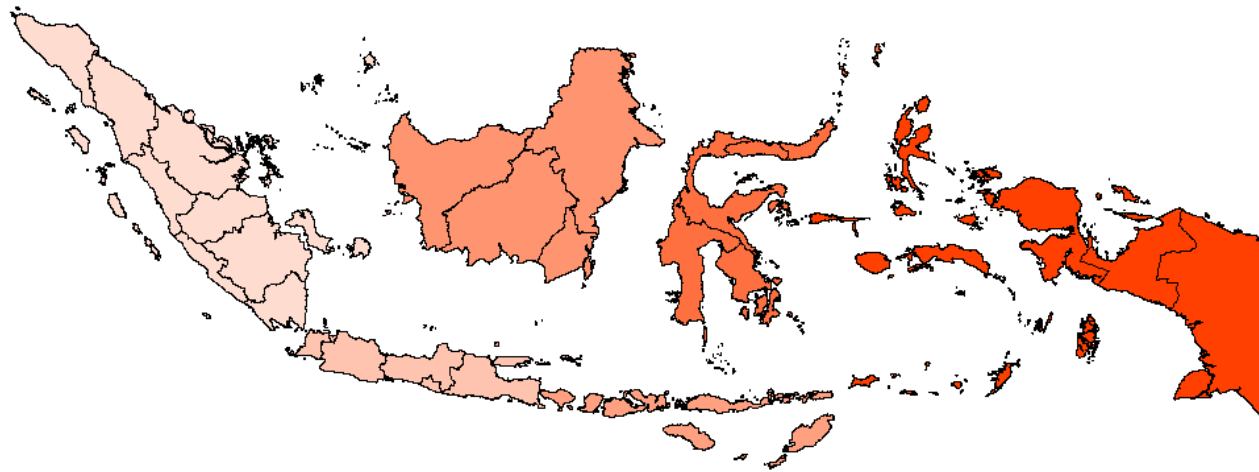


# Measuring Research Impact: SMERU's Experience with Poverty Map



Asep Suryahadi  
SMERU Research Institute

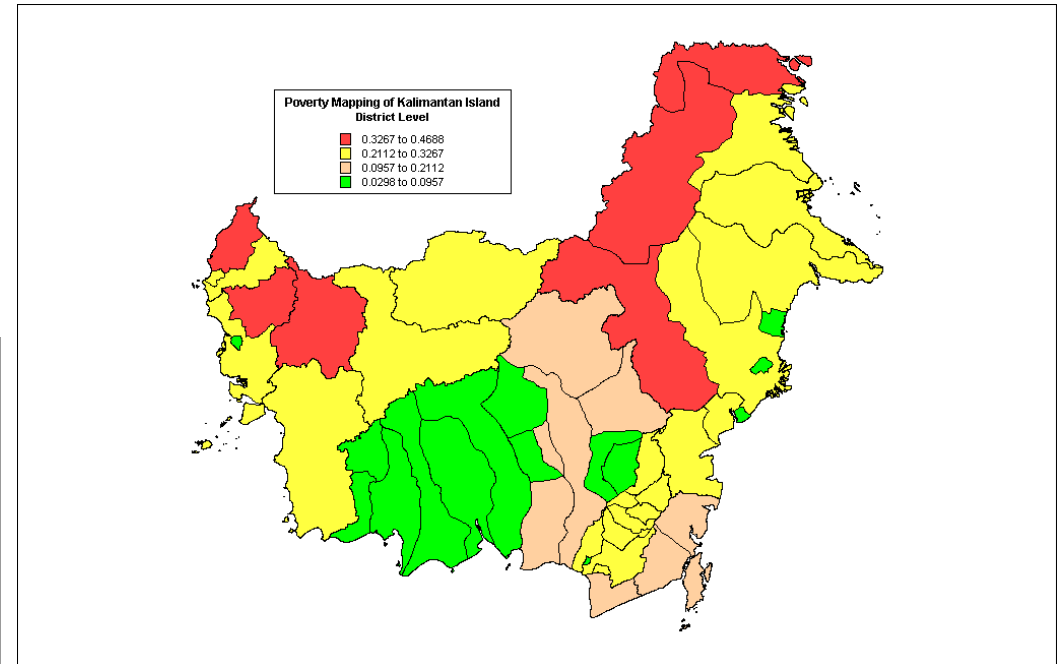
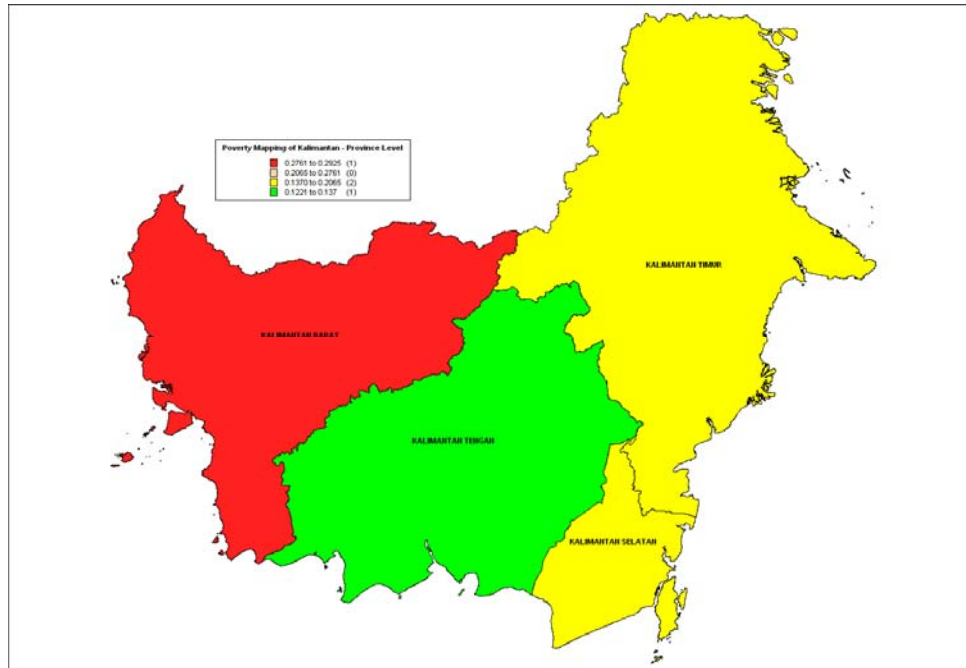
Research Communication Workshop  
AIGRP – SMERU - ODI  
Jakarta, 13-14 October 2008

# Introduction

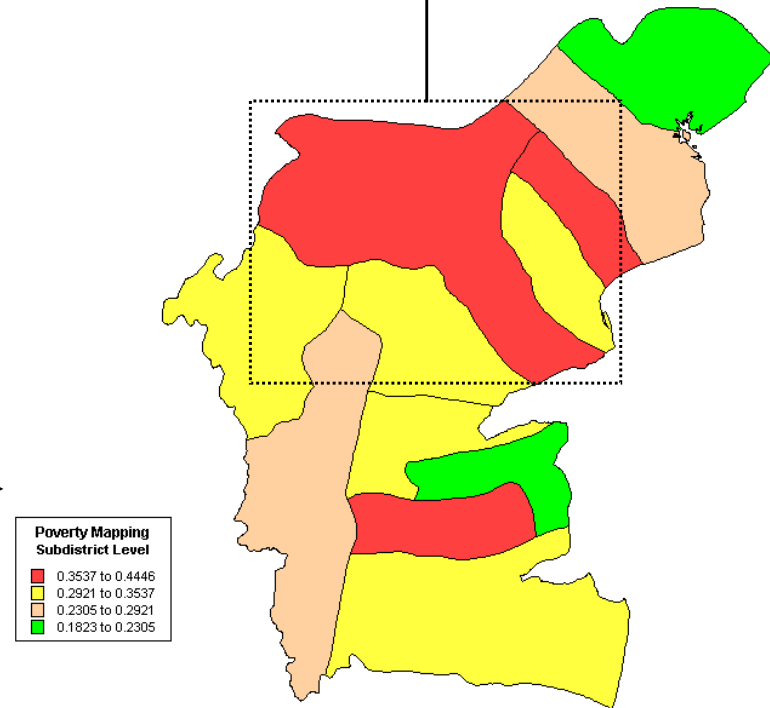
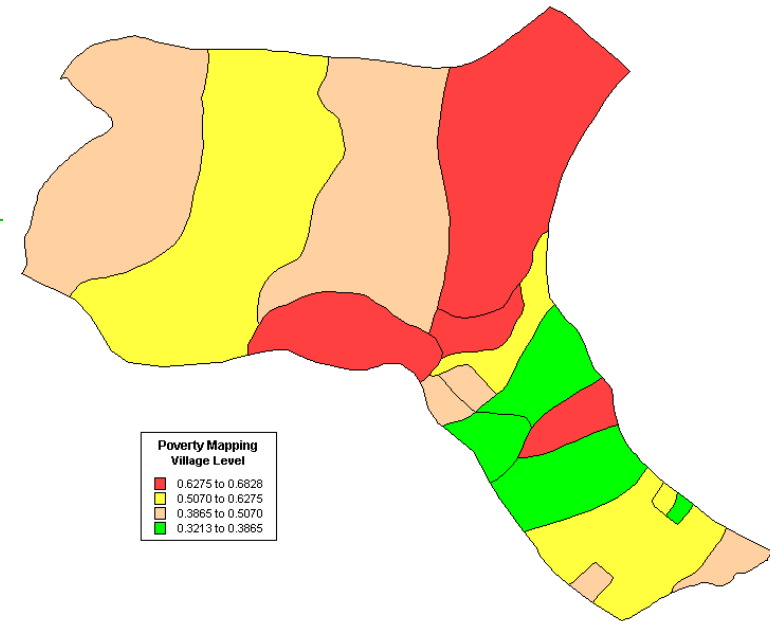
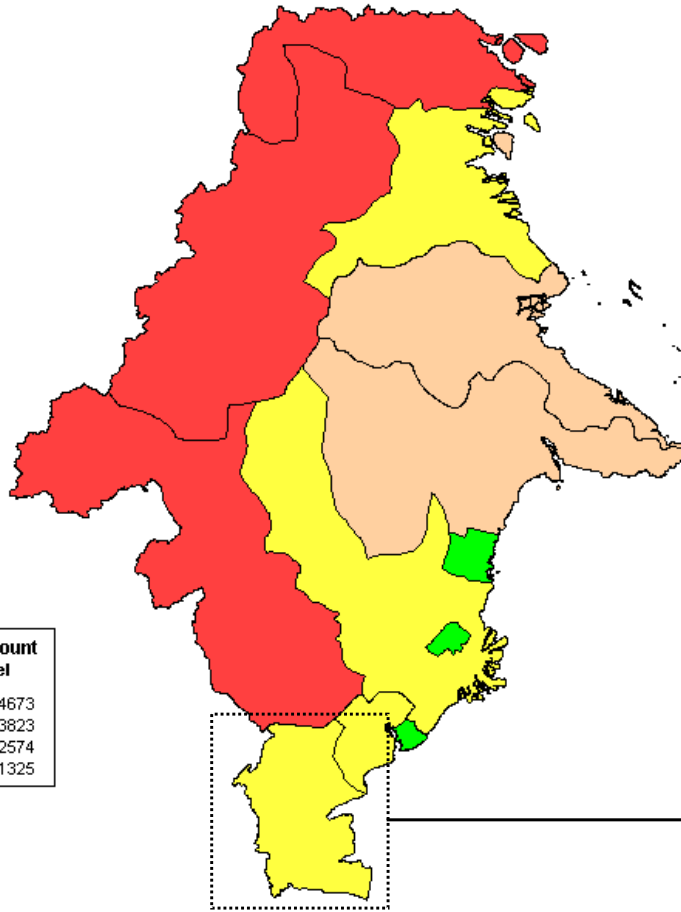
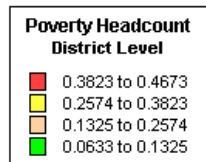
- ✿ In general, SMERU does not measure the impact of its research regularly & systematically.
- ✿ SMERU relies on anecdotal evidence and testimonies to get a broad idea about the strength of impact of its research.
- ✿ SMERU finds it difficult to claim an attribution of a certain policy or trend to its research, however strong the correspondence is.
- ✿ An exception is SMERU's Poverty Map of Indonesia 2000.

# The Indonesian Poverty Map

## Provincial & District Levels



Small area poverty maps  $\Rightarrow$   
going down to village level



# Users Evaluation of Poverty Map


- 400 CDs of the Indonesian Poverty Map have been disseminated since early 2005.
- During the user evaluation in the end of 2006, 126 poverty map recipients were contacted:
  - 69 recipients have used the poverty map
  - 57 recipients have not used the poverty map
- Reasons for using the poverty map CD:
  - detailed poverty information
  - suitable for the needs of users
  - can identify poor regions quickly
  - user friendly

# The Profile of Poverty Map Users




✿ Central government agencies	23%
✿ Regional government agencies	7%
✿ Universities/research institutes	16%
✿ NGOs	26%
✿ Private sector	6%
✿ Donor agencies	19%
✿ Others	3%

# The Uses of Poverty Map



• For references	27%
• For targeting purposes	21%
• For presentation	16%
• For guiding activities	14%
• For comparison	11%
• As database	6%
• For budget allocation	5%
• Others	1%

# Suggestions for Future Poverty Map



• Data should be updated	36%
• Supplemented with other information	12%
• Manual should be provided	10%
• Explanation on methodology	8%
• More socialization	8%
• More features on the CD	8%
• More attractive	6%
• Others	14%