

## Messages from Indonesia Development Forum 2018

Dear the Bappenas Working Papers readers,

In this edition the Bappenas Working Papers presents articles presented at the Indonesia Development Forum (IDF) 2018 which took place in Jakarta on 10-11 July 2018. IDF aims to provide a forum for dialogue and collaboration between government officials, researchers and development practitioners in a joint effort to find solutions to the challenges of development in Indonesia. IDF is a Bappenas initiative in collaboration with the Australian Government through the Knowledge Sector Initiative (KSI) program, this year the second IDF was held.

The theme raised in the IDF 2018 is “Pathways to tackle Regional Disparities Across the Archipelago”. The main topics that will be discussed in this forum are: (a) development of growth centers; (b) efforts to reduce the gap between disadvantaged regions and borders; (c) basic service improvements to reduce regional disparities; (d) utilize digital economic potential to encourage regional development; (e) strengthening Indonesia’s connectivity as an archipelago; (f) innovations in local governance; and (g) optimization of development funding sources.

IDF 2018 encourages open discussion on challenges and key issues in the inequality of the pace of human and economic development throughout Indonesia. Various research results and successful examples of experts and practitioners will be displayed in this event, with the aim of producing recommendations for the preparation of the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024.

### Inter-regional disparity

Social and economic development disparity is one of the main challenges for Indonesia’s development. Economic growth over the past two decades is still concentrated in the western part of Indonesia, which contributes as much as 80% of Indonesia’s gross domestic product (GDP). On the other hand, economic development in eastern Indonesia lags behind even though the area is rich in natural resources.

Although sustainable growth has resulted in significant poverty reduction, the benefits of that have not been evenly distributed. Health and Education conditions in eastern Indonesia are still very low, while the average Human Development Index (HDI) in some provinces is still relatively low and some even below the national HDI average (Papua, West Papua, East Nusa Tenggara and West Sulawesi ) Dealing with inequality between regions is a top priority of the current government.

In this edition there are 6 (six) IDF 2018 articles plus 2 (two) regular article relating to the Bappenas works recently in order to prepare the next Medium Term Development Plan 2020-2024.

The first article entitled ‘Study of Inequality in Providing Clean Water Access in Malang and Pandeglang Districts’ is written by Husna Yuni Wulansari, Tadzkiya Nurshafira and Taradhinta Suryandari. This paper studies the disparity of clean water access fulfillment in Malang district and Pandeglang district. This issue is important due to two considerations. First, Indonesia’s National Medium-term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019 targets universal access to water and sanitation by 2019, yet it is still 71,14% fulfilled in 2016. Second, existing studies on this issue addressed the problem by using technical approach; limited finance and infrastructure, demographic and topographic condition.

Afini Mahabas writes the second article entitled ‘Implementation One-Data Initiative and

Network Relations between Actors in Maritime and Fisheries Field'. This study aims to determine the inter-actor relationships at the Ministry of Marine Affairs of Fisheries (KKP) and outside the KKP in implementing the One Marine and Fishery Data system. The goal, of achieving unified standardized data are unified standardized metadata and a single data portal and the role of actor in solving data issues that existed in the previous KKP.

Alhamidi Varida Henemia Pakpahan, and Hendro Muliarto write the third article entitled 'The Role of Village-owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in Optimizing Village Funds in South Lampung District'. This study is to see how to determine the BUMDes (Village-owned Enterprises) development strategy through optimizing the use of village funds in South Lampung District, Lampung Province. The study is conducted with interviews and questionnaires to the community in the village who would develop BUMDes.

Bustang, Akhmad, and Lukman Hakim write the fourth article entitled 'Effectiveness of Village Fund Management: A Case Study in Bone District, South Sulawesi'. This article aims to determine the effectiveness of the Village Fund management in Sibulue District, Bone Regency, South Sulawesi Province. With Village Funds, village governments are given sufficient authority and resources to improve the economy and the welfare of rural communities.

The fifth article is written by Antonius Eko Sunardi, Qonita Hasna'ul Aini, Muhammad Rizki Aditya, and Sari Viciawati Machdum entitled 'Study of Implementation of Agroforestry System in Cibulao Village, Bogor District, West Java Province'. This paper tries to explore how the implementation of the Agroforestry system that is initiated by the Ministry of Forestry. The study took place in Cibulao Village, Bogor District, West Java Province, which is in a forest area.

Mohammad Hidayaturrehman presents the sixth article entitled 'Analysis of Transportation Development for Small Islands in Sumenep District, East Java Province'. This article describes the economic potential of islands in Sumenep District. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach, carried out by collecting data through observation, in-depth interviews, and data tracking. Sumenep District has the largest number of islands in East Java, 287 islands, spread across nine sub-districts.

The seventh article presented by Margareta Wahyu Catur Wijayanti is 'Study of Saving and Credit Mobile Application Model and Empowering the Poor'. This study tries to describe how an application, called ASCA (Accumulating Saving & Credit Association) developed its mobile application on the Android platform for empowering the poor. Microfinance which has an important role in alleviating poverty, reducing income inequality and increasing economic growth. Based on the high level of poverty and the low access of the public to the financial system, WVI developed a savings group model, which is ASCA.

The last article is a paper written by Josua Satria Collins and Meta Diansari entitled 'Connectivity Optimization through the Development of Feeder Ports for Small Islands in Indonesia'. This paper aims to discuss the role of the development of feeder ports in small islands in optimizing Indonesia's connectivity. The study shows that the creation of small island connectivity through the construction of feeder ports will empower these small island communities.

Enjoy the reading.

Muhyiddin  
Editor in Chief