruption agendas as the later is observed in every surveys.

The main objectives of the surveys are to inform the government and interest groups how the people feel and experience the issues in order to make more responsive policies relevant to the issues. Responsiveness of the government to popular aspiration and interests strengthen democratic performance.

The main findings of the surveys, press conference and media coverage, organization, and financial report of the seven surveys will be reported as follows. More details of the findings are reported in the appendixes.

## **II. The Main Findings**

### **1. Support for the idea of local party**

Among Indonesian people in general, the idea of local party is unpopular even though it is specifically for Aceh province. Most Indonesians disagree with the idea of local party. This does not indicate that Indonesians do not support peace process or reconciliation between Indonesians and the GAM. Peace and reconciliation process and the idea of local party are two separate things for most Indonesians.

The gap between support for peace and reconciliation process and support for the idea of local party occurs as the peace process has become a long process and well-known by most Indonesians, while the idea of local party is quite recent. It is a

new idea. The people have been quite familiar with the existing party system which recognizes national party only.

However, when observation is restricted Achenese in the province, support for the idea of local party is large. Most people in Aceh agree with the idea of local party.

## **2. Attitudes and behavior towards bribing**

Bribery is giving something to someone in order to receive more favorable treatment than one would otherwise receive. Giving and receiving bribes can destroy regularized systems of rules. Giving and receiving bribes produces people without power because their rights are not respected in practice. They are defeated by money or gifts.

The root of corruption is giving and receiving bribes. This survey tries to reveal how far the culture of bribes has penetrated the life of our society, particularly concerning dealing with the government bureaucracy.

The survey finding is that in the last year about 53.1% of the public has had contact with a government office, whether at the level of the village, subdistrict, district or the central government. Of this group 68.4% admit to having paid administrative costs that were no more than the legal amount, while 20.9% claim to have paid more than the legal amount. Why are people willing to pay more than the official amount? 32.9% say that it is so that they will get faster service, 31.1% say that if they don't pay extra they will have to wait a long time to be served.

Has bribery become a daily part of Indonesian life and how do members of society evaluate those government officials who take money over and above official charges?

More than half (54.3%) answer that giving money or a gift has become something usual or common, while 38.5% consider it not usual or common. 75.6% even say that they can understand why officials accept money or gifts.

## **3. Police and military performance**

Police and military are two important institutions in democracy. Separation between the two according to their specific roles defines democracy. In non-democracy, the military is responsible for internal security and external threat. In a democracy, internal security is the responsibility of police, while the military is basically responsible for the preservation of the state from external threat.

In addition, civilian supremacy is a crucial element in a democracy. The military should be under the control of civilian authority elected by the people in a democratic election. Support for the idea of civilian supremacy can strengthen democracy. What extent do Indonesians support the idea of civilian supremacy?

The popular support for the idea of separation between police and military role is still weak. Most people are still tolerant towards the involvement of the military in internal security affairs. They also still accept the involvement of the military in politics. This popular sentiments are congruent with the national security acts which are still open to the involvement of the military in politics and internal security affairs.

The popular tolerance towards the military involvement in politics and internal security affairs is strengthened by popular evaluation of democratic performance. The more negative the people evaluate democratic performance the more tolerant they are towards the military involvement in politics. In addition, police performance also affects negatively the popular tolerance. The more positive the people evaluate the police performance the more negative they are to support the involvement of the military in internal security affairs.

#### **4. Economic recovery and satisfaction with government performance**

In general there has occurred a sharp decline in public satisfaction with the performance of the President and Vice President during the period of the last year. When the survey was carried out, 63% of the national public said that they were satisfied with the performance of President SBY and 58% that they were satisfied with the performance of Vice President MJK. On average this is about the same as the evaluation of the two leaders in the general election in September 2004 (61%). But it is the lowest level of public support in the almost one year that they have been in office.

If compared with the November 2004 survey there has been a decline of about 17%. The main source of decline in public satisfaction with the performance of the President and Vice President is not surprising: the economy. One month after the government was inaugurated (November 2005), 21% of the public said that the condition of the national economy at that moment was worse than it had been a year previously.

After the government had been nearly a year in office (September 2005), the negative evaluation soared to 47%. Conversely, those who evaluated the national



economic condition as better than it had been the year before declined from 41% to 24%. The rest said that there had been no change. The level of optimism of the public also declined over this period. Those who said that the national economy would become better in a year declined from 67% (November 2004) to 42% (September 2005).

The sharp decline in positive public sentiment toward the national economic condition was balanced, at least initially, by government performance in non-economic fields, that is law/security and social affairs. A majority of the public evaluated the government's performance in these two areas as reasonably good. Nonetheless performance in these two areas was closely connected to the economy. For that reason in not too long a span of time, government performance in these two areas might also decline and therefore be evaluated negatively by the public. As a final result, public satisfaction concerning the performance of the President and Vice President in general would continue to slip, if the government's economic performance didn't improve in a relatively short time. If that happened, public satisfaction with the performance of the President and Vice President would continue to decline until it dipped below the level of their electoral performance (61%) or even the psycho-political level of majority support (50%).

If such a decline in public satisfaction occurs in a relatively short time period, and there is no serious effort to raise it up again, the period of four years will become too long a time to wait for many in the public. Many things can happen in that period of time, positive as well as negative. If in a period of three months there is no meaningful positive improvement, there is a real chance that the psycho-political barrier will also be breached, and SBY-MJK will become leaders who are not liked by a majority of the citizens. Conversely, if there is improvement in performance, public satisfaction will also be restored, at least to the level of their electoral performance.

## **5. Social cleavage and conflicts**

Indonesia consists of many primordial groups. Significant social cleavage is a characteristic of the Indonesian nation. Social cleavage can be a source of social conflict and affect national political problems. Among the many cleavages the cleavage that has got the most attention recently has been the difference among and within religious groups. In Islam there are signs of what is usually labeled the radicalization of religion.

The radicalization of religion, understood as an intention to change the present social and political order with a different one based on a particular religious understanding and translated into Islamic norms and law, has significant though not majority support within Indonesian Muslim society. Put differently, the attitude of Indonesian Muslims toward radical Islamist agendas is divided: some tend to be pro radical agenda, while others tend to be against it.

Religious radicalism when translated into a willingness to use violence to achieve religious goals also gets a certain amount of support, that is about one in every ten Indonesian Muslims. This number may appear to be small, but it is large enough to provide support for extreme actions such as those carried out by Amrozi and his colleagues.

At the same time, support for the actions of several radical groups, while also small, can not be ignored. Between one and two of every ten Indonesians supports the actions that have been carried out until now by FPI and MMI. Support for HTI is smaller perhaps because HTI is not yet so well-known. Perhaps also it is recognized that the ideals of HTI are more radical even though struggled for with peaceful means.

In the last two years, support for these groups has tended to decline.

At the same time the government's intention to supervise or watch over the pesantren in order to anticipate a tendency for radical religious views to develop apparently receives considerable support from society. A majority of members of society support the government's intention, although a substantial group also rejects it. "Watching over" the pesantren is perhaps an unfortunate choice of language, because it obscures the real target, religious radicalism, so that there is a tendency for members of the NU community to reject it. Government communication on this matter should in the future be better and more sensitive.

A number of factors have a positive relationship with support for religious radicalism: support for PKS compared with PDIP and other large parties (Golkar, PPP, PAN, PKB and PD). Support for radical groups correlates positively with support for radical Islamic agendas and means.

We do not know which came first, support for radical agendas and means, or support for PKS. The probability is that the former came first, producing support for PKS. But PKS after it emerged also strengthened and expanded the radical agendas and means.

The strengthening of support for radical agendas and means will change the national political map. Parties that have a tendency to struggle for radical agendas will become stronger. Conversely, mass rejection of radical agendas and means will strengthen political forces that do not have an orientation toward radical agendas. Politically, the strengthening of large parties can help reduce the tendency for support of radicalism; socially, the spread of anti-radical conceptions of religion will strengthen a national political map that is more open.

## **6. Political party performance**

It has been almost two years since representatives were elected to the People's Representative Council (DPR). The election resulted in extreme fragmentation, however, as seven different political parties hold a significant number of seats in the DPR.

How do Indonesian voters assess party performance after the election? Do the parties perform well in their roles as intermediaries between the voters' interests and actual legislation in the DPR? Have the parties as represented in the DPR been accountable to constituents? Are constituents well-informed about the parties' stances on crucial issues? How close do people feel to political parties? These questions are related to party identification. Problems with party identification point to whether the party system is stable or fragmented.

These questions were the focus of LSI's March 2006 national survey. The survey revealed several important findings. 48% of voters feel that the intermediary function of political parties exists. The majority of voters feel that the function does not exist, however. In other words, most voters feel that the parties do not articulate their interests.

Compared to other public institutions such as the presidential office, police, general attorney, and supreme courts, political parties perform the least well. Almost all voters were unaware of parties' stances on crucial issues such as the increase of oil prices and rice imports.

There has been a decrease in party identification in the last two years. Only 25% of people identify with a particular party. This proportion is small compared to those in consolidated democracies such as the United States and certain European countries.

Various combinations of intermediary function and party identification produce four types of relationships between voters and parties, and of these five types, the de-

aligned type constitutes the largest (45%) proportion of voters: Integrative type (intermediary function combined with party identification); Pragmatic or rational type (intermediary function without party identification); Loyal type (party identification without intermediary function); and De-aligned type (no intermediary function and no party identification).

Of the seven largest parties, the Golkar Party and PAN performed the best in terms of intermediary function and party identification. The Democrat Party is stronger in pragmatic type and PKS is highly ranked in loyal type. The PPP is ranked lowest as the de-aligned type.

The de-aligned type constitutes the largest proportion of voters, and as such, the people generally consider the parties to be underperforming. The general survey results indicate that the parties do not explain their platforms or positions on issues to constituents well.

Low party identification has the potential to negatively affect levels of participation in the next election and/or fragment political parties even further.

The de-aligned type constitutes the largest (45%) proportion of voters. This could have serious consequences for political parties, participation, and officials.

## **7. Evaluation on government response to Tsunami Disaster**

The tsunami disaster in Aceh and Nias took place almost a year ago. The government, Indonesian society, international society, and foreign governments have paid a great deal of attention to the problems caused by the tsunami. Efforts to restore Aceh and Nias continue to be carried out. There have been many evaluations of the progress that has been made in the restoration. But there has not been a systematic evaluation of the views of Acehnese, Nias people and Indonesians on the restoration. In the end it is after all those people who felt directly the effects of the disaster and now feel the effects of the restoration. For that reason what they feel, perceive and experience must be heard and must be a measure of the progress that is being achieved to restore those two regions.

In this context a systematic public opinion survey was carried out among the people of Aceh and Nias. For comparative purposes a national survey was also carried out. To what extent does the national evaluation differ with the evaluation of those citizens who were directly effected or were closer to the tsunami disaster?

What is the implication of the citizens' evaluations, especially toward the feeling of nationality or Indonesianness of Acehnese and people from Nias?

Six months after the tsunami disaster (June 2005), in general the people of Aceh and Nias feel that they have not gotten enough assistance from the government. For the Acehnese, this feeling has not changed from the time that the tsunami occurred. In the space of a year, only 35% feel that they have gotten sufficient assistance from the central government.

On the other hand, Acehnese have felt that there has been enough aid from foreign volunteers, other governments, and domestic volunteers. But in the last six months, the number of people who feel that has tended to decline.

More specifically, Acehnese and people of Nias in general see and feel not much progress in the improvement of infrastructure destroyed by the tsunami (roads, government buildings, places of worship, schools, hospitals) and also in the improvement of the social and economic life of the victims of the tsunami.

Acehnese and the people of Nias in general also feel that not much progress has been achieved by the government in reregistering land ownership, in helping find employment opportunities for tsunami victims, or in helping fishers, farmers, and cattle breeders who were victims of the tsunami so that they can once again work as they did before.

Acehnese and the people of Nias in general also do not see that much progress has been achieved by the BRR. In general Acehnese view the results of the BRR as unsatisfactory, also the speed at which it has worked, and the transparency of its activities.

At the same time the evaluation of members of Indonesian society at the national level in general has been positive toward the progress that has been achieved by the government in the rehabilitation of Aceh. Moreover, this positive evaluation tends to keep going up. In June Indonesians nationally who observed that enough progress had been achieved by the government after the tsunami was at 60%. In December the figure rose to 74%. For Acehnese themselves only 24% in June and 27% in December 2005 thought that enough progress had been achieved. The people of Nias provided an even harsher judgment. In December Nias people who felt that there had been progress in post-tsunami rehabilitation was only 18%. So, there is a rather large gap between the positive evaluation of members of Indonesian society in general and the people of Aceh and Nias in how they view the

progress of government performance in the restoration of Aceh and Nias after the tsunami.

What is the implication of the evaluation of Acehnese that is in general not yet positive toward government performance? One implication that is worth paying attention to is the feeling of Indonesianness of Acehnese in connection with their preference for a gubernatorial candidate in the forthcoming election.

Acehnese who felt that they got enough assistance for rehabilitation, both from Indonesian society in general and from the government, tended to feel very proud that they are Indonesians. Conversely those who felt that they did not get enough assistance felt less proud or not proud to be Indonesians.

Acehnese who evaluated positively the rehabilitation of Aceh also tended to be more supportive of gubernatorial candidates not from GAM. Conversely, those who evaluated the rehabilitation negatively tended to be more supportive of candidates from GAM.

Acehnese who were proud to be Indonesians also tended to pick gubernatorial candidates from non-GAM figures, and vice-versa.

For that reason, the success or failure of the government in rebuilding Aceh after the tsunami will influence Acehnese public sentiment toward Indonesia. If it works well, it will strengthen the Indonesianness of Acehnese, and if it doesn't work so well it will weaken it. The tsunami disaster is truly a critical moment for the future of Aceh in the framework of NKRI.

For that reason, the rehabilitation of Aceh post-tsunami has further political implications. If the restoration goes well, in the perception of Acehnese themselves, it will mean that the tsunami will have been a blessing in disguise for the strengthening of the NKRI framework and the political tendency to give support to Acehnese who are not GAM figures.

The choice has become clear for the central government and for the non-GAM political elite. If the BRR fails, Aceh will disappear from the NKRI.

## **8. Preparedness of Achenese with local election (Pilkada)**

More than six months after the implementation of the Helsinki agreement, conditions in the Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) show positive signs. The feeling of personal security after the end of the armed conflict has really been felt by the people of NAD. The high percentage of respondents (76%) who say that

the security situation in NAD is good shows that this understanding is widespread on the ground.

The feeling of being safe from armed conflict is very obvious, but the feeling of safety in political terms is much less. In regions that were once the basis of the Aceh Freedom Movement (GAM), there is still anxiety when talking about politics, a fear of arbitrary arrest by the authorities, and a fear of joining organizations. This shows that the peace that now exists is "the absence of conflict," not "the presence of freedom" or "the presence of justice."

The most important problem confronted by NAD society now is the economy. Only 22% of the people of NAD say that their economic condition is good or very good. In the rural as well as urban areas, people complain about the economic situation. Almost half of the NAD population (40%) say that their economic situation is bad or very bad.

Peace has been welcomed by Acehnese society. A majority of the people of Aceh see that progress has taken place and is now irreversible.

The performance of the AMM is considered good by Acehnese society. This positive performance is felt to have had a positive impact on the implementation of the Helsinki Accords and to have made the reconciliation process better.

There is still doubt in Acehnese society that GAM really has decided not to fight any longer for the separation of Aceh from the NKRI. Only about half of the Acehnese (48%) are convinced that GAM will no longer fight to separate Aceh from NKRI. This doubt is more evident in areas that have been strongholds of GAM, where only four of ten Acehnese in those regions say that they are confident that the struggle of GAM to separate Aceh from the NKRI is now over.

The government of the Republic of Indonesia is viewed as having succeeded in carrying out its role effectly. 85% of the people of NAD say that the government of the Republic of Indonesia has been successful in reestablishing harmony between GAM and other Indonesian citizens. More than three quarters (77%) of the people of NAD evaluate positively the performance of the government in further implementing the Helsinki Accords. This all represents an achievement that should be properly appreciated.

More than half of the people of Aceh (57%) say that they do not know if there will be direct election of the Governor, District Heads and Mayors. However, a majority of Acehnese support the right to have Local Parties and Individual

Candidates. To examine more closely support for local parties, this survey explored views about local parties in terms of ethnicity. It turns out to be true that there is more support for local parties among ethnic Acehnese than among members of other ethnic groups.

### **III. Press Conferences**

Having completed each survey, LSI held a press conference to inform the public about the findings. In the period of 2005-2006, the LSI hold eight press conferences as follows.

- 1.** "Support for the idea of local party for the province of Aceh", Nikko Hotel, Jakarta, 15 August 2005.  
Speakers: Saiful Mujani, Ph.D. (LSI Executive Director), Dr. Rijal Sukma (CSIS Research Director), Dr. Sutradara Ginting (Member of Indonesian Parliament), Ferry Mursidan Baldan (Member of Indonesian Parliament).
- 2.** "Civil Supremacy and National Defense", Saripan Pacific Hotel, Jakarta, 4 October 2005.  
Speakers: Saiful Mujani, Ph.D. (LSI Executive Director), Dr Salim Said (Military observer), Agus Widjoyo (Retired TNI Officer) and Effendy Choiry (Member of Indonesian Parliament).
- 3.** "One year Government performance" , Saripan Pacific Hotel, Jakarta, 6 Oktober 2005.  
Speakers: Saiful Mujani, Ph.D. (LSI Executive Director), Andi Malaranggeng (Presidential Spokeperson), J. Kristiadi (CSIS) and Imam Sugema (INDEF)
- 4.** "BRR Fails, Aceh is Lost From NKRI Maps : Aceh and Nias Public Evaluation one-year affter the Tsunami" , Nikko Hotel, Jakarta, 24 Desember 2005.  
Speakers: Anies Baswedan, Ph.D. (LSI Senior Researcher), Dr. Heru Prasetyo (BRR), and Dr. Rijal Sukma (CSIS)
- 5.** "Popular Evaluation of national economy 2005 and popular optimism with economic prospect ", Nikko Hotel, Jakarta, 29 Desember 2005.  
Speakers: Anies Baswedan, Ph.D. (LSI Senior Researcher Andi Malaranggeng (Presidential Spokeperson), Dr. Fadhil Hasan (INDEF Executive Director)
- 6.** "Support for Islamic radicalism in society", Saripan Pacific Hotel, Jakarta, 16 March 2006.



Speakers: Anies Baswedan, Ph.D. (LSI Senior Researcher), Dr. Iman Prasodjo (UI), and Dr. Amin Abdullah (UAIN Kalijaga, Yogyakarta)

7. "Public evaluation of two years party performance", Saripan Pacific Hotel, Jakarta, March 23, 2006.

Speakers: Saiful Mujani, Ph.D. (LSI Executif Director), Rully Chaerul Azwar (Member of Indonesian Parliament), Anas Urbaningrum (Demokrat) and M. Sayuti (PAN)

8. "*Peace and Local Politics in The Nangroe Aceh Darussalam Province*", Saripan Pacific Hotel, Jakarta, March 28, 2006.

Speakers: Anies Baswedan, Ph.D. (LSI Researcher), Ferry Musidan (Member of Indonesian Parliament), Farhan Hamid (Member of Indonesian Parliament)

#### **IV. Publications**

LSI researchers started to write and academic journals and in mass media to disseminate the survey findings. LSI is the first institution that produced a such reliable data of public opinion that several prestigious academic journal are interested to publish LSI's researchers' work. The publication in the journal and mass media are as follows.

1. Liddle, R. William, and Saiful Mujani. "Leadership, Party, Religion: Explaining Voting Behavior in Indonesia." *Comparative Political Studies*. Forthcoming.
2. Liddle, R. William, and Saiful Mujani. 2006. "A New Multiparty Presidential Democracy." *Asian Survey*. XLVI/1. January/February .
3. Liddle, R. William, and Saiful Mujani. 2005. "The Rise of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono." *Asian Survey*. XLV/1. January/February
4. "Suara Publik Aceh Pasca-enam Bulan Tsunami: Akankah Momentum Keindonesiaan itu Hilang?", by Saiful Mujani, Director of LSI, Media Indonesia, 11 July 2005
5. "Hasil survei, Demokrasi dengan Agenda Populis", by Saiful Mujani, Director of LSI, Media Indonesia, 16 August ,2005
6. "Survei 10 Bulan Kabinet Indoneisa Bersatu : Kinerja Pemerintah (umumnya\_ Bagus", by Iman Suhirman, Researcher of LSI, Media Indonesia, 22 August, 2005

7. Survei LSI terhadap Pembentukan Partai Lokal : Sosialisai Minim, Gagasan Partai Lokal (masih) Ditolak, by Adam Kamil, Researcher of LSI, Media Indonesia, 29 August, 2005
8. Public Evaluation : Civilian Supremacy and National Defence "Evaluasi Publik : Supremasi Sipil dan Pertahanan Nasional, by Saiful Mujani, Director of LSI, Media Indonesia, 5 October 2005
9. "Setahun pemerintah SBY-JK : Kepercayaan Mulai Merunduk", by Saiful Mujani, Director of LSI, Majalah Tempo, 30 October 2005
10. "Golkar, Partai Kanan?" by Dodi Ambardi, Senior Researcher of LSI, Kompas 25 November 2005
11. "Kalla, Batu Sandungan Golkar?", by Saiful Mujani, Director of LSI, Media Indonesia, 28 November 2005
12. "2006, Sindrom Politik Hiperinklusif", by Saiful Mujani, Director of LSI, Media Indonesia, 2 January 2006
13. "PKS Terpuruk, Demokrat Melejit", by Iman Suhirman, Researcher of LSI, Koran Tempo, 12 Januariy 2006
14. "Sentimen Anti-Amerika", by Saiful Mujani, Director of LSI, Media Indonesia, 16 March 2006

## **V. Media Coverage**

The seven surveys and eight press conference of the survey findings have attracted massive media coverage. However, the popular evaluation of economic recovery and satisfaction with Yudhoyono performance received the most massive media coverage. The mass media include television, magazine, newspapers, and internet. The media audience and readers are local, national, and international. The media coverage of the LSI survey findings is reported as follows.

1. "Berita Aktual : Mayoritas Masyarakat Indonesia Menolak Parpol Lokal", metronews.com, 15 August 2005
2. "Parpol Lokal Tidak Populer", Suara Pembaruan Daily, 16 August 2005
3. "Polling LSI : Parpol Lokal Tidak Populer", Detikcom, 15 August 2005
4. "Rakyat Tak Dukung Parpol Lokal", Sinar Harapan, 16 August 2005

5. "Survei LSI : Masyarakat Dukung Perundingan Damai", acehkita.com, 18 August 2005
6. "PDIP Tolak Partai Lokal", acehkita.com, 18 August 2005
7. "Partai Lokal Tidak Populer, Kecuali di Aceh", Jawa Pos, 18 August 2005
8. "LSI : Partai Lokal Bisa Populer di Aceh, Tetapi Tidak Untuk Nasional", hukumonline, 18 August 2005
9. LSI Survey: There're still Chances for Military Coup D'etat in Indonesia "Survei LSI: Indonesia Masih Berpeluang Dikudeta Militer", www.detik.com, 4 October, 2005
10. TNI's 60th Birthday, Between Practical Politics and New Commander's Present "HUT ke-60 TNI, antara Politik Praktis dan Kado Panglima baru", www.detik.com, 5 October, 2005
11. Minority Believe Military Should Keep Powers, The Jakarta Post, 5 October, 2005
12. "Pelaksanaan UU TNI Dinilai Mandek", Koran Tempo, 5 October 2005
13. TNI Reformation: The Support for Civilian Supremacy is not Solid "Reformasi TNI : Dukungan Terhadap Supremasi Sipil Belum Solid", Kompas, 5 October, 2005
14. Opportunities for Politics are Still Open for Military "Masih Terbuka Peluang TNI Berpolitik", Suara Pembaruan, 5 October, 2005
15. Politician Performance is Poor: Support for Civilian Supremacy not Solid "Kinerja Politisi Lemah : Dukungan Supremasi Sipil Tak Solid", Sinar Harapan, 5 October, 2005
16. Opportunities for Politics are Still Open for Military "Masih Terbuka Peluang TNI Berpolitik", Suara Pembaruan, 5 October, 2005
17. LSI: There are Doors for Military to Do Politics "LSI: Masih ada pintu bagi TNI untuk berpolitik", Bisnis Indonesia, 5 October, 2005
18. LSI Survey: TNI Should Receive Incentives "Survei LSI: TNI Harus Menerima Insentif", Seputar Indonesia Daily, 5 October, 2005
19. LSI: Eventhough Threatened People still Rejected Military "LSI: Meski Terancam Rakyat Tolak Militer", Warta Kota, 5 October 2005

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21. Intelligent is Considered to Have Bad report Card "Raport Intelijen Dinilai Buruk", Jawa Pos, 6 October, 2005
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## **VI. ORGANIZATION**

The seven LSI surveys are organized with the following structure of organization.

**Chair:** Djunaedi Hadisumarto

**Members:** Theodore Permadi Rachmat  
Oentoro Surya  
Joyo Winoto

**Academic Advisers:** Dr. Sri Adiningsih (University of Gajah Mada, Indonesia)  
Professor Takashi Shiraishi (National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Japan)  
Professor R. William Liddle (The Ohio State University, United States of America)  
Dr. Harold Crouch (Australian National University, Australia)

### **Personal Assignment**

Director : Saiful Mujani, PhD  
Program Manager : Iman Suhirman, Ssi  
Public Afair : Muh. Isra Ramli, Ssi  
Statistician : Moh. Adam Kamil, Ssi  
Finance : Intan Bayduri, SE  
Secretary : Petty Sri Indriastuti, SE  
Marketing Officer : Fauny Hidayat  
Office Boy : Udin Wahyudin



### Senior Researcher

Saiful Mujani, PhD (Political Science)

Anies Baswedan, PhD (Political Science and Public Policy)

Kuskridho Amabardi, PhD (Political Science and Communication)

### Junior Researcher

Iman Suhirman (Statistics)

Adam Kamil (Statistics)

Isra Ramli (Communication)

### Field Researcher

No	Area	Personnel
1	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Drs. Iskandar Zulkarnaen Moh. Natsir Hendra Budian, SH
2	North Sumatera	Benny Hasibuan
3	West Sumatera, Riau, Jambi	Drs. Edi Indrizal, MSc Dedi Kurnia Putra
4	South Sumatera, Babel, Bengkulu	Maria Rachmatika Arianto
5	Lampung	Rezi Sabata, Ssi
6	Jakarta, Banten	Burhanuddin Ibnu Syihab
7	West Java	Andi Syafrani Zezen Zainal Mutaqin
8	Jogjakarta, Central Java	Uthu Munjung Bayu Yuananto
9	East Java	Drs. Sunardi Purwaatmoko Asmuni
10	Bali, NTB, NTT	Apri Cahyono Zulkifli Petrus Yone Mone
11	West Kalimantan	Joni Rudwin
12	East Kalimantan	Drs. Andi Ade, MSc
13	South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan	Irma Suryani
14	North Sulawesi, Gorontalo	Setia Darma, ST
15	Central Sulawesi	Tommy Satrya Yulianto
16	South Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, South East Sulawesi	Herman

17	Maluku, Nort Maluku	Moh. Barkah Pattimahu
18	Papua, West Irian Jaya	Ridwan Susanto, SSI

## **V. Financial Report**

In the agreement made between JICA and YPDI on July 2005, JICA agreed to fund LSI for 2005-2006 survey period, and the amount is Rp 3,514,830,000,- (three billion five hundred and fourteen million eight hundred thirty thousand rupiahs). The realization by LSI is Rp 3,337,341,292,- (three billion three hundred thirty seven million three hundred forty one thousand two hundred ninety two rupiahs). Details of the financial report are as follows.

## FINANCIAL REPORT

ACTIVITIES	BUDGET ESTIMATION	REAL EXPENSES
<b>A. SURVEY COST</b>		
1. Bribe Behavior	1000 respondents Rp 341,800,000	1200 respondents Rp 313,314,459
2. Polri and TNI Performance Evaluation	1000 respondents Rp 341,800,000	1300 respondents Rp 309,785,100
3. Economic Recovery Evaluation	1000 respondents Rp 341,800,000	1200 respondents Rp 298,214,473
4. Sosial Dispute	1000 respondents Rp 341,800,000	1200 respondents Rp 294,304,677
5. Political Party Performance	1000 respondents Rp 341,800,000	1200 respondents Rp 268,668,375
6. One Year Tsunami Disaster	1400 respondents Rp 346,900,000	1260 respondents Rp 268,981,000
7. Peace and Local Politics in The NAD	1000 respondents Rp 230,500,000	1050 respondents Rp 199,247,000
<b>B. PRES CONFERENCES</b>		
1. Local Party	Rp 9,500,000	Rp 11,025,500
2. Civil Supremacy	Rp 9,500,000	Rp 13,262,000
3. One Year Evaluation of SBY-JK Performance	Rp 9,500,000	Rp 10,877,000
4. BRR Fail, Aceh Lost From NKRI Maps	Rp 9,500,000	Rp 8,796,000
5. Public Evaluation of national economy 2005	Rp 9,500,000	Rp 9,812,500
6. Support for Islamic radicalism in society	Rp 9,500,000	Rp 9,017,300
7. Public evaluation of two years party performance	Rp 9,500,000	Rp 11,520,200
8. Peace and Local Politics in The NAD	Rp 9,500,000	Rp 9,050,000
<b>C. WORKSHOP</b>		
Workshop-1	-	Rp 42,750,000
Workshop-2	-	Rp 38,485,000
<b>D. SALARY COST</b>		
Senior Researcher	2 persons Rp 324,000,000	3 persons Rp 358,000,000
Researcher/ Supporting Staff	6 persons Rp 270,000,000	6 persons Rp 255,000,000
<b>E. OVER HEAD COST</b>		
Office Rent	9 months Rp 158,400,000	9 months Rp 157,852,800
Operating Expenses	9 months Rp 90,000,000	9 months Rp 129,847,908
<b>SUB TOTAL COST</b>	<b>Rp 3,195,300,000</b>	<b>Rp 3,017,811,292</b>
<b>F. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION COST</b>		
	<b>Rp 319,530,000</b>	<b>Rp 319,530,000</b>
<b>TOTAL COST</b>	<b>Rp 3,514,830,000</b>	<b>Rp 3,337,341,292</b>

## National Survei : Topic-I

### Bribe Behavior

Aug-05

#### Office Project

##### Printing & Shipment

Office Supplies	6,600,000	
Communication	100,000	
Courier	2,092,000	
	<hr/>	<b>8,792,000</b>

##### Spotcheck by LSI Jakarta

Wage & Salaries	500,000	
Allowance	1,850,000	
Local Transportation	1,938,000	
Non Local Transportation	2,578,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	7,500	
Bank Charge	5,000	
Meal	435,000	
Communication	200,000	
Rental Expense	1,580,000	
Other	802,500	
	<hr/>	<b>9,896,000</b>

##### Data Entry

Wage & Salaries	6,970,000	
Meal	262,500	
	<hr/>	<b>7,232,500</b>

##### Total Office Project

**25,920,500**

#### Biaya Survei

##### Aceh

Wage & Salaries	5,600,000	
Allowance	600,000	
Local Transportation	600,000	
Non Local Transportation	320,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	157,900	
Meal	100,000	
Communication	445,000	
Rental Expense	150,000	
Other	1,800,000	
Courier	46,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	620,000	
	<hr/>	<b>10,438,900</b>

##### Sumut

Wage & Salaries	6,100,000	
Allowance	2,200,000	

Local Transportation	2,250,000	
Non Local Transportation	3,124,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	240,000	
Office Supplies	40,000	
Meal	180,000	
Communication	300,000	
Other	1,100,000	
Courier	310,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	830,000	
		<b>16,674,000</b>

**Sumbar, Riau, Jambi**

Wage & Salaries	8,030,000	
Allowance	2,350,000	
Local Transportation	1,800,000	
Non Local Transportation	1,775,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	240,600	
Office Supplies	110,000	
Bank Charge	2,500	
Meal	220,000	
Communication	450,000	
Rental Expense	50,000	
Other	800,000	
Courier	108,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	1,038,000	
		<b>16,974,100</b>

**Sumsel, Bengkulu, Bangka Belitung**

Wage & Salaries	7,400,000	
Wage & Salaries	1,350,000	
Allowance	1,400,000	
Non Local Transportation	1,400,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	175,000	
Office Supplies	70,000	
Bank Charge	2,500	
Meal	180,000	
Communication	450,000	
Other	800,000	
Courier	71,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	875,000	
		<b>14,173,500</b>

**Lampung**

Wage & Salaries	4,750,000
Allowance	750,000
Local Transportation	1,000,000
Non Local Transportation	500,000
Fotocopying & Printing	210,000
Office Supplies	33,000
Bank Charge	2,500
Meal	120,000
Communication	300,000
Rental Expense	100,000
Other	475,000

Courier	75,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	<u>550,000</u>	<b>8,865,500</b>

**DKI, Banten**

Wage & Salaries	8,750,000	
Allowance	1,500,000	
Local Transportation	2,000,000	
Non Local Transportation	1,000,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	97,400	
Meal	150,000	
Communication	492,500	
Rental Expense	250,000	
Other	1,144,400	
Courier	150,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	<u>1,025,000</u>	<b>16,559,300</b>

**Jawa Barat**

Wage & Salaries	14,600,000	
Allowance	3,450,000	
Local Transportation	4,600,000	
Non Local Transportation	2,760,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	140,300	
Office Supplies	4,000	
Bank Charge	2,500	
Meal	337,500	
Communication	500,000	
Rental Expense	250,000	
Other	1,703,000	
Courier	200,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	<u>1,805,000</u>	<b>30,352,300</b>

**Jawa Tengah**

Wage & Salaries	16,728,000	
Allowance	2,400,000	
Local Transportation	3,600,000	
Non Local Transportation	2,825,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	777,250	
Office Supplies	86,400	
Bank Charge	2,500	
Meal	499,500	
Communication	600,000	
Rental Expense	689,700	
Other	2,405,460	
Courier	248,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	<u>1,912,800</u>	<b>32,774,610</b>

**Jawa Timur**

Wage & Salaries	14,150,000
Allowance	2,400,000
Local Transportation	3,300,000
Non Local Transportation	2,319,000

Fotocopying & Printing	675,000	
Office Supplies	125,000	
Bank Charge	2,500	
Meal	500,000	
Communication	450,000	
Rental Expense	250,000	
Other	1,640,000	
Courier	720,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	1,655,000	
		<b>28,186,500</b>

**Bali, NTB, NTT**

Wage & Salaries	9,600,000	
Allowance	1,200,000	
Local Transportation	4,175,000	
Non Local Transportation	2,650,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	321,800	
Office Supplies	165,000	
Meal	220,000	
Communication	800,000	
Other	2,350,000	
Courier	105,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	1,080,000	
		<b>22,666,800</b>

**Kalimantan Barat**

Wage & Salaries	3,850,000	
Allowance	510,000	
Local Transportation	450,000	
Non Local Transportation	1,800,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	93,600	
Office Supplies	24,000	
Bank Charge	2,500	
Meal	80,000	
Communication	300,000	
Rental Expense	50,000	
Other	850,000	
Courier	33,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	436,000	
		<b>8,479,100</b>

**Kalimantan Timur**

Wage & Salaries	3,400,000	
Allowance	250,000	
Local Transportation	100,000	
Non Local Transportation	2,395,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	20,000	
Bank Charge	2,500	
Meal	60,000	
Communication	300,000	
Courier	60,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	365,000	
		<b>6,952,500</b>

**Kalsel, Kalteng**

Wage & Salaries	6,050,000	
Allowance	1,600,000	
Local Transportation	1,000,000	
Non Local Transportation	1,958,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	200,000	
Bank Charge	2,500	
Meal	125,000	
Communication	450,000	
Rental Expense	300,000	
Other	200,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	765,000	
	<hr/>	<b>12,650,500</b>

**Sulut, Gorontalo**

<b>Wage &amp; Salaries</b>	3,850,000	
Allowance	1,875,000	
Local Transportation	600,000	
Non Local Transportation	2,669,500	
Fotocopying & Printing	60,000	
Bank Charge	2,500	
Communication	300,000	
Rental Expense	50,000	
Other	150,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	572,500	
	<hr/>	<b>10,129,500</b>

**Sulawesi Tengah**

Wage & Salaries	3,400,000	
Allowance	500,000	
Local Transportation	400,000	
Non Local Transportation	725,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	132,250	
Office Supplies	27,999	
Meal	58,500	
Communication	300,000	
Rental Expense	50,000	
Other	395,500	
Courier	39,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	390,000	
	<hr/>	<b>6,418,249</b>

**Sulsei, Sultra**

Wage & Salaries	7,850,000	
Allowance	1,900,000	
Local Transportation	1,950,000	
Non Local Transportation	2,905,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	126,000	
Office Supplies	80,000	
Meal	200,000	
Communication	450,000	
Rental Expense	150,000	
Other	650,000	
Courier	100,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	975,000	



		<b>17,336,000</b>	
<b>Maluku, Maluku Utara</b>			
Wage & Salaries	3,400,000		
Allowance	700,000		
Local Transportation	500,000		
Non Local Transportation	6,003,500		
Fotocopying & Printing	104,100		
Office Supplies	40,000		
Bank Charge	2,500		
Meal	60,000		
Communication	330,000		
Rental Expense	50,000		
Other	200,000		
Courier	60,000		
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	410,000		
		<b>11,860,100</b>	
<b>Papua</b>			
Wage & Salaries	3,400,000		
Allowance	2,500,000		
Local Transportation	900,000		
Non Local Transportation	7,850,000		
Fotocopying & Printing	20,000		
Bank Charge	2,500		
Meal	40,000		
Communication	300,000		
Rental Expense	200,000		
Other	100,000		
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	590,000		
		<b>15,902,500</b>	
<b>Total Biaya Survei</b>		<b>287,393,959</b>	
<b>Total Biaya</b>			<b>313,314,459</b>

Prepared by,

Intan Bayduri

Approved by,

Saiful Mujani

**National Survey: Topic-2**  
**Police and Military Performance**  
**October 2005**

**Office Project**

**Printing & Shipment**

Local Transportation	252,000	
Non Local Transportation	1,860,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	6,317,000	
Office Supplies	205,000	
Bank Charge	42,500	
Marketing Fee (Omnibus)	5,000,000	
Honor, Other Commision (Translating Fee)	100,000	
	13,776,500	<b>13,776,500</b>

**Spotcheck**

Wage & Salaries	750,000	
Allowance	900,000	
Local Transportation	170,000	
Non Local Transportation	6,075,500	
Fotocopying & Printing	1,500	
Bank Charge	35,000	
Accomodation/Housing	520,000	
Meal	620,000	
Communication	200,000	
Rental Expense	850,000	
	10,122,000	<b>10,122,000</b>

**Data Entry**

Entry Data	6,350,000	
Meal	259,700	
Communication	50,000	
	6,659,700	<b>6,659,700</b>

**Total Office Project**

**30,558,200**

**Biaya2 Survei**

**Aceh**

Wage & Salaries	8,300,000	
Allowance	1,800,000	
Local Transportation	2,250,000	
Non Local Transportation	2,345,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	383,500	
Permit	1,350,000	
Meal	200,000	
Communication	450,000	
Rental Expense	250,000	
Courier	126,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	1,010,000	
	18,464,500	<b>18,464,500</b>

**Sumut**

Wage & Salaries	5,650,000
Allowance	2,050,000

Local Transportation	6,550,000	
Non Local Transportation	970,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	220,000	
Permit	350,000	
Accomodation/Housing	1,050,000	
Meal	160,000	
Communication	300,000	
Rental Expense	250,000	
Courier	88,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	770,000	
	<hr/>	<b>18,408,000</b>

**Sumbar, Riau, Jambi**

Wage & Salaries	7,400,000	
Allowance	1,150,000	
Local Transportation	1,400,000	
Non Local Transportation	1,800,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	192,500	
Office Supplies	90,000	
Bank Charge	2,500	
Meal	180,000	
Communication	300,000	
Rental Expense	50,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	855,000	
	<hr/>	<b>13,420,000</b>

**Sumsel, Bengkulu, Bangka Belitung**

Wage & Salaries	6,500,000	
Allowance	1,050,000	
Local Transportation	1,000,000	
Non Local Transportation	1,700,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	151,200	
Office Supplies	50,000	
Permit	400,000	
Meal	140,000	
Communication	300,000	
Rental Expense	150,000	
Courier	157,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	755,000	
	<hr/>	<b>12,353,200</b>

**Lampung**

Wage & Salaries	4,300,000	
Allowance	700,000	
Local Transportation	800,000	
Non Local Transportation	862,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	154,200	
Office Supplies	40,800	
Bank Charge	2,500	
Permit	40,000	
Meal	100,000	
Communication	200,000	
Rental Expense	150,000	
Courier	75,000	

Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	500,000	
		<b>7,924,500</b>
<b>DKI, Banten</b>		
Wage & Salaries	7,850,000	
Allowance	1,400,000	
Local Transportation	2,110,000	
Non Local Transportation	1,110,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	58,950	
Permit	150,000	
Meal	200,000	
Communication	458,000	
Rental Expense	350,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	925,000	
		<b>14,611,950</b>
<b>Jawa Barat</b>		
Wage & Salaries	14,550,000	
Allowance	2,850,000	
Local Transportation	3,800,000	
Non Local Transportation	3,280,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	135,500	
Permit	50,000	
Meal	420,000	
Communication	600,000	
Rental Expense	350,000	
Courier	200,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	1,740,000	
		<b>27,975,500</b>
<b>Jawa Tengah</b>		
Wage & Salaries	14,550,000	
Allowance	1,900,000	
Local Transportation	2,850,000	
Non Local Transportation	4,133,100	
Fotocopying & Printing	147,000	
Office Supplies	63,000	
Permit	800,000	
Meal	420,000	
Communication	800,000	
Rental Expense	500,000	
Courier	828,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	1,645,000	
		<b>28,636,100</b>
<b>Jawa Timur</b>		
Wage & Salaries	12,350,000	
Allowance	2,000,000	
Local Transportation	2,800,000	
Non Local Transportation	2,903,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	150,000	
Office Supplies	170,000	
Bank Charge	2,500	
Permit	890,000	
Meal	400,000	

Communication	630,000	
Rental Expense	350,000	
Courier	1,550,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	1,435,000	
		<b>25,630,500</b>

**Bali, NTB, NTT**

Wage & Salaries	9,150,000	
Allowance	2,850,000	
Local Transportation	1,400,000	
Non Local Transportation	7,450,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	276,500	
Office Supplies	180,000	
Bank Charge	2,500	
Permit	350,000	
Meal	270,000	
Communication	525,000	
Courier	212,600	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	1,200,000	
		<b>23,866,600</b>

**Kalimantan Barat**

Wage & Salaries	3,850,000	
Allowance	765,000	
Local Transportation	450,000	
Non Local Transportation	3,300,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	123,000	
Office Supplies	29,700	
Bank Charge	2,500	
Meal	80,000	
Communication	300,000	
Rental Expense	50,000	
Courier	46,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	461,500	
		<b>9,457,700</b>

**Kalimantan Timur**

Wage & Salaries	3,400,000	
Allowance	400,000	
Local Transportation	750,000	
Non Local Transportation	3,065,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	112,000	
Bank Charge	2,500	
Meal	60,000	
Communication	300,000	
Courier	80,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	380,000	
		<b>8,549,500</b>

**Kalsel, Kalteng**

Wage & Salaries	6,050,000	
Allowance	1,200,000	
Local Transportation	1,400,000	
Non Local Transportation	1,400,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	74,500	

Bank Charge	2,500	
Accommodation/Housing	230,000	
Meal	100,000	
Communication	560,000	
Rental Expense	19,500	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	725,000	
	<hr/>	<b>11,761,500</b>

**Sulut, Gorontalo**

Wage & Salaries	3,760,000	
Allowance	1,950,000	
Local Transportation	1,250,000	
Non Local Transportation	2,894,000	
Office Supplies	40,000	
Bank Charge	2,500	
Permit	150,000	
Meal	100,000	
Communication	200,000	
Rental Expense	100,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	571,000	
	<hr/>	<b>11,017,500</b>

**Sulteng**

Wage & Salaries	3,400,000	
Allowance	400,000	
Local Transportation	400,000	
Non Local Transportation	3,598,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	173,100	
Bank Charge	2,500	
Permit	200,000	
Meal	37,500	
Communication	200,000	
Rental Expense	50,000	
Courier	45,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	380,000	
	<hr/>	<b>8,886,100</b>

**Sulsel, Sultra**

Wage & Salaries	6,950,000	
Allowance	1,600,000	
Local Transportation	1,650,000	
Non Local Transportation	3,400,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	300,000	
Office Supplies	80,000	
Permit	200,000	
Meal	160,000	
Communication	300,000	
Rental Expense	150,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	855,000	
	<hr/>	<b>15,645,000</b>

**Maluku, Maluku Utara**

Wage & Salaries	3,400,000	
Allowance	525,000	
Local Transportation	100,000	

Non Local Transportation	3,885,500		
Fotocopying & Printing	160,850		
Bank Charge	2,500		
Meal	200,000		
Communication	50,000		
Rental Expense	243,900		
Courier	37,000		
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	392,500		
		<b>8,997,250</b>	
<b>Papua</b>			
Wage & Salaries	3,650,000		
Allowance	2,500,000		
Local Transportation	1,140,000		
Non Local Transportation	5,119,000		
Fotocopying & Printing	130,000		
Bank Charge	2,500		
Permit	100,000		
Meal	250,000		
Communication	400,000		
Rental Expense	305,000		
Courier	25,000		
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	615,000		
		<b>13,621,500</b>	
<b>Total Biaya Survei</b>			<b>279,226,900</b>
<b>Total Biaya</b>			<b>309,785,100</b>

Prepared by,

Intan Bayduri

Approved by,

Saiful Mujani

**National Survey: Topic-3  
Economic Recovery Evaluation  
December 2005**

**Office Project**

**Printing & Shipment**

Wage & Salaries	160,000	
Non Local Transportation	4,305,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	5,458,000	
Office Supplies	535,400	
Bank Charge	40,000	
Permit	150,000	
Hotel & Meeting Room Rental	7,018,000	
Professional Fee	3,880,000	
Courier	1,562,000	
		<b>23,108,400</b>

**Spotcheck by LSI Jakarta**

Wage & Salaries	500,000	
Allowance	600,000	
Local Transportation	775,000	
Non Local Transportation	2,611,000	
Accomodation/Housing	200,000	
Meal	200,000	
Rental Expense	500,000	
		<b>5,386,000</b>

**Data Entry**

Local Transportation	100,000	
Entry Data	9,219,000	
Meal	603,900	
		<b>9,922,900</b>

**Total Office Project** **38,417,300**

**Aceh**

Wage & Salaries	5,600,000	
Allowance	1,050,000	
Local Transportation	1,150,000	
Non Local Transportation	850,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	185,000	
Office Supplies	200,000	
Bank Charge	2,500	
Permit	150,000	
Meal	100,000	
Communication	105,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	665,000	
		<b>10,057,500</b>

**Sumut**

Wage & Salaries	5,650,000
Allowance	3,150,000



Local Transportation	1,750,000	
Non Local Transportation	4,259,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	70,000	
Permit	500,000	
Meal	200,000	
Communication	250,000	
Rental Expense	150,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	880,000	
		<b>16,859,000</b>

**Sumbar, Riau, Jambi**

Wage & Salaries	7,400,000	
Allowance	1,350,000	
Local Transportation	2,300,000	
Non Local Transportation	1,150,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	188,900	
Office Supplies	90,000	
Bank Charge	2,500	
Permit	150,000	
Meal	180,000	
Communication	300,000	
Rental Expense	50,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	875,000	
		<b>14,036,400</b>

**Sumsel, Bengkulu, Bangka Belitung**

Wage & Salaries	6,950,000	
Allowance	1,200,000	
Local Transportation	1,200,000	
Non Local Transportation	2,400,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	155,400	
Office Supplies	47,000	
Bank Charge	2,500	
Permit	400,000	
Meal	160,000	
Communication	335,000	
Rental Expense	150,000	
Courier	61,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	815,000	
		<b>13,875,900</b>

**Lampung**

Wage & Salaries	4,300,000	
Allowance	800,000	
Local Transportation	800,000	
Non Local Transportation	991,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	154,200	
Office Supplies	40,000	
Bank Charge	2,500	
Permit	40,000	
Meal	125,000	
Communication	200,000	
Rental Expense	150,000	

Courier	100,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	<u>510,000</u>	
		<b>8,212,700</b>
<b>DKI, Banten</b>		
Wage & Salaries	8,250,000	
Allowance	1,200,000	
Local Transportation	2,503,250	
Non Local Transportation	895,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	122,500	
Meal	235,500	
Communication	401,000	
Rental Expense	200,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	<u>945,000</u>	
		<b>14,752,250</b>
<b>Jawa Barat</b>		
Wage & Salaries	12,350,000	
Allowance	2,700,000	
Local Transportation	3,800,000	
Non Local Transportation	3,760,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	74,550	
Meal	400,000	
Communication	450,000	
Rental Expense	300,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	<u>1,505,000</u>	
		<b>25,339,550</b>
<b>Jawa Tengah</b>		
Wage & Salaries	12,535,000	
Allowance	2,700,000	
Local Transportation	3,600,000	
Non Local Transportation	4,579,500	
Fotocopying & Printing	640,300	
Bank Charge	5,000	
Permit	675,000	
Meal	400,000	
Communication	450,000	
Rental Expense	500,000	
Courier	184,250	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	<u>1,523,500</u>	
		<b>27,792,550</b>
<b>Jawa Timur</b>		
Wage & Salaries	12,350,000	
Allowance	2,700,000	
Local Transportation	3,600,000	
Non Local Transportation	4,950,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	525,000	
Office Supplies	170,000	
Permit	540,000	
Meal	400,000	
Communication	630,000	
Rental Expense	350,000	

Courier	817,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	1,505,000	
		<b>28,537,000</b>

**Bali, NTB, NTT**

Wage & Salaries	8,700,000	
Allowance	1,400,000	
Local Transportation	2,800,000	
Non Local Transportation	900,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	310,500	
54100 Total	180,000	
54200 Total	2,500	
54400 Total	450,000	
55000 Total	180,000	
56000 Total	600,000	
57000 Total	300,000	
59000 Total	125,000	
Grand Total	15,948,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	1,010,000	
		<b>32,906,000</b>

**Kalimantan Barat**

Wage & Salaries	3,400,000	
Allowance	510,000	
Local Transportation	350,000	
Non Local Transportation	2,000,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	35,400	
Office Supplies	2,300	
Bank Charge	2,500	
Permit	60,000	
Meal	200,000	
Communication	50,000	
Rental Expense	35,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	391,000	
		<b>7,036,200</b>

**Kalimantan Timur**

Wage & Salaries	3,400,000	
Allowance	510,000	
Local Transportation	350,000	
Non Local Transportation	1,140,000	
Bank Charge	2,500	
Meal	60,000	
Communication	300,000	
Courier	60,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	391,000	
		<b>6,213,500</b>

**Kaisel, Kalteng**

Wage & Salaries	5,600,000	
Allowance	650,000	
Local Transportation	1,150,000	
Non Local Transportation	1,800,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	119,400	

Bank Charge	2,500	
Permit	100,000	
Accomodation/Housing	118,850	
Meal	230,000	
Communication	450,000	
Other	100,000	
Courier	24,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	625,000	
		<b>10,969,750</b>

**Sulut, Gorontalo**

Wage & Salaries	3,400,000	
Allowance	2,000,000	
Local Transportation	450,000	
Non Local Transportation	3,249,600	
Office Supplies	40,000	
Permit	100,000	
Accomodation/Housing	332,750	
Meal	100,000	
Communication	300,000	
Rental Expense	100,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	540,000	
		<b>10,612,350</b>

**Sulteng**

Wage & Salaries	3,400,000	
Allowance	800,000	
Local Transportation	400,000	
Non Local Transportation	1,786,600	
Fotocopying & Printing	249,875	
Office Supplies	27,498	
Permit	300,000	
Meal	58,500	
Communication	200,000	
Rental Expense	50,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	420,000	
		<b>7,692,473</b>

**Sulsei, Sultra**

Wage & Salaries	6,500,000	
Allowance	2,050,000	
Local Transportation	1,300,000	
Non Local Transportation	3,750,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	150,000	
Office Supplies	50,000	
Permit	150,000	
Meal	140,000	
Communication	300,000	
Rental Expense	100,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	855,000	
		<b>15,345,000</b>

**Maluku, Maluku Utara**

Wage & Salaries	3,400,000	
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Allowance	525,000		
Local Transportation	100,000		
Non Local Transportation	4,361,500		
Fotocopying & Printing	105,050		
Office Supplies	2,000		
Permit	200,000		
Meal	60,000		
Communication	300,000		
Rental Expense	50,000		
Courier	63,000		
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	392,500		
		<b>9,559,050</b>	
<b>Papua</b>			
Wage & Salaries	3,400,000		
Allowance	2,300,000		
Local Transportation	1,150,000		
Non Local Transportation	3,360,800		
Office Supplies	30,000		
Permit	100,000		
Accomodation/Housing	369,050		
Meal	75,000		
Communication	300,000		
Rental Expense	200,000		
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	570,000		
		<b>11,854,850</b>	
<b>Total Biaya Survei</b>		<b>259,797,173</b>	
<b>Total Biaya</b>			<b>298,214,473</b>

Prepared by,

Intan Bayduri

Approved by,

Saiful Mujani

**National Survey: Topic-4**  
**Social Dispute**  
**December 2005**

**Office Project**

**Printing & Shipment**

Local Transportation	258,000	
Non Local Transportation	1,040,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	11,352,000	
Office Supplies	119,500	
Meals	430,550	
		<b>13,200,050</b>

**Spotcheck by LSI Jakarta**

Allowance	600,000	
Local Transportation	125,000	
Non Local Transportation	2,910,000	
Accomodation/Housing	300,000	
Meals	150,000	
		<b>4,085,000</b>

**Data Entry**

Entry Data	4,580,000	
Meals	216,500	
		<b>4,796,500</b>

**Total Office Project**

**22,081,550**

**Biaya Survei**

**Aceh**

Wage & Salaries	5,600,000	
Allowance	650,000	
Local Transport	600,000	
Non Local Transportation	800,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	272,500	
Permit	150,000	
Accomodation/Housing	400,000	
Meals	100,000	
Communication	110,000	
Courier	50,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	625,000	
		<b>9,357,500</b>

**Sumatera Utara**

Wage & Salaries	5,650,000
Allowance	1,750,000
Local Transport	1,750,000
Non Local Transportation	4,554,000
Fotocopying & Printing	315,000
Office Supplies	70,000
Permit	800,000
Meals	200,000
Communication	200,000
Rental Expense	150,000

Courier	291,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	740,000	
		<b>16,470,000</b>
<b>Sumbar, Riau, Kepulauan Riau, Jambi</b>		
Wage & Salaries	7,400,000	
Allowance	1,450,000	
Local Transport	1,500,000	
Non Local Transportation	2,560,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	187,400	
Office Supplies	90,000	
Permit	200,000	
Meals	180,000	
Communication	300,000	
Rental Expense	50,000	
Other	200,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	885,000	
		<b>15,002,400</b>
<b>Sumsel, Bengkulu, Bangka Belitung</b>		
Wage & Salaries	6,950,000	
Allowance	1,200,000	
Local Transport	1,200,000	
Non Local Transportation	2,750,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	154,100	
Office Supplies	60,000	
Permit	400,000	
Meals	160,000	
Communication	300,000	
Rental Expense	150,000	
Courier	62,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	815,000	
		<b>14,201,100</b>
<b>Lampung</b>		
Wage & Salaries	4,300,000	
Allowance	700,000	
Local Transport	800,000	
Non Local Transportation	880,800	
Fotocopying & Printing	154,200	
Office Supplies	40,800	
Permit	40,000	
Meals	100,000	
Communication	200,000	
Rental Expense	150,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	500,000	
		<b>7,865,800</b>
<b>Jawa Barat</b>		
Wage & Salaries	15,050,000	
Allowance	2,700,000	
Local Transport	3,600,000	
Non Local Transportation	3,500,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	92,500	
Permit	150,000	

Meals	420,000	
Communication	750,000	
Rental Expense	300,000	
Courier	200,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	1,775,000	
		<b>28,537,500</b>

**DI Jogjakarta, Jawa Tengah**

Wage & Salaries	12,800,000	
Allowance	2,850,000	
Local Transport	3,900,000	
Non Local Transportation	4,542,300	
Fotocopying & Printing	672,200	
Permit	550,000	
Meals	420,000	
Communication	625,000	
Rental Expense	500,000	
Medical	2,667,412	
Courier	185,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	1,565,000	
		<b>31,276,912</b>

**Jawa Timur**

Wage & Salaries	12,800,000	
Allowance	2,850,000	
Local Transport	3,900,000	
Non Local Transportation	5,700,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	691,100	
Office Supplies	210,000	
Permit	970,000	
Meals	420,000	
Communication	665,000	
Rental Expense	350,000	
Courier	817,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	1,565,000	
		<b>30,938,100</b>

**Bali, NTB, NTT**

Wage & Salaries	9,150,000	
Allowance	1,550,000	
Local Transport	1,400,000	
Non Local Transportation	4,000,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	360,000	
Office Supplies	200,000	
Permit	500,000	
Meals	250,000	
Communication	710,000	
Courier	225,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	1,070,000	
		<b>19,415,000</b>

**DKI, Banten**

Wage & Salaries	8,010,000	
Allowance	1,200,000	
Local Transport	1,600,000	



Non Local Transportation	2,160,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	92,200	
Permit	400,000	
Meals	250,000	
Communication	300,000	
Rental Expense	100,000	
Courier	75,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	921,000	

**15,108,200**

**Kalimantan Barat**

Wage & Salaries	3,850,000
Allowance	765,000
Local Transport	500,000
Non Local Transportation	3,050,000
Fotocopying & Printing	122,800
Office Supplies	15,000
Meals	80,000
Communication	300,000
Rental Expense	50,000
Courier	34,000
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	461,500

**9,228,300**

**Kalimantan Timur**

Wage & Salaries	3,400,000
Allowance	510,000
Local Transport	500,000
Non Local Transportation	1,680,000
Meals	60,000
Communication	300,000
Courier	60,000
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	391,000

**6,901,000**

**Kalsel, Kalteng**

Wage & Salaries	5,600,000
Allowance	750,000
Local Transport	800,000
Non Local Transportation	6,744,850
Fotocopying & Printing	62,500
Permit	100,000
Accomodation/Housing	240,000
Meals	100,000
Communication	400,000
Courier	24,000
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	635,000

**15,456,350**

**Sulut, Gorontalo**

Wage & Salaries	3,310,000
Allowance	2,225,000
Local Transport	450,000
Non Local Transportation	2,179,000
Office Supplies	40,000

Permit	100,000	
Communication	100,000	
Rental Expense	200,000	
Office Supplies	100,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	553,500	
		<b>9,257,500</b>

**Sulawesi Tengah**

Wage & Salaries	3,400,000	
Allowance	1,900,000	
Local Transport	400,000	
Non Local Transportation	2,247,100	
Fotocopying & Printing	243,125	
Office Supplies	24,000	
Permit	300,000	
Meals	58,500	
Communication	200,000	
59000 Total	50,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	530,000	
		<b>9,352,725</b>

**Sulut, Sultra, Sulbar**

Wage & Salaries	5,870,000	
Allowance	1,700,000	
Local Transport	1,600,000	
Non Local Transportation	4,500,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	125,000	
Office Supplies	60,000	
Permit	300,000	
Meals	160,000	
Communication	300,000	
Rental Expense	100,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	757,000	
		<b>15,472,000</b>

**Papua, Irijabar I**

Wage & Salaries	450,000	
Allowance	150,000	
Local Transport	150,000	
Non Local Transportation	1,355,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	146,600	
Entry Data	250,000	
Permit	100,000	
Communication	100,000	
Other	250,000	
Courier	50,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	60,000	
		<b>3,061,600</b>

**Papua, Irijabar II**

Wage & Salaries	450,000
Allowance	150,000
Local Transport	150,000
Non Local Transportation	2,420,000
Fotocopying & Printing	188,000

Entry Data	250,000		
Permit	50,000		
Communication	100,000		
Other	100,000		
Courier	50,000		
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	60,000		
	<hr/>	<b>3,968,000</b>	
<b>Maluku, Maluku Utara</b>			
Wage & Salaries	3,400,000		
Allowance	525,000		
Local Transport	150,000		
Non Local Transportation	5,995,340		
Fotocopying & Printing	117,300		
Office Supplies	102,000		
Permit	200,000		
Meals	60,000		
Communication	300,000		
Rental Expense	50,000		
Courier	61,000		
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	392,500		
	<hr/>	<b>11,353,140</b>	
<b>Total Biaya Survei</b>		<hr/>	<b>272,223,127</b>
<b>Total Biaya</b>			<b>294,304,677</b>

Prepared by,

Intan Bayduri

Approved by,

Saiful Mujani

**National Survey: Topic-5  
Political party performance  
Mar-06**

**Office Project**

**Printing & Shipment**

Local Transportation	75,000	
Fotocopy & Printing	10,000,000	
		<b>10,000,000</b>

**Spotcheck**

Jawa Tengah	1,525,000	
Jawa Timur	1,700,000	
Jawa Barat	570,000	
		<b>3,795,000</b>

<b>Entry Data</b>	5,267,000	
		<b>5,267,000</b>

**Total Office Project** **19,062,000**

**Biaya Survei**

**Aceh**

Wage & Salaries	3,850,000	
Allowance/Perdiem	450,000	
Local Transportation	600,000	
Non Local Transportation	1,200,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	90,000	
Permit	100,000	
Communication	300,000	
Rental Expense	300,000	
Courier	75,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	430,000	
		<b>7,395,000</b>

**Sumatera Utara**

Wage & Salaries	5,650,000	
Allowance/Perdiem	2,200,000	
Local Transportation	1,650,000	
Non Local Transportation	2,810,000	
Permit	350,000	
Communication	300,000	
Rental Expense	500,000	
Courier	191,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	785,000	
		<b>14,436,000</b>

**Sumsel, Bengkulu, Bangka Belitung**

Wage & Salaries	6,950,000
Allowance/Perdiem	1,100,000
Local Transportation	1,400,000
Non Local Transportation	2,400,000
Fotocopying & Printing	22,600
Permit	400,000

Communication	450,000	
Rental Expense	500,000	
Courier	100,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	805,000	
		<b>14,127,600</b>
<b>Sumbar, Riau, Kepri, Jambi</b>		
Wage & Salaries	7,400,000	
Allowance/Perdiem	1,050,000	
Local Transportation	1,400,000	
Non Local Transportation	2,605,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	196,000	
Permit	400,000	
Communication	500,000	
Rental Expense	1,000,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	845,000	
		<b>15,396,000</b>
<b>Lampung</b>		
Wage & Salaries	4,300,000	
Allowance/Perdiem	750,000	
Local Transportation	950,000	
Non Local Transportation	1,550,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	120,000	
Permit	100,000	
Communication	300,000	
Rental Expense	500,000	
Courier	75,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	505,000	
		<b>9,150,000</b>
<b>Jabar</b>		
Wage & Salaries	15,750,000	
Allowance/Perdiem	3,000,000	
Local Transportation	4,000,000	
Non Local Transportation	3,160,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	98,125	
Meals	460,000	
Communication	750,000	
Rental Expense	200,000	
Courier	200,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	1,875,000	
		<b>29,493,125</b>
<b>Jateng</b>		
Wage & Salaries	13,250,000	
Allowance/Perdiem	1,000,000	
Non Local Transportation	9,635,850	
Permit	1,013,700	
Fotocopying & Printing	350,000	
Meals	602,300	
Communication	600,000	
Rental Expense	500,000	
Courier	212,500	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	1,425,000	

28,589,350

**Jatim**

Wage & Salaries	13,250,000
Allowance/Perdiem	3,000,000
Local Transportation	4,000,000
Non Local Transportation	4,200,000
Permit	990,000
Fotocopying & Printing	200,000
Meals	550,000
Communication	600,000
Rental Expense	420,000
Courier	793,000
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	<u>1,625,000</u>

29,628,000

**Bali, NTB, NTT**

Wage & Salaries	8,700,000
Allowance/Perdiem	1,400,000
Local Transportation	1,200,000
Non Local Transportation	2,000,000
Permit	310,500
Office Supplies	135,000
Permit	300,000
Communication	198,000
Rental Expense	700,000
Courier	225,000
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	<u>1,010,000</u>

16,178,500

**DKI, Banten**

Wage & Salaries	8,750,000
Allowance/Perdiem	1,500,000
Local Transportation	2,000,000
Non Local Transportation	2,100,000
Fotocopying & Printing	130,000
Permit	200,000
Meals	370,000
Communication	600,000
Rental Expense	300,000
Courier	200,000
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	<u>1,025,000</u>

17,175,000

**Kalbar**

Wage & Salaries	3,400,000
Allowance/Perdiem	300,000
Local Transportation	400,000
Non Local Transportation	600,000
Fotocopying & Printing	62,500
Communication	300,000
Rental Expense	200,000
Courier	35,000
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	<u>370,000</u>

5,667,500

**Kaltim**

Wage & Salaries	2,950,000
Allowance/Perdiem	150,000
Local Transportation	200,000
Non Local Transportation	200,000
Fotocopying & Printing	30,000
Permit	100,000
Communication	100,000
Rental Expense	100,000
Courier	75,000
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	310,000

**4,215,000****Kalteng, Kalsel**

Wage & Salaries	3,850,000
Allowance/Perdiem	650,000
Local Transportation	650,000
Non Local Transportation	1,950,000
Fotocopying & Printing	31,500
Permit	100,000
Accomodation/Housing	240,000
Meals	200,000
Communication	200,000
Courier	24,000
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	450,000

**8,345,500****Sulut, Gorontalo**

Wage & Salaries	3,400,000
Allowance/Perdiem	1,150,000
Local Transportation	400,000
Non Local Transportation	2,255,000
Permit	200,000
Communication	300,000
Rental Expense	100,000
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	455,000

**8,260,000****Sulbar, Sulsel, Sultra**

Wage & Salaries	6,950,000
Allowance/Perdiem	1,900,000
Local Transportation	1,200,000
Non Local Transportation	4,600,000
Permit	300,000
Communication	300,000
Rental Expense	500,000
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	885,000

**16,635,000****Sulteng**

Wage & Salaries	2,500,000
Allowance/Perdiem	150,000
Local Transportation	150,000
Non Local Transportation	1,320,000
Permit	100,000

Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	265,000		
		<b>4,485,000</b>	
<b>Maluku, Maluku Utara</b>			
Wage & Salaries	3,400,000		
Allowance/Perdiem	300,000		
Local Transportation	400,000		
Non Local Transportation	2,724,000		
Fotocopying & Printing	82,800		
Permit	200,000		
Meals	100,000		
Communication	300,000		
Courier	62,000		
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	370,000		
		<b>7,938,800</b>	
<b>Papua</b>			
Wage & Salaries	3,400,000		
Allowance/Perdiem	1,300,000		
Local Transportation	100,000		
Non Local Transportation	6,300,000		
Fotocopying & Printing	171,000		
Permit	200,000		
Communication	300,000		
Rental Expense	200,000		
Courier	50,000		
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	470,000		
		<b>12,491,000</b>	
<b>Total Biaya Survei</b>		<b>249,606,375</b>	<b>268,668,375</b>

Prepared by,

Intan Bayduri

Approved by,

Saiful Mujani



**Regional Survei Topic-6  
One Year Tsunami Disaster  
December 2005**

**Office Project**

**Printing & Shipment**

Fotocopying & Printing	10,225,000	
		<b>10,225,000</b>

**Supervisi & Monitoring**

Wage & Salaries	5,000,000	
Allowance	1,500,000	
Local Transportation	895,000	
Non Local Transportation	5,705,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	120,000	
Accomodation/Housing	1,400,000	
Meals	800,000	
Communication	700,000	
Other	2,030,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	650,000	
		<b>18,800,000</b>

**Total Office Project**

**29,025,000**

**Biaya Survei**

**Aceh**

Wage & Salaries	43,800,000	
Allowance	16,350,000	
Local Transportation	18,800,000	
Non Local Transportation	21,260,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	1,450,000	
Office Supplies	1,275,000	
Permit	2,100,000	
Accomodation/Housing	12,750,000	
Meals	1,760,000	
Communication	2,940,000	
Rental Expense	750,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	6,015,000	
		<b>129,250,000</b>

**Nias**

Wage & Salaries	25,800,000	
Allowance	15,900,000	
Local Transportation	747,000	
Non Local Transportation	59,650,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	389,000	
Permit	2,200,000	
Meals	600,000	
Communication	850,000	
Rental Expense	400,000	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	4,170,000	
		<b>110,706,000</b>

**Total Biaya Survei**  
**Total Biaya**

---

**239,956,000**

**268,981,000**

Prepared by,

Approved by,

Intan Bayduri

Saiful Mujani

**Regional Survey: Topic-7**  
**Peace and Local Politics in the NAD**  
**Mar-06**

**Office Project**

**Printing & Shipment**

Fotocopying & Printing	281,000	
Local Transportation	80,000	
		<b>361,000</b>

Entry Data	4,469,000	
		<b>4,469,000</b>

**Total Office Project** **4,830,000**

**Biaya Survei**

**Aceh**

Wage & Salaries	56,500,000	
Allowance/Perdiem	20,800,000	
Local Transportation	17,100,000	
Non Local Transportation	44,297,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	262,000	
Permit	17,127,000	
Accomodation/Housing	24,600,000	
Meal	5,290,500	
Communication	1,000,000	
Rental Expense	4,540,500	
Tax (wage, salaries and allowance)	7,730,000	
		<b>199,247,000</b>

**Total Biaya Survei** **199,247,000**

## Pres Conference

### 1. Local Party

<b>Pers Conference</b>	
Wage & Salaries	3,000,000
Allowance	240,000
Fotocopying & Printing	477,000
Office Supplies	126,500
Communication	200,000
Rental Expense	6,720,000
Other	262,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,025,500</b>

**Pres Conference**  
**2. Civil Supremacy**

<b>Pers Conference</b>	
Fotocopying & Printing	942,500
Hotel and Meeting Room	9,300,000
Media tools	19,500
Honor	3,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,262,000</b>

**Pres Conference**  
**3. One Year SBY-JK**

<b>Pers Conference</b>	
Fotocopying & Printing	87,500
Local Transportation	20,000
Hotel and Meeting Room	7,750,000
Honor	3,000,000
Media Tools	19,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,877,000</b>

## Pres Conference

### 4. BRR Fail, Aceh Lost from NKRI Maps

<b>Pers Conference</b>	
Fotocopying & Printing	123,000
Office Supplies	600,000
Hotel & Meeting Room Rental	7,018,000
Other	55,000
Honor, Other Commision	<u>1,000,000</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,796,000</b>

**Pres Conference**

**5. Public Evaluation of National Economy 2005**

<b>Pers Conference</b>		
Allowance	412,000	
Fotocopying & Printing	215,000	
Office Supplies	49,500	
Communication	98,000	
Hotel and Meeting Room	7,018,000	
Other	20,000	
Honor	2,000,000	
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,812,500</b>



**Pres Conference**  
**6. Support for Islamic Radicalism**

<b>Pers Conference</b>		
Fotocopying & Printing	308,000	
Office Supplies	333,800	
Communication	33,500	
Hotel and Meeting Room	6,292,000	
Other	50,000	
Honor	2,000,000	
<b>Total</b>	<u>                    </u>	<b>9,017,300</b>

**Pres Conference**  
**7. Parties Performance**

<b>Pers Conference</b>	
Local Transport	514,000
Non Local Transportation	560,000
Fotocopying & Printing	256,000
Office Supplies	412,000
Media Tools	29,900
Meal	196,300
Hotel and Meeting Room	6,492,000
Other	60,000
Honor	3,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,520,200</b>

**Pres Conference**  
**8. Peace & Political Condition in Aceh**

<b>Pers Conference</b>		
Fotocopying & Printing	208,000	
Office Supplies	200,000	
Hotel and Meeting Room	6,492,000	
Other	150,000	
Honor	2,000,000	
<b>Total</b>	<u>                    </u>	<b>9,050,000</b>

**Workshop I****In House Training**

JM024	6/30/2005	Workshop area koordinator 3-5 Juni 2005 Sari Pan Pacific	61210	42,750,000
<b>Total Workshop I</b>				<b>42,750,000</b>

**Workshop II****Fotocopying & Printing**

KB099	9/9/2005	Fotocopy Bahan2 Workshop Bidakara Sept 2005	61800	470,800
KB105	9/10/2005	Expense WORKSHOP BIDA KARA 9-10 Sept 2005	61800	34,600
JM003	9/14/2005	Settlement of Project Advance - Workshop	61800	142,000
				<b>647,400</b>

**Meals**

KB105	9/10/2005	Expense WORKSHOP BIDA KARA 9-10 Sept 2005	62800	309,600
				<b>309,600</b>

**Allowance/Perdiem**

JM003	9/14/2005	Settlement of Project Advance - Workshop	61160	3,000,000
				<b>3,000,000</b>

**Local Transportation**

JM003	9/14/2005	Settlement of Project Advance - Workshop	61310	1,800,000
				<b>1,800,000</b>

**Non Local Transportation**

JM003	9/14/2005	Settlement of Project Advance - Workshop	61320	14,898,000
				<b>14,898,000</b>

**Hotel & Meeting Room Rental**

JM003	9/14/2005	Settlement of Project Advance - Workshop	61430	17,825,000
				<b>17,825,000</b>

**Bank Charges**

JM003	9/14/2005	Settlement of Project Advance - Workshop	62700	5,000
				<b>5,000</b>

**Total Workshop II** **38,485,000**

**Total Workshop**

**81,235,000**

## OFFICE RENT

NO.	MONTH	PRICE
1	July	17,539,200
2	August	17,539,200
3	September	17,539,200
4	October	17,539,200
5	November	17,539,200
6	December	17,539,200
7	January	17,539,200
8	February	17,539,200
9	March	17,539,200
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>157,852,800</b>

## SALARY

Name	Position	Salary	Freq		Amount
Saiful Mujani, PhD	Senior Researcher/ Director Executive	18,000,000	9	months	Rp 162,000,000
Anies Baswedan, PhD *	Senior Researcher	18,000,000	7	months	Rp 126,000,000
Kuskridho Ambardi, MA *	Senior Researcher	10,000,000	7	months	Rp 70,000,000
Tri Prasetyo Ari Wibowo, SE **	Researcher/ Operational Manager	5,000,000	6	months	Rp 30,000,000
Iman Suhirman, Ssi	Researcher/ Program Manager	5,000,000	9	months	Rp 45,000,000
Muh. Isra Ramli, Skom	Researcher/ Public Afair	5,000,000	9	months	Rp 45,000,000
Moh. Adam Kamil, Ssi	Researcher/ Statistician	5,000,000	9	months	Rp 45,000,000
Intan Bayduri, SE	Researcher/ Finance	5,000,000	9	months	Rp 45,000,000
Fauny Hidayat	Researcher/ Marketing	5,000,000	9	months	Rp 45,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>Rp 613,000,000</b>

\* Anies Baswedan has been joining since September 2005

\* Kuskridho Ambardi has been joining since September 2005

\*\* Since January 2006 Try Prasetyo has resigned from LSI

## OPERATING EXPENSES

UTILITIES EXPENSES											
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January'06	February'06	March'06	Total	
Electricity	4,168,604	3,524,858	3,488,021	2,875,537	2,661,388	3,606,391	3,251,279	3,115,226	2,452,981	29,144,285	
Telephone, Fax, Internet	900,000	1,115,967	2,350,295	5,175,389	3,525,619	1,770,651	5,825,324	2,818,993	5,117,835	28,400,073	
Repair & Maintenance	2,376,000	-	80,000	104,000	41,000	1,510,000	100,000	315,000	464,100	4,990,100	
<b>Sub Total Utilities Expenses</b>	<b>7,444,604</b>	<b>4,640,825</b>	<b>5,918,316</b>	<b>8,154,926</b>	<b>6,228,007</b>	<b>6,887,042</b>	<b>9,176,603</b>	<b>6,249,219</b>	<b>8,034,916</b>	<b>62,734,458</b>	

OFFICE EXPENSES											
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January'06	February'06	March'06	Total	
Fotocopying & Printing	31,200	212,400	218,300	-	-	7,500	-	-	210,000	679,400	
Office Supplies	6,810,500	4,891,650	1,812,550	8,288,500	1,889,200	1,499,800	461,000	476,600	549,700	26,679,500	
Computer Supplies	-	-	-	-	-	390,000	673,000	1,970,000	-	3,033,000	
Pantry Supplies	-	-	-	-	-	347,700	338,500	217,500	270,100	1,173,800	
Magazines	-	-	-	-	-	-	345,500	323,000	288,000	956,500	
Local Transportation	512,000	303,000	706,000	1,165,000	1,478,000	1,572,000	2,142,500	620,000	1,779,000	10,277,500	
Non Local Transportation	-	-	-	-	2,800,000	-	-	17,133,750	-	19,933,750	
Postage & Couriers	-	-	116,000	182,000	1,126,500	1,346,500	20,000	1,589,000	-	4,380,000	
<b>Sub Total Office Expenses</b>	<b>7,353,700</b>	<b>5,407,050</b>	<b>2,852,850</b>	<b>9,635,500</b>	<b>7,293,700</b>	<b>5,163,500</b>	<b>3,980,500</b>	<b>22,329,850</b>	<b>3,096,800</b>	<b>67,113,450</b>	

<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	<b>14,798,304</b>	<b>10,047,875</b>	<b>8,771,166</b>	<b>17,790,426</b>	<b>13,521,707</b>	<b>12,050,542</b>	<b>13,157,103</b>	<b>28,579,069</b>	<b>11,131,716</b>	<b>129,847,908</b>
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## **APPENDIX A.1**

***BRR Fails, Aceh is Lost From NKRI Maps : Aceh and Nias Public Evaluation one-year after the Tsunami***





# **BRR Fails, Aceh is Lost from NKRI Maps Aceh and Nias Public Evaluation one-year after the Tsunami**

Findings from a National survey, a NAD Survey, and a  
Nias Survey  
December 2005, Lembaga Survei Indonesia (LSI)  
Jakarta

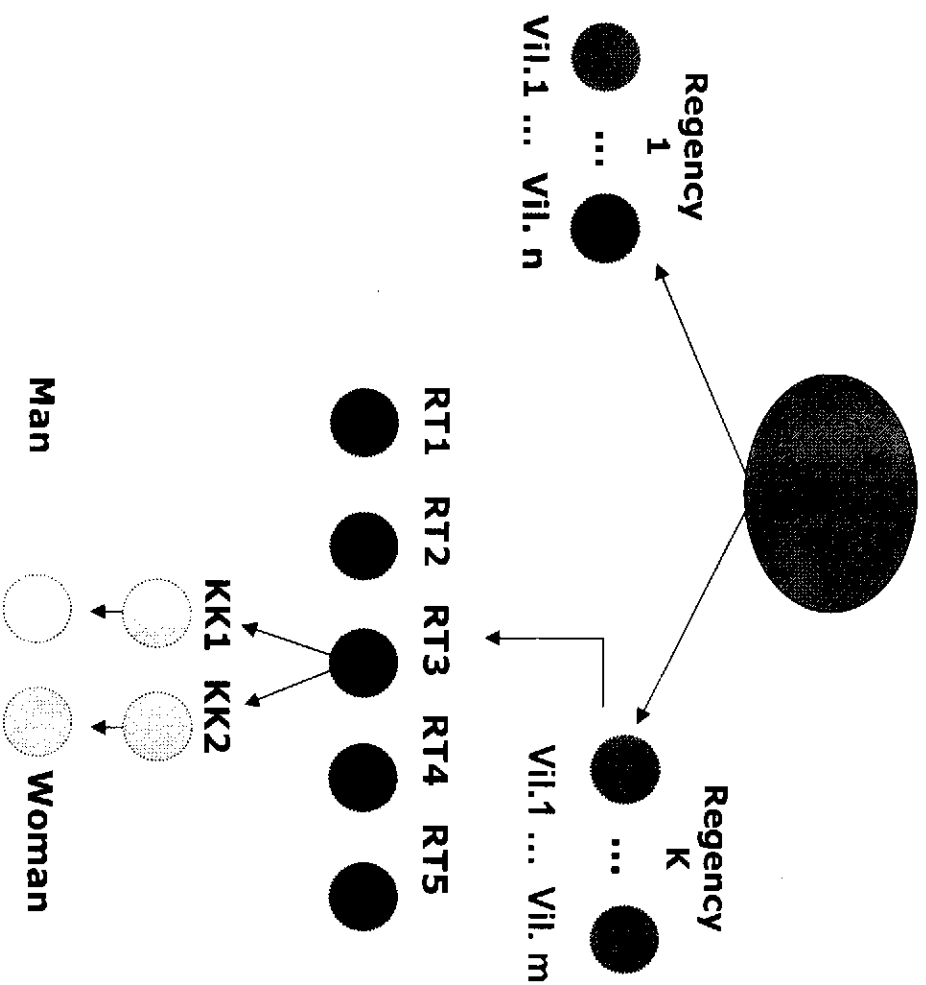
# Survey Problems and Focus

- It had been a year since the tsunami catastrophe in Aceh and Nias. The government, the Indonesian public, the international community, and other foreign governments has given a tremendous amount of attention to this tragedy. The efforts to recover from this disaster has been ongoing for a while. The evaluations of these efforts have also been done many times. However, there has not been a systematic evaluation that is done by the people in Aceh, Nias, and Indonesia themselves about these recovery efforts, even though they are the people that were directly related to the disaster and the subsequent recovery efforts. That is why what they feel, perceive, and experience should be listened to, and become the measurements of the progress that have been achieved in the recovery of these two areas in Indonesia
- That is the main reason why this systematic surveys of the people in Aceh and Nias were carried out. As a comparison a national survey was also carried out. We want to see the differences in the evaluation of the national public with the evaluation of the people who were the victims or those who are closely related to the disaster.
- What is the implication of these evaluations towards the feeling of nationality or being an Indonesian from these people from Aceh and Nias?

# Population, samples, and method

- The population for the national survey are Indonesian citizens who are 17 or older from Aceh to Papua. The Aceh survey has the population of NAD residents who are 17 or older. The population for Nias survey are the Nias islands residents who are 17 or older.
- Samples: In Aceh province there were 830 samples on June 20-30 and 833 samples on December 10-20, 2005. In Nias island on December 10-20, 2005, there were 430 samples. Meanwhile the national survey in June and December 2005 have 1396 and 1119 samples respectively.
- Methods: The samples for each survey were taken using the multiple random sampling method with proportional numbers in each province for the national survey and in each regency in the province of NAD and Nias islands. The primary sampling units are at the level of a village. In each of those villages/district, 5 (five) neighborhood associations (*RT*) were selected at random. From each of those neighborhood associations, 2 (two) families are chosen and the final respondents from each family, a man or woman was selected to be interviewed.
- Margin of error: For the national survey in June +/- 2,7; December +/- 2,9; Aceh +/- 3,5; dan Nias +/- 4,9. with level of confidence at 95%.
- Interviews were done face-to-face by a trained interviewer and each interviewer interviewed 10 respondents.
- Quality control was done by doing spot-check with about 20% of the respondents that were selected randomly, and no significant errors had been found.

# Multistage Random Sampling



Village Population/district  
at province level

Village at regency level selected  
randomly with proportional numbers

5 RT/Neighborhood Association selected  
randomly from each selected village

In each RT/neighborhood 2 families  
(KK) were randomly selected

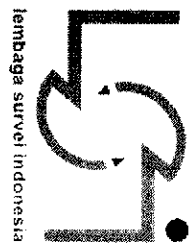
In each family, one man/woman who  
has voting right was selected

NATIONAL SURVEY

NANGGROE ACEH DARUSALAM SURVEY

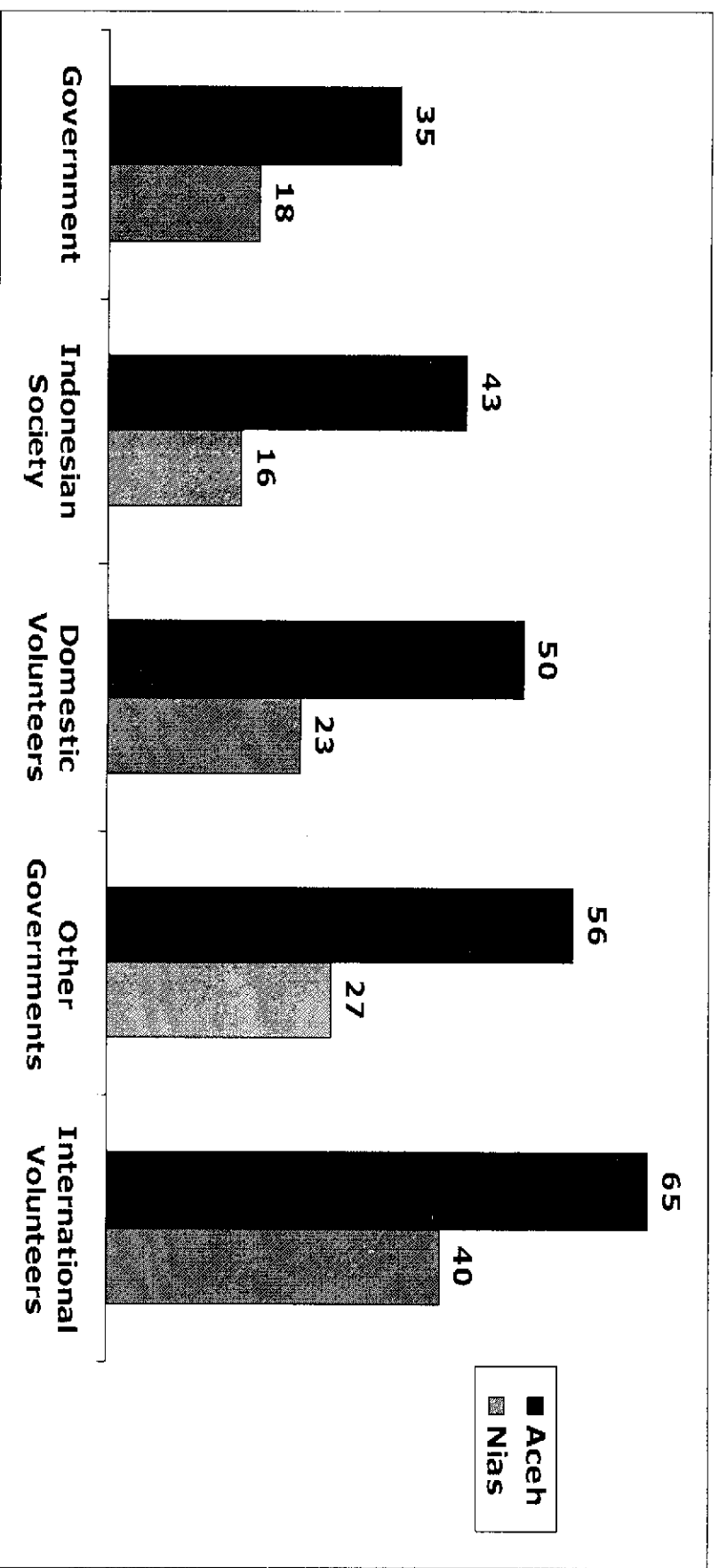
NIAS ISLAND SURVEY

	SENSUS BPS	LSI (N=1119)		SENSUS BPS	LSI (N=830)		SENSUS BPS	LSI (N=430)
JAVA	41.6	42.7	ACEH	63.8	90.4	NIAS	95.3	96.3
SUNDA	15.4	16	JAVA	15.9	7.5	BATAK	0.3	1
MADURA	3.4	3.5	GAYO LOR	6.8	6.8	JAVA	0.1	0.2
MINANG	2.7	2.8	BATAK	2.3	0.7	MALAY	0.1	0.2
BUGIS	3.9	3.3	OTHERS	11.2	4.6	OTHERS	4.2	2.3
OTHERS	33	31.7						
MOSLEM	88.2	85.2	MOSLEM	97.3	99.5	MOSLEM	4.4	5.4
PROTESTANT	5.9	8.1	PROTESTANT	1.9	0.2	PROTESTANT	81.2	81.3
CATHOLIC	3	4.3	CATHOLIC	0.4	0.2	CATHOLIC	14.1	13.1
HINDU	1.8	0.2	HINDU	-	-	HINDU	-	-
BUDHA	0.8	0.2	BUDHA	-	0.1	BUDHA	0.1	-
SD	60	55.1	SD	61.9	40.9	SD	83.8	57.2
SLTP	19	17.6	SLTP	17.6	24.3	SLTP	9.5	25.1
SLTA	18	19.3	SLTA	17.5	26.5	SLTA	5.9	13.3
COLLEGE	4	7.9	COLLEGE	2.9	4	COLLEGE	0.8	4.4
BELOW 19	5	4.5	BELOW 19	16.4	6.5			
20 - 29 year old	25	20.1	20-29 year old	26.6	26.3			
30 - 39 year old	22	27.8	30 -39 year old	21.5	29.9			
40 - 49 year old	17	21.9	40 - 49 year old	16.5	19.8			
OVER 50	20	25.8	OVER 50	19	17.6			

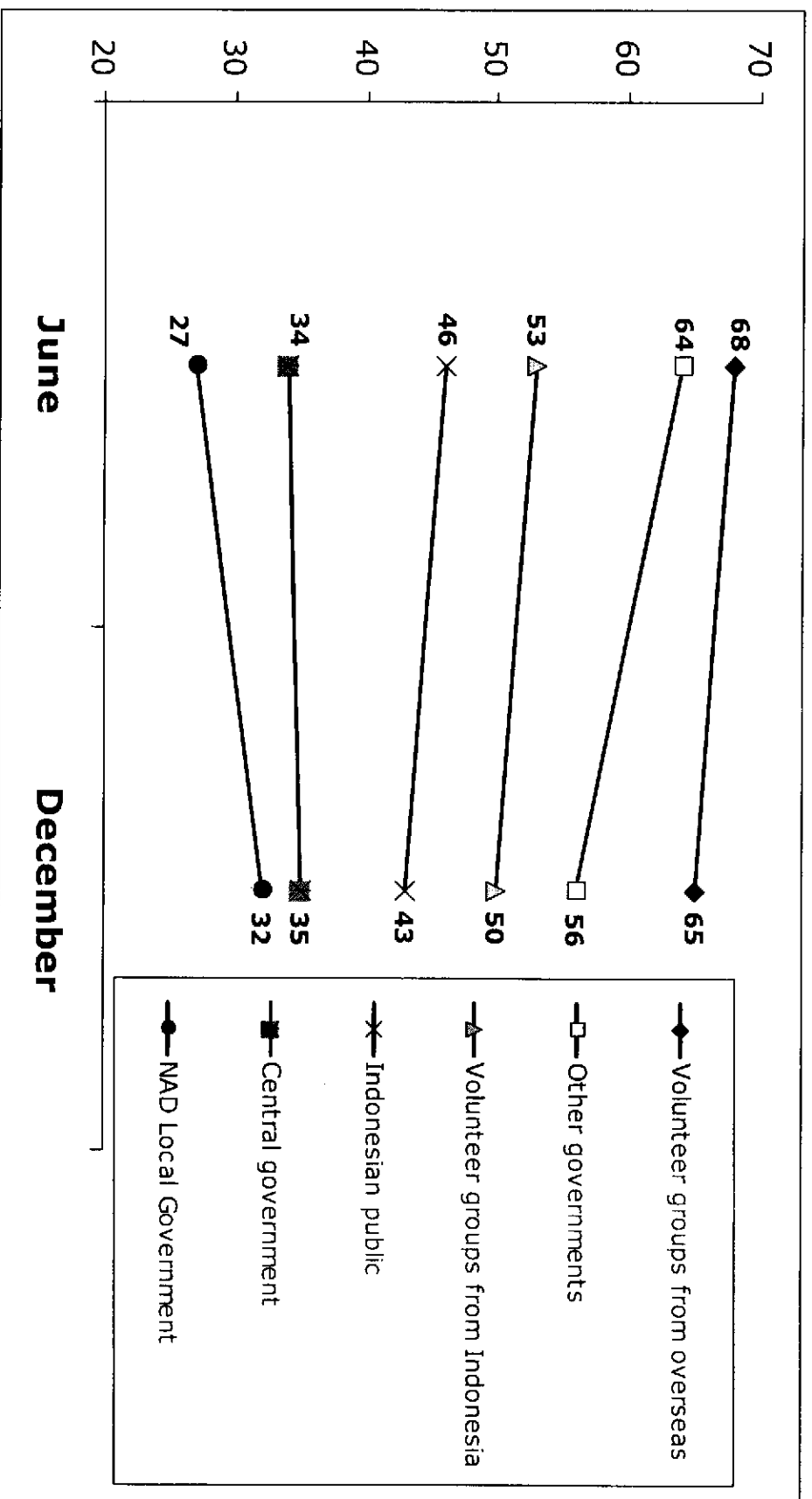


# FINDINGS

# “Quite enough” assistance for post-tsunami recovery from ... according to Aceh and Nias public opinion (%)

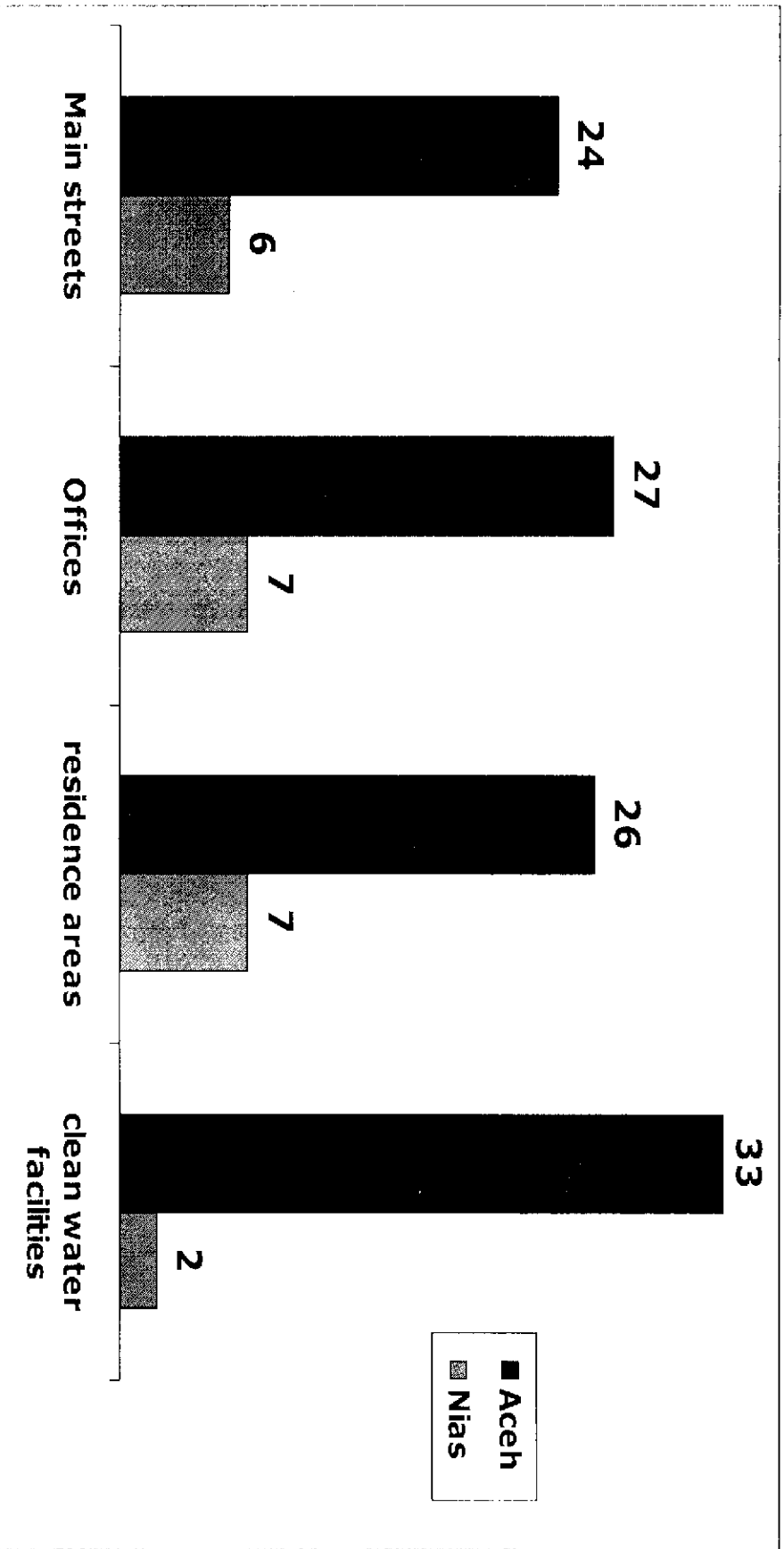


## Perception of Aceh people: Quite enough assistance from ... to help the recovery in Aceh after the Tsunami, in June and December 2005 (%)

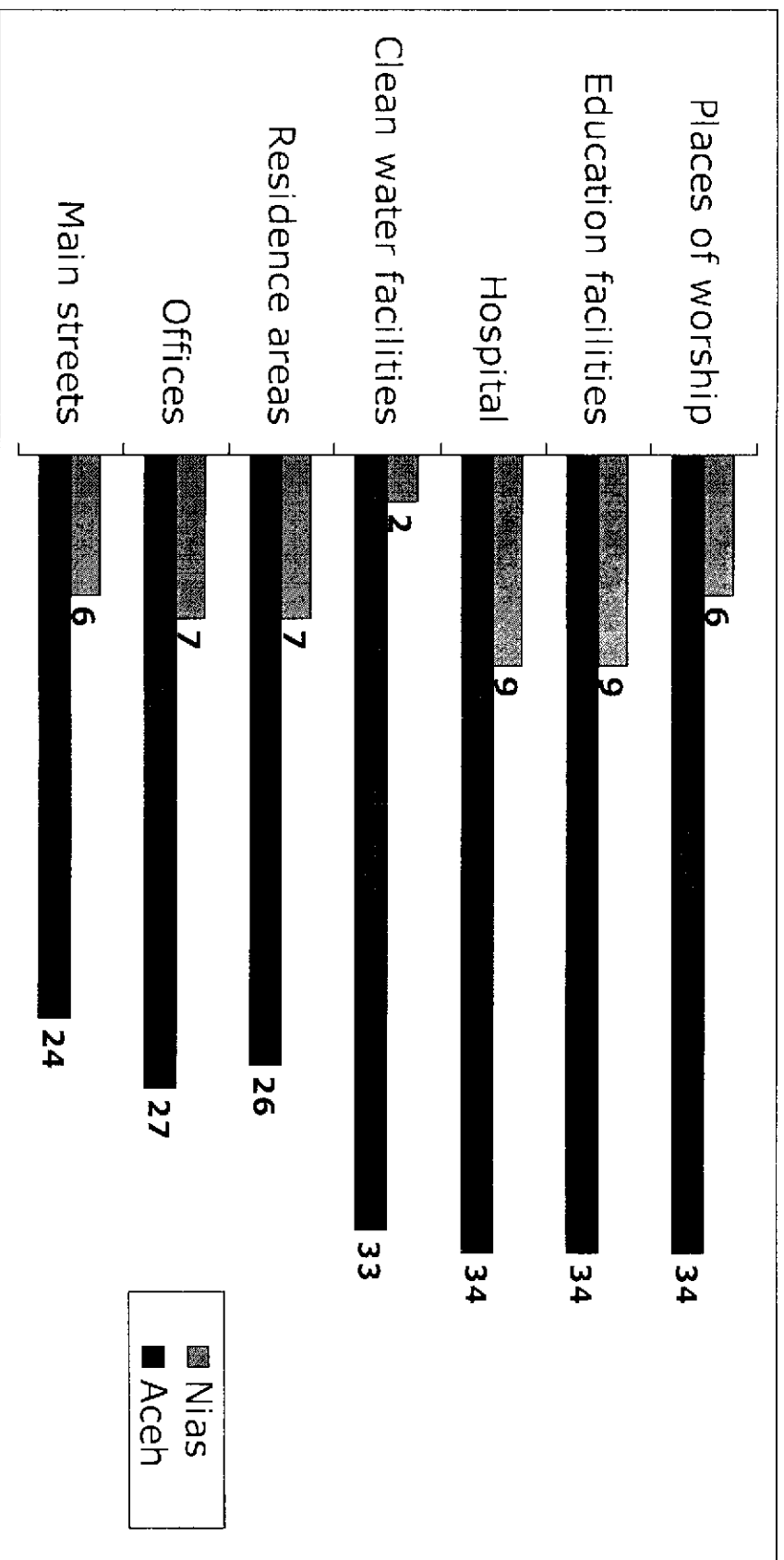




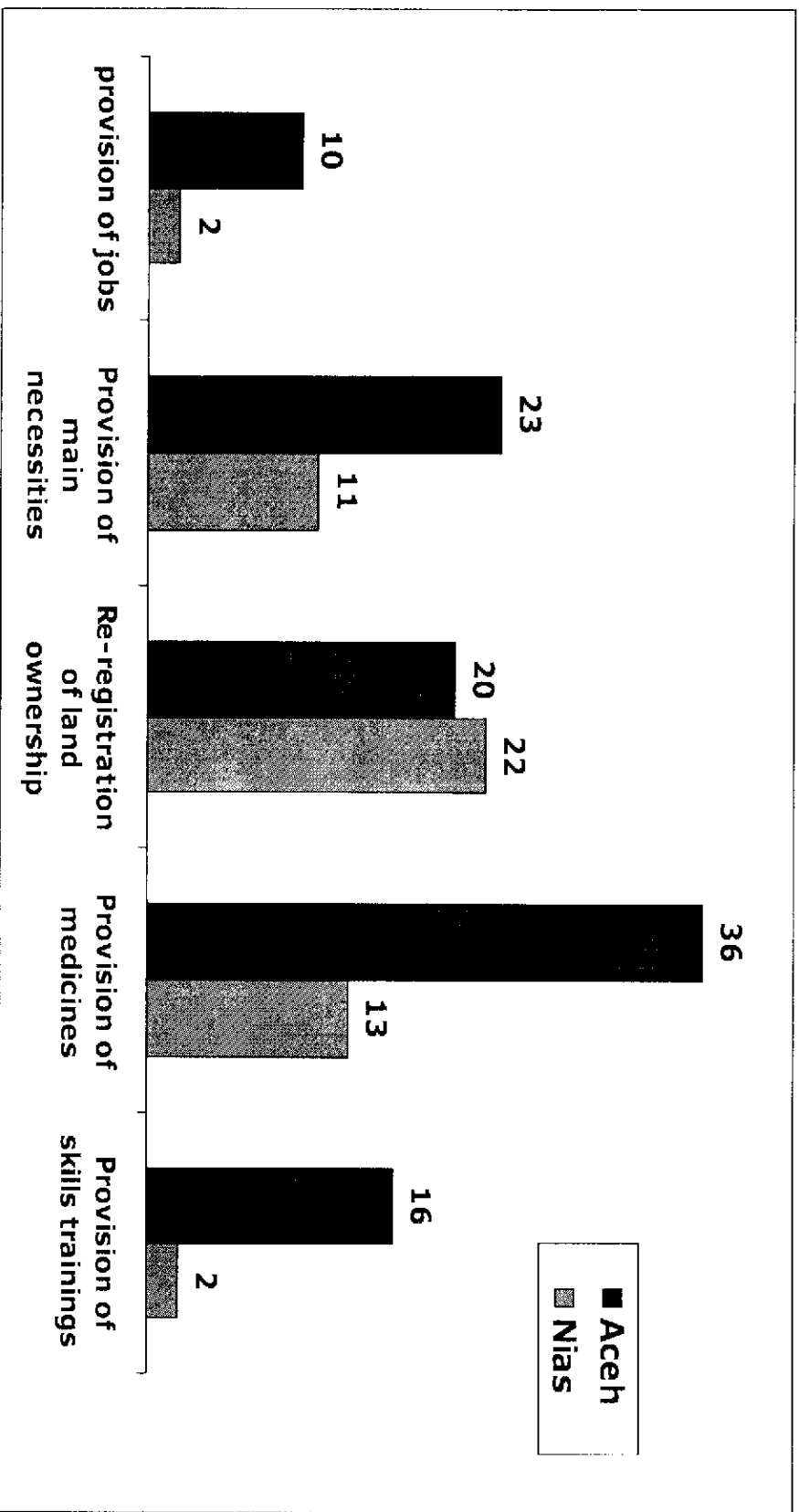
“There is improvement” in the rebuilding efforts of...  
according to Aceh and Nias public, December 05 (%)



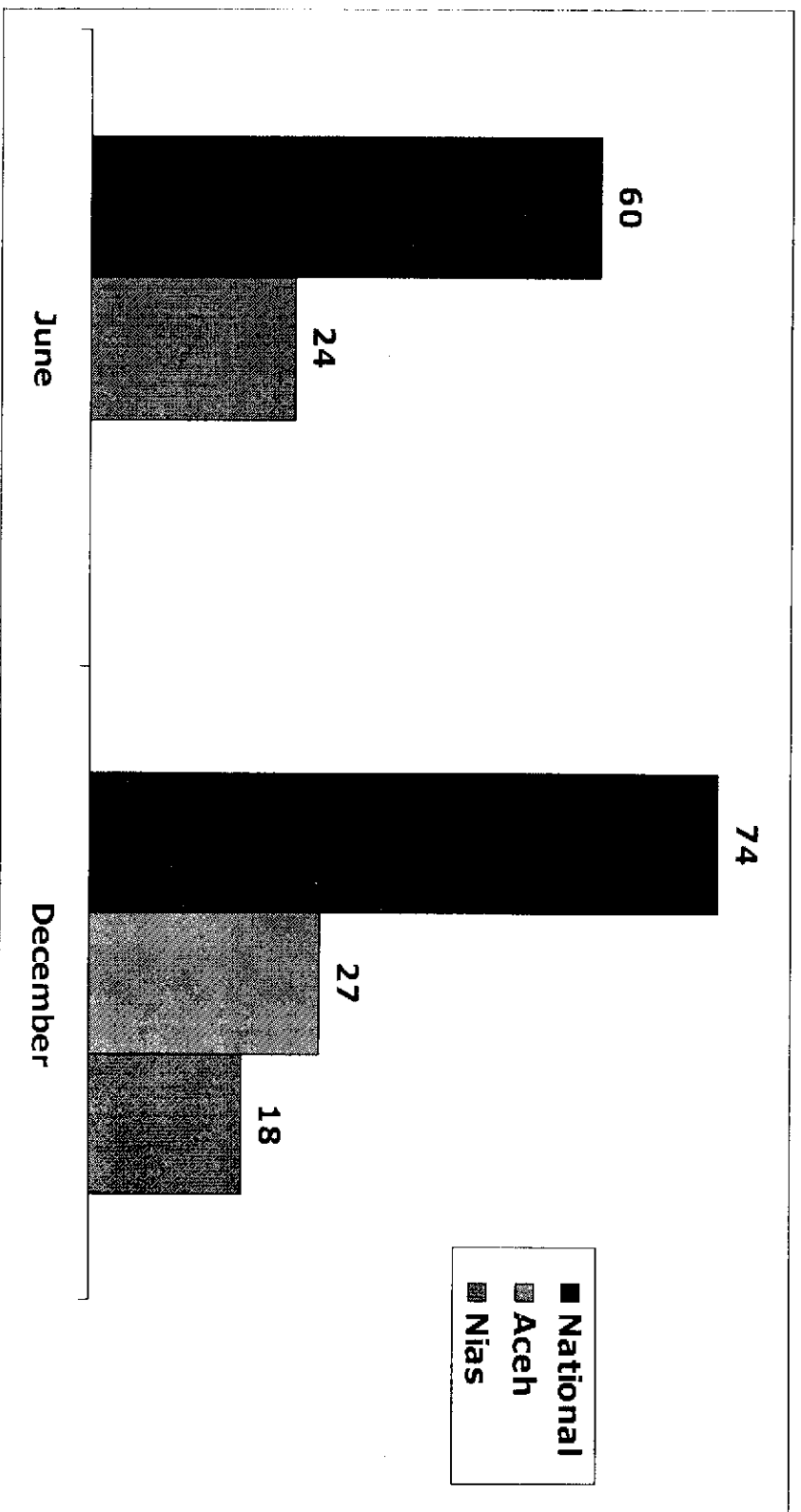
**“There is improvement” in rebuilding efforts of ... according to Aceh and Nias public, December 05 (%)**



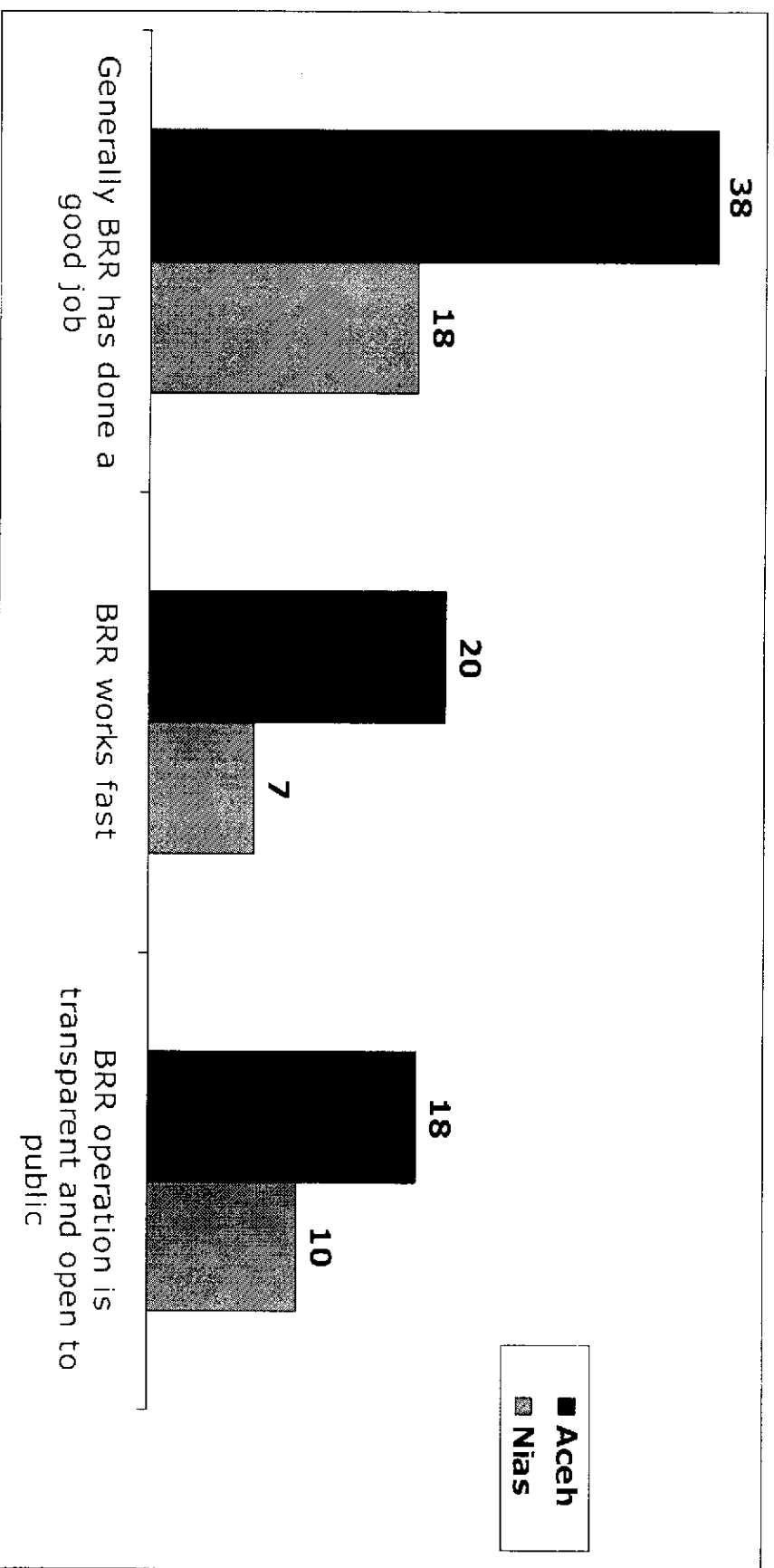
**“There is improvement” in ... for the tsunami victims according to Aceh and Nias public, December 05 (%)**



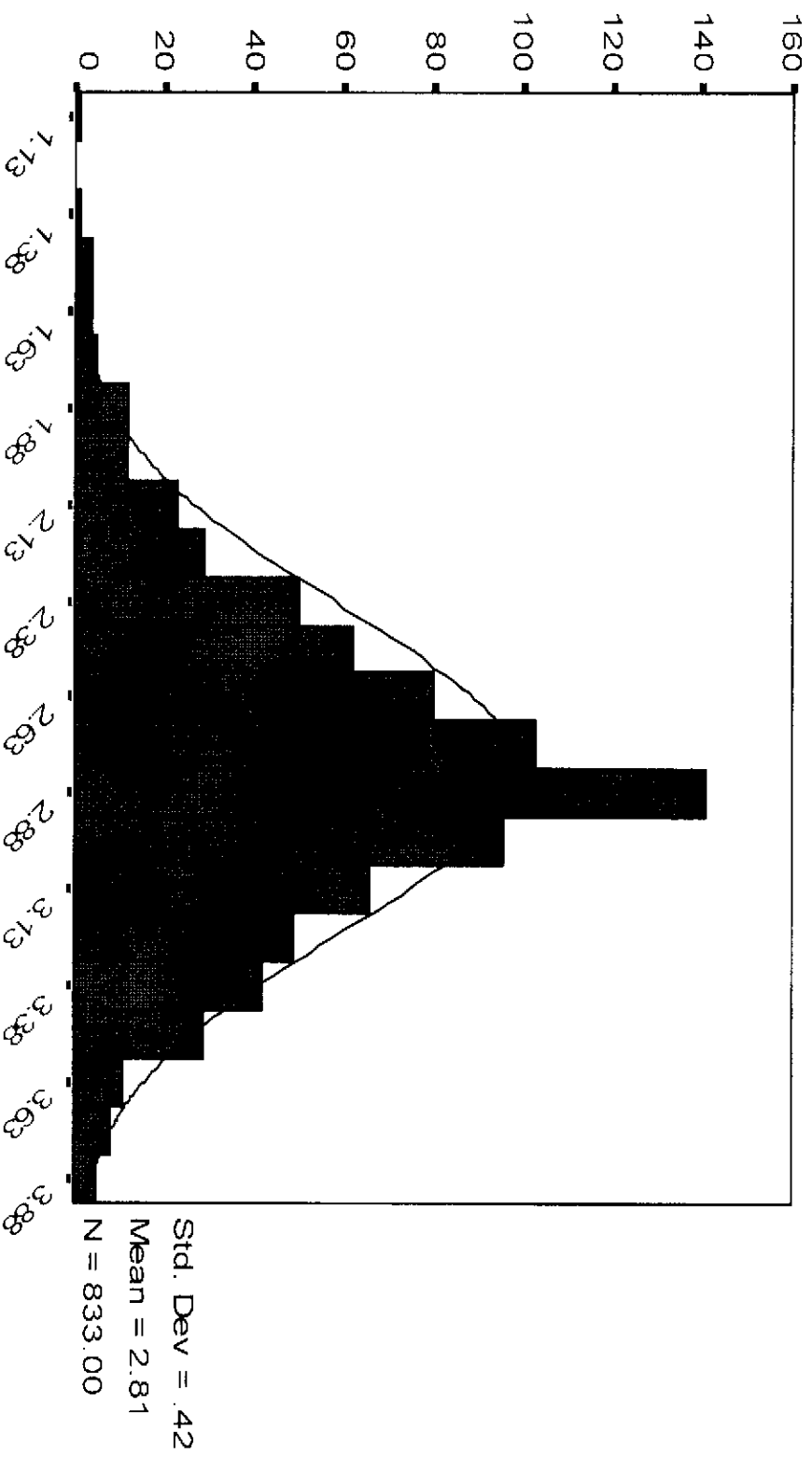
**"A lot" of improvements have been done by the central government to recover Aceh and Nias after the Tsunami according to the nasional, Aceh, and Nias public opinions (%)**



# BRR performance according to Aceh and Nias public (%)



**Evaluation variation on the performance of Aceh post-tsunami recovery (1 = very much improvement, 4 = no improvement at all)**



Evaluasi atas pemulihan Aceh pasca tsunami

# Findings

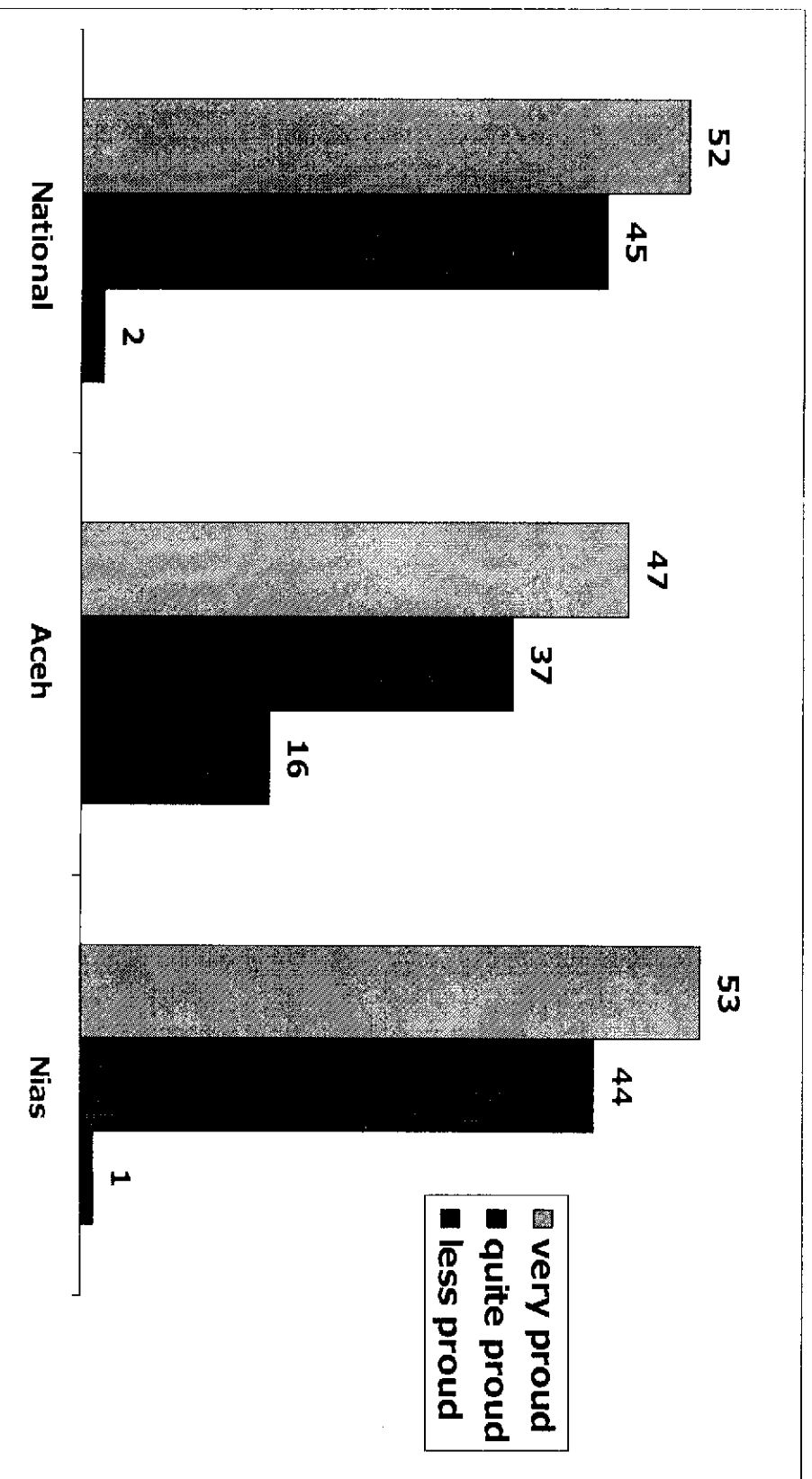
- Six months after the tsunami disaster (June 2005), generally Aceh and Nias people thought that they did not get enough assistance from the central government. For Acehnese themselves, this feeling does not change one-year after the tsunami (December 2005). Within this year, only 35% feel that they got enough assistance from the central government.
- Quite enough assistance from overseas volunteers, other governments, and domestic volunteers were felt by the Acehnese in general. However, in the last six months this number is decreasing.
- Specifically, Aceh and Nias people do not feel and see much improvements in the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure (main streets, government buildings, places of worship, schools, and hospitals), and also in the recovery of the socio-economic life of the people who are the tsunami victims.
- Aceh and Nias people also feel that there have not been much improvement by the government in re-registering the land ownership, in assisting provision of jobs for tsunami victims, or in helping the fishermen, farmers, and ranchers who were the tsunami victims in getting back to their old jobs.

## Findings (continued)

- Aceh and Nias people generally have not seen much improvement that had been done by BRR. They consider BRR not working very well, not fast enough, and not transparent in the organization.
- Meanwhile, the evaluation from Indonesian people in general showed a positive response on the improvement done by the government in the recovery of Aceh, this positive evaluation also tends to increase. In June, there were 60% Indonesian people nationally who considered that there was quite an improvement that was done by the government in post-tsunami Aceh. In December this number increased to 74%. Meanwhile, for Aceh people only 24% in June and 27% in December 2005. This is worse for Nias people. In December, there were only 18% of Nias people who felt that there was improvement in the post-tsunami recovery. Therefore there is a big gap between what general Indonesian public and the Aceh and Nias people thought of the progress of government performance in the post-tsunami recovery.
- What is the real implication of this evaluation from Aceh people of the government performance, which generally is not positive? A couple of things that need to be paid attention to are the Acehnese's feeling of being Indonesian and their preferences in the coming governor election.



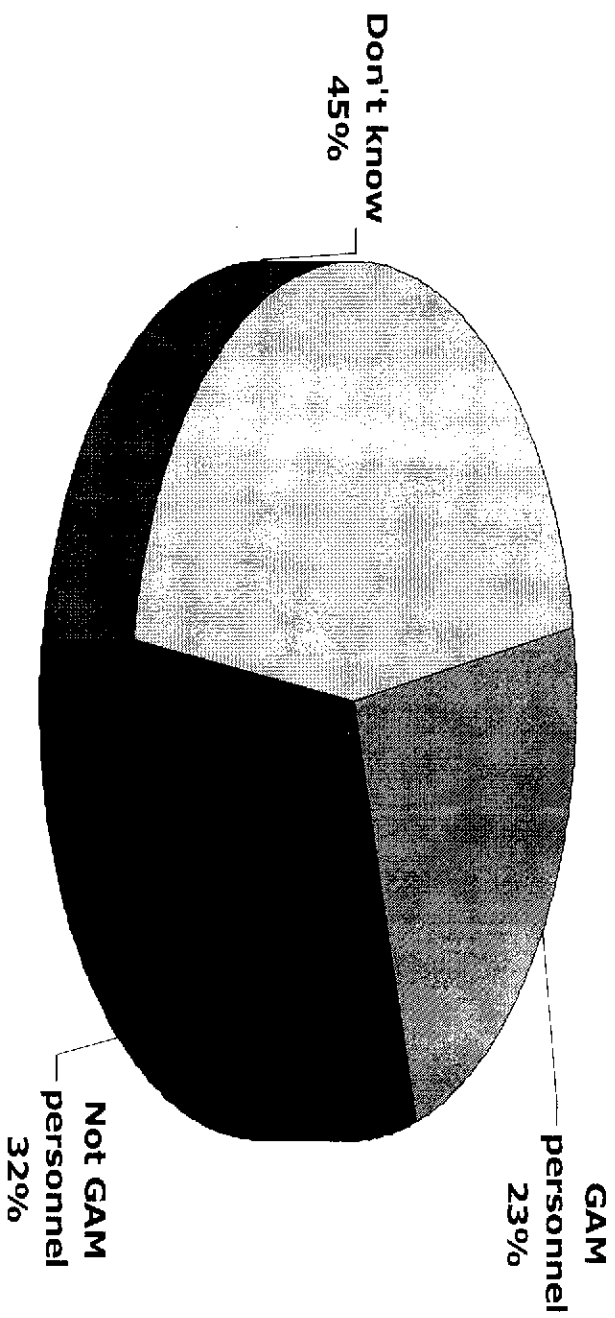
# The pride of being Indonesians according to the opinions of the national public, Aceh and Nias people (%)



## Support for the idea of local political party, according to the opinions of national public, Aceh, and Nias people (%)



# If the NAD governor election held today, who will be elected? December 05 (%)



**Correlation among the evaluation of Aceh recovery performance, Indonesian pride, and choice of politician**  
(Significant correlation at P-value <.01)

	Evaluation of Aceh recovery performance	Electing governor from GAM
Proud to be Indonesians	.29	-.30
Electing governor from GAM	-.17	-

# Political Implications

- Acehnese who felt that they get enough assistance from both Indonesian people in general and from the government for the recovery process caused by the tsunami tend to feel proud of being Indonesians , and on the other hands those who do not felt that there is enough assistance tend to feel just or less proud to be Indonesians.
- People who evaluate positively the Aceh recovery process also tend to elect governor candidate from non-GAM personnel, and on the other side those who evaluate negative tend to elect governor candidate from GAM personnel.
- Aceh people who feel proud to be Indonesians also tend to elect governor candidate from non-GAM personnel, and vise-versa
- Therefore, the success or failure of the government in rebuilding Aceh that was damaged by the tsunami will influence the public sentiment towards Indonesia. If they work well, it will increase the Aceh people's feeling of being Indonesians, and if they fail, the feeling will weaken. The tsunami really brought a momentum for the future of Aceh in the map of NKRI.
- The Aceh recovery post-tsunami disaster will have further political implications. If this recovery is considered well done by the people in Aceh, the tsunami brings blessings for the strengthening of NKRI map and the political tendency to side with the current non-GAM personnel.
- Therefore the choice is clear for the central government and non-GAM political elite nowadays.
- BRR fails, Aceh will be gone from the NKRI.