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Main Report:
Stunting and BPJS Health Finance Expenses

Politics

- Hoaxes in the 2019 Election Campaign Period
- Lessons from the Corruption Cases of Regional Heads During 2018

The Economy

- Criticism Against the Low Technology and Intellectual Property Index in Indonesia
- Reviewing the Direction of Human Development and Macro Assumptions in the APBN 2019 Posture

Social

- Anticipating the Jakarta Floods
- A Look at Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in Infrastructure Development
- Reviewing the Tsunami Disaster Early Warning Policy in Indonesia

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FOREWORD

The January 2019 Edition of the Indonesian Update raises a main report on "stunting and the financial burden of BPJS". This is an actual theme, as the ongoing BPJS financial problems are actually related to the stunting problem in Indonesia. Stunting can be detected since two years old and can contribute to a long-term swelling of BPJS' financing.

On politics, the Indonesian Update touches on two topics: "hoaxes during the 2019 election campaign" and "corruption conducted by regional heads in 2018." The circulation of hoaxes during the 2019 campaign has brought negative impacts on many parties. There are concerns that the voters will not pay attention to the candidates' visions and missions, work programs, and track records. Re corruption conducted by regional heads, there is a need to understand the root causes so that corruption can be minimized in the future.

On the economy, the Indonesian Update discusses "the criticism against Indonesia's Information Technology Development Index." This has something to do with the low levels of digital education and digital economic literacy in this country. The other economic topic is "the course of human resources development and the assumptions in the 2019 Annual State Budget." The author believes that human resources development is long-term efforts that should involve regions so that all information can be implemented equally.

On social affairs, the Indonesian Update talks about three topics. The first one is "anticipating floods in Jakarta." As we have entered the rainy season, we should be able to minimize flooding risks. The second one is "gender equality and social inclusion in infrastructure development." Rules and regulations should not have negative social impacts on infrastructure development. The third one is "the tsunami warning policy." The tsunami in Banten and Lampung has shown that the tsunami warning did not work in that region. This is due to maintenance costs and vandalism.

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

Happy Reading.

Stunting and BPJS Health Finance Expenses

Two of the seventeen 2015-2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) discussstunting. The second objective of the SDGs is to end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition, and encourage sustainable agriculture. The sixth goal related to stunting is to ensure water availability and management, as well as sustainable sanitation for all *(Ermalena, 2017)*.

The Ministry of Health (2018) states that stunting is a problem of chronic malnutrition caused by a lack of nutritional intake for quite a long time, resulting in lower or short (stunted) growth in children in the standard age group. Furthermore, stunting must be defined as the potential weakening of cognitive function and as the emergence of several chronic diseases, resulting from a long-term impact of chronic nutritional intake in the age of children under five. In other words, short bad conditions do not quite define stunting.

Indonesia has a bleak record of stunting, ranking in the top four in the world after India, Pakistan,and Nigeria (the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction, 2018). The Ministry of Health's Basic Health Research data in 2018 shows that the prevalence of stunting has decreased to 30.8 percent. Although this figure is lower than the achievement in 2013, this figure is still above the standards issued by the World Health Organization (WHO), which is 20 percent.

One of the Finance Swelling Factors of BPJS Health

Stunting,which can be detected at the age of two years, has beencontributing tothe swelling of the finance of the Social Security Organizing Agency (BPJS). This can be said because stunting has short-term and long-term impacts *(Lutfiah in Indonesia 2018, 2018)*.

Short-term effects of stunting include the disruption of brain development and intelligence, impaired physical growth, and metabolic disorders. Meanwhile, the long-term effects of stunting are decreased cognitive abilities and learning achievement, decreased immunity, increased risk of diabetes, obesity, heart and blood vessel diseases, stroke, cancer, and disability in old ages *(Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, 2017)*.

The long-term impact will clearly affect BPJS' financing. The following table 1 informs about a number of fantastic costs that haveabsorbed significantly a lot of BPJS funds.

Table 1. Eight High-Cost Diseases January-August 2018

Health	Claims BPJS (in trillion rupiahs)
Heart	6.67
Cancer	2.11
Stroke	1.62
Kidney failure	1.5
Thalassemia	0.298
Haemophilia	0.214
Hepatitis	0.21
Leukimia	0.199

Source: cnnindonesia.com, 23/10.

Diseases in table 1 are diseases that have the potential to be suffered by stunting toddlers once they have become adults or even

the elderly. You can imagine that in the next few decades, as many as 30 percents of stunting toddlers will suffer from the diseases. Furthermore, the state is obliged to guarantee health services through the Health BPJS. These conditions will clearly become heavy burdens for national health financing.

Things that Need to be Repaired Fixed

BPJS Health will continue to experience a deficit, as even the trend of deficits will continue to increase along with the increase in the scope of participation. Some aspects can be improved, especially in order to prevent the stunting of toddlers.

First, BPJS Health must carry out preventive innovations by outlining and strengthening preventive programs in the era of National Health Insurance (JKN). Universal Health Coverage (UHC) will not survive if the concept is used to only treatthe sick. The concept of preventing healthy people from becoming ill is very important. Preventing toddlers from stunting can be done through two approach concepts; namely , Universal Risk Coverage (URC) and Universal Cause Coverage (UCC).

URC is a form of multi-sectoral investment that has a focus on disease prevention. Whereas the UCC is a reform of healthy lifestyle policies through preventive efforts that greatly emphasize the role of the health sector. This concept has also been recommended by multidimensional scientific experts in the publication of a scientific articleentitled "Universal Health Coverage in Indonesia: Concept, Progress, and Challenges" published in the Lancet in December 2018.

Secondly, the government, in this case, BPJS Health and the Ministry of Health should the eliminate primary health care (PHC). PHC acts as a gatekeeper for 144 diseases that should not be referred to the Advanced Health Facility (FKTL). However, many PHCs have not been able to implement the treatments of the 144 diseases, so they are referred to FKTL. As a result, claims that must be paid have beenincreasing.

The factor that has caused the inability of PHC to implement the 144 treatments of these diseases are the lack of facilities and the low number and the distribution and competence of health workers. Professor Akmal Taher as the Special Staff to the Minister of Health atthe Lancet Paper Launch on Thursday, December 20, 2018, stated that the government was to create family doctors and family nurses to be placed at PHCs in all parts of Indonesia.

In addition to its role in handling 144 cases, PHCs, especially Puskesmas, should be able to carry out the functions of Public Health Efforts (UKM) through preventive efforts. The workload of administrative services and reporting that must be done by health workers, especially at PHCs,has made UKMs seem to be excluded from the JKN Era service. In fact, there will never be sustainable UHC without strengthening PHC services.

-Umi Lutfiah -

Stunting is one of the causes of the swelling of BPJS Health's financing. The Universal Health Coverage, which was launched in 2019, will never be achieved or will never even survive if the concepts of Universal Risk Coverage, Universal Cause Coverage, and Primary Health Care have not become priorities.

Hoaxes in the 2019 Election Campaign Period

On Wednesday, January 2, 2019, the Ministry of Communication and Information (Kemenkominfo) released a report on 62 hoax contents spreading on the internet and social media related to the Legislative Election (Pileg) and the Election of the President and Vice President (Pilpres) (www. kominfo.go.id, 2/1).

The findings in this report were based on the search using the AIS engine by the Sub-Directorate of Internet Content Control of the Directorate General of Information Technology Control. These search results showed a high number of hoax content in December 2108 (18 hoaxes).

In August 2018, there were 11 hoax contents found. In September 2018, there were eight contents. In October 2018, there were 12 contents. In November 2018, there were 13 hoax contents.

Hoax news is widespread through online news sites. Furthermore, from the news on the online news sites, the hoax news is disseminated through social media networks, such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Whatsapp and others.

Earlier, the Ministry of Communication has also released information that there are 800 thousand sites in Indonesia that are indicated as disseminators of false news (hoaks) and hate speech *(cnnindonesia.com, 29.12.2018)*.

Hoaxes Harm the Voters and Reduce Participation

The proliferation of hoaxes in the 2019 Election campaign will harm voters as well as election participants: political parties, legislative candidates, and presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

The campaign is an important activity for voters to recognize the visions and missions, work programs, and track record of the candidates in this five-year political contest. On the candidate side, the

campaign period becomes space for both legislative and executive candidates to influence voters by introducing their vision and mission and work program.

The proliferation of hoaxes in the 2019 Election campaign will harm voters as well as election participants -- political parties, legislative candidates, and presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

The fact is that choosing the legislative candidates as well as the pairs of candidates for president and vice president is a form of public political participation. Political participation of the community itself is a manifestation of public political awareness. According to Surbakti (2007), political consciousness is awareness of their rights and obligations as citizens.

Furthermore, Jeffry M. Paige in Surbakti (2007) states that one important variable that influences the level of one's political participation is political awareness. The 2019 Election campaign has been filled with hoax information. It is feared that the level of community participation will decline.

Recommendations

Therefore, according to the author, first, it is very important for the 2019 Election participants -- political parties, legislative candidates, as well as candidates for presidential and vice-presidential candidates – to be aware of hoaxes and to promote educational campaigns. Educating campaigns should emphasize the discussions of ideas in the public arena.

The debates over ideas in the public sphere aim to generate public awareness in democracy. The campaign should be used as space for public political education to form a more democratic society.

Secondly, it is important for Kemenkominfo together media and civil society groups to continue to encourage the strengthening of media literacy for the society. The definition of media literacy is the ability to have access to the media, to understand the media, to create and to express themselves by the use of the media *(Buckingham 2005, Livingstone 2005)*.

Strengthening media literacy will foster a critical understanding of the community regarding information circulation. The public will be able to sort out the information obtained, whether it is hoax or not.

- Arfianto Purbolaksono -

Lessons from the Corruption Cases of Regional Heads During 2018

Throughout 2018, the performance of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) in combating corruption deserves public appreciation. As many as 31 regional heads had been arrested by the KPK throughout 2018. The modes of corruption committed by 31 regional heads were various. This paper will present data on 31 regional heads who had been arrested by the Corruption Eradication Commission during 2018. In addition, the author also reviews the corruption model and provides an analysis on the reasons for corruption. Finally, the author will provide appropriate policy recommendations so that criminal acts of corruption are no longer repeated by public officials this year.

No.	Name	Local Leader	Coruption Cases
1	Abdul Latif	Hulu Sungai Tengah regent	Received bribes related to the construction of regional hospitals.
2	M. Yahya Fuad	Kebumen regent	Corruption of the Special Allocation Fund of Kebumen.
3	Zumi Zola	Gubernur Goverment	Bribery for several projects in Jambi.
4	Rudy Erawan	Halmahera regent	Bribery at the Ministry of PUPR in FY 2016
5	Nyono Wiharli Suhandoko	Jombang Regent	Bribery of buying and selling positions.
6	Marianus Sae	Bupati Ngada	Project bribery in Ngada, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT).
7	Imas Aryumningsih	Lampung Tengah regent	Cases of bribery related to licensing in the Subang Regency Government environment.
8	Mustafa	Bupati Lampung Tengah	Bribery to the Central Lampung DPRD.
9	Adriatma Dwi Putra	Kendari mayor	Received bribes from the private sector related to the procurement of goods and services. Bribes were accepted for the benefit of his father, Asrun, who was contesting the Southeast Sulawesi gubernatorial election.
10	Asrun	Kendari former mayor	Infrastructure bribery.
11	Ahmad Hidayat Mus	Kepulauan Sularegent	Corruption for Bobong Airport land acquisitionin the Sula Islands Regional Budget.
12	Mochammad Anton	Malang mayor	Bribery to Malang DPRD members related to the ddeliberations of the Malang Regional Budget in 2015..

No.	Name	Local Leader	Coruption Cases
13	Abu Bakar	Bandung Barat regent	Taking money from the Heads of Services for the benefit of his wife who was contesting theWest Bandung election.
14	Mustafa Kamal Pasa	Mojokerto regent	Bribery for the construction of telecommunications towers.
15	Dirwan Mahmud	Bengkulu Selatan regent	Bribery for the construction of roads and bridges.
16	Agus Feisal Hidayat	Buton Selatan regent	Bribery and gratuity for projects in South Buton District Government.
17	Tasdi	Purbalingga regent	Received bribes for the construction of the Purbalingga Islamic Center.
18	Syahri Mulyo	Tulungagung regent	Received rewards from the private sector for infrastructure projects in Tulungagung.
19	M. Samanhudi Anwar	Blitar mayor	Received bribes for infrastructure projects in Blitar.
20	Ahmadi	Bener Meriah mayor	Gave bribes to Irwandi regarding the Aceh Special Autonomy Fund.
21	Irwandi Yusuf	Aceh governor	Received bribes related to the Aceh Special Autonomy Fund by Ahmadi.
22	Pangonal Harahap	Labuhanbatu regent	Bribery for the Rantau Prapat Hospital development project.
23	Zainudin Hasan	Lampung Selatan regent	Received bribes for infrastructure projects.
24	Setiyono	Pasuruan mayor	Received bribes from businessman Muhammad Baqir related to the capital expenditure of the building and building development of an integrated business service center at the Pasuruan Cooperative and Micro Business Office.
25	Rendra Kresna	Malang regent	Allegations of bribery and gratification related to the provision of supporting facilities for improving the quality of education in the Malang District Government Education Office.
26	Neneng Hasanah Yasin	Bekasi regent	Received bribe for Meikarta development project permit.
27	Sunjaya Purwadisastra	Cirebon regent	Received bribes related to buying and selling positions in Cirebon District Government.
28	Remigo Yolanda Berutu	Pakpak Bharat regent	Received bribes related to infrastructure projects.
29	Ahmad Marzuqi	Jepara regent	Bribery related to the Cianjur special allocation fund (DAK).
30	Irvan Rivano Muchtar	Cianjur regent	Bribery related to the Cianjur special allocation fund (DAK).
31	Ahmad Subhan	Malang vice regent	Bribery for the construction of telecommunications towers in Mojokerto.

source: liputan6.com

The Driving Factors for Corruption

From the table above, it is illustrated that there were many cases that made regional heads be involved in corruption. Bribery of infrastructure projects in the regions has become the dominance of corruption cases carried out by regional heads. However, of the 31 corruption cases, there were at least two factors that had made the regional head corrupt.

The first factor is factors from the electoral side. Political costs that must be incurred by prospective regional heads are very large, starting from political dowry to get recommendations, campaign costs, to witness fees. The amount thatthey have to spend is quite varied between 350 billion and 1 trillion to advance to become a candidate for governor *(Sindonews.com, 26/10/18)*. While at the regent / mayor level, the Ministry of Home Affairs said that regional head candidates needed 20-100 billion to win the elections *(kompas.com, 21/01/18)*. The amount of political costs has encouraged regional heads to commit corruption so that the capital they spend can be immediately returned.

Second, from a legal standpoint, the sanctions applied so far have not deterred politicians from committing criminal acts of corruption. As stated by Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), the average charges against regional heads by the KPK are only between 7 and 5 years in prison. The low charges used by the KPK are due to several factors.

First, there is a legal loophole in the Law on the Eradication of Corruption Crime *(Tipikor)*. Articles 2 and 3 of the Anti-Corruption Act regulate state losses. But there is only a minimum threat of up to 1 year in prison. Secondly, the KPK prosecutors are considered to be using not the maximum charges. Of the 84 cases of regional heads in the courts, there were only 16 defendants who were charged with 4 years of imprisonment. The defendants who was chargedfor more than 10 years in prison were only 11 of the 84 people *(liputan6.com, 31/12/18)*.

Recommendations

By looking at these facts, the author recommends that there be an improvement in the electoral system that can reduce political costs. One of the things that can be considered is e-voting. With e-voting, candidates for regional heads can suppress witness funds. In addition, this is also in line with existing technological developments.

Another thing that can be done is that the state participates in providing funds to political parties. With the hope that there will be funds from the country, the party is required to run the organization's finances transparently. No less important is that there needs to be an improvement in the Corruption Law to increase the penalty period for corruptors to create a deterrent effect.

The issue of corruption must be resolved comprehensively through legal and political channels.

- Fadel Basrianto -

Criticism Against the Low Technology and Intellectual Property Index in Indonesia

On December 17, 2018, the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) released the Technology and Intellectual Property Index or IP-ICT in 2017. According to the publication, Indonesia's achievement in the IP-ICT index was still low at the index level of 4.99 on a scale of 0-10. Although there is a pattern of increase from 2015 to 2016 with levels of 3.88 and 4.34, respectively, this achievement was relatively low because it had not been able to touch half of the maximum index number scale 10.

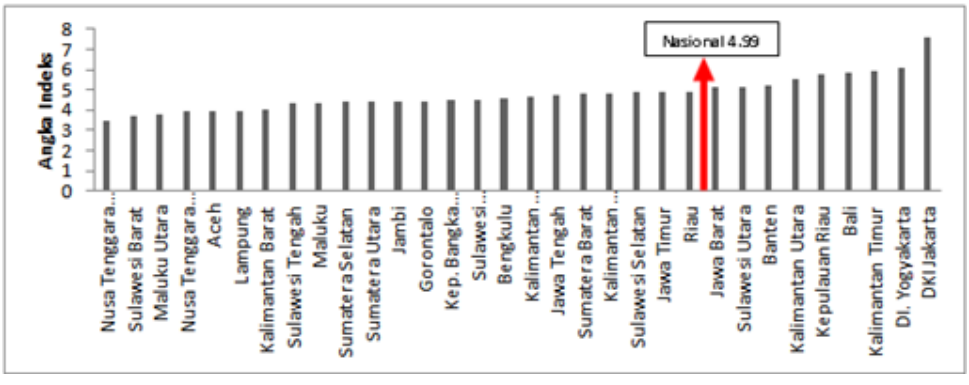
As expressed by Kecuk Suharyanto, the Head of BPS, Indonesia's IP-ICT development index was not yet qualified because the indicators of internet use were lower than the access and infrastructure, as well as community expertise. It is noted that the internet usage indicator was at a level of 4.44 on a scale of 1-10. Meanwhile, the access and infrastructure indicators were at levels of 5.16 and expertise indicators are at levels of 5.75 *(cnnindonesia.com, 17/12)*.

According to the ICT development index issued by BPS, the level of dissemination of digital literacy and information technology was still very limited. Of the 34 provinces, only nine provinces had ICT development indices above the national average in 2017. The provinces in question included: DKI Jakarta, Yogyakarta, East Kalimantan, Bali, Riau Islands, North Kalimantan, Banten, North Sulawesi, and West Java.

Meanwhile, of the 25 provinces that had index numbers below the national average, which was enough to steal the attention, there were provinces on Java, such as East Java and Central Java, which had low ICT development indices; namely, 4.88 and 4.72. The rest of the provinces in the eastern region, the majority still had a

relatively low ICT development index. See the following picture:

The Province's IP-ICT Index, 2017



Source: BPS, 2018

low index of ICT development in Indonesia is not solely because of the problem of infrastructure. Furthermore, the development of infrastructure in the digital field is currently running quite massively. One example is the construction of fiber optic networks in the West and East Indonesia regions, also known as the Palapa Ring Project.

Anang Latif, the Director of the Telecommunications and Information Accessibility Agency (BAKTI) of the Ministry of Communication and Information (Kemkominfo), said that the Palapa Ring project is currently running at 98.56 percent (liputan6.com, 6/11). These conditions are also in line with BPS data, where the access and infrastructure index had a score of 5.16. The lowest indicator in describing the conditions of the ICT development index in Indonesia is the usage indicator, which is 4.44 on a scale of 0-10.

What needs to be improved?

The low index of IP-ICT development in Indonesia must be taken seriously. The presence of digital technology needs to be well captured to create economic competitiveness.

Mastering technology is one of the obstacles faced by Indonesia in encouraging competitiveness. This is also confirmed according to the Global Competitiveness Index for 2017-2018. Even though Indonesia experienced an increase in index rank (number 36 of 137 countries), or rose 5 ranks compared to the previous index (rank

41), however, of the 12 indicators that measured competitiveness, one important aspect that needs to be noted is the low technology literacy indicator in Indonesia.

The central government needs to collaborate with local governments to pay more attention to regions that have a low IP-ICT index, such as some provinces in Sumatra, Papua, Sulawesi, NTB, NTT, East Java, and Central Java.

The concrete steps that need to be implemented is to provide digital economic education and to provide literacy to the community. This effort is very important because business people in Indonesia are still having an attitude of resistance to technological change.

With the presence of infrastructure facilities and the right information dissemination process, it is expected that business people will get more information about economic added value from the presence of digital and information technology.
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- Riski Wicaksono -

Information and digital technology have an important role to play in supporting economic competitiveness. In addition to providing infrastructure access, another thing that should be noted is the process of education and dissemination of the added value of the presence of the digital economy.

Reviewing the Direction of Human Development and Macro Assumptions in the APBN 2019 Posture

The House of Representatives (DPR) and the government had passed the 2019 State Budget Bill into Law through a plenary meeting on 31 October 2018 *(kompas.com, 1/11/2018)*. According to the 2019 State Budget, the Government of Joko Widodo (Jokowi)-Jusuf Kalla (JK), the theme is "APBN to Encourage Investment and Competitiveness through Development (Investment) in Human Resources".

The 2019 State Budget is quite crucial considering that this is the fifth or final year of the Jokowi-JK Government Working Cabinet. According to the major theme of the 2019 State Budget, the government's optimism is seen in encouraging development competitiveness through HR investment. In a state address related to the 2019 State Budget, President Joko Widodo stressed that improving investment to boost human resource revenues and development should be the main focus *(mediaindonesia.com, 10/30/2018)*.

Strengthening Human Resources Quality

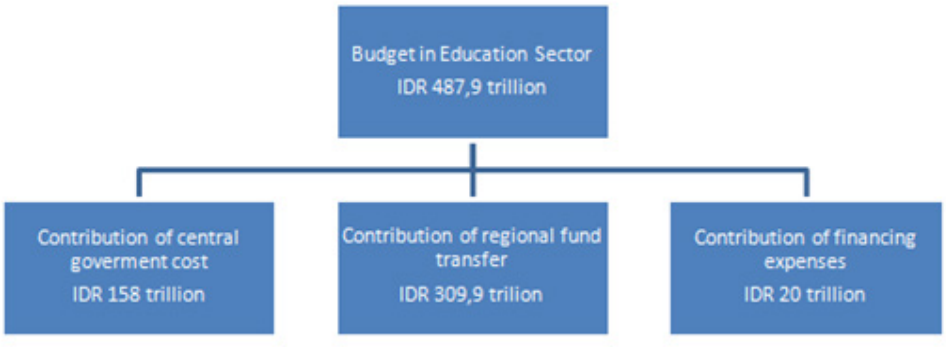
In line with the government's main program in 2019, the 2019 budget has a considerable budget allocation for the education sector. Of the total state expenditures, which reach a level of Rp 2,439.7 trillion, around 20 percent of them are directed to improve the quality of education in Indonesia.

The total expenditure directed to the education sector is IDR 487.9 trillion. The total expenditure consists of three components: the central government expenditure (IDR 158 trillion), the contribution to regional fund transfers (Rp. 309.9 trillion), and the contribution to financing expenses (Rp. 20 trillion).

The biggest contributor to the education sector budget is the transfers to the regions and village funds, which account for 63 percent of total education expenditure. The transfer funds for village edu-

cation have increased significantly to 80 percent compared to that of 2018. For more information on the state budget, please see the following chart:

Education Sector Expenditure Allocation In APBN 2019



Source: State Budget Financial Memorandum 2019

According to the strategic framework set out in the government's fiscal policy, there are several points focusing on developing the quality of education that the government will implement more or less throughout 2019, including:

1. Increasing the access to equitable and equitable education.
2. Improving the quality of school facilities and infrastructure.
3. Improving the quality and availability of teachers.
4. Strengthening vocational education.
5. Preparing educators who are adaptive and responsive to technological developments.
6. Encouraging the expansion of scholarship programs.

What about the 2019 Macro Indicator Assumptions?

In addition to the issue of quality human resource development, there are macro elements that deserve to be criticized; namely, projections of economic growth, inflation rates and projected tax revenues.

Still referring to the 2019 State Budget document, the government set the 2018 economic growth target at a level of 5.3 percent. This figure increased, compared to the projected economic growth according to the 2018 outlook, which was at a level of 5.2 percent.
This relatively low economic growth target is still quite realistic. This is due to the fact that global economic turmoil is predicted to

persist in 2019. The escalation of trade war between the United States and China has also shown a negative impact. All of this has not provided room for fresh capital flows and the performance of the country's international trade balance.

Another macro assumption that steals attention is the target of tax revenue pegged at Rp. 1,781 trillion, or a 15 percent increase compared to tax revenue in the 2018 Outlook. The author believes that this target is somewhat unrealistic, considering that the government is intensifying tax revenues while the economy is still growing sluggish.

In addition, considering the projected economic growth target is only slightly below one percent, the government's tax growth target of 15 percent has become ilogical. This step will actually hinder the development of investment in Indonesia, as when investors expect the existence of incentives for the ease of of doing business, they actually face intensive tax policy.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The author provides several critical notes. First, the government's efforts to encourage the strengthening of competitiveness through improving the quality of education are positive steps. If a study is conducted at the HDI level (Human Development Index), Indonesia does still have a slow growth in HDI. According to BPS data, the average growth of HDI throughout 2014 to 2015 only grew below a level of 1 percent (0.6%).

Meanwhile, the report on the Human Development Index (HDI) published by the United Nation Development Program in 2017 showed that Indonesia's HDI index score was below the global average, ranked 116 out of 189 countries. Even if compared to other developing countries in Southeast Asia Indonesia was still lagging behind Thailand, Malaysia, Sri Lanka.

However, the author considers that HR development is a long-term project, meaning that it does not necessarily mean that the program will provide direct economic impact. In addition, policy synergy between the central and regional governments must be maintained so that each region has complete information regarding the implementation of the program.

Second, re the views related to macro assumption projections, the government tax intensification policy needs to be done carefully.

Even though tax is the main capital injection for the state budget, the tax collection needs to be mapped appropriately.

For example, the government should think of giving high tax rates on types of businesses that tend to provide negative long-term losses to the natural environment or natural resources. Then vice versa, the government needs to provide various forms of tax incentives for businesses that are able to absorb a lot of labor and for new-scale businesses (start-up).

The APBN has an important role as an instrument of fiscal implementation. It is hoped that the strategic program that has been compiled is not just a mere populist policy, considering that 2019 is a political year. Furthermore, the programs are expected to work well so that the projections related to HR strengthening can be realized through the macro assumptions.

The synergy between the central and local governments and also other stakeholders is expected to be an effective step to realize the development of the of human resources, which is the main program contained in the 2019 State Budget.

- Riski Wicaksono -

Anticipating the Jakarta Floods

The rainy season has arrived. In a season like this, Jakarta is always haunted by flood problems. Flooding is one of the city's classic problems besides traffic congestion. Every year, flooding always occurs in several areas of Jakarta. Because the floods come periodically, this can make us predict the arrival of floods while at the same time minimizing the risks. This paper will review steps that can mitigate flooding in Jakarta.

Jakarta Flood Forecast

The Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG), the Directorate General of Water Resources of the Ministry of Public Works, and the Geospatial Information Agency (BIG) have launched a list of areas of potential floods throughout Indonesia. This forecast is based on the monthly rainfall forecasts provided by BMKG, the mapping on flood-prone areas provided by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PUPR), and basic maps provided by BIG.

In the forecast of potential flood areas in the rainy season, Jakarta in January will be expected to experience moderate flooding in two cities; namely, South Jakarta and East Jakarta. South Jakarta is estimated to experience moderate flooding in January is Jagakarsa and Pasar Minggu districts. Whereas in East Jakarta, moderate flooding is expected to occur in Cipayung, Ciracas, Duren Sawit, Jatinegara, Kramat Jati, Makabar, and Pasar Rebo Districts. In the same month, the potential for low floods will happen in several areas in West Jakarta (nine sub-districts), Central Jakarta (seven sub-districts), South Jakarta (10 sub-districts), East Jakarta (seven sub-districts), and North Jakarta (six sub-districts).

Whereas in February, medium floods are expected to occur evenly throughout the Jakarta area, because this month is the peak of the rainy season in 2019. In March, North Jakarta is expected to expe-

rience low levels of flooding. Whereas in the other areas of Jakarta there is still potential for moderate flooding *(bmkg.go.id, 12/12/18)*.

The Causes of the Jakarta Flood

In line with the forecast based on the flood-prone areas above, there are many factors that cause Jakarta to be frequently flooded during the rainy season. According to the research of the Urban Poor Consortium (UPC), there are three main factors that have caused flooding in Jakarta when heavy rains hit.

First, 40 percent of Jakarta's area is below the sea level. Even worse, every year Jakarta faces the risk of having an increase in sea levels to 50 millimeters per year. This will cause tidal waves that coincide with the rainy season topenetrate the sea walls, causing extreme flooding. This happened in 2007 when half of Jakarta's area was flooded.

The second factor is that many swamps are converted into residential areas and offices. The existence of settlements and offices above the former swamp land has made rainwater unable to be absorbed into the soil.

The third factor is the reduction of reservoirs and lakes around the Jakarta area. In the Dutch era, there were 800 reservoirs. Now, there are 200 reservoirs left. The remaining reservoirs in Bogor Regency are 95 reservoirs. There are sixreservoirs in Bogor City, 20 reservoirs in Depok City, 37 reservoirs in Tangerang Regency, eight reservoirs in Tangerang City, 14 reservoirs in Bekasi Regency, four reservoirs in Bekasi City and 16 reservoirs in Jakarta. Of the 200 reservoirs, 80 percent are damaged, too shallow, or have been converted into residential areas. In addition, the abundance of water from Bogor and Depok often creates flooding in Jakarta *(kompas.com, 02-21/2017)*.

Jakarta Flood Mitigation Policy

The Governments, both the Provincial Government (Pemprov) of the Special Capital Region (DKI) Jakarta and the central government, have collaborated to minimize the risks of flooding in Jakarta. The collaboration does not only happen during the leadership of Anies Baswedan as the Governor of Jakarta and Joko Widodo as the Indonesian President. However, the collaboration had started in the eras of the previous governors and previous presidents. Some of the collaboration policies in question are as follows.

First, the Central Government through the Ministry of PUPR is currently building the Ciawi and Sukamahi dams located in Bogor Regency. Ciawi Dam is being built with a construction work value of Rp. 757.8 billion through a multi-year contract. The dam accommodates the Cisarua River, Cibogo River and the Ciliwung River, with a storage volume of 6.45 million m3. Meanwhile, the Sukamahi dam is being built with a capacity of 1.68 million m3. The contract value to build the Sukamahi dam is Rp 436.97 billion. It is estimated that these two dams will reduce flooding in Jakarta by 30 percent *(cnbcindonesia.com, 26/12/18)*.

Secondly, the DKI Provincial Government is still continuing the normalization of rivers, situ, reservoirs projects in Jakarta and around Jakarta. A total of 241 heavy equipments have been distributed to several locations to normalize the flood retaining infrastructure. These locations include Cimanggis Reservoir, Reservoir Reservoir, Pekayon Reservoir, Pondok Rangon Reservoir, Jagakarsa Reservoir and reservoirs, and other rivers. In addition, the normalization of the Ciliwung River project has also been running. During 2013-2017, the normalization of the Ciliwung River was carried out along 16.38 kilometers of the river length. The total length that will be normalized is 33, 69 km.

The DKI Provincial Government has now budgeted funds to continue the normalization of rivers and reservoirs. In the 2018 DKI Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD), the Water Resources Agency (SDA) received a substantial allocation of funds. The details were Rp. 400 billion for land acquisition for the normalization of the reservoirs, Rp. 900 billion for land acquisition for normalization, and an additional Rp. 450 billion for land acquisition in the 2018 Budget Amendment *(kompas.com, 10/12/18)*.

Third, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government in 2019 will build 1,333 vertical drainage units (infiltration wells). The details are 33 medium drainage points with a depth of 40 meters and 1,300 points for shallow vertical drainage with a depth of four meters. These vertical drainages serve to hold water when the rainy season comes and become bags of water when the dry season arrives. The DKI Jakarta Provincial Government has allocated a budget for the construction of medium vertical drainages of Rp 2.8 billion and Rp 12.5 billion for the construction of shallow vertical drainages *(detik.com, 10/12/18)*.

Recommendations

However, the policies of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government and the central government as mentioned above are still not enough. The problems of floods in Jakarta must be solved from upstream to downstream. Some other policies that need to be done by the government are *first*, the construction of reservoirs in the area around Jakarta must be increased so that the water has been accommodated first in the upstream area before flowing into Jakarta.

Second, making the rivers the front yards of the residents' houses. Now, rivers in Jakarta often become the backyards of residents. Household waste is thrown into the rivers. Going forward, the river normalization policy must be accompanied by a policy of exposing people's homes to the rivers.

With this policy, the rivers will become their front yards. The waste is no longer thrown into the rivers but is channeled to communal waste storage. It is hoped that with this policy, the rivers in Jakarta will be treated not by the government alone but also by the riverside communities, considering that the rivers are their homes. Inevitably the aesthetics of the rivers will be a concern of the riverbank residents.

Third, collaboration is key in flood disaster mitigation. Cross-sector coordination must be carried out so that obstacles in the field to overcome flooding can be resolved quickly. In addition, law enforcement on the obligation to build vertical drainages for offices in Jakarta must also be enforced. Thus, the risks of flooding in Jakarta can be reduced.

- **Fadel Basrianto** -

Resolving the problem of flooding in Jakarta cannot only be done by one party, but it also must involve the private sector, the community, and cross-level governments. In addition, minimizing the risks of flooding in Jakarta can not only be done in one period of government because minimizing the risks of flooding requires a long time.

A Look at Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in Infrastructure Development

In the era of Joko Widodo (Jokowi) -Jusuf Kalla (JK), infrastructure development has been experiencing a significant increase especially in the rural areas, connecting islands and connecting Java and the other islands. The government believes that infrastructure development should not only reduce logistical costs, but it also should reduce economic inequality and improve the quality of life of ndonesians.

The Institute for Economic and Community Research at the University of Indonesia (LPEM UI) mentions that infrastructure development could lead the increase of employment from a level of 6.7% to a level of 7.6% until 2019 (Detik.com, 10/20/2018). Regarding long-term utilization, infrastructure development, particularly the construction of the National Strategy Projects (PSN) may have an impact on GDP growth at a level of 7.2% in 2023 and 9.3% in 2030 (Detik.com, 10/20/2018) .

Accumulatively, from 2016 to September 2018, around 33 National Strategy Projects (PSN) had been completed, not including a number of other projects (non-PSN). Overall, the projects have an estimated investment value of Rp. 4,150 trillion (Detik.com, 20/10,2018).

Infrastructure development is often technical and lacks gender sensitivity, tending not to be inclusive for vulnerable groups. It means tha if the infrastructure has been built, has it used a universal design that can be accessed by all parties regardless of gender, age, and disability?

One example of infrastructure development that is not gender sensitive is the high hand-grips on the bus that make it difficult for

women to reach them. Has the construction of public toilets in rural areas separated men's and women's toilet? Have sidewalks been made with slopes that are friendly to users, especially the elderly group?

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion as Perspectives

Gender equality and social inclusion are important perspectives in the context of infrastructure to dismantle the neglect of the social impact of development *(KIAT, 2018)*.

The decision makers of infrastructure development and project implementers often assume that women and men, people with disabilities, children, elderly, indigenous minorities, and poor people will be automatically getting the same benefits of infrastructure. On the contrary, infrastructure development tends to ignore them.

In fact, the implementations of infrastructure development policies that are inclusive for vulnerable groups are very necessary, as these groups are increasingly gaining recognition (of identity) in the society.

Moreover, infrastructure development itself is often regarded as a men's world. In fact, there are more male technicians than female technicans. Anyone who lacks the sensitivity of gender equality and social inclusion will have an impact on infrastructure development, resulting in uncomfortable infrastructure that is insecure for women and vulnerable groups *(KIAT, 2018)*.

Although most infrastructure projects in DKI Jakarta Province do not have access or do not favor persons with disabilities and elderly, there is still a number of infrastructure projects that can be used as models for other cities.

The construction of the sidewalks on Jalan Diponegoro; for example, can help people with disabilities to be able to move in public space. An 'S'-shaped barriers can block motorbikes or merchant carts from going up onto the sidewalks. These barrier allow the wheelchair users to climb onto the sidewalks and walk on them. Therefore, these barriers are accessible. They are not only for pedestrians but also for wheelchair users to walk safely and comfortably on the sidewalks *(Kompas.com 05/30)*.

Furthermore, the pelican crossing lights for pedestrian crossers are also easily accessible for wheelchair users at several traffic lights in Jakarta. Although they are not perfect, this is a good step and is expected to be extended to other regions. In the future, the slope levels of some sidewalks in Jakarta should be improved. Also, the crossing time should be changed from 15 to 20 seconds *(Kompas.com 05/30)*.

In general, the lack of infrastructure construction that uses the perspectives of gender equality and social inclusion is due to the lack of understanding and commitment of decision makers and project managers; a lack of improvement in the capacity of human resources in governance ministries / institutions/regional apparatus organizations; a lack of coordination among stakeholders, and a minimum participation of the community in planning, monitoring and evaluating infrastructure development.

Programs and Regulations regarding Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

The importance of perspectives on gender equality and social inclusion in infrastructure development is an embodiment of the gender mainstreaming program. This is in line with the 2015-2019 RPJMN (The National Long Term Development Plan), such as, the improvement of quality life and the role of women in various fields of development.

In the regulatory aspect, several national and regional regulations are sufficient to be used as references in the planning of infrastructure development that is friendly to gender equality and social inclusion. Bappenas (The National Plan of Development Agency) through the KIAT program (Indonesia-Australia partnership) for infrastructure has compiled policies through a compilation book that relates to gender aspect, disability, child protection, and community participation.

The compilation of these policies has been very comprehensive and can be a guide for project decision makers and project implementers to realize infrastructure development that is friendly towards perspectives of gender equality and social inclusion.

The following is a table of the number of regulations (laws, regional regulations, and other regulations) that are divided into four categories of aspects; namely, gender, child protection, disability, and community participation

Infrastructure development without the perspectives of gender equality and social inclusion is one form of neglecting the social impacts of development. This can hamper the improvement of the quality of life for women and vulnerable groups (disabilities, elderly, children, and others)

Regulation	Gender	Child Protection	Disability	Community Participation
Laws	11	11	9	14
Government regulations	2	1	6	6
President decrees	1	2	2	2
Presiden regulations	4	3	3	1
Ministery regulation	4	1	3	3
Local regulations	1	1	10	-
Others	1	-	-	-

Reflecting from the table above, the regulations that govern gender equality and social inclusion are available. If so, there is no reason for decision makers and project implementers to carry out the infrastructure development without the perspectives of gender equality and social inclusion.

To realize the commitment of decision-makers and project implementers, there is no harm for the community to be involved in the monitoring and evaluating of the implementation of infrastructure development. They should use complaint services to relevant institutions, such as the Ombudsman.

- Yossa Nainggolan -

Reviewing the Tsunami Disaster Early Warning Policy in Indonesiaa

In 2018, tsunami hit Indonesia again. A 3-meter high tsunami hit Banten and Lampung on Saturday December 22, 2018 at around 21:30 WIB. The tsunami occured due to the eruption of Mount Anak Krakatau.

According to the data from the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), the number of tsunami victims in Banten and Lampung reached a level of 430 fatalities. The data was according to an update on Wednesday *(12/26/208)* at 1:00 p.m. that was given by the Head of BNPB's Data Information and Public Relations Center, Sutopo Purwo Nugroho *(beritasatu.com, 12-27 /2018)* .

The number of the injured people reached 1,495 people. 159 people were still declared missing. 21,991 survivors were in still in refugee camps. In addition, BNPB also released physical damages; namely,924 houses were damaged, 73 lodgings were damaged and 434 boats were also severely damaged *(beritasatu.com, 27/12 / 2018)* .

The tsunami disaster in Banten and Lampung was the second tsunami that hit Indonesia in 2018 . Previously, on 28 September 2018, an earthquake measuring 7.4 on the Richter scale caused a tsunami that hit Central Sulawesi. BNPB noted that until October 20, 2018, the death toll from the earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction in Central Sulawesi had reached 2,113 people *(detik.com, 12-27/ 2018)*.

A total of 4,612 people were seriously injured. There were 223,751 people displaced at 122 points. The number of missing victims was 1,373 people. The losses amounted to Rp. 2.89 trillion, while thedamage reached Rp. 15.58 trillion *(detik.com, 27/12 / 2018)* .

The Non-functioning Tsunami Early Warning Systems

Looking at the two tsunami disaster events, it was noted that there had been malfunction of tsunami early warning systems in the areas where the disasters struck. BNPB Head of Data and Public Relations Center Sutopo Purwo Nugroho revealed that 22 tsunami

buoys (or detection devices) in Indonesian waters had not operated since 2012 *(detik.com, 12-26/2018)* .

The existence of vandalism and the limited maintenance and operation costs had caused the buoys to not functioning. These conditions have made it difficult to detect whether a tsunami occurs in the ocean *(detik.com, 26/12/2018)*.

Previously, the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG) confirmed that all tsunami detection devices were no longer functioning. Limited budget has been claimed to be one of the triggers of the problem. However , the Head of the BMKG Earthquake and Tsunami Center, Rahmat Triyono, said that the buoys that had been installed in Indonesia were not managed by the institution, but by the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT) *(bbc.com, 1/10/2018)*.

Furthermore, Rahmat Triyono said that the absence of buoys required the BMKG to predict the potential of a post-earthquake tsunami based on the modeling method. The tsunami estimate is calculated in software, based on the center of the earthquake's depth and magnitude. The calculation method for potential tsunami that is now applied by BMKG is not always accurate. Rahmat Triyono claimed that the process of procuring the latest technology detection devices had been hampered by budget *(bbc.com, 10/10/2018)* .

On the other hand, the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT) --through the Head of BPPT, M. Ilyas – and the Marine Survey Technology Agency stated that the costsof maintaining buoys were very expensive. The price of a buoy is IDR 5 billion. What is expensive is the costs of maintenance, which is Rp 150 million per day. The treatment is in the form of good battery maintenance on the seabed and on the surface. Therefore, BPPT has developed a tsunami detection device; namely, the cable-based tsunamimeter (CBT)s. M. Ilyas said that CBTs were cheaper to maintain, even though the price was more expensive than the price of buoy *(tempo.co, 6/10/2018)*.

Policy Issues

The author sees that the problem arises because of the failure of stakeholders to formulate the policy, especially the tsunami early warning policies .

William N. Dunn (2014) states that the formulation stage it is often faced with a third-type error, which is a policy formulation error due

to a problem in identifying problems. Errors in identifying problems will cause failures in a policy that is implemented.

The issue of non-functioning tsunami early warning systems in the disaster areas is one indicator of the stakeholders' failure to anticipate problems in the policy formulation stage

According to the author, in the tsunami early warning policy, the government has failed to identify problems in determining tsunami early detection devices. Problem identification should be done by using the correct data to determine the use of Buoys and CBTs. Supposedly, if CBTs are indeed needed to improve accuracy and to have efficient maintenance costs, CBTs are used for tsunami detection to complement Buoys.

In addition to failure to formulate problems, the author sees the issue of coordination among stakeholders (ie BMKG, BNPB, and BPPT) in implementing the tsunami early warning policy.

Recommendations

Taking into account the conditions in Indonesia that have tsunami disaster vulnerability, improvements are needed in the tsunami early warning policy in Indonesia.

Improvement should be carried out with *first*, building a system of coordination between stakeholders; namely, BMKG, BPPT, and BNPB in the tsunami early warning policy. This is very important to avoid mis-coordination issues among stakeholders.

Second, there should be efforts to strengthen data to be able to identify problems in the formulation stage of the policy for developing the tsunami early warning systems in Indonesia. This is very important to produce the right policy for the construction of tsunami early warning systems in Indonesia.

Third, there should be efforts to encourage stakeholders, such as BNPB, BMKG, BPPT, LIPI, and the Ministry of Home Affairs, to update the mapping on tsunami-prone areas. The disaster-prone areas mapping will become input for the Regional Governments as anticipatory measures to prepare tsunami disaster mitigation policies.

Fourth, there should be efforts to encourage regional governments (especially in tsunami-prone areas) to develop disaster response budget items in the APBD. This is very important to do as precautionary measures against tsunami disasters.

- Arfianto Purbolaksono -

THE INDONESIAN INSTITUTE
CENTER FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH

The Indonesian Institute (TII)) is a Center for Public Policy Research that was established on 21 October 2004 by a group of young, dynamic activists and intellectuals. TII is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit institution, whose main funding stems from grants and contributions from foundations, companies, and individuals.

TII has the aim of becoming a main research center in Indonesia for public policy matters and has committed to giving contribution to the debates over public policies and to improving the quality of the planning and results of public policy by promoting good governance principles and public participation in the policy processes in Indonesia.

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

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

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

The scope of the research and review on public policies undertaken by **TII** includes economic, social, and political factors. The main activities have been conducted in order to achieve vision and mission based on research, surveys, training, public discussions, working group, weekly editorial articles ("Wacana TII"), monthly analysis ("Update Indonesia" and "The Indonesian Update"), annual analysis ("Indonesian Report"), and monthly discussion forum ("The Indonesian Forum").

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RESEARCH ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

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

The implementation of regional autonomy that is based on Law No. 32 Year 2004 has demanded bottom-up planning processes, which are participatory in development process. However, fiscal decentralization is still seen crucial particularly for people living in the regions. This can be seen from the high number of gap, poverty, and unemployment. Therefore, there is a need for effective policy formula, which has the right targets.

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

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

RESEARCH ON LEGAL AFFAIRS

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

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

RESEARCH ON THE POLITICAL AFFAIRS

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

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

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

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

RESEARCH ON THE SOCIAL AFFAIRS

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

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

EVALUATION OF A PROJECT OR A PROGRAM

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

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

THE INDONESIAN FORUM

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

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

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

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

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

LOCAL COUNCIL TRAINING

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

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

WORKING GROUP

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

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

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