

BOOK OF PROGRAMME

15th IRSA

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE BANDA ACEH



Foreword

Welcome to the 15th Indonesian Regional Science Association (IRSA) International Conference. This annual conference will be held on 22-23 July 2019 in Banda Aceh, Aceh, Indonesia, and will be hosted by the Universitas Syiah Kuala in collaboration with the International Centre for Aceh and Indian Ocean Studies (ICAIOS), the Aceh Provincial Government and IRSA. Universitas Syiah Kuala is the main public university in Aceh province that plays an important role in promoting research and education in Indonesia. The theme of this year's IRSA conference is Disasters and Regional Development.

This conference is IRSA's main annual event that promotes the advancement of research across the country. The conference will facilitate open discussions and debates, transfer of knowledge, strategies for policy formulation, and networking amongst scholars and policymakers. Each year since its establishment, the IRSA annual conference has been attended by a large number of academics and policy makers from numerous Indonesian institutions. IRSA has also created a large network of academics and policymakers who are concerned with issues of regional development. This network has now reached a critical mass that can play a major role not only in the academic arena through research and publications but also contribute to the evidence-based regional development policies nationally, regionally, and locally.



IRSA TEAM

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Conference Agenda

THE 15TH IRSA INTERNATIONAL PRE-CONFERENCE AGENDA BANDA ACEH, 20-21 JULY 2019

Date: Saturday, 20/Jul/2019

Hermes Palace Hotel 7:30am - 8:15am	Registration: Workshop Day 1l
8:15am -8:30am	Welcome greeting
8:30am - 1:00pm	Workshop Workshop 1 Evaluating Social Programs through Conducting Randomized Evaluation by J-PAL Southeast Asia Workshop 2 Quasi-Experimental Design and Methods in Impact Evaluation by TNP2K Workshop 3 Econometric Methods for Less than Ideal Situations by ANU Indonesia Project
1:00pm - 2:00pm	Lunch Break1
2:00pm - 3:50pm	Workshop-continued1
3:50pm - 4:05pm	Coffee Break1
4:05pm - 5:00pm	Workshop-continued2

Date: Sunday, 21/Jul/2019

Hermes Palace Hotel 8:00am - 8:30am	Registration2: Workshop Registration Day 2 Location:
8:30am - 1:00pm	Workshop2 Cont. Workshop 1 Evaluating Social Programs through Conducting Randomized Evaluation by J-PAL Southeast Asia Workshop 2 Quasi-Experimental Design and Meth- ods in Impact Evaluation by TNP2K Workshop 3 Econometric Methods for Less than Ideal Situations by ANU Indonesia Project
1:00pm - 2:00pm	Lunch Break2
1:00pm - 2:00pm	Lunch Break1
2:00pm - 3:50pm	Workshop-continued3
3:50pm - 4:05pm	Coffee Break2
4:05pm - 5:00pm	Workshop-continued4

THE 15TH IRSA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AGENDA
BANDA ACEH, 22-23 JULY 2019

Date: Monday, 22/Jul/2019

Hermes Palace Hotel 8:00am - 8:30am	Registration 3: Conference Registration Day 1
Ballroom 8:30am - 9:00am	Opening Ceremony recital of the Qur'an Pledge of Allegiance: Indonesia's National Anthem Report & Welcoming Remark by Chair of the LOC: Dr. Nazamuddin Welcoming Remark by Rector of Syiah Kuala University Opening Remark by President IRSA: Prof. Arief Anshori Yusuf Welcoming Cultural Performance: Unsyiah's Art Center
Ballroom 9:00am - 9:25am	Keynote Speech: Disaster and Regional Development Session Chair: Dr. Syurkani Ishak Kasim Dr Bambang Susantono, Vice President for Knowledge Management, The Asian Development Bank (ADB)
9:25am - 9:40am	Coffee Break 1
Ballroom 9:40am - 10:55am	Plenary Session I Session Chair: Dr. B S Nazamuddin Prof. Iwan J. Azis (Cornell University / Universitas Indonesia) Dr Vivi Alatas (Senior Economist)
10:55am - 11:00am	Breakout

Aceh 1 11:00am - 1:00pm	PARALLEL 1A: Knowledge Sector Initiative (KSI) Special Session Session Chair : Dr. Syaifullah Muhammad Policy Research Funding Opportunities
Aceh 2 11:00am - 1:00pm	PARALLEL 1B Session Chair: Dr. Abd. Jamal
Aceh 3 11:00am - 1:00pm	PARALLEL 1C: TNP2K Special Session A Session Chair: Héctor Salazar Salame Poverty Alleviation Studies at National Level
Medina 1 11:00am - 1:00pm	PARALLEL 1D Session Chair: Ns. Suryane Sulistiana Susanti, S.Kep, M.A, Ph.D
Medina 2 11:00am - 1:00pm	PARALLEL 1E Session Chair: Dr. Heru Fahlevi
Medina 3 11:00am - 1:00pm	PARALLEL 1F Session Chair: Dr. M SALEH SJAFEI
Serambi Hall 11:00am - 1:00pm	PARALLEL 1G Session Chair: Sofyan Syahnur
Lhoknga Hall 11:00am - 1:00pm	PARALLEL 1H Session Chair: Dr. Agus Nugroho
Lhok Mee Hall 11:00am - 1:00pm	PARALLEL 1I Session Chair: Dr. Bambang Setiawan
Room 10 11:00am - 1:00pm	PARALLEL 1J Session Chair: Dr. Djoni Hartono
Hermes Palace Hotel 1:00pm - 2:00pm	Lunch Break 1
Aceh 1 2:00pm - 4:00pm	PARALLEL 2A: IRSA - LGI Session Session Chair: Dr. Djoni Hartono Local Government Innovation

Aceh 2 2:00pm - 4:00pm	PARALLEL 2B: KOMPAK Special Session Session Chair: Prof. Eka Srimulyani Special Autonomy as Decentralisation and Regional Fiscal Policy
Aceh 3 2:00pm - 4:00pm	PARALLEL 2C: TNP2K Special Session B Session Chair: Sudarno Sumarto Poverty Alleviation Studies at Local and Regional Level
Medina 1 2:00pm - 4:00pm	PARALLEL 2D Session Chair: Dr. B S Nazamuddin
Medina 2 2:00pm - 4:00pm	PARALLEL 2E Session Chair: Dr. Ari Palawi
Medina 3 2:00pm - 4:00pm	PARALLEL 2F Session Chair: Dr. M. Shabri Abd. Majid
Serambi Hall 2:00pm - 4:00pm	PARALLEL 2G Session Chair: Prof. Yuri Mansury
Lhoknga Hall 2:00pm - 4:00pm	PARALLEL 2H Session Chair: Dr. Heru Fahlevi
Lhok Mee Hall 2:00pm - 4:00pm	PARALLEL 2I Session Chair: Dr. Nizamuddin Nizamuddin
Room 10 2:00pm - 4:00pm	PARALLEL 2J Session Chair: Dr. Putri Bintusy Syathi
4:00pm - 4:15pm	Coffee Break 2
Aceh 1 4:15pm - 5:45pm	PARALLEL 3A: Bappenas Special Session A Economic Impact of a Big Event: The Case of Asian Games 2018
Aceh 2 4:15pm - 5:45pm	PARALLEL 3B: BAPPEDA Aceh Special Session with Prof Iwan Jaya Azis Session Chair: Marthunis Muhammad Session Chair: Dr. Syurkani Ishak Kasim "Peran Riset Ekonomi Wilayah untuk Pembangunan Inklusif & Berkelanjutan di Aceh"

Aceh 3 4:15pm - 5:45pm	PARALLEL 3C Session Chair: Rajibussalim Rajibussalim
Medina 1 4:15pm - 5:45pm	PARALLEL 3D Session Chair: Dr. Teguh Dartanto
Medina 2 4:15pm - 5:45pm	PARALLEL 3E Session Chair: Dr. Nizamuddin Nizamuddin
Medina 3 4:15pm - 5:45pm	PARALLEL 3F Session Chair: Dr. Teuku Alvisyahrin
Serambi Hall 4:15pm - 5:45pm	PARALLEL 3G Session Chair: Vivi Alatas
Lhoknga Hall 4:15pm - 5:45pm	PARALLEL 3H Session Chair: Dr. Cut Dewi
Lhok Mee Hall 4:15pm - 5:45pm	PARALLEL 3I Session Chair: Dr. Daniel Suryadarma
Room 10 4:15pm - 5:45pm	PARALLEL 3J Session Chair: Dr. M. Shabri Abd. Majid
5:45pm - 7:30pm	Adjourn
Anjong Mon Mata 7:30pm - 8:15pm	Gala dinner Gala Dinner Music Performance by Morning Glory
Anjong Mon Mata 8:15pm - 9:30pm	Honorary & Cultural: Honorary Speech & Cultural Performances Session Chair: Dr. Ari Palawi Session Chair: Marthunis Muhammad Opening Cultural Performance Welcoming Remarks by Governor of Aceh Honorary Speech by Dr. Syurkani Ishak Kasim, Executive Director of Asian Development Bank (ADB) Cultural performances by Unsyiah's Art Center: "Disaster Spell & Sigli Fabric"

Date: Tuesday, 23/Jul/2019

Hermes Palace Hotel 8:00am - 8:30am	Registration 4: Conference Registration Day 2
Aceh 1 8:30am - 10:30am	PARALLEL 4A: BAPPENAS Special Session B Economic Impact of a Big Event: The Case of Asian Games 2018
Aceh 2 8:30am - 10:30am	PARALLEL 4B: IBER Special Session A Session Chair: Dr. Teguh Dartanto IBER Special Session on Global Trade, Challenges and the Indonesian Economy
Aceh 3 8:30am - 10:30am	PARALLEL 4C Session Chair: Rajibussalim Rajibussalim
Medina 1 8:30am - 10:30am	PARALLEL 4D: BKF Special Session A Session Chair: Dr. B S Nazamuddin Inter-Governmental Budget Transfers and Local Creative Financing Programs
Medina 2 8:30am - 10:30am	PARALLEL 4E Session Chair: Dr. Renni Anggraini
Medina 3 8:30am - 10:30am	PARALLEL 4F Session Chair: Dr. Joy Elly Tulung
Serambi Hall 8:30am - 10:30am	PARALLEL 4G Session Chair: Dr. M SALEH SJAFEI
Lhoknga Hall 8:30am - 10:30am	PARALLEL 4H Session Chair: Dr. Taufiq Carnegie Dawood
Lhok Mee Hall 8:30am - 10:30am	PARALLEL 4I Session Chair: Dr. Nazli Ismail
Room 10 8:30am - 10:30am	PARALLEL 4J Session Chair: Dr. Munira Sungkar

10:30am - 10:45am	Coffee Break 3
Aceh 1 10:45am - 12:45pm	PARALLEL 5A Session Chair: Fahmi Aulia
Aceh 2 10:45am - 12:45pm	PARALLEL 5B: IBER Special Session B Session Chair: Dr. Edimon Ginting IBER Special Session on Poverty, Inequality and Regional Disparities
Aceh 3 10:45am - 12:45pm	PARALLEL 5C Session Chair: Dr. Taufiq Carnegie Dawood
Medina 1 10:45am - 12:45pm	PARALLEL 5D: BKF Special Session B Session Chair: Irfa Ampri, Ak., C.A., MA, Ph.D. Inter-Governmental Budget Transfers and Local Creative Financing Programs
Medina 2 10:45am - 12:45pm	PARALLEL 5E Session Chair: Ns. Suryane Sulistiana Susanti, S.Kep, M.A, Ph.D
Medina 3 10:45am - 12:45pm	PARALLEL 5F Session Chair: Sofyan Syahnur
Serambi Hall 10:45am - 12:45pm	PARALLEL 5G Session Chair: Prof. Iwan Jaya Azis
Lhoknga Hall 10:45am - 12:45pm	PARALLEL 5H Session Chair: Dr. Renni Anggraini
Lhok Mee Hall 10:45am - 12:45pm	PARALLEL 5I Session Chair: Evalina Evalina Z., S.T., MURP
Room 10 10:45am - 12:45pm	PARALLEL 5J Session Chair: Laina Hilma Sari

12:45pm - 1:45pm	Lunch Break 2
Ballroom 1:45pm - 3:00pm	Plenary Session II Session Chair: Prof. Yuri Mansury Dr. Yasuyuki Sawada (Chief Economist of ADB) Dr. Suprayoga Hadi (BAPPENAS)
Ballroom 3:00pm - 4:15pm	Closing: Award Announcements and Closing Ceremony Award Announcements Closing Ceremony Prof. Budy P. Resosudarmo Prof. Arief Anshory Yusuf Dr. B S Nazamuddin
Hermes Palace Hotel 4:00pm - 5:00pm	Coffee Break 4: Coffee Break and Farewell



Parallel Sessions

Date: Monday, 22/Jul/2019

11:00am - 1:00pm	PARALLEL 1A: Knowledge Sector Initiative (KSI) Special Session Location: Aceh 1 Chair: Dr. Syaifullah Muhammad Policy Research Funding Opportunities Sharing experience Ristekdikti Grantee <u>Darmawan, I Wayan</u>	PARALLEL 1B Location: Aceh 2 Chair: Dr. Abd. Jamal FISCAL AND MONETARY POLICY AND IT'S EFFECTS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN INDONESIA <u>Umaroh, Rodhiah; Afifah, Evi Noor</u>	PARALLEL 1C: TNP2K Special Session A Location: Aceh 3 Chair: Héctor Salazar Salame Poverty Alleviation Studies at National Level The (lack of) Distortionary Effects of Proxy-Means Tests: Results from a Nationwide Experiment in Indonesia <u>Sumarto, Sudarno</u>	PARALLEL 1D Location: Medina 1 Chair: Ns. Suryane Sulistiana Susanti, S.Kep, M.A, Ph.D TOWARDS A HEALTHY DIET IN INDONESIA: AN APPLICATION OF THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR <u>Ermawati, Tuti; Lestari, Esta</u>	PARALLEL 1E Location: Medina 2 Chair: Dr. Heru Fahlevi ANALYSIS OF PENSION FUND MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA <u>Hanifah, Afif; Utami, Tuti Sariningsih Budi; Pasaribu, Ronald Yusuf; Wibowo, Ari</u>
	Sharing experience RISPRO Grantee <u>Purwohedji, Unggul</u>	DOES TRADE OPENNESS SUPORT INCLUSIVE GROWTH: CASE OF ASEAN COUNTRIES <u>Santosa, Dwi Budi; Paksi, Girindra Mega</u>	Cumulative Impacts of Conditional Cash Transfer Programs: Experimental Evidence from Indonesia <u>Syamsulhakim, Ekki</u>	LOCAL INNOVATIONS OF A PERFORMING DISTRICT IN DECENTRALIZED EDUCATION IN INDONESIA <u>Nihayah, Risa Wardatun; Revina, Shintia; Dharmawan, Goldy Fariz</u>	RULER'S RELIGION AND INTER-RELIGIOUS GAP IN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN EASTERN INDONESIA <u>Raya, Umbu Reku; Resosudarmo, Budy P.</u>
	RISPRO aims to improve national competitiveness <u>Agustifa, Filda Nurria</u>	JAPAN'S ECONOMY AND ITS IMPACT ON INDONESIA'S ECONOMY: CAPITAL MARKET, FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET, AND GOODS MARKET <u>Abimanyu, Yoopi; Hayakawa, Tatsuji</u>	The Effect of Educational Expansion on Household Labor Allocation & Earning: Evidence from Rural Indonesia <u>Satriawan, Elan; Maulana, Achmad</u>	POST-TRAINING EVALUATION THE ALUMNI OF REFORM LEADERSHIP ACADEMY IN THE TRANSPORTATION OFFICE SOUTH SULAWESI PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT <u>Wiryanto, Wisber</u>	A MAPPING OF INDONESIAN MIGRANT WORKERS PLACEMENT IN MALAYSIAN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY <u>Wahyuni, Sri; Bachtiar, Nasri; Elfindri, Elfindri; Ridwan, Endrizal</u>
	Research Governance Reforms and Collaborative Research Opportunities from Ristekdikti's Research Grants (Grant Guidelines XII) <u>Radjasa, Ocky Karna</u>			RISK GOVERNANCE ON FIRE DISASTER <u>Budiman, Ibnu</u>	PROFILE AND COMPARISON: LAND RENT OF AGRICULTURE AND NON-AGRICULTURE IN BOGOR DISTRICT AND BOGOR MUNICIPALITY <u>Mulya, Setyardi Pratika; Rustiadi, Ernan; Pravitasari, Andrea Emma</u>

PARALLEL 1F Location: Medina 3 Chair: Dr. M SALEH SJAFEI More Prosper, Safer Society? Assessing the Impact of PKH on Crime in Indonesia <u>Setyonugroho, Lourentius Dimas; Maududy, Irsyan</u>	PARALLEL 1G Location: Serambi Hall Chair: Sofyan Syahnur HANDLING OF FOOD INSECURITY AREAS TOWARDS FOOD-INTENSIVE AREAS IN INDONESIA <u>Hayati, Jurni</u>	PARALLEL 1H Location: Lhoknga Hall Chair: Dr. Agus Nugroho THE EFFECT OF NATURAL DISASTERS ON HEALTH IN EASTERN INDONESIA <u>Brata, Aloysius Gunadi; Twikromo, Argo; Anusanto, Dwijoko</u>	PARALLEL 1I Location: Lhok Mee Hall Chair: Dr. Bambang Setiawan SIZE VS. QUALITY: WHY PEOPLE ADD ROOM(S) TO AN AID HOUSE IN POST-TSUNAMI ACEH? <u>Mahdi, Saiful; AR, Fitriana; Amalia, Cut Sherly; Mundir, Ibnu; Daly, Patrick</u>	PARALLEL 1J Location: Room 10 Chair: Ainul Fajri Indonesian Household Energy Access and Energy Cost Burden <u>Hartono, Djon; Balya, Audhi Ahmad; Pramono, Wahyu; Hastuti, Sasmita Hastru</u>
DOES PKH CONTRIBUTE TO FINANCIAL INCLUSION ? <u>Ngasuko, Tri Achya</u>	IMPACT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FISCAL DECENTRALIZATION ON REGIONAL PERFORMANCE OF NORTH SUMATERA PROVINCE INDONESIA <u>Hasyim, Sirojuzilam; Turnip, Edo Billy Andri</u>	WHAT CAN INDONESIAN BUSINESSES LEARN FROM WE MEAN BUSINESS (WMB) INITIATIVE TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES? <u>Mychelisdia, Erla; Firdaus, Nur</u>	THE NEW YOUNG LEADERS AND POST-DISASTER SOCIAL CHANGES IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES ON THE SLOPE OF MT. MERAPI: A SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS OF THE POST-2010 MERAPI ERUPTION <u>Nazaruddin, Muzayin</u>	Renewable Energy for Livelihood Sustainability in Rural Areas: Evidence from Sumba Island <u>Sagala, Saut; Prilandita, Niken; Rianawati, Elisabeth; Lovett, Jon C.; Adhitama, Praditya; Arsanti, Teresa; Prambudia, Yudha</u>
Impact Evaluation Indonesia's National Health Insurance: Strengthening and Equalization Health Services <u>Handoyo, Felix Wisnu</u>	Introducing Performance-based Incentives to the Provincial Fiscal Transfer in Indonesia <u>Rahman, Erman Avantgarda; Taufik, Ahmad; Farhan, Yuna; Surya Putra, Alam; Haryanto, Joko Tri</u>	Understanding Smallholders' Mental Models of Peat Management and Fire Use Behavior in Riau <u>Daeli, Willy</u>	Identifying the effects of the 2013 floods in Germany on the cargo traffic of national roads <u>Fournier Gabela, Julio Gustavo; Sarmiento, Luis Alejandro</u>	TAX INCENTIVE POLICY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY INDUSTRY IN ASEAN <u>abidin, m. zainul</u>
A Literature Review: Which Regulation is Feasible to Assess Public Satisfaction Level on Terminal Services? <u>Riyardi, Agung</u>	The Effect of Fiscal Decentralization and Spatial Concentration on Firm Productivity: The Case of Jakarta Megacity* <u>Aritenang, Adiwan Fahlan</u>	Analysis of Regional Convergence and Sustainable Development: An Indonesian Perspective <u>Syaifudin, Noor</u>	Enhancing Disaster Risk Mitigation Through Promoting Village Sustainability <u>Sujai, Mahpud</u>	Polarization and Local Conflicts <u>Pratama, Alvin</u>

2:00pm - 4:00pm	<p>PARALLEL 2A: IRSA - LGI Session Location: Aceh 1 Chair: Dr. Djoni Hartono Local Government Innovation</p> <p>Addressing Disaster Risk Financing in Indonesia: The Role of Insurance <u>Sagala, Saut;</u> Putra, Hengki Eko; Anwar, Heriyah; Loeksmanto, Ichsan Hafiz</p> <p>MANGROVES FOR DISASTER MITIGATION AND ECOTOURISM AT THE KUALA LANGSA MANGROVE FOREST <u>Arif, Salmawaty;</u> Akmalia, Nanda; Arif, Azhar Abdullah</p> <p>IMPACT OF NATURAL DISASTER ON MENTAL HEALTH IN INDONESIA, CASE BANTUL, 2006 YOGYAKARTA EARTHQUAKE <u>Trisilia, Mustika Septiyas;</u> Sugiyanto, Catur; Setiyawati, Diana</p> <p>Value of Flood Mitigation Infrastructures in Developing Countries' Megacities: A Hedonic Price Analysis of the Jakarta's Housing Market in Indonesia <u>Tresnatri, Florischa Ayu;</u> Muhammad, Eikri; Resosudarmo, Budi P.; Halimatussadiah, Alin; Olivia, Susan</p>	<p>PARALLEL 2B: KOMPAK Special Session Location: Aceh 2 Chair: Prof. Eka Srimulyani Special Autonomy as Decentralisation and Regional Fiscal Policy</p> <p>Central Government Policy Direction on Special Autonomy in Aceh, Papua and West Papua <u>Bataralifu, Andi</u></p> <p>Contribution of the Special Autonomy Fund On The Improvement of the Indigenous Papuans' Welfare <u>Sumule, Agus Irianto</u></p> <p>EVALUATION OF SPECIAL AUTONOMY FUNDS IN ACEH, PAPUA, AND PAPUA BARAT <u>Nurkholis, Nurkholis;</u> Machfud, Siddik; Eddy, Suratman; Hefrizal, Handra; Noldy, Tuerah; Lily, Bauw; William, Reba; Devi, Suryani; Heracles, Lang</p> <p>Review on Special Autonomy Fund Planning Strategies for Aceh, Papua and West Papua <u>Wanggai, Velix Vernando</u></p> <p>Indicative Impact of Special Autonomy Fund of Aceh and Papua <u>Qibthiyyah, Riatu Mariatul</u></p> <p>Impact of Special Autonomy Fund Utilization on Aceh Development Indicators for 2008-2019 Azhari. SE., M.Si., Azhari</p>	<p>PARALLEL 2C: TNP2K Special Session B Location: Aceh 3 Chair: Sudarno Sumarto Poverty Alleviation Studies at Local and Regional Level</p> <p>TOURISM AND TRANSFORMATION OF THE BALINESE ECONOMY AND LABOUR MARKET Local, National and International Dimensions <u>Sukadana, I Wayan;</u> Meydianawathi, Luh Gede; Jayasuriya, Sisira; Manning, Chris</p> <p>Cash Transfers For The Elderly To Address Poverty And Stimulate Economic Growth: An Evaluation Of Aceh Jaya's Old-Age Cash Transfer <u>Salame, Héctor Salazar</u></p> <p>Decentralization and Poverty Reduction: The Role of Local Economies and Institution Capacity in Indonesia <u>Chaudhuri, Esha;</u> Kurniawati, Sandra; Sumanto, Sudarno</p>	<p>PARALLEL 2D Location: Medina 1 Chair: Dr. B S Nazamuddin</p> <p>ASPIRATION OF MIGRANTS AND RETURN TO HUMAN CAPITAL INVESTMENT: EVIDENCE FROM THE INDONESIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY (IFLS) DATA OF 2007 AND 2014 Husada, Sucahyo Dwi; <u>Afifah, Evi Noor</u></p> <p>Does Inequality Induce Intolerance Behavior in Indonesia? Empirical Evidence from the IFLS dataset <u>Rohman, Muhammad Abdul; Dartanto, Teguh</u></p> <p>TRUST AND HAPPINESS IN THE RISK SEEKING INDIVIDUAL AFTER DISASTER: EVIDENCE FROM IFLS <u>PURWANTO, EDY; SUKARTINI, NI MADE; MULIA, MUHAMMAD;</u> ALLO, ALBERTUS GIRIK; ASTUTI, RISK DWI</p> <p>DISASTER, SOCIAL SAFETY NETS AND HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION: EVIDENCE FROM IFLS <u>PURWANTO, EDY; ALLO, ALBERTUS GIRIK; ASTUTI, RISK DWI;</u> SUKARTINI, NI MADE; MULIA, MUHAMMAD</p>	<p>PARALLEL 2E Location: Medina 2 Chair: Dr. Ari Palawi</p> <p>THEATRE AND ACTIVISM: GRASSROOT DISCOURSES ON ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT IN PASURUAN <u>Puspitosari, Wida Ayu</u></p> <p>COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF HEALTHCARE SERVICE QUALITY ACROSS REGIONS IN INDONESIA <u>Mulia, Muhammad; Solihin, Amiru</u></p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE IN INDONESIA AND ITS IMPACT ON POVERTY: A MICROSIMULATION APPROACH Dartanto, Teguh; Dewi, Luh Putu Ratih Kumala; <u>Dharmawan, Goldy Fariz;</u> Setyonugroho, Lourentius Dimas</p>
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PARALLEL 2F Location: Medina 3 Chair: Dr. M. Shabri Abd. Majid	PARALLEL 2G Location: Serambi Hall Chair: Prof. Yuri Mansury	PARALLEL 2H Location: Lhoknga Hall Chair: Dr. Heru Fahlevi	PARALLEL 2I Location: Lhok Mee Hall Chair: Dr. Nizamuddin Nizamuddin	PARALLEL 2J Location: Room 10 Chair: Dr. Putri Bintusy Syathi
ANALYSIS OF LONG-RUN RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GOVERNMENT DEBT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: THE CASE OF INDONESIA <u>Kurniawan, Budi; Handra, Hefrizal</u>	THE PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOR IN THE PROVINCE OF ACEH SPECIAL REGION OF INDONESIA: GENDER AND LOCATION ANALYSIS <u>Munandar, Yusuf</u>	TSUNAMI DISASTER, DOES IT MOTIVATE SME TO PAY INSURANCE ? EVIDENCE FROM INDONESIA <u>indayani, indayani</u>	Spatial distribution of local public service efficiency in Indonesia for 2010–2012 <u>Kataoka, Mitsuhiko</u>	Differences in Indonesian dairy industry performance: a comparison between two regions <u>Yanuar, Rahmat;</u> Hoebink, Paul
Structural Change and Regional Economic Growth in Indonesia Andriansyah, Andriansyah; <u>Nurwanda, Asep;</u> Rifai, Bakhtiar	IS THE CURSE OF NATURAL RESOURCES OCCURING IN INDONESIA? <u>Haryanto, Joko</u>	THE EFFECT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE TO STOCK PRICE IN NON-BANK FINANCIAL INDUSTRY <u>Tulung, Joy Elly</u>	THE DYNAMICS OF POVERTY IN JAVA: SPATIAL APPROACH <u>Kristyanto, Visi Saujaningati;</u> Santosa, Dwi Budi; Kaluge, David	Financial Performances of the State-owned Enterprises in the Indonesian Manufacturing Industry <u>Setiawan, Maman;</u> Tisnawati Sule, Enie
Promoting Agro-biotechnology Products to Foster Food Security in Indonesia <u>Aji, Joni Murti Mulyo;</u> Muhidin, Salut	THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT OWNERSHIP TO INCOME INEQUALITY IN THE PROVINCE OF ACEH SPECIAL REGION OF INDONESIA <u>Munandar, Yusuf</u>	Training Investment and Workers Productivity: The Evidence of Indonesian Banks Level Data <u>Santoso, Teguh;</u> Setiawan, Maman; AW, Alfi Syahrin	USING OUTERSPACE DATA AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY MEASUREMENT: Evidence Great Disaster in Indonesia <u>Muharja, Fajri;</u> Kuncoro, Ari; Dartanto, Teguh; Widyawati, Diah	The Challenges and Issues of Fintech in Financial Accessibility for Micro Small Enterprises in Indonesia <u>Saptia, Yeni; Pranata, Nika;</u> Ermawati, Tuti; Samsulbahri, Darwin; Rizki, Retno; Eko Nugroho, Agus; Soekarni, Muhammad; Dwi Astuti, Ernany; Sarana, Jiwa
A CHALLENGE TO GROW: STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT NEEDS IN INDONESIA Dartanto, Teguh; <u>Maula, Bertha Fania;</u> Zulfa, Anisah Hafiszha; Quarina, Qisha	DOMESTICATING VIOLENCE: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN POST-CONFLICT AND POST-DISASTER ACEH <u>Rubianty, Dian;</u> Direzkia, Yulia; Mahdi, Saiful	Spatial Pattern Local Wisdom Education of Mangrove at Lhokseumawe, Aceh Affan, Muzailin; <u>Amalia, Naila</u>	Measuring Effectiveness of Social Protection Programs in Reducing Poverty and Inequality using Propensity Score Matching Al Izzati, Ridho; <u>Kusumawardhani, Niken Astria Sakina;</u> Suryahadi, Asep	THE ROLE OF TRANSITIONS IN SUPPORTING THE GROWTH OF FORMAL SECTOR JOBS IN INDONESIA <u>Pratomo, Devanto Shasta</u>

4:15pm - 5:45pm	<p>PARALLEL 3A: Bappenas Special Session A Location: Aceh 1 Economic Impact of a Big Event: The Case of Asian Games 2018</p> <p>ANALYSIS OF PEOPLE MOBILITY IN A MULTISPORT EVENT: A Case of ASIAN Games 2018 in Indonesia <u>Widyasanti, Amalia Adininggar</u>; Kanti, Titi; Esko, Siim</p> <p>ESTIMATING ECONOMIC IMPACT OF A MAJOR SPORTS EVENT: A CASE STUDY OF THE 18TH ASIAN GAMES <u>Hidayat, Mochammad Firman</u>; Maula, Bertha Fania; Widyasanti, Amalia Adininggar</p>	<p>PARALLEL 3B: BAPPEDA Aceh Special Session with Prof Iwan Jaya Azis Location: Aceh 2 Chair: Marthunis Muhammad "Peran Riset Ekonomi Wilayah untuk Pembangunan Inklusif & Berkelanjutan di Aceh"</p>	<p>PARALLEL 3C Location: Aceh 3 Chair: Rajibussalim Rajibussalim</p> <p>Mobile Phone and Rice Farmer Producticity in Indonesia: An Application Using Propensity Score Matching <u>Umaroh, Rodhiah</u>; Afifah, Evi Noor</p> <p>THE IMPACT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) ON INEQUALITY: STUDY IN ASEAN COUNTRIES <u>Asmarani, Tuti Eka</u>; <u>Ningsih, Endah Ayu</u></p> <p>Can Cash Transfers Mitigate Child Work? Evidence from Indonesia's Cash Transfer Program for Poor Students in Java <u>Hidayatina, Achsanah</u></p>	<p>PARALLEL 3D Location: Medina 1 Chair: Dr. Teguh Dartanto</p> <p>AMENITIES: A CONTRIBUTION ON WAGES AND RENTS DIFFERENTIALS IN INDONESIA <u>Adirinekso, Gidion Putra</u>; <u>Widyawati, Diah</u></p> <p>OPTIMIZING THE UTILIZATION OF VILLAGE TREASURY LANDS: A CASE STUDY OF FIVE VILLAGES IN CENTRAL JAVA <u>Krishnamurti, Indra</u>; <u>Sigit, Kidung Asmara</u>; Adijaya, Putu Rusta</p> <p>Impact wage on FDI <u>Permatasari, Destarita Indah</u>; <u>Damayati, Ashintya</u></p>	<p>PARALLEL 3E Location: Medina 2 Chair: Dr. Nizamuddin Nizamuddin</p> <p>UNITED BUT DIVIDED? AN ANALYSIS OF INTERTEMPORAL TRUST AND TOLERANCE BEHAVIOR IN INDONESIA <u>Massie, Natanael Waraney Gerald</u>; Nuryakin, Chaikal; Dartanto, Teguh; Yudhistira, Muhammad Halley; Hartono, Djoni</p> <p>THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEM FOR REDUCING DISASTER LOSS: EXPERIENCES FROM FLASH FLOOD MITIGATION IN SEMARANG <u>Rahman, Arif Budi</u></p> <p>THE SOCIO-SPATIAL DYNAMICS OF URBAN KAMPUNGS: AN EVALUATION OF LARGE-SCALE URBAN DEVELOPMENT <u>Norvyani, Dini Aprilia</u>; Octifanny, Yustina</p>
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<p>PARALLEL 3F Location: Medina 3 Chair: Dr. Teuku Alvisyahrin</p> <p>AGGLOMERATION AND ITS IMPACT ON EAST JAVA REGIONAL INEQUALITY <u>Jamil, Hidsal</u>; Santosa, Dwi Budi</p> <p>Dynamic hydroelectricity consumption and economic growth in APEC countries and India <u>Aliasuddin, Aliasuddin</u>; Ramadhana, Reka</p> <p>An Analysis of Indonesia's Fiscal Sustainability <u>Rifan, Ahmad Ali</u></p>	<p>PARALLEL 3G Location: Serambi Hall Chair: Vivi Alatas</p> <p>PERSONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTION AND LABOR SUPPLY <u>Qibthiyyah, Riatu Mariatul</u></p> <p>The impact of trade liberalisation on food security in Indonesia <u>Nasrudin, Rus'an</u>; Hartono, Djoni</p> <p>THE EFFECT OF VAT THRESHOLD ON FIRM SIZE: EVIDENCE FROM INDONESIA <u>Nurfauzi, Ekananda</u>; <u>Nuryakin, Chaikal</u></p>	<p>PARALLEL 3H Location: Lhoknga Hall Chair: Dr. Cut Dewi</p> <p>Route Mapping in Palu Municipality, Central Sulawesi as a Direction in Palu Spatial Planning <u>A.W. Hasan, Muhammad Farid</u>; <u>Tanjung, Nurul Amaliyah</u>; Zahara, Sylvia; Murtadho, Alfin</p> <p>Paleodisaster records based on archaeological, stratigraphical, and historical studies at Cot Sidi Abdullah cultural heritage, North Aceh <u>Ismail, Nazli</u>; Yanis, Muhammad; Andi, Irfan Syam</p> <p>GRAND DESAIN FOR KLUNGKUNG GREEN CITY IN BALI: STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPING INCLUSIVE TOURISM DESTINATION BASED ON HISTORY AND LOCAL CULTURAL <u>Vipriyanti, Nyoman Utari</u>; Adiputra, Kadek Wira; Sadana, Dewa Aris</p>	<p>PARALLEL 3I Location: Lhok Mee Hall Chair: Dr. Daniel Suryadarma</p> <p>Cheating at Indonesian School National Examinations: How Big is the Problem? <u>Berkhout, Emilie</u>; Pradhan, Menno; Rahmawati, Rahmawati; Suryadarma, Daniel; Swarnata, Arya</p> <p>Targeted Education Vouchers "Bidikmisi" For Higher Education and Academic Performance: A Case Study from Indonesia <u>Mulyaningsih, Tri</u>; Dong, Sarah; Miranti, Riyana; Daly, Anne</p> <p>THE IMPACT OF AGRICULTURAL AND MINING SECTORS ON REGIONAL INCOME INEQUALITY AND POVERTY RATES IN INDONESIA <u>Muttaqin, Hidayatullah</u></p>	<p>PARALLEL 3J Location: Room 10 Chair: Dr. M. Shabri Abd. Majid</p> <p>DEVELOPING ACEH SHARIA DEVELOPMENT INDEX <u>Mahdi, Saiful</u>; <u>Ibrahim, Azharsyah</u>; <u>Anwar, Samsul</u>; Rubianty, Dian; Muhammad, Marthunis; Furqani, Hafas; Safitri, Winny D.; Zikri, Irfan; Abubakar, Alyasa</p> <p>THE STUDY OF READINESS OF SPIN-OFF OF CONVENTIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK SHARIA BUSINESS UNITS <u>Nizar, Muhammad Afdi</u>; <u>Hanifah, Afif</u></p> <p>ANALYSIS OF TAX INCENTIVES FOR SHARIA FINANCIAL PRODUCT: A STUDY ON CORPORATE SUKUK <u>Nasution, Lokot Zein</u>; Hanifah, Afif</p>
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8:30am - 10:30am	<p>PARALLEL 4A: BAPPENAS Special Session B Location: Aceh 1 Economic Impact of a Big Event: The Case of Asian Games 2018</p> <p>HOW A SPORT EVENT MAY AFFECT TOURISM AND SPORT TOURISM: THE SURVEY OF 2018 ASIAN GAMES JAKARTA-PALEMBANG <u>Revindo, Mohamad Dian;</u> <u>Siregar, Chairina Hanum;</u> <u>Bintara, Hamdan;</u> <u>Anindita, Devina;</u> <u>Widyasanti, Amalia Adininggar;</u> <u>Hastuti, Nurindah W.;</u> <u>Hambali, Sean;</u> <u>Devianto, Devianto</u></p> <p>Spending Behaviour of Sport Event Participants and Tourists: Evidence from The 2018 Asian Games Jakarta - Palembang <u>Revindo, Mohamad D;</u> <u>Siregar, Chairina H;</u> <u>Bintara, Hamdan;</u> <u>Anindita, Devina;</u> <u>Widyasanti, Amalia Adininggar;</u> <u>Hastuti, Nurindah W.;</u> <u>Hambali, Sean</u></p> <p>Does Traffic Management Matter? Evaluating Congestion Effects of Odd-Even Policy in Jakarta <u>Yudhistira, Muhammad Halley;</u> <u>Kusumaatmadja, Regi;</u> <u>Hidayat, Mochammad Firman</u></p> <p>SOSIOECONOMIC IMPACT OF ASIAN GAMES 2018 ON THE LIVELIHOOD OF WOMEN WEAVERS IN EAST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE THROUGH THE ROLE OF DU'ANYAM <u>Maula, Bertha Fania;</u> <u>Rahmania, Dinda;</u> <u>Hidayat, Mochammad Firman</u></p>	<p>PARALLEL 4B: IBER Special Session A Location: Aceh 2 Chair: Dr. Teguh Dartanto IBER Special Session on Global Trade, Challenges and the Indonesian Economy</p> <p>Trade War Between China and the United States and Its Impact on ASEAN+3, NAFTA, EU and SAARC <u>Qurrota A'yun, Indanazulfa;</u> <u>Widodo, Tri</u></p> <p>The Impact of Palm Oil Restriction In EU to the Indonesian Economy <u>Widyasanti, Amalia;</u> <u>Yusuf, Arief Anshory</u></p> <p>Does export experience improve firm performance in developing countries? Evidence from Indonesia <u>Pane, Deasy Damayanti;</u> <u>Patunru, Arianto Arif</u></p> <p>Service Trade Openness: A Tool for Exchange Rate Volatility Alleviation <u>Kacaribu, Febrio Nathan;</u> <u>Sabrina, Syahda;</u> <u>Hasan, Teuku Muhammad Riefky</u></p>	<p>PARALLEL 4C Location: Aceh 3 Chair: Rajibussalim Rajibussalim</p> <p>KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND SUSTAINABILITY IN CREATIVE INDUSTRY <u>Ginting, Yanti Mayasari;</u> <u>- , Elfindri;</u> <u>Rahman, Hafiz;</u> <u>Devianto, Dodi</u></p> <p>DOES VILLAGE FUND ALLOCATION (ADD) HAVE AN IMPACT TOWARD ECONOMIC GROWTH: A STUDY COMPARATIVE ADD IN 400 DISTRICT IN INDONESIA WITH DATA PANEL APPROACH <u>Fazri, Muhamad;</u> <u>Aryani, Yulya;</u> <u>Tri Evasari, Uke</u></p> <p>Enrolment of Informal Sector Workers on The National Health Insurance System in Indonesia: A Qualitative Analysis <u>Dartanto, Teguh;</u> <u>Lumbanraja, Alvin Ulido;</u> <u>Siregar, Chairina Hanum;</u> <u>Bintara, Hamdan;</u> <u>Pramono, Wahyu;</u> <u>Sholihah, Nia Kunia;</u> <u>usman, Usman</u></p> <p>Disaster, Mitigation and Mutual Cooperation: Evidence from Villages Level in Indonesia <u>Sukartini, Ni Made</u></p>	<p>PARALLEL 4D: BKF Special Session A Location: Medina 1 Chair: Dr. Joko Haryanto Inter-Governmental Budget Transfers and Local Creative Financing Programs</p> <p>VILLAGE GOVERNMENT FORM AND LOCAL SERVICE ACCESS IN INDONESIA <u>Nikijuluw, Ruth</u></p> <p>Impact of the Archipelago Special Fund on Disparities <u>Iqbal, Luthfi Muhamad;</u> <u>Benita, Tania</u></p> <p>EFFICIENCY OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE AND ITS EFFECT ON GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GRDP) OF REGENCIES/MUNICIPALITIES IN SOUTH KALIMANTAN <u>Rahayu, Dewi;</u> <u>Nuryadin, Muhamad Rusmin;</u> <u>Muzdalifah, Muzdalifah</u></p> <p>INDONESIA DISASTER RISK FINANCING AND INSURANCE STRATEGY <u>Ampri. Ak., C.A., MA. Ph.D., Irfan</u></p>	<p>PARALLEL 4E Location: Medina 2 Chair: Dr. Renni Anggraini</p> <p>Yield Gaps among Oil palm Smallholders in Indonesia: Evidence from Riau Province <u>NAKAMURA, Kazutoshi</u></p> <p>SYNERGISTIC MODEL IN PREPARING RURAL AREAS PLANS OF PADANG BATUNG TOURISM AREA IN HULU SUNGAI SELATAN REGENCY <u>Yunani, Ahmad</u></p> <p>Homestay Sustainability and Rural development <u>muhamad, barudin</u></p> <p>SPIRITUAL MODALITY: LOCAL KNOWLEDGE PATTERN IN DISASTER PRONE COMMUNITY AREA IN WEST JAVA INDONESIA <u>Lubis, Rissalwan Haby;</u> <u>Laksmono, Bambang Shergi</u></p>
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<p>PARALLEL 4F Location: Medina 3 Chair: Dr. Joy Elly Tulung</p> <p>TRANSMISSION OF TOURISM IMPACTS ON REGIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH REGIONAL TOURISM REVENUES: SIMULTANEOUS PANEL DATA MODEL APPROACH <u>Handoko, Rudi;</u> <u>Iskandar, Iis</u></p> <p>FINANCIAL STABILITY: HEALTH BANKING SYSTEM AND MONETARY POLICY <u>Fakhruddin, Fakhruddin;</u> <u>Maulida, Wanti;</u> <u>Fitriyani, Fitriyani;</u> <u>Rizki, Cut Zakia</u></p> <p>THE POTENTIAL OF AGRO-CLUSTER POLICIES FOR RICE PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENTS <u>Wardhana, Dadan;</u> <u>Ihle, Rico;</u> <u>Heijman, Wim</u></p> <p>ANALYSIS OF AIR POLLUTION ECONOMIC IMPACT ON COMMUNITY WELFARE IN INDONESIA: A WILLINGNESS TO PAY (WTP) APPROACH <u>Juandi, Yusman;</u> <u>Afifah, Evi Noor</u></p>	<p>PARALLEL 4G Location: Serambi Hall Chair: Dr. M SALEH SJAFEI</p> <p>PRODUCTIVITY AND ITS DETERMINANTS OF THE MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES IN THE INDONESIAN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY <u>Rostiana, Endang;</u> <u>Setiawan, Maman</u></p> <p>Export Competitiveness of Textiles and Textile Products of Indonesia and Vietnam to the United States of America and China <u>Ragimun, Ragimun</u></p> <p>How does Corruption Impact on Economic Growth in developing Countries? <u>Kholiq, Muchtar Abdul;</u> <u>Lestari, Titi kanti</u></p> <p>HOUSE AND INCOME : HOW DOES IT AFFECT NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE IN INDONESIA? <u>Firdauzi, Indrawan;</u> <u>Purwaningsih, Vitriyani Tri;</u> <u>Pratama, Rozy Ahimsyah;</u> <u>Afifah, Evi Noor</u></p>	<p>PARALLEL 4H Location: Lhoknga Hall Chair: Dr. Taufiq Carnegie Dawood</p> <p>Mobilizing money to fund peat restoration: How to sustainably access public, private, and blended finance <u>Purnamasari, Umi;</u> <u>Goib, Bunga Karnisa;</u> <u>Yurismo, Rona;</u> <u>Subarkah, Agam;</u> <u>Harsono, Arya</u></p> <p>OPTIMALIZATION NONTAX STATE REVENUES FROM FIDUCIARY GUARANTEES OF MOTOR VEHICLES LOAN <u>Yasin, Akhmad</u></p> <p>A REVIEW ON AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE <u>Setiawan, Sigit</u></p> <p>CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER AND CONSPICUOUS CONSUMPTION IN INDONESIA <u>Hartarto, Romi Bhakti</u></p>	<p>PARALLEL 4I Location: Lhok Mee Hall Chair: Dr. Nazli Ismail</p> <p>COPING STRATEGY OF DISASTER EFFECT: INTRA-HOUSEHOLD LABOR SUBSTITUTION IN INDONESIA <u>Rahadiantino, Lienggar;</u> <u>Kirana, Mayanggita</u></p> <p>THE ROLE OF FISCAL EXPENDITURE IN NATURAL DISASTERS RECOVERY: A SPATIAL INTER-REGIONAL CGE ANALYSIS <u>Nugroho, Anda</u></p> <p>Income Inequality and Disaster: Who gets everything? <u>Tjahjadi, Alexander Michael;</u> <u>Putri, Aqila;</u> <u>Novalianto, Rendy Dwi</u></p> <p>MAPPING PURCHASING POWER OF URBAN VILLAGE RESIDENTS IN BANJARMASIN CITY <u>Muttaqin, Hidayatullah;</u> <u>Imansyah, Muhammad Handry;</u> <u>Muzdalifah, Muzdalifah</u></p>	<p>PARALLEL 4J Location: Room 10 Chair: Dr. Munira Sungkar</p> <p>REGIONAL DISPARITY IN MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES UTILIZATION IN INDONESIA: DECENTRALIZATION AND TERRITORIAL DISTRICT SPLITTING AS STRUCTURAL DETERMINANTS OF CARE <u>Dwicaksono, Adenantera;</u> <u>Martin, Erika G.</u></p> <p>ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OLD-AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO AND SAVINGS RATE: THE CASE OF INDONESIA <u>Rahmizah, Hesti;</u> <u>Sari, Delfia Tanjung</u></p> <p>Structural Transformation: Are Women More Responsive? Evidence Fom Indonesia <u>Tenrini, Rita Helbra;</u> <u>Rahman, Arif Budi</u></p> <p>SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND SUBSIDY IN INDONESIA: PROGRESS, CHALLENGES, AND A PROPOSAL FOR IMPROVEMENT <u>Nugroho, Anda;</u> <u>Amir, Hidayat;</u> <u>Marlina, Irma;</u> <u>Maududy, Irsyan</u></p>
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10:45am - 12:45pm	<p>PARALLEL 5A Location: Aceh 1 Chair: Fahmi Aulia</p> <p>Digitalization and the performance of micro and small enterprises: A case study in Yogyakarta, Indonesia <u>Falentina, Anna T.; Resosudarmo, Rudy P.; Darmawan, Danang; Sulistyanningrum, Eny</u></p> <p>Does Infrastructure Development in Indonesia Create Economic Benefit? <u>Verena, Vidita Vergia; Suhindarto; Ichsan, Andiga Kusuma Nur; Irawan, Ferry</u></p> <p>Information Technology and Local Conflict in Developing World: Evidence from Indonesia <u>khairina, Najwa; Yudhistira, Muhammad Halley; Dartanto, Teguh; Hartono, Djoni; Nuryakin, Chaikal</u></p> <p>Does Go Food Help Local Culinary Industry In Bali ? <u>Septiani, Ayu; Sukadana, I Wayan</u></p>	<p>PARALLEL 5B: IBER Special Session B Location: Aceh 2 Chair: Dr. Edimon Ginting IBER Special Session on Poverty, Inequality and Regional Disparities</p> <p>Price Shocks and Interregional Inequality: Theory and Evidence from Indonesia <u>Siregar, Rizki Nauli</u></p> <p>How to Restrain the Inequality between People within Villages in Rural Areas? <u>Warda, Nila; Al Izzati, Ridho; Elmira, Elza; Rizky, Mayang</u></p> <p>The Impact of Priority Development Village Policy on Basic Service Facility <u>Lutfian, Muhammad Vinka; Batubara, Rumayya</u></p> <p>Poverty Reduction Programs In Indonesia: Progress, Challenges, And A Proposal For Improvement <u>Nugroho, Anda; Amir, Hidayat; Marlina, Irma; Maududy, Irsan</u></p>	<p>PARALLEL 5C Location: Aceh 3 Chair: Dr. Taufiq Carnegie Dawood</p> <p>Exchange Market Pressure in Indonesia: Domestic vs External Factors <u>Nirmala, Tiara</u></p> <p>Analyzing Factors Affecting Indonesian Food Price Inflation <u>Farandy, Alan Ray</u></p> <p>The Impacts of Unexpected Events: A Simulation of the Impacts of Earthquake in Istanbul <u>PIŞKIN, Metin</u></p> <p>Economic Shocks and Monetary Policy in Indonesia <u>Dahalan, Jauhari; Hakim, Lukman</u></p>	<p>PARALLEL 5D: BKF Special Session B Location: Medina 1 Chair: Rita Helbra Tenrini Inter-Governmental Budget Transfers and Local Creative Financing Programs</p> <p>FACTORS INFLUENCING SUSTAINABLE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA'S DECENTRALIZATION POLICY: FOUR-DIMENSIONAL MODEL PERFORMANCE OF DEVELOPMENT <u>Jayadi, Jayadi; Braun, Boris</u></p> <p>Regional Inequality in Indonesia: Pre and Post Regional Autonomy Analysis <u>Harmadi, Sonny Harry B; Adji, Ardi; Mahdi, Saiful</u></p> <p>DOES HIGHER ECONOMIC COMPLEXITY LEAD TO HIGHER INCOME PER CAPITA AT THE SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL? <u>Hidayat, Mochammad Firman; Maula, Bertha Fania; Sasmita, Wening Ayu</u></p> <p>The Effect of Fiscal Decentralization on Public Health in Aceh <u>Aisyah, Zulfa Rizqi; Afifah, Evi Noor</u></p>	<p>PARALLEL 5E Location: Medina 2 Chair: Ns. Suryane Sulistiana Susanti, S.Kep, M.A, Ph.D</p> <p>Feeding the Stunted: Analysis of Food Prices and Stunting Prevalence in Indonesia <u>Ilman, Assyifa Szami; Wibisono, Iqbal Dawam</u></p> <p>Impact of Stunting on Education in Indonesia <u>Lestari, Esta; Novandra, Rio</u></p> <p>Human Capital and Earnings: Analysing the Determinants of Earnings across Gender <u>Mulyaningsih, Tri; Aditya, Dhian</u></p> <p>Taking stock of Indonesia's human capital: Is there enough to be globally competitive? <u>Kurniawati, Sandra; Suryadarma, Daniel</u></p>
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<p>PARALLEL 5F Location: Medina 3 Chair: Sofyan Syahnur</p> <p>The Evaluation of Village Fund Program in Indonesia: An Institutional Theory Approach <u>Nur Surachman, Eko; Siswanto, Siswanto</u></p> <p>Village Fund, Village-Owned Enterprises and Employment: Evidence from Indonesia <u>Wicaksono, Eko; Arifin, Bondi; Tenrini, Rita Helbra; Wardhana, Irwanda Wisnu; Setiawan, Hadi; Damayanty, Sofia Arie; Solikin, Akhmad; Suhendra, Maman; Saputra, Acwin Hendra; Ariutama, I Gede Agus; Djuned, Praptono; Rahman, Arif Budi; Handoko, Rudi</u></p> <p>DECENTRALIZATION, DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNANCE OF LAGGING REGION: THE CASE STUDY OF SOLOK SELATAN, WEST SUMATRA PROVINCE <u>Amelia, Risa Putri; Iskandar, Doddy</u></p> <p>Identification Village Fund of BUMDes Optimization to Improve Local Economic <u>Liliana, Liliana; Bashir, Abdul; Aulia, Nurul</u></p>	<p>PARALLEL 5G Location: Serambi Hall Chair: Prof. Iwan Jaya Azis</p> <p>Indonesian Economic Structural Transformation in the Time of Uncertainty: An Input-Output Analysis <u>Darmawan, Dhani Agung</u></p> <p>THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PAYMENT METHOD, RUPIAH DEPRECIATION AND EXPORT VALUE OF NON-OIL COMMODITIES IN INDONESIA <u>Winatha, Riki; Adrison, Vid</u></p> <p>ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF INVESTMENT, ABSORBED LABOR, INFRASTRUCTURE AND EXPORTS ON THE GDP OF KOTABARU DISTRICT IN THE CONTEXT OF ESTABLISHING A SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE <u>Sopiana, Yunita; Rahmini, Noor; Rahman, M. Taufiq</u></p> <p>DETERMINANT OF INDUSTRIAL AGGLOMERATION BASE ON FISHERIES IN TANGGAMUS DISTRICT <u>Suparta, I Wayan; Pratama, Ahmad Dhea</u></p>	<p>PARALLEL 5H Location: Lhoknga Hall Chair: Dr. Renni Anggraini</p> <p>NATURAL DISASTER AND RECOVERY PROCESS: DYNAMIC CGE ANALYSIS IN INDONESIA <u>Sakamoto, Hiroshi</u></p> <p>The Impact of Natural Disasters and Macroeconomic Variables on Economic Growth: An Empirical Study Using Spatial Data Panel Regression <u>Tjahjaprijadi, Cornelius</u></p> <p>Post-Disaster, Welfare, and Migration: Does Post-disaster Migration Lead to Better Income? <u>Massie, Natanael Waraney Gerald; Amalia, Ma'rifatul; Tjahjadi, Alexander Michael</u></p> <p>The Effect of Climate Change on Poor People, Case Studi of Fisherman in Bali <u>Yuliana, Ni Nyoman Rai; Sukadana, I Wayan</u></p>	<p>PARALLEL 5I Location: Lhok Mee Hall Chair: Evalina Evalina Z., S.T., MURP</p> <p>SPATIO-TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS AND LOCAL DRIVING FACTORS OF JAVA'S REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT <u>Pravitasari, Andrea Emma; Rustiadi, Ernan; Murtadho, Alfin; Mulya, Setyardi Pratika; Widodo, Candraningratri Ekaputri; Karyati, Nur Etika</u></p> <p>REGIONAL GOVERNANCE, LOCAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND THE QUESTION OF SCALE: A CASE STUDY OF BELITANG NEW URBAN AREA IN OGAN KOMERING ULU TIMUR <u>CAHYANI, SEPTIAN MOOI; Iskandar, Doddy</u></p> <p>SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION PATTERN OF VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT INDEX IN KARAWANG REGENCY USING SPATIAL AUTOCORRELATION APPROACH <u>Murtadho, Alfin; Pravitasari, Andrea Emma; Munibah, Khursatul; Rustiadi, Ernan</u></p> <p>Indonesia's National Urban Policy: Strengthening Urban Resilience and Beyond <u>Rasmaya, Alia; Pratiwi, Destri Ayu; Iqbal, Luthfi Muhamad; Amalia, Mia; Virgiyanti, Tri Dewi</u></p>	<p>PARALLEL 5J Location: Room 10 Chair: Laina Hilma Sari</p> <p>EVALUATING THE SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT OF EXPANSION OF OPEN GREEN SPACE IN SURABAYA <u>SUKARTINI, NI MADE; AUWALIN, ILMIWAN; RUMAYYA, RUMAYYA</u></p> <p>Deforestation and Forest Land Encroachment: Driver and Social-Economic Influencing Factors <u>Affii, Mansur</u></p> <p>Identifying Policy Gaps toward Sustainable Peat Land Protection and Management in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia <u>Januar, Rizky</u></p> <p>Tourism Valuation Lantebung-Makassar Destination <u>Andrini, Retno; Anita, Anita; Wiryia, Agni Alam</u></p>
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Keynote Speaker



Dr. Bambang Susantono

Vice-President
(Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development)
Asian Development Bank

Dr. Bambang Susantono, as the Vice-President for Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) since 2015, provides strategic leadership to ADB's knowledge and research agenda. Prior to this, Dr. Susantono was the Acting Minister, and Vice-Minister of Transportation of Indonesia, and Deputy Minister for Infrastructure and Regional Development at the Office of Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs.

He holds a PhD in Infrastructure Planning, Master's degrees in Transportation Engineering, and City and Regional Planning from the University of California Berkeley with a Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering from the Bandung Institute of Technology.



SYURKANI ISHAK KASIM, Ph.D

Executive Director and Chair of the Development Effectiveness Committee of the Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Syurkani Ishak Kasim is the Executive Director and Chair of the Development Effectiveness Committee of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). As a Board member, he represents a constituency group of Armenia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Kyrgyz Republic, New Zealand, Niue, Samoa and Tonga in ADB. Starting his career as an analyst at the Ministry of Finance Indonesia, Syurkani has worked in various positions over 24 years of his professional life, mostly related to international policy affairs. Prior to ADB, he was Deputy Chairman of the Fiscal Policy Agency and Senior Director for Climate Finance and Multilateral Policy. In that position, he led many important works in the area of climate finance in Indonesia, including green planning and budgeting strategy, climate public finance landscape, biodiversity financing initiative, and the implementation of low emission budget tagging and scoring system (LESS).

He was the Indonesian representative to many international economic forums and working groups such as G20, OECD, and UNFCCC (finance track). Syurkani worked very closely with multilateral development institutions, including as Alternate Governor of the Common Fund for Commodities. He also served as Head of G20 Division concurrently Assistant G20 Sherpa for Indonesia, in which he was significantly involved in several G20 works, including as co-chair or alternate co-chair (Indonesia) of the infrastructure and investment working group, the energy and commodity market working group and the fossil fuel subsidy reform study group.

Syurkani earned his Sarjana (bachelor) degree in financial management from Universitas Syiah Kuala (Indonesia), and master's degree in financial economics and advanced diploma in international economics both from the State University of New York at Buffalo – SUNY (USA). He completed his doctoral degree from Victoria University Melbourne (Australia) with dissertation on "Inflation Dynamics and Monetary Policy in Indonesia" under the supervision of Professor Peter J. Sheehan.

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Honorary Speaker



Dr. Yasuyuki Sawada

Chief Economist of the Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Dr. Yasuyuki Sawada is Chief Economist of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Director General of its Economic Research and Regional Cooperation Department. He is chief spokesperson on economic and development trends, and leads the production of ADB's flagship knowledge products and support for regional cooperation fora. Before joining ADB, Mr. Sawada was Professor of Economics at the University of Tokyo, and has led numerous large-scale development policy evaluation projects for various institutions.

His key research areas are development economics, microeconometrics, economics of disasters, and field surveys and experiments. Mr. Sawada obtained his Ph.D. in Economics from Stanford University.

Plenary Speaker



Dr. Vivi Alatas

Dr. Vivi Alatas is a former lead economist for the World Bank's Poverty program in Indonesia. She leads a team of seasoned economists who prepare evidence-based analysis and policy reports on issues related to poverty reduction, such as income inequality and labor market informality. Her team has produced several flagship reports for national and global audiences, including 'Targeting Poor and Vulnerable Households in Indonesia', 'Making Poverty Work in Indonesia' and most recently 'Indonesia's Rising Divide'. These reports are important sources of reference for government, civil society, private sector, and development agency counterparts. After its launch, a presentation of 'Indonesia's Rising Divide' was held at the Presidential Palace, in front of the full cabinet and the country's provincial governors. Alatas says that everyone has a role to play in the fight against poverty.

Alatas describes herself as an 'economist with a true passion for poverty research'. Starting her education with a Bachelor's degree in Mathematics from the University of Indonesia, Alatas completed her PhD and Master's degree in Economics at Princeton University, where she was awarded full scholarship. Born and raised in the small town of Solo, Central Java, Alatas credits her Math teachers in high school for inspiring her to pursue higher education in that subject. Alatas joined the Bank in 2000 and is now a sought after speaker on the national and international lecture circuit.

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Dr. Ir. Suprayoga Hadi, MSP

Dr. Ir. Suprayoga Hadi, MSP, born in Jakarta, on May 30, 1965, is currently an Associate Expert Planner at the Deputy for Regional Development, Ministry of National Development Planning / BAPPENAS. Before rejoining BAPPENAS in May 2017, he had served as Director General of the Development of Specific Areas and Acting. The Director General of Rural Community Development and Empowerment at the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration in 2015-2017, continued his duties as Deputy for Resource Development and Deputy for Special Region Development at the Ministry of Development of Disadvantaged Regions of the Republic of Indonesia from 2011 to 2015. joined the Ministry of Development of Disadvantaged Areas in June 2011, he served as Director of Special Areas and Disadvantaged Areas at the Ministry of National Development Planning / BAPPENAS from 2005 to 2011. His career at BAPPENAS began in 1990, with various assignments related to planning, programs and monitoring policies and strategies for the Development of Disadvantaged Regions, Border Areas, Disaster Prone Areas and in the Development of Special Areas, especially Papua and Aceh, and has been recognized globally as a “Focal Person” for disaster management policies, especially in reducing disaster risk and post-disaster recovery, including in the recovery of post-conflict areas in Indonesia.

Since 2006, he has been a focal person especially for disaster risk reduction policy initiatives in Indonesia, in collaboration with several international donor agencies, such as the World Bank, ADB, and UNDP, where he has been designated as “National Project Directors” several projects related to disaster and conflict recovery programs in Indonesia. In line with the assignment as Officer in BAPPENAS, Ministry of PDT and Ministry of Village of PDTT, since 1992 he has also been active as a lecturer and mentor in the Post-graduate program at several state universities. After getting a Masters in Regional Planning at the Bandung Institute of Technology in 1990 and a Bachelor’s Degree in Social Economics in Agriculture from Lampung University in 1987, he continued his doctoral program at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA in 1998 and successfully completed a Doctorate in Planning and Development Studies in 2002. From his professional career, in 2013 he was awarded the UNDP N-Peace Award on Male Champion for Equality for Demonstrated Leadership and Commitment towards Building Peace, and since 2017 sits in the IABI management (Indonesian Disaster Expert Association)) as Deputy Chairperson I in charge of Cooperation.



Prof. Iwan J. Azis

Prof. Iwan J. Azis is professor at Cornell University and University of Indonesia. He has been teaching at Cornell University since 1992 and University of Indonesia since 1977. He was the Director of Graduate Study at the Regional Science Program and adjunct professor at the Johnson Graduate School of Management before he took a leave to head the Asian Development Bank’s Office of Regional Economic Integration (OREI). He is now professor (adj), Charles H. Dyson School of Applied Economics and Management at Cornell and professor of economics at the Faculty of economics and business, University of Indonesia.

In early 1998, he spoke before the Joint Economic Committee (JEC) of the US Congress on the Asian Crisis. His main research interest is on macro-financial economics and regional economic modeling and institutions. He has conducted research and consulting work for various international organizations, governments and universities, and published numerous books and articles on current development issues. He obtained his Bachelor in economics from the University of Indonesia (1976); Ph.D (1982) and Master’s degree (1981) in Regional Science and Economics from Cornell University.



Data on household income is proxied by household expenditure data because in Susenas 2010 there is no data on household income. Income inequality is proxied by the Gini Index.

The control variable is the Gini Index of all households of Province of Aceh Special Region either owns or does not have technological equipment in the form of landlines, cellular phones, desktop computers, or laptops. The testing variable is the household Gini Index in the Province of Aceh Special Region that does not have technological equipment in the form of landlines, cellular phones, desktop computers, or laptops.

Technological equipment give the highest contribution on income inequality when Gini Index of households which have technological equipment is subtracted by Gini Index of households which does not have technological equipment results the highest score.

RESULTS

The results of the study are that: (a) Gini Index of control variable that is the Gini Index of all households in the Province of Aceh Special Region which both have and do not have technological equipment in the form of landlines, cellular telephones, desktop computers, or laptops, is 0.30559, (b) Gini Index of households in the Province of Aceh Special Region that does not have technological equipment in the form of landlines, cellular phones, desktop computers or laptops is 0.25910, so ownership of technological equipment in the form of landlines, cellular phones, desktop computers or laptops adds the Gini Index amounting to 0.04649, (c) technological equipment which contributes to the highest increase in income inequality are cellular telephones where the Gini Index of households in the Province of Aceh Special Region which does not have technological equipment in the form of cellular telephones is 0.25905 so that the ownership of technological equipment in the form of cellular phones increases the Gini Index amounting to 0.04654, (d) technological equipment which contributes to the lowest increase in income inequality is landlines where the Gini Index of households in the Province of Aceh Special Region which does not have technological equipment in the form of landlines is 0.29573 so ownership of technology equipment in the form of landlines increases the Gini Index by 0.00986, (e) ownerships of technological equipment dispersed to all income layer in households in the Province of Aceh Special Region, but mostly namely 24.24 percent are in the top 25 percent income layer which from the beginning has the highest income inequality (Gini Index 0.19959) compared to the income layer below that is the upper middle layer (Gini Index 0.05667), lower middle layer (Gini Index 0.05277), and lowest layer (Gini Index 0.16262).

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that cellular telephones contributes to the highest increase on income inequality in households in the Province of Aceh Special Region. The income inequality happened not only in the top 25 percent income layer but also in 25 percent of lower middle income households and 25 percent of the lowest income households.

So this study recommends that the Province of Aceh Special Region establish an affirmative action and policy for 25 percent of lower middle income households and 25 percent of the lowest income households, which have technological equipment, so that the ownership of technological equipment can increase their income so that income inequality in the Province of Aceh Special Region also declined.

DOMESTICATING VIOLENCE: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN POST-CONFLICT AND POST-DISASTER ACEH

Rubianty, Dian¹; Direzkia, Yulia²; Mahdi, Saiful^{3,4}

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BACKGROUND

Reports show an increasing number of violence againsts women and children in Aceh until 2018. Aceh's Office of Intergrated Services Center for Women and Children Empowerment (P2TP2A), for example, reported 825 cases in January to July 2018 in comparison to 1,791 cases in 2017. Many have conducted research on violence as the impact of either conflict or disaster, or other causes (Wies & Haldane, 2011). Few have studied gender-based violence (GBV) in either context. Even fewer are studies on GBV in both conflict and disaster context.

PURPOSE

As Aceh experienced both conflict and disaster, this study investigates GBV in the ramification of both context. We aim at studying pattern and trend of GBV in post-conflict and post-tsunami Aceh. By doing so, we hope to show a domesticating violence causing an increase of GBV in Aceh.

METHODS

We use a mix method of quantitative descriptive analysis and qualitative approach. We employ data from National System of Violence Monitoring (Sistim Nasional Pemantauan Kekerasan, SNPK) and P2TP2A to show pattern and trends. We use data and information from psychological case reports to learn the magnitude and complexity of GBV in post-conflict and post-disaster Aceh

RESULTS

The Helsinki Peace Accord have brought about peace in Aceh. To some extent, however, it is still "negative peace". That is, there is no more war between the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) and Indonesian military. But it does not mean the total absence of violence. Women and children safety and prosperity in Aceh is nothing but worsening. The worsening situation, 15 years after the Helsinki MoU and 14 years after a series of major disaster following 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, is not a sudden phenomenon. There was more than four times increase of violence against women reported by media in 2006, followed by steady increase afterwards.

This increase is parallel with the increase of divorce rate in Aceh. Given media usually under-report GBV, the real number must have been bigger. Data from P2TP2A confirm a significantly higher number. Domestic violence has also increased since 2005, after the peace agreement.

Psychological case reports from Pidie Jaya show women are not only traumatized by the 7 December 2016 earthquake in the district, but also by 30 armed conflict experience and by 2004 tsunami. Screening data found a village in Aceh of which population have traumatic experience from all three episodes: the conflict, the tsunami, and the earthquake.

Treatment using EMDR (Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing), a psychotherapy acknowledged by WHO to be an affective therapy for PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder), depression and other neurotic disorder, indicate positive results. Full protocol EMDR was successfully administer to several cases and show promising results from which survivors experience changes in several aspects such as 'insight' and 'belief'. However, such therapy is more an exception rather than a common practices due to limited resources.

CONCLUSION

We argue that we show a strong indication of "violence domestication" in Aceh after the conflict and the disaster. That is, violence from public sphere as part of the conflict and conflict residue, and socio-economic pressures in post reconstruction period are now "brought home" by its perpetrators, usually man/husband. Violence culture from the 30 conflict have manifested in more domestic violence, taking more women and children as victims. Post-disaster aid and socio-economic benefit from reconstruction has not been enough to develop to a positive peace in a sustainable way. Further study, however, is needed to confirm such pattern and trend.

PARALLEL 2H

Time : Monday, 22/Jul/2019: 2:00pm - 4:00pm
Location : Lhoknga Hall
Session Chair : Heru Fahlevi

TSUNAMI DISASTER, DOES IT MOTIVATE SME TO PAY INSURANCE ? EVIDENCE FROM INDONESIA

Indayani, Indayani

Economic and business faculty, syariah kuala university, Indonesia

BACKGROUND

On December 26, 2004 at 7:58:53 WIB an earthquake measuring 9.1 on the Richter scale at the bottom of the ocean, precisely at longitude 3,316° N 95,854° E, approximately 160 km west of Aceh province. The earthquake then resulted in a 30-meter-high tsunami whose waves swept several countries at once, namely Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Thailand, the Maldives and the east coast of the African continent.

The tsunami affected livelihoods, 20,000 ha of fish ponds were destroyed, 60,000 ha of agricultural land were damaged and 100,000 small and medium businesses were destroyed (BRR and International Partners 2005 and ILO 2006).

To manage natural disaster risks, the anticipatory steps for losses caused by natural disasters are insurance. By having insurance, the business will get financial protection for the risks that occur. So, there will be compensation for the losses suffered. Currently, in Indonesia there are 137 insurance companies that are established, offering various types of insurance such as life insurance, social insurance, general insurance and reinsurance. The total natural disaster insurance claims in Indonesia in 2018 amounted to 284 billion rupiah. Disaster-related insurance offered is generally life insurance and property insurance. Insurance companies that directly promote natural disaster insurance is Zurich Insurance.

Managing risk is part of risk management. The risks that occur due to natural uncertainty cannot be avoided. Therefore, it is important to manage natural disaster risk to minimize losses. This study aimed to investigate the effects of the tsunami disaster and the willingness of small and medium enterprises to pay insurance. This study expects small and medium businesses to be willing to pay for insurance based on the experience of disasters, especially the tsunami disaster. The tsunami disaster was a major devastating disaster. Whether catastrophic tsunami experience will affect the attitude of small and medium enterprises to the interest in available insurance products.

PURPOSE AND POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

This study aimed to investigate the effects of the tsunami disaster and the willingness of small and medium enterprises to pay insurance

Understanding the main drivers that influence the insurance take-up is very crucial to design a sound disaster insurance product. Small and medium wealth level, government disaster relief, and belief in a similar disaster happening in the future are important drivers affecting their interest in the paying insurance. The government should pay more attention to helping small medium enterprises improvement of ex-ante risk management strategies rather than providing ex-post relief. A sound risk management system can help SME cope with the frequent natural risks and smooth income fluctuations.

METHODS AND DATA

This study used a survey of small and medium enterprises in the Aceh province, Indonesia, which was the largest tsunami disaster in Indonesia on December 24, 2014. Using natural observation, this study expected that small and medium enterprises affected by the tsunami would be more willing to pay for insurance than those not affected the impact of the tsunami. The observation dividing the group between small and medium enterprises groups affected by the tsunami and control groups not affected by the tsunami. The group included a sample of small and medium enterprises that were directly affected by the tsunami in the area of Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar and control groups that were not affected by the tsunami in this region.

These two groups are in the same geo-climate region and have similar characteristics. Data collection using a modified questionnaire survey from Liu (2019). The questionnaire includes questions about small medium enterprises demographic characteristics, enterprises financial status, knowledge of insurance product, previous purchase of insurance products, risk preferences and expectations of future tsunami. The questionnaire also asks if the small medium enterprises was affected by the tsunami in 2014, and, if so, what losses they experienced. In the preliminary focus group review, we consulted geophysicist about tsunami disasters that occur in this area. We compare the variable means of two groups and a t-test is used to examine whether these differences are significant. Then, We used probit model to estimates kecenderungan usaha kecil menengah untuk membeli asuransi bencana.

RESULTS

The results expected that small and medium enterprises affected by the tsunami would be more willing to pay for insurance than those not affected the impact of the tsunami.

CONCLUSION

Managing risk is part of risk management. The risks that occur due to natural uncertainty cannot be avoided. Therefore, it is important to manage natural disaster risk to minimize losses. This study aimed to investigate the effects of the tsunami disaster and the willingness of small and medium enterprises to pay insurance. This study expects small and medium businesses to be willing to pay for insurance based on the experience of disasters, especially the tsunami disaster. The tsunami disaster was a major devastating disaster. Whether catastrophic tsunami experience will affect the attitude of small and medium enterprises to the interest in available insurance products. This study used a survey of small and medium enterprises in the Aceh province, Indonesia, which was the largest tsunami disaster in Indonesia on December 24, 2014. Using natural observation, this study expected that small and medium enterprises affected by the tsunami would be more willing to pay for insurance than those not affected the impact of the tsunami.

Keywords: Tsunami; Disaster; Insurance; Risk-management; Willingness-to-pay

THE EFFECT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE TO STOCK PRICE IN NON-BANK FINANCIAL INDUSTRY

Tulung, Joy Elly

Sam Ratulangi University, Indonesia

Background

Indonesian financial sector is dominated by banking industries. It controls over 74% of Indonesian financial asset in 2014 (OJK, 2016: 24). The restructuring process after the crisis has strengthened Indonesian banking industries and increased the capital sufficiency and profitability. Most banks, which were previously private and then taken over by the government, were closed or sold back to the private sectors. However, financial sector is not only about banking, but also Non-Bank Financial Industry (IKNB), which is expected to be solution for the financial problems in Indonesia, as well as one of the long-term economic instruments. IKNB consists of agencies operating in financial service providers, but it does not hold full banking license. Therefore, it cannot draw any deposits from the customers. On one hand, IKNB is struggling amidst the competition. On the other hand, it complements the banking industry by providing alternative financial service needed by the public, such as insurance, pension, and venture capital (Mishkin, 2010: 289; World Bank, 2012: 74; OJK, 2015: 34).

Stock price is one indicators of the company managerial success. If it increases, the investors or the candidates will see that the company is succeeded in managing the business. Their trust is significant for the issuer; in that more people trusting the issuer increases the number of the investors. The increasing stock demand will improve the price. If the company can maintain the high price, the investors or the candidates will rely on the company, leading to add the value of the company. Conversely, the decreasing stock price can lower the value of the issuer. Investors who own the stock of a company obtain capital gain and dividend each year. All the benefits are gained by the investors if the company performs as expected. The performance can be observed from the high value of the company.

Financial performance is an analysis conducted to know the extent to which the company follows the financial regulations correctly and appropriately (Fahmi, 2012). The performance is significant because it influences the company performance and can be used to evaluate the company progress. To measure the company performance, financial ratios can be used. Each ratio consists of purposes, benefits, and meanings. Then, each result of the ratio is interpreted that it helps the company to make any decision. Several forms of financial ratio include liquidity, activity, solvability, profitability, growth, and assessment (Weston, 2014).

PURPOSE AND POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

In general, company aims to maximize the wealth of the company owners or the shareholders.

The property is measured by multiplying the stock price and the distributed stock sheet. The concept of Corporate Governance appears as a result of agency theory in overcoming the problems. The concept is also a system to direct or control a company or corporate (Setyaningrum, 2012). Stakeholder demands the implementation of Good Corporate Governance to obtain the clearest information about the company. However, the management often develops the interests that are against the main purpose of the company and ignore the interests of the stakeholders. The conflicting interests may lead to agency conflict, resulting in opportunist management who will provide pseudo report. At the end, these occurrences may decrease the value of the company (Herawaty, 2008). Therefore, protection is needed by all relevant parties (Almilia and Sifa, 2006). To these condition, the researcher conducted a research on the problems of Financial Performance and the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance in relation to the Stock Price of Non-Bank Financial Industry Registered in BEI Year 2012-2016. The research is aimed to know the influence of financial performance and the concept of corporate governance on the stock price of IKNB.

METHODS AND DATA

The research employed associative type, which aims to see the correlation among variables. The data analysis belongs to quantitative method. The population of the research includes Non-Bank Financial Industry (IKNB) registered in the Financial Service Authority (OJK), as many as 37 companies. The samples were taken using purposive sampling methods under the following criteria: (1) all industries are of non-bank category; and (2) the company published their Annual report in 2012-2016. The dependent variables included Financial Performance (ROA), Managerial Ownership, Institutional Ownership, and Independent Commissary Composition; while the independent variable included Stock Price (EPS).

RESULTS

The regression coefficient value of Return on Asset was in the significant level of 0.196. The value is higher than 0.05 or $\text{sig} < \alpha$. The t-value was 1.297. It can be concluded that H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected, meaning that the Return on Asset positively influence on and is not significant to the Stock Price. Regression coefficient value of Managerial Ownership is 0.615, which was above 0.05 or $\text{sig} < \alpha$. It can be concluded that H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected, meaning that the Managerial Ownership positively influence on and is not significant to the Stock Price. Regression coefficient value of Institutional Ownership is 0.712, which was above 0.05 or $\text{sig} < \alpha$. In this case, the t-value was -0.369 and the t-table was 1.97214. It means that $t \text{ value} > t\text{-table}$. It can be concluded that H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected, meaning that the Institutional Ownership positively influence on and is not significant to the Stock Price. Regression coefficient value of Independent Commissary Composition was 0.708, which was above 0.05 or $\text{sig} < \alpha$. Other than using probability value or sig value, other method that can be used is t-value that is compared to t-table. In this case, the t-value was -0.375 and the t-table was 1.97214.

It means that $t \text{ value} > t\text{-table}$. It can be concluded that H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected, meaning that the Independent Commissary Composition positively influence on and is not significant to the Stock Price.

CONCLUSION

Based on the hypothesis testing and the discussion, it can be concluded that Financial Performance (X1), Managerial Ownership (X2), Institutional Ownership (X3), and Independent Commissary Composition did not significantly influence the Stock Price of Non-Bank Financial Industry. The research results showed that all variables insignificantly influence the Stock Price of Non-Bank Financial Industry.

Training Investment and Workers Productivity: The Evidence of Indonesian Banks Level Data

Santoso, Teguh¹; Setiawan, Maman²; AW, Alfi Syahrin³

¹CEDS Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia; ²CEDS Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia;

³CEDS Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

The impact of training on the productivity of organization has often been assumed but has rarely been studied. This study is attempt to analyse the extent impact of investment in human capital through training expences towards the organization productivity. To measure the productivity of worker, the malquism productivity index employed. The banks level data used in this study, it was covering 90 of 115 banks in Indonesian banking industry, gathered from financial report of banks. The panel data model used to estimate the impact of training on the productivity. The result of productivity score shows that on average, the productivity of worker slightly increase during observation period. The random effect model choosen by hausman test. The result estimation shows that the impact of investment training vary across size banks. On the largest-medium banks, the training investment has a positive and significant effect to the productivity. Contrary, on the small one, the training investment revealed an opposite direction

Spatial Pattern Local Wisdom Education of Mangrove at Lhokseumawe, Aceh

Affan, Muzailin¹; Amalia, Naila²

¹Universitas Syiah Kuala, Indonesia; ²Universitas Indonesia

Aceh is one of the provinces with the high level of disaster risk. This research focuses on the east coast region of Aceh, Lhokseumawe. One of the steps to overcome the tsunami and abrasion is by replanting mangrove forests. A continuous and educative conservation program is needed through the realm of education, in this case, the application of local wisdom education of mangrove. The distribution of mangrove forests and the spread of schools forming spatial patterns vary and spread in the administrative area of Lhokseumawe become a reference in the application of local wisdom education of mangrove. Data processing method performed by the descriptive and quantitative method by Pearson product moment statistic method.

and religious school, there are 31 schools priority for local wisdom education implemented mangrove. Priority I as many as 18 schools, 10 schools for priority II and 3 schools for priority III with learning competency standards that differ from each other priority level.

PARALLEL 2I

Time : Monday, 22/Jul/2019: 2:00pm - 4:00pm
Location : Lhok Mee Hall
Session Chair : Nizamuddin Nizamuddin

Spatial distribution of local public service efficiency in Indonesia for 2010–2012

Kataoka, Mitsuhiko

Rikkyo University, Japan

The local public services contribute to the enhancement in social welfare through increase in the satisfaction of basic human needs and improvement in the income distribution. For nearly two decades of decentralization, Indonesia has been experiencing an extensive devolution of administrative and fiscal powers to local governments. In association with the recent decentralization process, the demands for the widespread access and cost effective public services have risen. Their competitive pressure became more intense. This study examines the spatial distribution in public service deliveries through the household access to safe drinking water and sanitation at the district level in Indonesia for 2010–2012. Using data envelopment analysis, we then measure the relative input-output efficiency in the public service for each district. Finally, we identify the determinant factor to inter-district gaps in input-output efficiency, by using inequality decomposition technique.

Our spatial distribution analysis revealed the more equal spatial distribution of the local public service provision than per capita income. In our efficiency analysis, Indonesia's district government faces resource allocation inefficiency more seriously than resource utilization inefficiency. This resource allocation inefficiency is mostly caused by the excessive fiscal allocation, especially in the off-Java districts. The inter-district gaps in resource allocation inefficiency are much larger than those in resource utilization inefficiency. Thus, the governments spent the fiscal expenditure more on the off-Java districts with the lower fiscal capacity. This contributed to balance the inter-district gaps in the public service delivery. Consequently, the capacity building in the fiscal allocation is essential for the lagged district governments in the local public services to improve the input-output efficiency and to reduce its inter-district gaps. The trainings opportunities in the budget allocation control for the central and local government officers, enhancement in public accountability through the improvement in government auditing system could be major solutions.

THE DYNAMICS OF POVERTY IN JAVA: SPATIAL APPROACH

Kristyanto, Visi Saujaningati¹; Santosa, Dwi Budi²; Kaluge, David³

¹Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia; ²Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia; ³Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia

Efforts devoted for poverty alleviation have currently been emphasized at the household and community level, but often ignoring the spatial aspects, despite the fact that spatial dimension plays a key role in understanding the dynamics of poverty (in areas with diverse conditions and spatial interactions). Thus, this study aims to examine the involvement of a spatial aspect in the effectiveness of poverty alleviation on 117 districts of Java Island. This study is expected to provide recommendations concerning poverty policy in accordance with the conditions and interactions among regions.

The results of spatial econometric analysis were obtained by involving Spatial Autoregressive (SAR) and Spatial Durbin Model (SDM) indicating the value of spatial autoregressive in the range of 0.5-0.6. This finding is in line with the Moran test postulating a weak spatial interaction of poverty, conforming that poverty in Java is more influenced by the condition of the region itself, not due to the strength of spatial interactions. In interaction with the surrounding area, poverty arises when the development of the industrial sector creates a backwash effect, especially in the East Java region which massively absorbs the available resources. Conversely, poverty has the potential to decline occur in Banten-DKI-West Java due to the spatial-spillover effects of agglomeration advantages.

USING OUTERSPACE DATA AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY MEASUREMENT: Evidence Great Disaster in Indonesia

Muharja, Fajri¹; Kuncoro, Ari²; Dartanto, Teguh²; Widyawati, Diah²

¹Universitas Andalas, Indonesia; ²Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

The use of alternative data for the needs of assessing economic activity has developed in the last few decades. The emergence of this for the needs of evaluating economic activities is real-time and unrestricted from aspects of subjectivity. Departing from several limitations overcome by conventional economic data. One of them is the practice of outer space data as a proxy for assessing changes in economic activity before and after great disasters in Indonesia. This study aims to analyze changes in economic activity before and after the 2004 Aceh Tsunami using outer space data. Using the unique set of remote sensing data (outer space) in combination with Recovery Aceh Nias (RAN) database and PODES, for all affected villages during the post-disaster response process. The average of night-light pixels before and after the disaster of outer space data used to measure the economic recovery achievement. We find that the average time the economic recovery achieved in the disaster-affected village is 17.51 months, is quite fast from the forecast.

Based on the method of survival analysis (Kaplan Meier and Cox Proportional Hazard estimation), we found that the increase on existence number of donor-implementers, international-implementers, and government-implementers (BRR) can determine the speed of recovery. In addition, the initial conditions of the affected village geographical characteristics, and social capital also contributes to determining the probabilities of recovery.

Measuring Effectiveness of Social Protection Programs in Reducing Poverty and Inequality using Propensity Score Matching

Al Izzati, Ridho; Kusumawardhani, Niken Astria Sakina; Suryahadi, Asep

The SMERU Research Institute, Indonesia

Background

According to official statistics, headcount poverty in Indonesia has declined from 18% in 2001 to 10.7% in 2016. Even though poverty rate continued to decline, Government of Indonesia now has to deal with the slowdown in the pace of poverty reduction and also a drastic increase of inequality. Inequality in Indonesia has grown at more than 30% during 2001-2011, where Gini coefficient increased from 0.33 to 0.41 and remain unchanged until 2014. Indonesian Government has identified inequality as a threat to growth and set the target of achieving Gini coefficient of 0.36 in 2019 as stated in the 2015-2019 National Medium-term Development Plan (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional/RPJMN). Policies to reduce inequality are considered to have long-term implication as narrowing income gap between the poor and the rich will stimulate economic growth and at the same time will strengthen national stability.

Purpose and Potential Contribution

Using matching methods, this study aims to assess the effectiveness of current social protection programs in Indonesia in reducing poverty and inequality by taking into account behavioral responses of recipient households. Evaluation of policy alternatives to reduce income inequality in this study focuses on two of the biggest social protection programs, namely Household Conditional Cash Transfer (Program Keluarga Harapan/PKH), and Cash Transfers for Poor Students (Bantuan Siswa Miskin/BSM). In the absence of natural experiment, studies on the impact of PKH and BSM may overstate the gain from the intervention by making strong assumption that households do not have behavioral responses to changes in income per capita. Without acknowledging behavioral responses, counterfactual group is built by simply assuming that cash transfer made to recipient households are the income gains to the participant of the program. Our study aims to contribute to the discourse by providing unbiased estimation of the impact of receiving PKH and BSM on poverty and inequality by taking into account the counterfactual income household would have achieved through their behavioral responses had they not benefited from the intervention.

Data and Methodology

Main data used in this study is the 2014 and 2018 National Socioeconomic Survey (Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional/SUSENAS) collected by Statistics Indonesia (BPS, 2018). As a multi-purpose socioeconomic surveys, SUSENAS collects data on a nationally representative sample of households. This study utilizes data from core questionnaire of SUSENAS. We explore SUSENAS core data which records economic and sociodemographic variables at household level and match them with household eligibility criteria for social protection programs beneficiaries. Additionally, our data is also enriched by information from Village Potential Survey (PODES) data collected by Statistics Indonesia which has extensive information on village-level characteristics.

Our methodology in assessing the effectiveness of social protection programs in reducing poverty is inspired by the work of Jalan and Ravallion (2003). The essential step in their methodology is calculation of foregone income, defined as difference between household income actually achieved and household income that could have been achieved in the absence of receipt of the program. Our study estimates foregone income using propensity score matching (PSM). PSM allows us to incorporate the assumption that households make behavioral responses to changes in income per capita. Under PSM, counterfactual group is constructed by matching recipient to non-recipient on the basis of several observed characteristics. We match social protection program recipient and non-recipient at the household level based on available variables from SUSENAS and PODES. Matching is performed within provinces to limit bias due to location differences as suggested by Jalan and Ravallion (2003).

Per capita household income of non-recipient in our matched datasets is regarded as counterfactual per capita income in absence of the program. To assess the impact of social protection program on poverty rate and inequality in a given year, firstly we calculate counterfactual poverty rate and Gini coefficient based on the counterfactual household income obtained from matched datasets and calculate the difference between counterfactual and actual poverty rate and Gini coefficient. The difference between counterfactual and actual poverty rate (in a given year) is regarded as the contribution of social protection programs on poverty reduction attempt. Similarly, contribution on inequality reduction is obtained by calculating the difference () between counterfactual and actual Gini coefficient. We also elaborate our analysis by comparing and in the years before (2014) and after PKH expansion (2018) to infer how much expansion of PKH will actually translate to reduction of poverty and inequality.

Result

Using 5-nearest-neighbors matching method as the main matching algorithm, our analysis suggests that PKH has reduced Gini coefficient in 2014 by 0.07% and poverty rate in the same year by 0.64%. Additionally, BSM has reduced Gini coefficient in 2014 by 0.05% and poverty rate by 2.11%.

PAKET 3: SABANG TOUR (2D, 1N)

Sabang, Weh Island, as one of favorite tourism destination can be enjoyed by this tour. In this package, participants can explore and enjoy Sabang city and its divine white sand beach. Participants can also experience snorkeling in Rubiah Island.

Type: Multi Transportation Mode Tour (2 Days 1 Night Tour)

Included:

Sabang City Tour, Visit some famous beach (Pantai Sumur Tiga, Pasir Putih, and others)

Visiting tugu 0 KM

Snorkeling in Rubiah Island

Hotel in Sabang/Weh island

Ferry return ticket

Pick up service from hotel

Excluded:

Meals

Tips for Driver/Guide

Price: Price will depend on numbers of participants on the trip

4-5 person: IDR 1,900,000/person*

6-7 person: IDR 1,750,000/person*

8-9 person: IDR 1,700,000/person*

Date: Wednesday, Thursday, 24-25 July 2019, Arrived back in Banda Aceh, at 5.30 pm on Thursday.

*Prices might change due to hotel's rates in Sabang/Weh Island. Room capacity is 2-3 persons/room.

Registration Information:

Open Registration 8 – 11 July 2019 (working days and hours).

CP: Huli (+62811-6835-669, Whatsapp only)

Tourism package fee will be further confirmed at 12 July 2019 (Based on total seat booked). Tourism package payment is by Wired Transfer to Bank Mandiri: 158-00-0426696-1 (Kotatanyoe Group) at 12-15 July 2019. Payment Slip to be send by email to huliatul.adnin@acehresearch.org or by Whatsapp: +62811-6835-669 for payment confirmation. In case of Force Majeure caused by natural disaster, people riot, etc, the travel plan schedule will be changed accordingly considering participant safety. The committee will held no responsibility for any complete payment refund.

Tourist Attraction



1. Baiturrahman Grand Mosque

Baiturrahman grand mosque is one of the mosque located in the center of Banda Aceh city, Aceh. This Mosque is the simbol of Religion, Culture, Spirit, and Nationalism of Acehnese people.



2. Tsunami Museum

Tsunami Museum is a museum designed as a symbolic reminder of the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami disaster, as well as an educational center and an emergency disaster shelter in case the area is ever hit by a tsunami again.



3. Gunongan - Putroe Phang Park

Gunongan had erected by Sultan Iskandar Muda as a private playground and bathing place for this wife Putro Phang. This whimsical architectural fantasy had access to the sultan's palace through the traditional 'Pintu Aceh', used by royalty only.



4. Ulee Lheue

Ulee Lheue is an area in Meuraxa sub-district, Banda Aceh, Indonesia. It was the former main seaport of Aceh. Ulèë Lheuë is made of two words. Ulee means "head" and lheue means little peninsula. Ulèë Lheuë is indeed a coastal town sitting on the tip of Sumatra Island. gency disaster shelter in case the area is ever hit by a tsunami again.





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ADB



The Government of Indonesia (GoI) is committed to accelerate the pace of poverty reduction, as reflected in the Indonesia's national medium-term development plan (RPJMN 2015-2019). With a target to reduce the poverty rate from 11% in 2014 to 7,8% by 2019, Indonesia's achievements to reduce poverty have been significant, that between 1999 and 2014, the poverty rate reduced from 23.4% to 11.0%.

In a bid to intensify poverty reduction efforts, GoI has elevated the overall oversight and coordination of poverty and social protection programs to be under the Vice-President's Office. Through Presidential Regulation No. 15/2010, the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K) was founded and given the mandate to carry out this oversight and coordination role. TNP2K plays a key role in defining policies for poverty reduction and social protection by:

- Improving program targeting using a common method and household list for all social protection programs;
- Improving the performance of poverty reduction programs through reforms in program design;
- Undertaking monitoring and impact evaluation of social protection programs; and
- Support line ministries in maintaining quality implementation.

In 2014, GoI re-emphasized the commitment to poverty alleviation by enacting Presidential Regulation No. 166/2014. TNP2K's role also continues through Presidential Regulation No.96/2015. An overview of key achievements of TNP2K and priority areas for the years ahead is available on the following website: <http://www.tnp2k.go.id>

TNP2K
TIM NASIONAL
PERCEPATAN PENANGGULANGAN KEMISKINAN



FISCAL POLICY AGENCY

Fiscal Policy Agency is an echelon I unit under The Ministry of Finance, whose role is to formulate fiscal and financial sector policy recommendations in Indonesia.

Every recommendation is always based on strong evidence that is generated through research, theoretical studies, and lesson learned. Policy recommendation produced by Fiscal Policy Agency is classified in the following categories:

1. Macro fiscal policy
2. Fiscal and financial sector regulation
3. International cooperation



Our vision is to be a trusted institution in formulating anticipative and responsive policies in fiscal and financial sector to manifest people's prosperity in Indonesia.



fiskal.kemenkeu.go.id

f y i t @btkfemenkeu

Pemerintah Aceh, melalui Peraturan Gubernur nomor 67 tahun 2018 kembali menetapkan bahwa Bappeda Provinsi Aceh memiliki mandat menjalankan tugas dan fungsi penelitian dan pengembangan. Berdasarkan peraturan tersebut, di bawah Kepala Bappeda terdapat Bidang Penelitian dan Pengembangan dengan tiga sub-bidang dibawahnya, yaitu; a. Sub Bidang Penelitian Ekonomi, Infrastruktur dan Kewilayahan dengan tugas melaksanakan penelitian dan pengembangan bidang ekonomi dan prasarana wilayah, b. Sub Bidang Penelitian Sosial, Budaya dan Pemerintahan dengan tugas melaksanakan penelitian dan pengembangan bidang sosial budaya dan pemerintahan, dan c. Sub Bidang Inovasi Daerah dengan tugas melaksanakan penelitian dan pengembangan serta fasilitasi dan penerapan bidang inovasi dan teknologi (Pasal 32). Secara keseluruhan, bidang Litbang Bappeda memiliki tugas melakukan koordinasi dan pelaksanaan penelitian dan pengembangan (Pasal 30).



**BAPPEDA
ACEH**

JAKSTRA

RISET
DESAIN

RKPA
LITBANG
(N-0)

RKPA
BAPPEDA

KUA PPAS

DPA
LITBANG
(N+1)

<https://bappeda.acehprov.go.id/>

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for Indonesia, IBER wishes to support
quality research in economics for
publication in national and international
journals.

Better Policies Better Lives™

The Knowledge Sector Initiative (KSI) supports Indonesian policymakers to develop more effective development policies through better use of research, data, and analysis. KSI works with research providers and government agencies to strengthen the quality and policy-relevance of research and how it used for policymaking. KSI also works to improve regulations and practices that support quality research and make using evidence in policymaking easier.

KOMPAK
Kolaborasi Masyarakat dan Pelayanan
untuk Kesejahteraan



KOMPAK (Kolaborasi Masyarakat dan Pelayanan untuk Kesejahteraan) is a partnership between the Government of Australia and Government of Indonesia, to support programs towards poverty alleviation as guided by the National Medium-Term Development Plan.

Our goal is to ensure that the poor and vulnerable in Indonesia benefit from improved delivery of basic services such as education, health, civil registration and greater economic opportunities.

We work to encourage policy change, system, process, procedure, community engagement and public financial management.

KOMPAK implements its activities in Aceh, Central Java, East Java, South Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara, Papua dan West Papua.



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National Development Planning Agency

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SOUTHEAST ASIA

Our mission is to reduce poverty by ensuring that policy is informed by scientific evidence. J-PAL Southeast Asia conducts randomized evaluations, builds partnerships for evidence-informed policymaking, and helps partners scale up effective programs.

RESEARCH

POLICY OUTREACH

TRAINING

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FOR COLLABORATION AND TRAINING:
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ANU INDONESIA PROJECT

The Australian National University (ANU) Indonesia Project aims to influence the creation of stronger, research-based public policies in Indonesia especially in the areas of economic development, human capital, regional development, poverty, governance, environment and social development by producing and disseminating quality research, conducting public dialogue, building institutional capacity and establishing institutional networks.





TANGGAP DAN TANGGUH MENGHADAPI BENCANA

<https://bpba.acehprov.go.id/>

ICAIOS

International Center for Aceh
and Indian Ocean Studies

International centre for Aceh
and Indian Ocean Studies serves
as the institutional foundation
to maintain and promote international
scholarly presence in Aceh, do and
facilitate researches on both in
the context of Aceh and Indian Ocean
regions and broader thematic issues
from interdisciplinary approach.

<http://acehresearch.org>

Important Contacts

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logistic committee

Arfansyah

Phone : +62 811 6897 531

Police (0651) 21636

Ambulance (0651) 22188



Transportation

During 2 days of conference (22-23 July 2019), Shuttle bus will be provided to IRSA participants serving Kyriad hotel - Hermes hotel route.

Bus schedule:

Kyriad - Hermes at 07.30 am
Hermes - Kyriad at 06.00 pm

On 22 July 2019, the shuttle bus departure schedule for Gala Dinner will be at 07.15 pm. Pick up point are at Kyriad Hotel and Hermes Hotel.
All participants expected to be at respective hotel lobby at least 5 minutes before departure. Please confirm whether you join the bus and your pick up point.

For more information regarding transportation, please contact:
Qanitatul Isra Qamal
Phone : +62 821 6509 2319



Credits

Govenor of Aceh, Rector of Universitas Syiah Kuala

Prof. Arief Anshory Yusuf, Prof. Dr. Ir. Marwan, Dr. Ir. Agussabti, Dr. Ir. Alfiansyah Yulianur, Dr. Hizir, Dr. Taufik Faudi Abidin, Dr. Nasrul AR, Prof. Dr. Nazir Azis, Azhari SE, MSi, Dr. Cut Dewi, Dr. Muhammad Saleh Sjafei, Dr. Khairul Munadi, M.Eng, Dr. Djoni Hartono, Dr. Hefrizal Handra, Dr. Devanto Pratomo, Dr. Alin Halimatussadiah, Prof. Budy P. Resosudarmo

Dr. Nazamuddin, S.E, MA, Dr. Saiful Mahdi, SSi, MSc, Dr. Abd. Jamal SE, MSi, Dr. Syamsidik, Dr. Ari Palawi, Dr. Izziah Hasan, Dr. Muksin, Dr. Ramzi Adriman Dr. Syaifullah Muhammad, Dr. Irin Caesarina, S.T., , Dr. Ramzi Adriman M.Sc, Dr Alfi Rahman, Dr T. Meldi Kusuma, Dr Putri Bintusy, Fakhruddin SE, Chenny Seftarita SE, Fitriyani SE, Pratitou Arafat, Dr. Muksin, Arfiansyah, Heriyaldi, Ika Ismiati, Cut Zakia Rizki, Cut Risya Varlitya, Diana Sapha AH, Nur Aidar, Ferayanti, Safrida, Huliatul Adnin, Ramadhan, Uchra Mustika, Nanda Yuniza, Adinda Gusti Vonna, Yasser Permana, Khalida Zia, M. Asriyanto, Fitriana, Sri Sukma Wahyuni, Afif Firdaus, Nathasya Meutia Sari.

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