



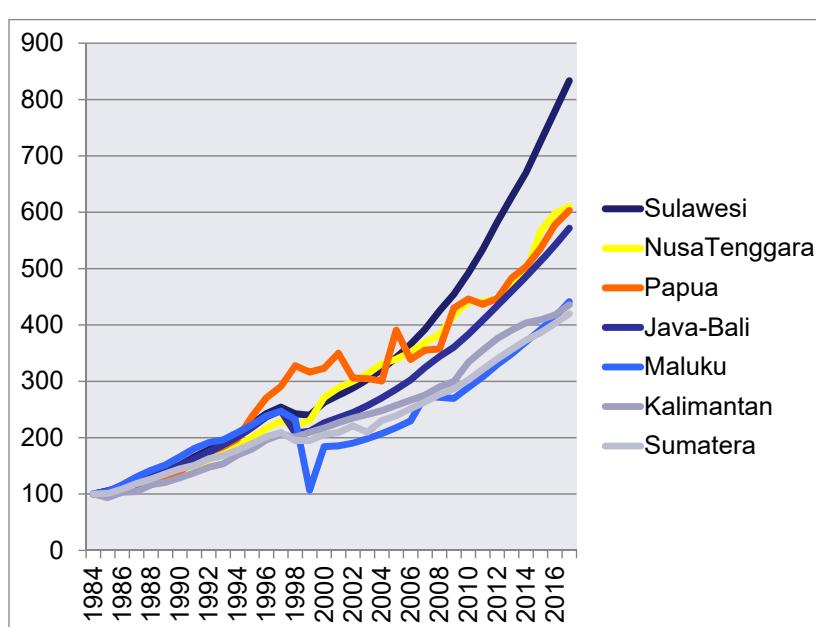
Pembangunan di Indonesia Timur: Fakta dan Beberapa Pelajaran

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Pertumbuhan PDB

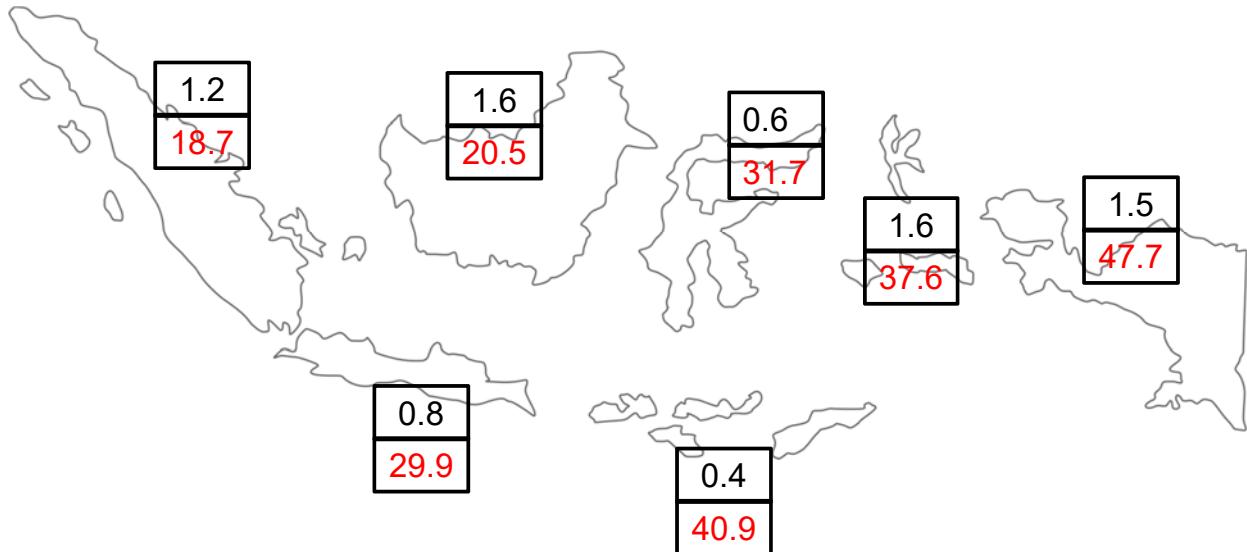


- Performa Nusa Tenggara dan Papua baik
- Konflik di Maluku ditahun 1999 menyebabkan kemunduran pembangunan

GDP (2010 Rp konstan)
diindeks 100 di 1984

Kondisi di 1984

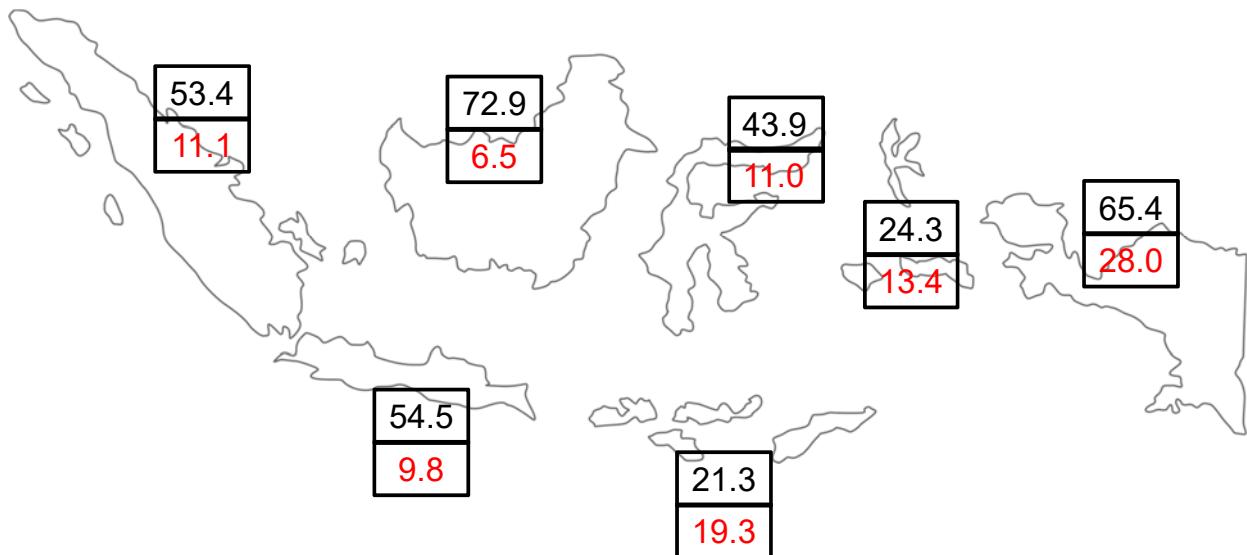
PDB/Kapita (juta Rp. Harga berlaku)
Kemiskinan* (%)



Sumber: CEIC & Booth (1992)

Kondisi di 2017

PDB/Kapita (juta Rp. harga berlaku)
Kemiskinan (%)



Sumber: CEIC

Inflasi*

	1984-1994			1994-2004			2004-2017		
	PDB hr	PDB hr	PDB hr	PDB hr	PDB hr	PDB hr	PDB hr	PDB hr	PDB hr
	2010	berlaku	Inflation*	2010	berlaku	Inflation*	2010	berlaku	Inflation*
Sumatera	5.93%	12.10%	6.17%	2.62%	18.43%	15.80%	4.72%	12.80%	8.08%
Java-Bali	7.25%	15.66%	8.41%	3.00%	17.93%	14.94%	5.92%	12.87%	6.94%
Kalimantan	5.40%	14.68%	9.28%	3.90%	18.79%	14.90%	4.43%	11.88%	7.45%
Sulawesi	7.57%	14.39%	6.82%	4.46%	19.25%	14.79%	7.61%	15.08%	7.46%
Nusa Tenggara	6.35%	14.75%	8.39%	5.99%	19.13%	13.14%	4.81%	11.57%	6.76%
Maluku	7.66%	15.66%	8.00%	-0.09%	9.19%	9.28%	5.99%	12.39%	6.40%
Papua	7.06%	16.00%	8.94%	4.27%	19.56%	15.29%	5.51%	15.28%	9.77%

- (proxy) Inflasi di Papua umumnya tinggi
- Tapi tidak di Nusa Tenggara dan Maluku

Sumber: CEIC

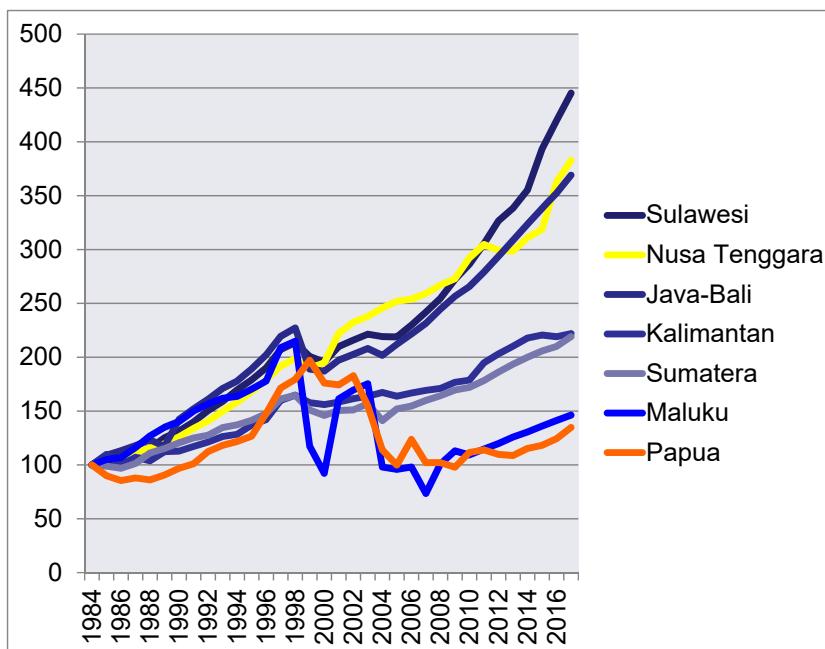
Pertumbuhan Penduduk

	1984-1994		1994-2004		2004-2017	
	PDB hr	Penduduk	PDB hr	Penduduk	PDB hr	Penduduk
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
Sumatera	5.93%	2.23%	2.62%	1.93%	4.72%	1.64%
Java-Bali	7.25%	1.56%	3.00%	1.92%	5.92%	1.10%
Kalimantan	5.40%	3.04%	3.90%	1.87%	4.43%	2.08%
Sulawesi	7.57%	1.72%	4.46%	1.98%	7.61%	1.81%
Nusa Tenggara	6.35%	1.71%	5.99%	1.63%	4.81%	1.58%
Maluku	7.66%	2.62%	-0.09%	5.36%	5.99%	2.62%
Papua	7.06%	3.44%	4.27%	5.89%	5.51%	3.68%

- Pertumbuhan penduduk di Papua dan Maluku relatif tinggi
- Produktifitas di Papua dan Maluku menguatirkan

Sumber: CEIC

Pertumbuhan PDB per Kapita

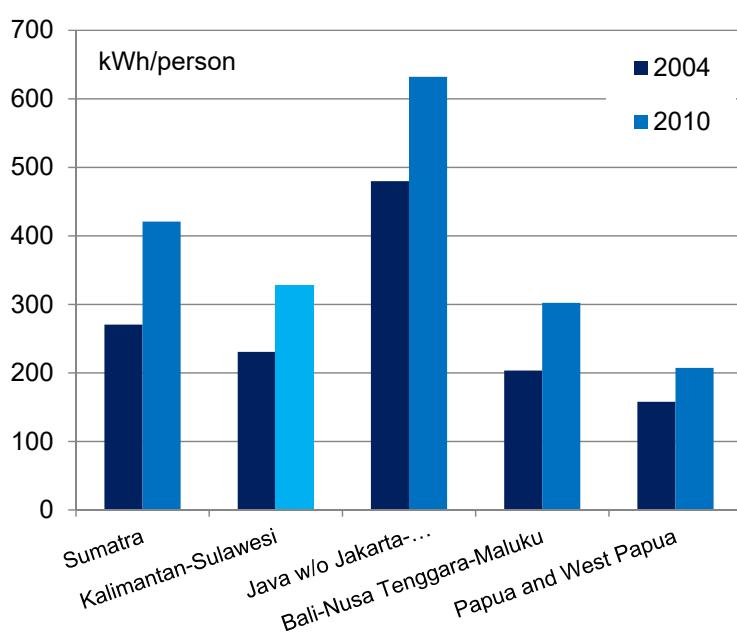


- Performa Nusa Tenggara dan Papua baik
- Konflik di Maluku menyebabkan kemunduran pembangunan

GDP (2010 Rp konstan)
diindeks 100 di 1984

Sumber: CEIC

Infrastructure: Electricity



Electricity use per person in Papua and West Papua has been relatively low compared with other islands

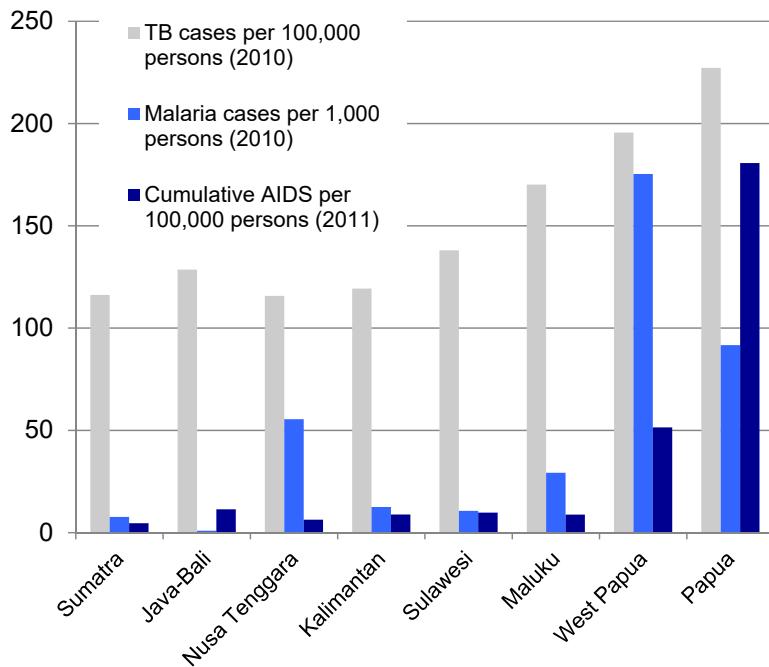
Its growth is lower than other islands

- Infrastructure for economic development is relatively limited in Papua and West Papua
- Particularly in rural areas

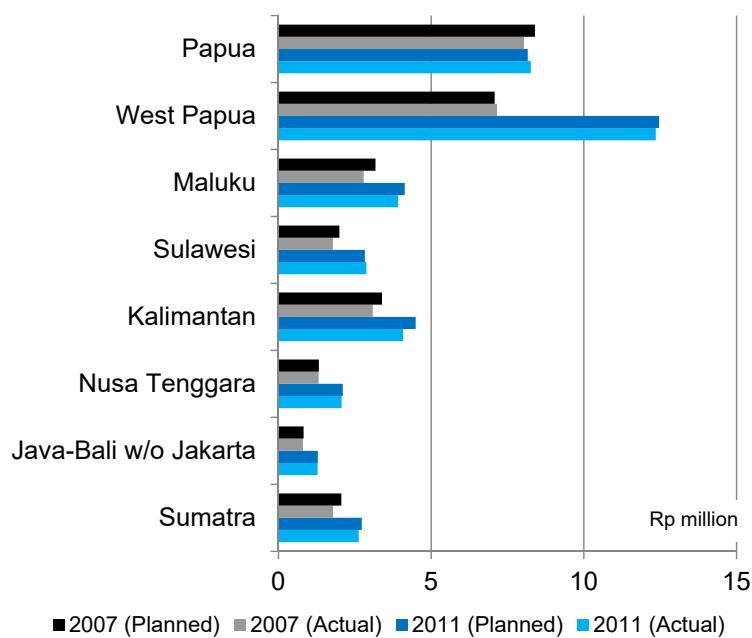
Indikator Kesehatan

Masih banyak persoalan kesehatan

tapi kemungkinan besar persoalannya ada pada tingkat kualitas manusia



Keuangan Daerah



Government expenditure

- Proportion of spending on general services is relatively higher than the national average (53% vs 33% in 2010)
- Education budget is relatively low
 - 13% for Papua and 10% for West Papua
- Health budget is quite comparable with the national average, but low
 - 5% for W Papua and 8% for Papua (2010)
- Though the social protection budget is already higher than that of the national average, it needs to be higher
 - Approx. 2 % in both Papua and West Papua (2010)



Rural population

- Population grew by as much as 4.9% annually (Papua and West Papua: 2000-2010)
 - This is 3 times the national figure
- Migrant population grew more than non-migrant (6.7% vs 4.5%)
 - Migrant population is approx. 22% of the population (2010)
- Rural population grew by as much as 5%, while urban population by 4.6% → fast growing rural population





Urban agglomeration vs rural development

	Growth of GDP	Growth of GDP per capita	GDP per capita	HH Expenditure per capita
	2003-2011 (% annually)	2003-2011 (% annually)	2011 (Rp 000/year)	2011 (Rp 000/year)
West Papua				
Sorong Greater Area*	4.6	2	36,209	8,450
Manokwari district	8.7	5.3	18,049	8,128
Teluk Bintuni district	39.5	33.6	298,731	11,555
Other districts	8.7	5.2	22,880	6,634
Papua				
Jayapura Greater Area*	12	8.3	31,050	9,960
Mimika district	-7.1	-12	239,083	10,354
Merauke district	6.9	4.8	21,234	7,135
Other districts	5.8	-4.5	7,035	5,315



Average Annual GDP Growth: 2011-16

Districtt	%	District	%
Sumba Barat Regency	4.93	Ngada Regency	5.25
Sumba Timur Regency	5.07	Manggarai Regency	5.22
Kupang Regency	5.01	Rote Ndao Regency	4.74
Timor Tengah Selatan Regency	4.36	Manggarai Barat Regency	4.08
Timor Tengah Utara Regency	4.58	Sumba Tengah Regency	4.42
Belu Regency	5.55	Sumba Barat Daya Regency	5.05
Alor Regency	4.82	Nagekeo Regency	4.53
Lembala Regency	4.90	Manggarai Timur Regency	5.26
Flores Timur Regency	4.66	Sabu Raijua Regency	5.93
Sikka Regency	4.40	Malaka Regency	5.00
Ende Regency	5.15	City of Kupang	7.73

- District growth varies a lot
- City of Kupang grew the fastest → urbanization
- Strengthening development in areas off the city of Kupang seems to be important
- Timor Leste grew at an average annual rate of 4.91% → relatively similar than NTT

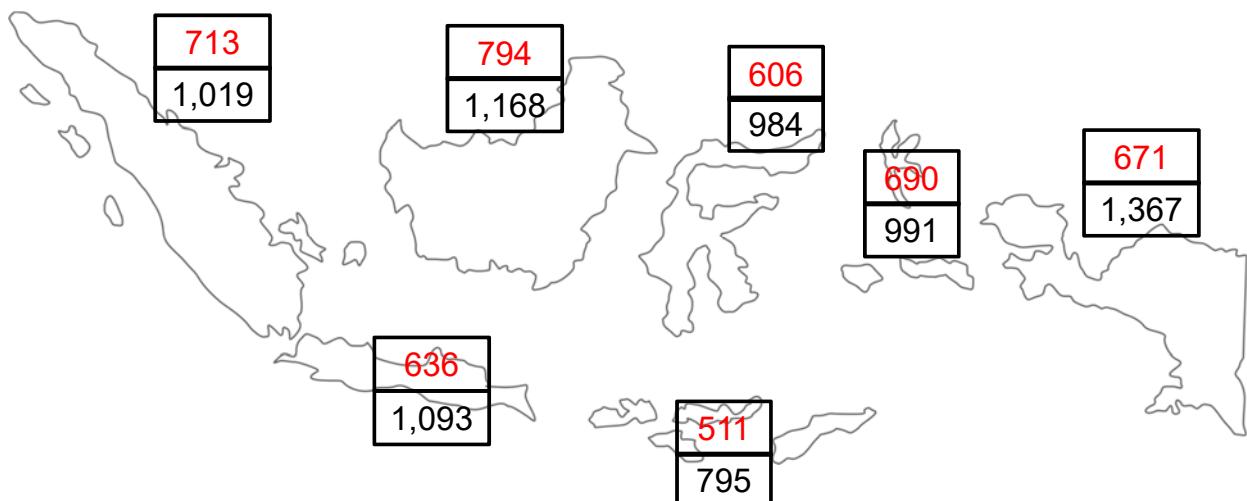


2015

Monthly Expenditure per Capita

Rural and urban areas

In thousand rupiah



Indonesia = 649 & 1,058

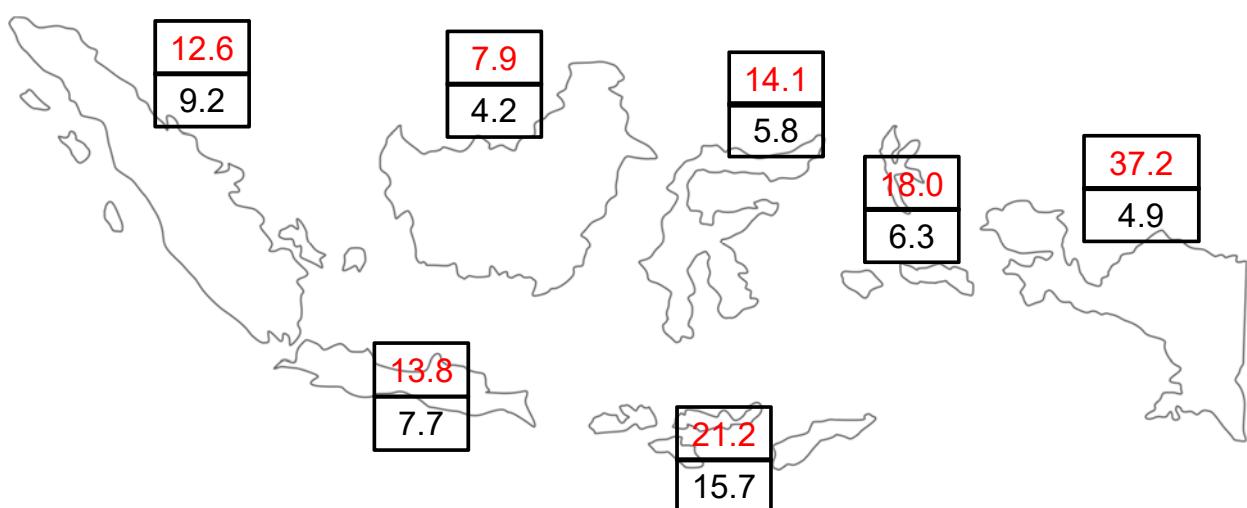


2016

Poverty

Rural and urban areas

In % of population



Local people ≈ Poverty

Indonesia = 14.1 & 7.8

Village Development Program in Indonesia

- One typical argument is that rural areas lack the necessary capital to develop their economy (Lewis, 1954; Harris-Todaro, 1970)
- Previous programs:
 - Ag Credit, such as Padi Sentra (1959-65), BIMAS (1965-85), KUT (1985-99), KKP (2000-now): Microcredits at individual farmer level
 - IDT (93/94-96/97): Microcredits at village level for individuals
 - KDP (1998-2006): Grants at sub-district level for initiatives from villages within sub-district
- Recent program: PNPM Mandiri and Village funds
- Moving from microcredits to grants, individual to community, top-bottom in selection to bottom-up, and increasing accountability

Debates on Village Development Program in Eastern Indonesia

- “Won’t work” arguments
 - The program has been too small compared to the problem
 - Quality of the program has been problematic
 - No or trivial impact from infrastructures built
 - Not efficient use of budget
- “Could work” arguments, but
 - Expanding the program
 - Improve the strategy in implementing the program and in allocating the funds → base on “needs” and “efficiency” arguments
 - Improve the ways in implementing the program → strong technical supports

Catatan Akhir

- Secara umum, Indonesia Timur tumbuh secepat daerah lainnya di Indonesia: hanya saja
 - Inflasi di Papua cenderung lebih tinggi dibanding beberapa daerah lainnya → meningkatkan konesitas dengan daerah lain
 - Tingkat produktifitas manusia terindikasi tidak meningkat secepat daerah lainnya, terutama di Papua dan Maluku → infrastruktur, kesehatan dan terutama pendidikan
- Pertumbuhan terjadi baik di daerah perkotaan maupun pedesaan di Indonesia Timur; perlu diperhatikan
 - pertumbuhan penduduk desa yang cenderung lebih tinggi; lebih tinggi dari rata-rata nasional
 - sementara terjadi pemusatan pertumbuhan di kota → menimbulkan pertumbuhan gap antara desa dan kota
 - mengindikasikan jarak yang melebar antara daerah perkotaan dan pedesaan → meningkatkan konesitas desa-kota dan prioritas pengembangan desa (infrastruktur, kesehatan dan pendidikan)
- Program pengembangan pedesaan saat ini membantu, namun demikian terlihat belum effektif