

# Knowledge-to-Policy Development Pilot Program in South Sulawesi

## Introduction

The Knowledge Sector Initiative (KSI) is a 10-year partnership between the governments of Indonesia and Australia to promote evidence-based policymaking. KSI encourages collaborative agenda-setting and policy research at the sub-national level as an expansion of KSI's national work on knowledge-to-policy processes. This effort is focused on South Sulawesi province, where there are many PRIs and DFAT-funded programs operating in the region. KSI collaborates with the Bursa Pengetahuan Kawasan Timur Indonesia (Eastern Indonesia Knowledge Exchange, or BaKTI) Foundation, which plays a catalytic role in brokering the relationship between local government and civil society organisations (CSOs) in South Sulawesi.

The Australian government recognises the importance of grounding policy in science. The Plan of Action for the Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Strategic Partnership (2020-2024) recommended that the Government of Australia and Indonesia work together to use evidence-based policies to accelerate poverty reduction and tackle inequality in Indonesia (no. 18). Under the Knowledge Sector Initiative, Australia is working in partnership with Indonesia to support more inclusive and equitable growth through more effective development policies, based on evidence. The sub-national pilot on the silk value chain, implemented in South Sulawesi, is expected to contribute to both evidence-based policymaking and the economic development of the region post COVID-19.

## Stages of Knowledge-Based Policy Development in South Sulawesi

This pilot aims to demonstrate a knowledge-based policymaking cycle where a priority regional policy agenda is supported through an applied study that informs the basis of a policy.



### 1. Agenda Setting

A series of multi-stakeholder discussions involving Regional Apparatus Organisations (OPD) within the South Sulawesi provincial government, universities/academics/research institutes, community organisations/non-governmental organisations, and private sector.



#### Identification of Issues, challenges, best practices, the roles of the parties

- Lack of data-driven planning, social and economic problems, the needs of new economic resources and commodity



#### Agreement of priority issues

- Local economic governance that supports local commodity development



#### Identification of leading commodity priorities

- Main challenge: the commodity development is not based on research, road maps, and policy paper



#### Recommendation

- Commodity value chain study with a multi-stakeholder collaboration approach



#### Agreeing on the commodity

- 2020: Silk
- 2021: Satoimo taro



### 2. Preparation of the research

Based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation 17/2016 concerning Research and Development Guidelines at the Ministry of Home Affairs and Local Government



### 3. Collaborative implementation of the research

The research involved interdisciplinary collaboration across scientific disciplines, such as economics, forestry, public policy, value chains, community empowerment and gender equality. The team was consisted of researchers from Hasanuddin University, SRP (Sekolah Rakyat Petani) Payo-Payo, and Bappelitbangda.



### 4. Research result



More information [bit.ly/K2Pstages](https://bit.ly/K2Pstages)

## South Sulawesi Silk Commodity Value Chain Study

As a collaboration between the BaKTI Foundation, the Regional Development Planning and Research Agency (Bappelitbangda) of South Sulawesi Province and Payo-Payo Farmers' School (Sekolah Rakyat Petani/SRP), this study applies a multi-actor and multi-disciplinary collaborative approach as a realisation of the multi-helix concept - a new experience in evidence-based policymaking in South Sulawesi. This study captures the realities of the silk industry in the entire value chain, upstream to downstream, in Soppeng, Wajo and Enrekang regencies. This study produced a number of findings and holistic policy recommendations to inform the South Sulawesi Provincial Government in formulating policies to support the development of the silk industry. **More information** [bit.ly/K2Pstudyreport](https://bit.ly/K2Pstudyreport)

## The Disappearance of Women Weavers: A Call for a More Gender-Inclusive Policy

The South Sulawesi Silk Commodity Value Chain Study revealed the wide disparity between actors in the South Sulawesi silk weaving manufacturing sector. Small-scale weavers and weaving entrepreneurs—who are almost always women—contributed the most to the silk value addition, but received the least income. As a result of this economic marginalization, the number of women weavers has decreased drastically, with only 151 remaining in 2021 – down from thousands at the turn of the century, and most of those that remain in the role only do so for lack of a better choice of livelihood. The study highlights that building more gender-inclusive policy and plans could help mitigate further disappearance of women weavers. In addition, investing in good data governance, including the availability of sex- and/or gender-disaggregated data, could enable governments to tap into sources of data to support more gender-inclusive policy responses. **More information** [bit.ly/K2Pwomenweavers](https://bit.ly/K2Pwomenweavers)



## Replication of Collaborative Study Process

The South Sulawesi Bappelitbangda is currently preparing a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for collaborative studies that will serve as a reference for the implementation of cross-disciplinary studies, involving multiple stakeholders to solve problems faced by local governments. There are four aspects that need to be considered for successful replication: (1) the presence of a knowledge intermediary institution that is free from political interests, (2) a reliable figure in each institution involved in collaboration, (3) linkage between the activities and the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD), and (4) the vision and mission of the local government, as well as comprehension of the collaboration procedures set by the Ministry of Home Affairs. **More information** [bit.ly/K2Pnewsletter](https://bit.ly/K2Pnewsletter)

## Promoting Collaborative Governance through the Application of Self-Managed Procurement (Swakelola Tipe III) in South Sulawesi

Presidential Decree No. 16/2018 on Public Procurement (*Pengadaan Barang/Jasa Pemerintah*) provides opportunities for partnership between government agencies and civil society organizations through the mechanism of *Swakelola Tipe III* (SW III), or self-managed procurement. This regulation, that reflects a new paradigm in development, is expected to encourage CSOs to take part in development process and be co-creators who actively participate in improving the quality of public services and government programs. KSI engages with the provincial government and CSOs of South Sulawesi, advocating and supporting the use of SW III in government procurement. In 2020, and again in 2021, the Bappelitbangda and PINUS Foundation South Sulawesi pioneered the use of SW III in the region, and at least 3 other collaborations are planned for 2021. The Provincial Procurement Bureau has been leading the process in developing guidance (*Juknis*) for wider SW III utilisation in the region. **More information** [bit.ly/K2Pswakelola3](https://bit.ly/K2Pswakelola3)