

Better Policies Better Lives

Evaluation of the Indonesia Development Forum 2018

2018



Evaluation of the Indonesia Development Forum 2018

PRAXIS CONSULTANTS

ACRONYMS

AUD	Australian Dollars
BPKS	Badan Pengusahaan Kawasan Sabang
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
GIZ	German Development Agency
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IDF	Indonesia Development Forum
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
INOVASI	Innovation for Indonesia's School Children
ITB	Institute of Technology Badung
KIAT	Indonesia Australia Partnership for Infrastructure
KOMPAK	Australia-Indonesia Governance for Growth Program
KSI	Knowledge Sector Initiative
MAMPU	Women for Poverty Reduction
NGO	Non-government organisation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PRISMA	Promoting Rural Income through Support for Markets in Agriculture
PROSPERA	Partnership for Economic Development
RPJMN	Indonesia's medium-term development plan
SNA	Social Network Analysis
UKCCU	United Kingdom Climate Change Unit
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VFM	Value for Money

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a two-phased, formative evaluation of the 2018 Indonesia Development Forum for the Knowledge Sector Initiative - a partnership between the governments of Indonesia and Australia. The Indonesia Development Forum is an annual, two-day forum attended by local and national policymakers, academics, civil society organisations and development partners. The objective is to provide a platform for presenting quality research to inform development policy, and for key stakeholders in the Indonesian knowledge sector to engage with one another. The first IDF was held in 2017, and the second was held in July 2018. A third IDF is scheduled for July 2019.

The main purpose of the evaluation was to assess the effectiveness of IDF2018 in achieving its expected outcomes. The evaluation adopted a mixed methods approach – utilising multiple qualitative methods alongside quantitative survey and social network analysis, to determine the effectiveness of IDF2018 in achieving its objectives. Data collection and analysis took place in two phases, with cross fertilisation and triangulation of findings across individual data collection methods. Project deliverables included an evaluation plan tabled in June 2018; and an initial report with preliminary findings from data collected at the conference and presented in August 2018. This final report builds on the initial insights from the conference and includes the team's synthesized analysis over both phases of the evaluation including telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted over 2019. A brief assessment of Value for Money was undertaken towards the end of the evaluation, as planned in the evaluation plan. Results are presented in terms of IDF's role vis-à-vis 'knowledge-sharing', 'relationship-building' and 'influence on policy and practice' in the Indonesian knowledge sector

The evaluation finds strong evidence of contributions to knowledge-sharing between like-minded participants and across the sectors represented at the conference. There is some evidence of IDF2018 contributing to collaboration across and within sectors including at the sub-national government level, in line with the theme of the conference. However, there is more evidence of IDF2018 contributing to practice-based rather than policy outcomes at this level. Headline findings discussed in the report are outlined below with page numbers for locating more detailed evidence.

The evidence also suggests that key stakeholders made efforts to balance economy, efficiency effectiveness and equity at the design and implementation stages of IDF2018; and that this evaluation provides useful insights to strengthen ongoing impact (and so the value) of each conference.

Knowledge-sharing achievements

- Important gains have been made by the conference organisers in terms of the number and diversity of participants at IDF2018; and in terms of extending the reach of the conference to regional Indonesia and overseas. A total of 1,799 participants attended IDF2018, which is an increase of around 25% from 2017. Only 17% of the domestic participants were from Jakarta, with the rest from across Indonesia, including 25% from sub-national government. 14% of participants were from international agencies (see Sections 3.1 and 3.2).
- During the Road to IDF events and at the conference, the organizing committee through careful planning, abstract and speaker selection, managed to balance the agenda well and created a rich and diverse discussion environment. This has created a dynamic of not only learning from others but also inspiration for participants to do better and replicate innovations across the country. 60% of participants surveyed at the conference and most participants interviewed subsequently, felt that they had gained new knowledge by attending IDF2018 (see Section 3.2, page 26).

- Many respondents suggested that it was the cross-sector knowledge-sharing that made the conference a unique and beneficial experience. While some speakers and sessions were more popular than others, the diversity and range of participants, speakers, and topics meant that diverse expectations could be met. The participant survey showed that 68% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement: ‘the IDF was effective in enabling engagement between key players in the knowledge sector’ (see Section 4.1, page 31).
- The conference organisers also made positive efforts to make IDF2018 participatory and inclusive. Data and responses consistently suggested participants valued the participatory processes, particularly the panel-style presentations, used at the conference (see Section 4.1). KSI made valuable contributions in terms of promoting gender and disability inclusion. Slightly over one third of the participants were female and a similar proportion of speakers were women. The conference agenda included sessions on disability inclusive development, which were positively rated by participants (see Section 3.2, page 24, 25).
- Presentations on themes of innovation, digital economy, local governance and addressing regional inequality, were positively rated by participants at the conference; and there was considerable recall of these themes during Phase 2 of the evaluation, six months later (see Sections 3.1 page 20; 3.3 page 26).

Relationship-building achievements

- There is evidence that IDF2018 provided momentum to the interaction between likeminded participants and across stakeholder groups. All 33 sessions evaluated by facilitators indicate that participants were engaged, attentive to the speakers, and interested to dialogue on issues raised (see Section 4.1, page 31). The survey and SNA data showed strong evidence of cross-sector interaction at the conference and useful lessons for the future. Participants from the private sector were found to be more likely to build collaborations outside their sector than within their sector. However, university researchers, civil society organisations, and government individuals are more likely to build collaborations within their sector than with others (see Section 4.3, page 38).
- Different session types contributed to different patterns of interaction between participants. For instance, some of plenary sessions successfully showcased innovations and inspirational speakers, many from local government (see Section 4.1, page 33). Whereas, the market place tended to encourage one-on-one interaction between speakers and presenters (see Sections 3.3, 4.1, page 34).
- Post-conference, while the investigation was limited in scope, there are indications of participants following up on their intent to contact people they had met at IDF2018. 60% of the participants interviewed indicated that they had contacted or been contacted by IDF participants, and this included existing colleagues as well as new people. The data suggests successful follow-ups were determined by the ability to make direct contact with participants at the conference; or draw on existing relationships to facilitate follow-up (see Section 5.1).

Influencing policy and practice achievements

- In line with Phase 1 findings, Phase 2 of the evaluation found more evidence of knowledge-sharing and collaboration through IDF2018 contributing to practice-based rather than policy outcomes. These practical outcomes included increased understanding of the need for collaboration resulting in changes in workplace practices, joint projects between participants, and the exchange of innovative products and technologies (see Section 5.1; page 26).

- Benefits from IDF2018 have included the successful showcasing of innovations and inspirational speakers, with evidence of take-up of the ideas presented. IDF2018 successfully identified and showcased ‘champions’ – particular individuals and innovations that were popular at the conference, and have received further attention and validation from participants across sectors after the conference (see Section 5.1, page 42)
- Successful engagement by the organising team of different Directorates within Bappenas has contributed to further interaction within Bappenas on conference outcomes; and some evidence of further interaction (including with local government) was found within other line ministries (see Section 5.1, page 43).
- Notably, successful follow-ups were determined by the ability to make direct contact at the conference or draw on existing relationships to facilitate further interaction and collaboration. Central government ministries represented at IDF appear to have used the conference to contact NGO and local government participants relevant to the remit of their work. Whereas local government staff were more interested in meeting with participants from their regions. Participants from universities were more interested in networking with academic peers, and post conference these participants were more interested in knowledge-sharing rather than influencing policy (see Section 5.1, page 43).

Challenges and areas for discussion

- While the Call for Papers campaign did increase the volume of abstracts received (covering 32 of the 34 provinces – a substantial increase from IDF2017), many of these were of a low standard suggesting a more targeted communication strategy and closer involvement of research institutes in brokering information, is required (Section 3.3, page 26).
- Private sector participation, while a likely increase from IDF2017, was also limited. Private sector engagement is seen as essential for IDF’s success - due to the innovations that emerge from the private sector, and because of the crucial role this sector plays in the funding of new initiatives (Section 3.2, page 24).
- Attracting well-known international experts to discuss comparative cases from other parts of the world proved challenging during IDF2018; and the rotating organising committee membership makes it hard to plan for this advance. Review of the structure of the organising committee might be required, such that there is some continuity of people from one IDF to the next (Section 3.4).
- At the conference, the participants numbers in some sessions and the time allocation in others impacted on the quality of interaction at IDF2018. The scale and diversity of participants, themes and issues was also considered a challenge, and needs addressing (Section 4.1).
- While there was knowledge-sharing and interaction between participants on several practical ideas and some research initiatives, there was limited debate on government policies or policy-level innovations. This was due to lack of space to debate specific policy issues and recommendations (Section 5.2).
- The other important finding is that IDF is a catalyst not an incubator for new ideas and innovations and that effective collaboration pathways are often conditional and non-linear. Interaction at the conference or emerging collaboration after it, was consistently predicated upon motivated individuals who often already had good ideas and were looking to disseminate them or collaborate with others. Effective collaboration at IDF2018 and post conference, arose from individuals participating in the conference, and then their participation being reported upon and bestowing authority upon them and their idea. (Section 5.2, page 45).
- While the conference provided momentum to discussions within government agencies or between participants and popular presenters, the extent of interaction varied across sectors, and

was less than anticipated among participants from universities. While the data was limited in scope, no evidence was found of participants from academic institutions interacting with non-academic sectors post-conference (Section 5.1, page 43).

- Moreover, the data suggests that the expectation of different participating sectors is varied and not all participants are interested in national-level policy. Participants from universities were more interested in networking with academic peers, rather than influencing policy (Section 5.2).
- Other significant roadblocks and challenges exist at a sub-national and national level, which limit the influence of IDF on policy or practice. At a sub-national, IDF is not necessarily aligned with local planning and capacities; and at a national level, the organisers do not have the remit or authority to influence the 'take up' of new ideas by local government or line ministries (Section 5.2, page 48).
- The lack of action-oriented sessions at the conference and the limited role of each organising committee which, because of a rotating structure, does not support ongoing interaction and collaboration between participants. Findings suggest that for IDF to influence policy and practice, an expanded premise - beyond knowledge-sharing, to post-conference collaboration and networking support, is required (Section 5.2).
- Going forward it may be useful for conference organisers to review the underlying theory of change and extent to which policy debate and action on specific policies should be prioritized in the design and agenda for subsequent conferences. A stronger policy and action focus would require more agenda-setting sessions at the conference; and some follow-up mechanisms such as an informal network or intersectoral working groups post-conference (Section 5.3).

Recommendations (discussed in further detail in Section 6)

- i. Strengthen data collection and monitoring through improved systems for collecting and storing participant data; and mobilisation of additional resources for participant survey and interviewing.
- ii. Focus on continuity and learning in present IDF organisational structures, such as having at least two members from the previous IDF organising committee to provide institutional memory and advice (not necessarily in key organising roles), for the next team.
- iii. Continue to resource Road to IDF events and strengthen synergies between these events and the main conference, including speaker selection.
- iv. Strengthen the Call for Ideas/Papers campaign through more targeted publicity and communication content particularly in relation to universities and research institutes.
- v. Maximise gains from media coverage and contacts made over 2018 by continuing to share information via the IDF website and social media.
- vi. Continue to emphasize gender, disability and sub-national representation irrespective of the conference theme, to maximise gains in terms of conference reach and influence.
- vii. Review session formats to optimise the balance between knowledge sharing and relationship building, including appropriately facilitated 'Initiate' sessions on Day 2.
- viii. Provide more information at the conference to enable all participants, including junior researchers or public servants to benefit from the full conference experience
- ix. Create collaborative 'spaces' during and post-conference for IDF to have its desired impact on policy and cross-sectoral dialogue; and for participants to work through the sheer volume of input and implement more specific ideas or projects
- x. Develop strategies for private sector engagement such as private sector participants being part of panel presentations and contributing to conference follow-up plans.
- xi. Build on the IDF2018 evaluation to track IDF's ongoing influence including a participant survey at the next conference and follow-up interviews - of both IDF2018 and IDF2019 participants.

1. Background

1.1. Introduction

A team from Praxis Consultants (Maya Cordeiro, David Hudson and Anna Roche), has undertaken a two-phased, formative evaluation of the 2018 Indonesia Development Forum (IDF) for the Knowledge Sector Initiative (KSI).

KSI supports Indonesian policymakers to develop more effective development policies through better use of research, data, and analysis. KSI is a partnership between the governments of Indonesia and Australia, funded by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), and implemented in cooperation with the Indonesian national development planning agency (Bappenas).

IDF is one of KSI's key initiatives. It is planned to be an annual, two-day forum attended by local and national policymakers, academics, civil society organisations and development partners. The objective is to provide a platform for presenting quality research to inform development policy and for key stakeholders in the Indonesian knowledge sector—researchers, policy makers, policy analysts and others—to engage with one another. The first IDF was held in 2017, and the second, which is the subject of this report, was held in July 2018. A third IDF is scheduled for July 2019.

The first phase of the IDF2018 evaluation involved the preparation of an evaluation plan, data collection and analysis during the conference; and the preparation of an initial insights report following the conference. The second phase of the evaluation involved follow-up investigation of the conference's influence and impact six months later, including an in-country visit by the evaluation team. This report presents the results of both phases of the IDF2018 evaluation. Data collection tools and questionnaires have been compiled in separate appendices.

1.2. Evaluation purpose and key questions

The main purpose of this evaluation was to assess the effectiveness of IDF2018 in achieving its expected outcomes. The evaluation Terms of Reference (see Appendix 1) included nine questions for the evaluation team. In broad terms, these cut across the OECD DAC evaluative themes of 'relevance', 'effectiveness', 'efficiency and 'impact.'

- i. To what extent has IDF enabled engagement between researchers, policy analysts, policy-makers and other key players in the knowledge sector? What is the quality of that engagement? (*effectiveness*)
- ii. To what extent has IDF contributed to new collaborations on policy issues between researchers, policy analysts and policy-makers and others? (*effectiveness, impact*)
- iii. What is the quality and relevance of research presented at IDF to the needs of policy-makers, especially Bappenas? (*relevance, effectiveness*)
- iv. How has the IDF informed policy-making in Indonesia? (*impact*)
- v. How has IDF influenced how other large government-run consultative forums are run (such as the Musrenbangnas)? (*impact*)
- vi. To what extent is Bappenas likely to be able to run IDF in future years? (*impact*)
- vii. For all of the questions above, what factors have enabled and/or inhibited that situation? (*effectiveness, efficiency, impact*)
- viii. How has KSI contributed to these changes? (*efficiency*)
- ix. To what extent does the IDF represent value for money? (*effectiveness, efficiency*)

1.3. Evaluation framework

Building on KSI's Program Strategy and the K* (K Star) Framework¹, the evaluation team developed a conceptual framework prior to the conference and finalized it after initial data collection (see Appendix 2). As outlined in the evaluation plan (see Appendix 3), the evaluation framework addresses questions (i) – (viii). A brief assessment of Value for Money (VFM) was undertaken towards the end of the evaluation. The framework may also be used by KSI in the future to track IDF impacts and outcomes.

KSI's Program Strategy describes KSI's 'catalytic' role in different situations as: an initiator, connector and aligner, critical friend, accelerator and amplifier. These role descriptions overlap closely with the six functions of knowledge and research, and its links to policy, in the K* Framework i.e. informing, linking, matchmaking, engaging, collaborating and building adaptive capacity.

Working from this strategic and conceptual guidance, the evaluation team used a three-part conceptual framework adapted to the IDF context, which focused on:

- **Knowledge sharing:** including for example, the extent of interest in IDF2018, the theme and sub-themes; the reach of the conference; the quality and relevance of knowledge-shared; and the role of Bappenas and KSI in terms of promoting knowledge sharing.
- **Relationship-building:** evidenced through the quality of participation at the conference; evidence of developing relationships, collaboration and/or networks; and support for specific research, practical ideas, or policy recommendations.
- **Influencing policy and practice:** including evidence of further interaction; co-production of research, policy or practical solutions; formalisation of collaborations; and increased engagement by Bappenas or other government stakeholders (see Page 10 for further details of the framework).

1.4. Intended users and uses

The primary intended users of this evaluation are KSI and Bappenas staff, particularly the project teams responsible for managing IDF2019. The main use of the evaluation will be to improve the approach to IDF in future years. In addition, evaluation findings will be used to communicate the results of IDF 2018 to DFAT, Bappenas and other key stakeholders.

The evaluation is also expected to have several practical uses for KSI such as:

- i. planning for IDF2019;
- ii. documenting the relationships and networks between researchers, practitioners and policymakers in the Indonesian knowledge sector; and
- iii. developing a baseline and/or approach to tracking changes in these relationships and networks over time.

¹ See brief description in: Tsui, J et al., (2014) Monitoring and evaluation of policy influence and advocacy, Working Paper 395, Overseas Development Institute, London.

Table 1: IDF2018 Evaluation Framework

What did we investigate?		Sources of evidence					
		Document review	Interviews 1 (key stakeholder)	Interview 2 (Phase 1 participants)	Structured observation	Facilitators feedback	Participant survey (leading to SNA)
Knowledge sharing ↓	(1) Extent of interest in IDF2018, the theme and sub-themes						
	(2) Reach of the conference						
	(3) Quality and relevance of knowledge-shared						
	(4) Role of Bappenas and KSI in terms of promoting knowledge sharing						
Relationship building ↑	(1) Quality of interaction at IDF2018; ; and						
	(2) Evidence of support for specific ideas at the conference						
	(3) Evidence of developing relationships and collaboration, at the conference						
Influencing policy and practice ↑	(1) Further interaction between participants, post conference						
	(2) Co-production of research, policy or practical initiatives						
	(3) Formalisation of collaboration						
	(4) Potential for knowledge sector strengthening by Bappenas and KSI, through IDF2018						

1.5. Evaluation methodology

As indicated previously, this is a formative evaluation with the intent of informing subsequent KSI practice. The evaluation adopted a mixed methods approach – utilising multiple qualitative methods alongside quantitative survey and social network analysis, to determine the effectiveness of IDF2018 in achieving its objectives. Data collection and analysis took place in two phases, with cross fertilisation and triangulation of findings across individual data collection methods. A summary of the methods used during both phases is given below, with further details in Appendices 4- 8.

1.5.1. Phase 1 methods

During phase 1, the focus was on data collected during and soon after the conference. The main data collection methods are outlined below.

- i. **Review of background documentation:** including conference planning documentation, Road to IDF event documentation, media monitoring data, etc.
- ii. **Key informant interviews:** including interviews with key KSI and Bappenas staff who contributed to the design and implementation of IDF2018. Nine interviews and focus groups discussions were held soon after the conference.
- iii. **Structured review of conference abstracts:** covering a sample of 57 abstracts – 10% of the total number of abstracts, which were submitted and/or selected for the conference.
- iv. **Structured observation of conference proceedings:** focussing on the quality of participation in the conference and any evidence of continuing discussions post-sessions. These observations covered approximately 85% of all sessions.
- v. **Facilitator feedback:** through an online survey focussing on the scope and level of interaction at the conference. A total of 33 survey responses were received.
- vi. **Onsite semi-structured interviews:** with conference participants to gather immediate reactions to sessions. 168 semi-structured interviews were conducted.
- vii. **A participant survey:** disseminated at the conference with 136 returned responses.
- viii. **Social network analysis (SNA):** based on the participant survey data, which was used to map new connections and interactions arising from IDF2018. The analysis also contributed to the interviewee and case selection described below.

1.5.2. Phase 2 methods

During Phase 2, the evaluation team focused on the extent to which the participants in IDF2018 made attempts to contact, network, or collaborate with each other; and the outcomes of these interactions. This phase included the following methods.

- i. **A follow up participant survey:** to enrich the data collected from the participant survey conducted at the conference, for which 12 responses were received.
- ii. **Telephone interviews:** to address the low response rate of the second survey, the evaluation team developed a telephone interview schedule based on the survey questions and 50 interviews were conducted by KSI staff with participants and speakers attending IDF2018.
- iii. **In-depth interviews with key informants:** during a field visit in April 2019, the evaluation team met with a sample of IDF participants to assess the nature and depth of the links made during IDF2018. These respondents were identified from the Phase 1 data, as well as on recommendation of KSI and Bappenas. 13 interviews were conducted.

1.6. Reporting and outputs

As indicated previously, the evaluation has contributed three main outputs, which link iteratively to each other.

- i. **Evaluation plan:** The evaluation plan was tabled in June 2018. The plan outlined a draft evaluation framework and methodology. Following this, data collection tools were developed and shared with KSI.
- ii. **Report 1 – initial insights:** This report, prepared in August 2018, was a preliminary snapshot of IDF2018. It included a finalised evaluation framework, initial insights from the conference and data collection tools.
- iii. **Final report:** This final report builds on initial data and includes the team’s synthesized analysis over both phases of the evaluation and recommendations for the future. Following this introductory section:
 - Section 2: provides a detailed overview of the conference based on input provided by the conference organisers. The intent is to provide a comprehensive ‘story’ about IDF2018 as context to the evaluation findings.
 - Sections 3-5: provides the findings on IDF2018’s role in terms of ‘knowledge sharing’ and ‘relationship building’ and ‘influencing policy and practice’, with headline findings on the each of the evaluation themes and questions.
 - Section 6: includes a summary of the significant findings, discussion and recommendations

1.7. Limitations and constraints

The following limitations and constraints were identified during the evaluation.

- There was no baseline or comparable evaluative data from IDF2017 and the evaluation team was not involved at the design stage of IDF2018. The evaluation team addressed these constraints as far as possible by drawing on the expertise KSI and Bappenas staff who attended IDF2017.
- As a light touch evaluation with the second phase intended to be completed in six months, the evaluation could not follow evolving processes in detail. A subsequent extension of the evaluation was beneficial in tracking IDF’s influence. However, more substantial resourcing of the evaluative work is recommended in future years.
- The first language of the conference and most participants is Bahasa Indonesia, which is not spoken by the evaluation team members. To mitigate this risk the team used translators and interviewers who are fluent in both languages.
- The participant survey conducted at the conference received 136 responses (approximately 7.5% of all participants). This was lower than the evaluation team had hoped for but was enough to calculate statistically significant estimates. A second survey conducted post conference – to further boost the sample size – only received 12 responses. To address this constraint, KSI conducted telephone interviews based on the survey questions. A different approach to collecting data for any subsequent surveys is recommended. This might include more structured survey dissemination at the conference, and face-to-face or telephone interviews to collect the survey data post conference. Careful timing and more publicity for the survey at the next IDF is also recommended.
- Policy development or changes in practice tend to be long term processes and may not be fully formed in the time frame of any evaluation. It is recommended that KSI use the IDF2018 evaluation and framework to evaluate future conferences and build evidence of change over time.

2. Program background IDF2018

This section includes background information and an overview of IDF2018 covering information provided to the evaluation team at June 2018. The intent is to provide a comprehensive ‘story’ about IDF2018 as context to the evaluation data and findings shared in Sections 3 -5 of this report.

2.1. Purpose and aims

IDF aims to provide a platform for national dialogue and collaboration on Indonesia’s development. It is led and hosted by Bappenas, bringing together leaders in government, civil society, academia, and the private sector, to discuss solutions to Indonesia’s key development challenges. The formally stated aims of IDF are to:²

- convene development actors in government, civil society, academia, and the private sector to shape Indonesia’s development agenda;
- communicate research and evidence on key development challenges and what solutions work to address them; and
- promote collaboration in addressing Indonesia’s most pressing development issues.

As noted previously, the intention is for IDF to be an annual event. The first IDF conference was held in 2017 on the theme of ‘Fighting inequality for Better Growth’. The conference was attended by over 1400 national and international participants. The event attracted significant media coverage, with over 300 print and online articles and a strong social media presence.³ Following the success of IDF2017, the second IDF conference was held in Jakarta on 9 and 10 July 2018 with the theme: ‘Pathways to Tackle Regional Disparities across the Archipelago’. Additional aims of IDF2018 were to:

- showcase research and successful practices from experts and practitioners across Indonesia and internationally;
- promote open discussion of key issues and challenges in tackling the uneven pace of human and economic development across Indonesia; and
- generate recommendations for Indonesia’s 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional or RPJMN).

2.2. Conference themes and planning

Under the overall theme of ‘Pathways to Tackle Regional Disparities across the Archipelago’, IDF 2018 focussed on seven sub-themes:

- i. Regional growth centres: what works best?
- ii. Narrowing the gaps at the periphery
- iii. Delivering basic services to reduce regional disparity
- iv. Unlocking the potential of the digital economy for regional development
- v. Connecting the archipelago
- vi. Innovations in regional governance and development
- vii. Smarter funding for better outcomes.

The sub-themes and agenda were developed at joint coordination team meetings organised by Bappenas, with final sign-off by Minister Bambang Brodjonegoro. There was considerable input into this process from KSI to help ensure that a range of stakeholders were able to contribute to the discussion. Bappenas originally suggested a total of nine sub-themes. KSI suggested the number

² See *Indonesia Development Forum 2018: ‘Pathways to tackle Regional Disparities across the Archipelago’*, IDF Terms of Reference.

³ See *Indonesia Development Forum 2017: Activity Report*

should be kept to five. A compromise of seven sub-themes was eventually agreed upon following a process that included KSI organising a workshop with partner research institutes.

2.3. Roles and responsibilities

IDF2018 was led and coordinated by a Bappenas organising committee appointed by Professor Bambang Brodjonegoro, Minister for National Development Planning and Head of Bappenas.

The organising committee was led by Pak Rudy Soeprihadi Prawiradinata (Deputy of Regional Development), and a technical secretariat was led by Pak Oktorialdi (Director for Regional Development and Special Zones), with Pak Sumedi Andono Mulyo (Director for Disadvantage Regions, Transmigration and Rural Development) and Pak Teguh (Director for Industry, Tourism and Creative Economy) as deputy chairs. Pak Teguh is KSI's main counterpart in Bappenas and a member of KSI's Program Technical Secretariat. He also played a key role in IDF2017. The committee was made up of a core group of Bappenas staff at Echelon 3 level or below, drawn from several Bappenas directorates relevant to regional development. Individual committee members were given responsibility to manage and coordinate one of the conference sub-themes or other areas such as communications and the pre-conference 'Road to IDF' events.

KSI has supported IDF2017 and IDF2018 as a key initiative under its End of Program Outcome 4. This Program Outcome aims to ensure that there are mechanisms in place to enable researchers, policy analysts, policymakers and other key players to exchange knowledge, collaborate and coordinate.

In KSI, IDF2018 was managed by the Knowledge Exchange and Learning Team comprising the Program Lead, Elisabeth Jackson, Knowledge Management Specialist, Anggoro Widayat, Knowledge Exchange Coordinator, Antya Widita, Project Collaboration Specialist, Ferry Anggoro, and Communications Manager, Benedicta Kusuma Wardhani, with support from Hans Antlov, Technical Program Advisor.

The KSI IDF team supported and coordinated with the Bappenas organising committee, attending the joint coordination meetings (also included representation from DFAT), which were held bi-monthly and then weekly from April 2018. The team provided input and advice on key decisions, such as on the conference sub-themes and speakers, as described in more detail below. KSI staff also played key roles, liaising with the relevant Bappenas staff, in other areas including media and communications, liaison with the event organiser (Dyandra) and event designer (Inspirit), and pre-conference events.

2.4. Pre-conference Road to IDF events

Four regional pre-conference events referred to as the 'Road to IDF 2018' events were held before the conference. While Road to IDF events were held in the lead up to IDF2017, these were small-scale events, organised by Jakarta based research institutes. The 2018 Road to IDF events on the other hand, were public events - the purpose of which was to build momentum for the conference and engage local government. Four 'Road to IDF' events were held in Padang (representing Sumatera region), Solo (representing Java & Bali region), Ambon (representing Maluku, Nusa Tenggara, and Papua), and Banjarmasin (representing Kalimantan and Sulawesi) during May 2018. Up to 200 people, mainly from sub-national government, attended each of the meetings. The events were hosted and funded by Bappenas, with several Bappenas staff (between 10 and 15 at each meeting) attending, along with one or two KSI staff.

Observation by the organisers and participant feedback indicated that the events were successful in promoting interaction and discussion. Road to IDF documentation indicates that the conference organising team built on the lessons of IDF2017 to strengthen the participatory components of Road

to IDF events and provide space for interactions and networking, like the main IDF conference. Speakers presented ideas and information in morning sessions and there were smaller group sessions in the afternoon. Moreover, reflections by Bappenas suggest that these events became better organised and more successful as their experience grew. KSI found that the events increased Bappenas officials' awareness and exposure to more participatory ways of running forums. Feedback also shows that the number of participants who felt they had had enough time for networking at the events increased as the events were rolled out, from 50% at the meeting in Padang (held early May) compared to 76% in Solo (held mid- May) and 91% in Banjarmasin (held late May). A possible explanation for these increases, is the growing confidence of Bappenas and KSI in facilitating meetings in ways that encourage interaction.

Participants also found that the meeting content was useful and relevant. A substantial majority (between 71% and 88%) of participants agreed or strongly agreed that the topics discussed had been relevant to their context. In all three meetings, 100% of participants agreed that they had gained new knowledge and almost all (90 – 100%) agreed that they would apply this new knowledge in their workplace. The only limitation noted by the evaluation team, was that the events were not designed to identify participants for IDF2018 itself; and the lack of continuity between these events and the conference reportedly caused disappointment to some Road to IDF participants.

2.5. Media and communications

As part of the building the momentum for IDF2018, KSI resourced communications and media engagement. This included engaging a Public Relations agency, supporting production of communications material and upgrading the IDF website, including integration of online tools to manage the Call for Papers, blog, interactive events calendar, and website maintenance.

Through KSI and Bappenas' combined efforts, IDF2018 received much more media coverage than in 2017. A media campaign run prior to the event and alongside the Call for Papers generated news articles in the print media, as well as publicity and engagement via social media. Individual Road to IDF events were also covered in print and social media. Interest in the conference was also generated through a successful blog section on the IDF2018 website - with 48 articles circulated by the digital communication team and a blog competition that generated 97 articles, videos and infographics. A press conference was held shortly before IDF 2018 and 76 journalists attended the conference. There were news articles in major newspapers and live streaming of key sessions. Compared to 2017, there was an exponential increase in IDF's Facebook followers (from 134 to 8403) and twitter followers (from 396 to 968). Moreover, these audiences also engaged with longer broadcasts, suggesting an interest in the conference content (see Figure 1 below).

2.6. External engagement

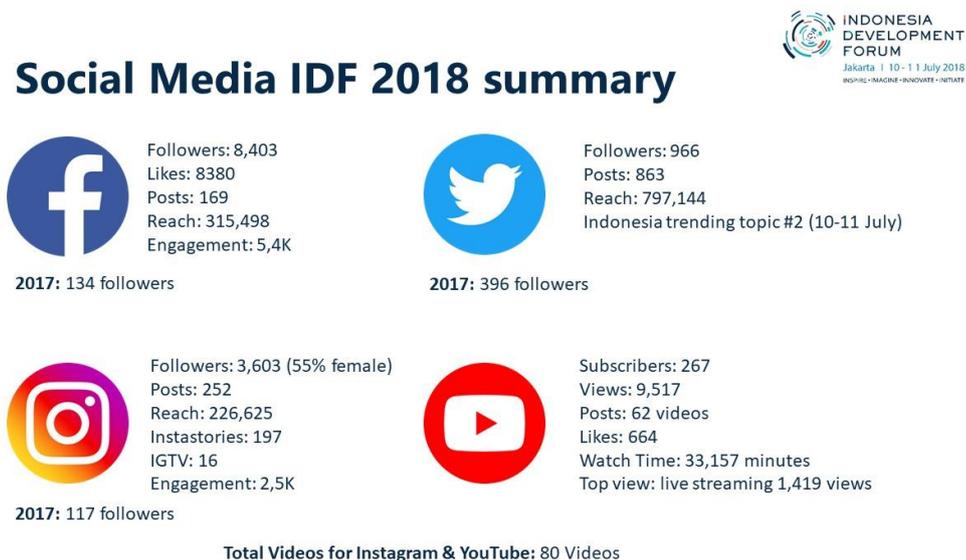
KSI made significant efforts to engage relevant DFAT programs and other development partners in preparations for IDF, pre-conference events and the conference itself. DFAT programs including INOVASI, KIAT, KOMPAK, MAMPU, PEDULI, PRISMA and PROSPERA, were invited to provide input into refining the conference sub-themes at a meeting at Bappenas on 15 January 2018. These programs were also invited to present their work at Road to IDF events, during the conference, and through sponsorship of different activities.⁴

KSI also made efforts to engage other partners—including USAID, UKCCU, UNICEF, GIZ and the World Bank; and Bappenas drew on its strong relationships with the British Council, IFAD and IDB. These partners were invited to attend early discussions on the development of the sub-themes and

⁴ For details of these programs see Page 2 of this report.

agenda; and KSI met with each partner individually, to discuss their contributions to IDF. Successfully engaging Inspirit and Dyandra from the design stages of IDF, was also an important part of KSI's contribution and both contracts were crucial for the successful implementation of IDF2018 as discussed in subsequent sections.

Figure 1: IDF2018 – March – July 2018 social media outreach



2.7. Agenda, selection process and conference facilitation

There were sessions on each of the seven sub-themes on both days of IDF2018, which was intended to be structured around four sequential 'phases':

- Inspire: highlighting best practices from Indonesia and internationally and showcase approaches to addressing development challenges that are already working;
- Imagine: to envision a more inclusive, progressive and sustainable future for Indonesia and the policies that are needed to achieve this future;
- Innovate: to present new ideas and solutions for tackling Indonesia's development challenges;
- Initiate: to outline plans for action based on discussions throughout the forum and how participants can continue to work together to deliver on these commitments.

Within these four phases, different delivery approaches and methods were used such as:

- Interactive sessions (discussed in the further detail below)
- TED Talk style presentations: from leading development thinkers and practitioners
- An ideas and innovations marketplace to provide a space for participants to learn about innovative technologies, fresh approaches, new products and services, etc.
- A ministerial dialogue to pull together key insights and discuss how these could potentially shape future policies and plans.

This structure built on IDF2017 which had used a similar approach, but with only the first three phases - Inspire, Imagine and Innovate. The 'Initiate' phase was added in 2018 to add a focus on continuing the interaction and networks built through the conference. However, as detailed further in Section 3 below, the concept of action-orientated sessions with more definite outputs and plans during the 'Initiate' workshops, did not fully materialise. There were over 250 speakers, presenters and hosts across the sessions at IDF2018. Around 190 were identified and invited by the organising

committee based on discussions within their respective organisations, including Road to IDF events. The remaining were identified through a Call for Papers. Sponsors of the special sessions nominated speakers for those sessions in consultation with the organising committee.

The process for the selection of papers presented was managed by Bappenas. A total of 577 abstracts were received following the Call for Papers and media campaign. Each abstract was blind reviewed by three reviewers selected by a panel with members from Bappenas, KSI, KSI's research partners and other university academics. The reviewers scored papers against a set of criteria and scores were combined to develop a top-scoring long list. Bappenas selected the papers presented at the conference from the long-list, considering factors such as sector, gender balance and regional inclusion. This process was also used to select presenters for the marketplace of ideas and innovations sessions, which was a new process for 2018. Further details on the quality and content of abstracts is covered in Section 3 below.

Inspirit, the event designer for IDF2017, was engaged again to facilitate sessions at IDF2018 since Bappenas felt that both the 2017 concept (Inspire: Imagine: Innovate) and the interactive approaches used by Inspirit, had been very successful. The intention was that sessions would consist of up to four short presentations followed by time for the audience to engage with the speakers and/or with each other about the topics that had been presented. A range of methodologies (such as fishbowl, world café, conversation café), were used again with the aim of maximising opportunities for participants to engage with each other and with the speakers. Each session had 3 – 5 facilitators who were responsible for coordinating and managing the session, and for facilitating the interactive part of the session – for instance, explaining the fishbowl or world café process, facilitating both the process and feedback from groups.

2.8. Conference follow-up plans

Reflection from IDF2017 was that the main output - a volume of conference 'proceedings', had been time-consuming to produce, and whilst it had recorded the events, it had not stimulated any further action or follow up. One stakeholder commented that the follow up to IDF2017 had been "passive" and there was general agreement by stakeholders interviewed for this evaluation that follow up to IDF2018 should be more active and ongoing.

At the time of writing this report, a conference outcome document is being produced by Bappenas, following input from KSI. The intent, when IDF2018 was planned, was for KSI to fund follow-up events such as providing initial support for working group(s) or similar fora to further develop promising ideas emerging from IDF into concrete policy recommendations. Subsequent budgetary shortfall on Bappenas' end as well as budget cuts on the KSI end, has meant that some of these ideas are currently under review.

2.9. Financing of IDF

KSI's support for IDF 2017 included funding for almost all costs associated with the venue, event organisation and communications as well as pre-conference event including seminars, a launch event, and a press conference, with a total value of approximately AUD 750,000. Funding was also provided by Bappenas, as well as by DFAT programs and other development partners. In addition to the 2-day event, KSI also funded events and seminars leading up to the Forum, both in Jakarta and in several regions, as part of the 'Road to IDF' program. In 2018 the final total cost was AUD1,062,000, of which Bappenas contributed approximately AUD449,500 (42% of the total) and KSI contributed AUD603,000 (57% of the total, including AUD50,800 from KSI's international and subnational partners.). Two other partners (DFAT's INOVASI program and the PEDULI program) each contributed AUD4,800.

3. Knowledge sharing findings

As outlined previously, Sections 3 -5 of this report provide further information, analysis and findings about IDF2018 in relation to the evaluation framework themes of 'knowledge sharing', 'relationship building' and 'policy influence'. These themes are viewed as overlapping sequential processes, which will unfold over time.

A key purpose of IDF2018 was to provide a platform and enable knowledge-sharing across researcher, practitioner and policy-maker or policy analyst audiences. This section on knowledge sharing focuses on the extent to which IDF2018 achieved this goal through investigation of four sub-themes: (1) the extent of interest in IDF2018, the theme and sub-themes; (2) the reach of the conference; (3) the quality and relevance of knowledge-shared (evaluation question iii); and (4) the role of Bappenas and KSI (evaluation question viii) in terms of promoting knowledge sharing.

The evaluation team's analysis was informed by: existing IDF documentation (including Road to IDF documentation and After-Action Reflection reports by the conference organisers), media monitoring statistics, an abstract review by the evaluation team, participant and speaker lists, a facilitators survey, two participant surveys, and participant and key stakeholder interviews, which were conducted during and post conference. There is some comparative data from IDF2017 in terms of participant numbers, which has also been included in the analysis.

The main data limitation was the scope of the abstracts and participant data. The sectors and/or geographical profile of submissions and participants was hard to decipher from the existing information. As this was considered important in the context of the IDF2018 theme on tackling regional disparities, the team has worked with KSI staff to update the participant database as part of Phase 2 of the evaluation. Moreover, seven interviews with participants from regional areas (Aceh, Bali, Central Java, South Sulawesi), were conducted during Phase 2 of the evaluation.

3.1 Extent of interest in the conference, themes and sub-themes

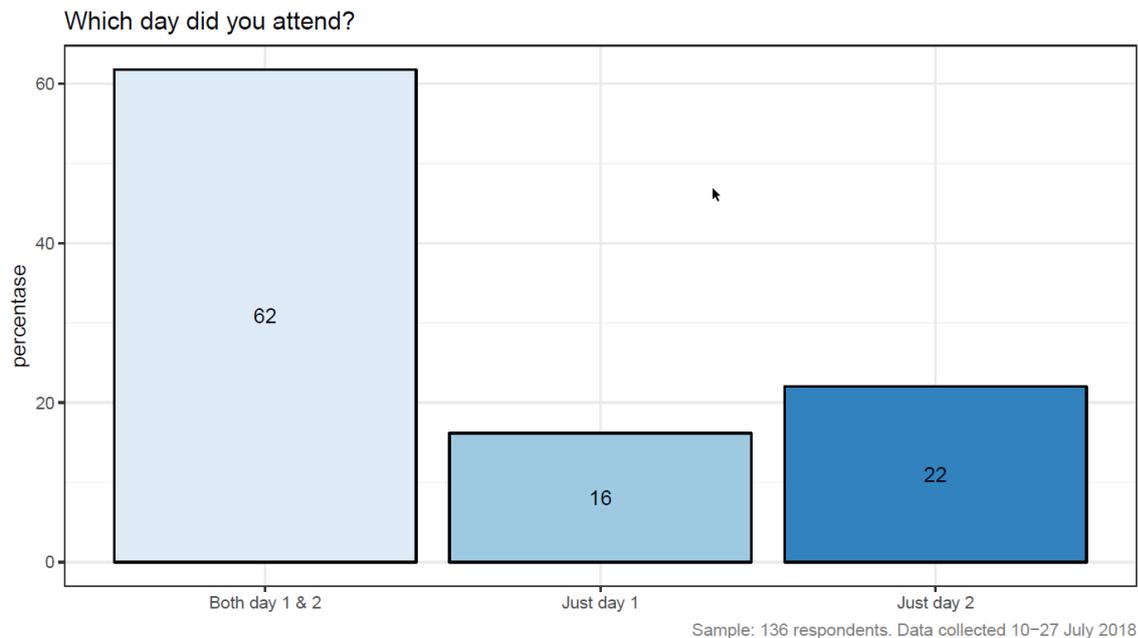
Participant data clearly demonstrates interest in the 2018 conference, conference theme and sub-themes. Compared to IDF2017 there were more participants attending in 2018 and more abstracts submitted. Participants also represented a range of key stakeholder groups.

A total of 1,799 participants attended IDF2018, which is an increase of around 25% from 2017, demonstrating interest in the conference and its theme and sub-themes. At least some participants who attended IDF2017, returned for IDF2018 - 24% of short interview respondents and 18% of participant survey respondents had attended IDF2017, demonstrating continuing interest in the concept of the conference as a platform for national dialogue and collaboration.

Of the survey respondents, most (62%) attended both days of the conference and will therefore have experienced the full inspire: imagine: innovate: initiate process, although a significant number only attended either day 1 or day 2 (see Figure 2 below). Investigations during Phase 2 of the evaluation did not reveal any notable differences in interest levels and expectations between participants that attended one or both days. The senior government staff and market place speakers that were interviewed during Phase 2 of the evaluation, and had only attended one day or a few sessions, explained that this was because of workload pressures. Their choice of which day or sessions to attend, was influenced by their operational focus areas. These respondents' limited attendance did not impact on their interest levels or expectations of the conference. Most of these respondents still responded affirmatively to the post-conference interview question of whether the event met their expectations. The interviewees that had attended less than one day and indicated the conference had not met their expectations commented on the lack of structure to IDF,

suggesting these individuals had missed out on the full inspire: imagine: innovate: initiate experience. While this was a small number of responses in relation to overall participant numbers, this data along with other findings, suggests a potential role for conference organisers in terms of equipping participants with guidance on maximising the opportunities at the conference. This is discussed further in Section 6 of this report.

Figure 2: Participant survey – participant attendance by day



The analysis of abstract and participant data (survey and interviews) along with discussions with the conference organisers, suggests that the conference theme of reducing regional disparity and the fact the conference covered a wide range of sub-themes and issues, was a key contributor to domestic interest and participation in IDF2018.

The number of abstracts received for IDF2018 was larger than in 2017; and this data along with the interview data collected later, provides a useful indicator of interest in the seven conference sub-themes (see Table 2 below). In all, 577 abstracts were received for IDF2018. As noted previously, in response to a Call for Papers campaign – an innovation in the media and communications strategy for IDF2018-- , the abstract submission numbers increased exponentially. There were 118 abstracts submitted before the campaign; and this number went up to 577 abstracts after the campaign. The sub-themes receiving the largest number of abstracts were Sub-theme 2 ‘Narrowing the gaps at the periphery’ (152) and Sub-theme 3 ‘Delivering basic services to reduce regional disparity’ (110). ‘Innovations in local government’ and ‘Unlocking the potential of the digital economy’ received a fewer number of abstracts, however these themes were prominent in subsequent data collected from participants, which is described below. Sub-theme 5 –Connecting the archipelago’, received the fewest abstracts.

Table 2: IDF2018 Abstracts received

No.	Conference Sub-Themes	Abstracts
1	Regional growth centers	46
2	Narrowing the gap at the periphery	152
3	Delivering basic services	110
4	Unlocking potential of digital economy	46
5	Connecting the archipelago	23
6	Innovation in local governance	91
7	Smarter funding for regional development	47
TOTAL		577

At the conference, over half the survey respondents indicated that they attended IDF2018 to learn new ideas and update their knowledge on Indonesian development issues and challenges. Close to 15% of these respondents specifically mentioned the conference theme or allied issues such as ‘regional imbalances’, ‘equality between the regions’ and ‘understanding regional inequality’, when responding to the question: ‘what interested you about IDF2018?’. The sub-themes on ‘innovations in local governance’ and ‘unlocking the potential of the digital economy’ were also drawcards for participants, with around 10% of the survey respondents mentioning either of these two sub-themes at the time. Similar patterns were observed in the data from short interviews conducted at the conference, when participants were asked: ‘what ideas and information have you heard at the conference that interest or inspire you?’ 10% of the interviewed participants mentioned interest in understanding the issue of regional disparity and addressing regional inequality. In these short interviews, interest in presentations on ‘Innovations in local government’ was also mentioned. During Phase 2, five of the interviewees mentioned that a valuable future theme for IDF would be tourism - in particular, sustainable tourism, related to promoting Indonesian culture. As one interviewee put it: *‘Not beaches, hotels and shopping but Indonesia’s creativity and culture’*. It was felt that Indonesia had a lot to offer in this sense and it would have large economic and developmental benefits, especially in the regions. Other drivers and motivations for attending IDF2018 were formal invitations by Bappenas or KSI, and the fact that participants had accompanied senior peers from local government.

Another important observation about IDF2018, is that although the conference focused on Indonesian development, there was considerable interest from outside Indonesia. This was partly due to KSI and Bappenas’ efforts to engage international agencies and other partners in the planning for IDF2018. Interest from international development agencies was reportedly much higher than in IDF2017, with nearly 14% of participants from international development agencies – these included staff from international agencies based in Indonesia as well as those that had travelled from elsewhere for the conference. There were 35 participants from 13 other countries (see Table 3 below). While, unsurprisingly, Australia was the country with the highest number of participants (14), there were participants from as far afield as the Europe (7) and the United States (3). A substantial number of abstracts were received from international agencies and special

sessions during the conference were led and sponsored by the British Council, GIZ, KOMPAK, The Asia Foundation/ PEDULI, USAID, World Bank, GIZ, KOMPAK and The Asia Foundation/PEDULI.

A further indication of interest in IDF is the financial contributions received from partners including: PEDULI (towards the event organisation); INOVASI (towards the Road to IDF events); and other KSI national and international partners, who covered the cost of travel and accommodation for speakers participating in the special sessions. Partners also made a financial contribution by sponsoring speakers and participants to attend IDF.

Table 3: IDF2018 Participant profile by country

IDF 2018 Participants	Female	Male	Not disclosed
Australia	3	11	
Belgium	1		
Finland		1	
Germany		1	
Hong-Kong, SAR, China	1		
India		1	
Indonesia	644	1113	7
Malaysia		3	
New Zealand	1		
Philippines	1	1	
Singapore	1		
United Kingdom	2	2	
United States	2	1	
Vietnam	1	1	
TOTAL	657	1135	7

Data from the participant survey, conference and post conference interviews with international agencies and participants that attended IDF2018 from overseas, suggest that the conference met the expectations of these participants. Several international agencies were interested in showcasing their work, and found the conference had practical relevance to their programs in Indonesia. For instance, UNICEF presented work undertaken in collaboration with Bappenas and the Ministry of Health in an 'Imagine' session at IDF2018. Communication with a representative of UNICEF post-conference suggest that the work has developed more fully since, and that the public interest and enthusiasm generated at the conference was a contributing factor. Feedback from participants from international universities – informally and through the participant survey - suggested that the

conference was a positive knowledge-sharing experience. Their main reason for attending the conference was to learn more about Indonesian development issues. The diversity of participants, speakers and themes also contributed to this group's interest in the conference. Further analysis on the issue of diversity and IDF2018's reach in terms of Indonesian stakeholders, is provided below.

3.2 Reach

The main finding on IDF's reach is that the conference engaged with and had representation from across many sectors. Aside from the engagement with international agencies discussed previously, there is strong evidence of engagement with sub-national government; and to a lesser degree evidence of reach across vulnerable groups and geographical locations. The participation from universities and research institutes and private sector organisation however, was less than expected. Detailed observations on the sector profile of IDF2018 participants are shared below.

Table 4: IDF2018 participants' profile by sector

Sector	Total No.	% of Total	Indonesia	Overseas
National government	386	21.5	386	
Sub-national government	449	25.0	449	
International agencies	248	13.8	236	12
Civil society organisations	294	16.3	293	1
Private sector	176	9.8	174	2
Universities	203	11.3	183	20
Others	43	2.4	43	
TOTAL	1799		1764	35

➤ Universities and research institutes

Despite an active campaign to promote IDF in universities which included two IDF goes to campus' events and distributing posters promoting the Call for Papers in 22 public and private universities, only 11% of the conference participants were from a university or research background. To some extent this was tied to the abstract quality issue discussed below - the Call for Papers campaign did increase the volume of abstracts submitted, however many of the abstracts from university students or researchers were of a poorer quality and hence were not selected. Additionally, while several research institutes did attend IDF2018, many of these were registered civil society organisations. Subsequent discussions with participants from universities and the conference organisers, suggested that a more targeted campaign to engage universities is required. During IDF2017, Jakarta based research institutes were closely involved in the Road to IDF events held. In the view of key Bappenas staff, this provided Bappenas with ideas for streamlining the conference agenda and selecting the most relevant research inputs. The IDF2018 theme and regional Road to IDF events meant that the research focus and engagement with academic or research community was reduced. In-depth interviews with participants from

regional universities suggested that limited information about IDF reaches the universities and a more targeted strategy is required to engage with relevant faculties and departments within each university.

➤ International development agencies

As noted previously, international development agencies have shown a clear interest in IDF2018 with nearly 14% of participants coming from this sector. Closer investigation of the data reveals that this participant group includes a mix of international universities and research institutes, Indonesian offices of international agencies and networks, and agencies located overseas that have sent personnel for the conference. Most of the participants from Australian universities were invited by KSI. In terms of the knowledge shared by this participating group, there was a mix of practice-based, research and policy related contributions. Interestingly, the abstracts review suggested that most of the submissions from international applicants did not focus on international examples and ideas or innovations developed in other countries as suggested in the IDF concept documentation. Instead, the focus was mainly on academic and other forms of research, or Indonesia-specific programming and project examples. As discussed below, while international participants found IDF2018 interesting and worthwhile, discussions with Indonesian participants post-conference suggested that there was an appetite for more international case studies and best practice examples at the conference.

➤ Sub-national government

The participant sector profile data along with data from the Road to IDF events provides substantial evidence of the participation of sub-national government staff, which reflects an active attempt to involve sub-national government representatives and in the context of IDF2018's theme can be considered an achievement. As Table 4 above shows, 25% of the participants at IDF2018 were from sub-national government. These participants and speakers included 42 regents/deputy regents, three mayors, seven governors and deputy governors. A similar picture emerges from the Road to IDF event data shown in Table 5 below - 67% of the participants at the Padang event were from subnational government; 36% at the Solo event; and at the 62% at the Banjarmasin event

Table 5: IDF2018 - Road to IDF2018 participant's sector profile

Sector	% of participants		
	Padang	Solo	Banjarmasin
National government		21	20
Sub-national government	67	36	44
International agencies			
Civil society organisations		9	7
Private sector		3	1
Universities	22	26	5
Others	11	2	4

- It is likely that the regional Road to IDF events contributed to the engagement of sub-national government. However, as the Road to IDF events were completed prior to the evaluation commencing, the team was unable to assess this directly. From the available documentation, it appears that most of the local government participants at Road to IDF events were interested in IDF2018. As noted in Section 2, four sub-national Road to IDF events were held in Padang, Ambon and Banjarmasin with up to 200 people at each event. Bappenas staff indicated that the conference organising team built on the lessons of IDF2017 to strengthen the participatory components of Road to IDF events and provide space for interactions and networking between sub-national government. Bappenas staff also attended these events and were able to use these forums to identify conference speakers. Phase 2 interviewees were also complimentary about the Road to IDF events, saying that the organisers did a good job at tapping ideas from local regions and feeding them into the main event to represent what is going on in all parts of Indonesia. The Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) of Bali were, for example, particularly impressed by the work showcased by the Solo government, civil society and private sector organisations at the Road to IDF events.

As there was no disaggregated participant data for IDF2017, it is not possible to form a clear-cut judgement on whether the number of participants from civil society organisations (16%) and private sector organisations (10%) at IDF2018, was an achievement, or whether the bar can be raised higher. **It is encouraging nevertheless that of the 30 civil society organisations covered through real-time, short interviews, 21% had attended IDF2017, indicating that IDF publicity and communication is clearly reaching this sector.**

- **Private sector organisations**

There is limited data to clarify the extent of engagement with the private sector. Only 10 of the short interviews were with participants from private sector organisations; and of those respondents, only one had attended IDF2017. Moreover nine of these 10 respondents were Jakarta-based. This data suggested that the main motivation for private sector organisations to attend IDF2018 was to network and new business opportunities. As no notable evidence of these participants contacting other participants was noted in Phase 1 of the evaluation, no follow-up interviews were scheduled.

The participant's profile in terms of gender, disability and geographic reach, was also an aspect of the evaluation. While there was limited consolidated data on these issues from the 2017 conference, the data collected at IDF2018 is encouraging. The conference organisers made positive efforts to make IDF2018 inclusive and this was appreciated by the participants. The following observations may be drawn from data collected.

- **Gender**

At IDF2018, slightly over one third (36.5%) of participants were female and a similar proportion of speakers (34%) were women – this included Call for Papers winners, session hosts, market place presenters and speakers. The organising committee and sub-theme coordinators reported actively considering the gender balance of sessions. Nevertheless, as Table 6 below shows, only one third of all speakers, presenters and hosts were women and there were particularly few women presenters—only 27% of presenters were female. Whilst the process for the selection of papers to be presented (and the marketplace presenters were also selected through this process) was blind and therefore gender blind, it was disappointing that only 31% of session hosts, who were selected by the organising committee, were women. Furthermore, at the conference, five sessions (Inspire sessions 1, 2, and 5, and Call for Papers sessions 1 and 6) were entirely male (speaker and host).

This representation of women should be considered in the Indonesian context where, according to research presented at a Road to IDF2017 meeting, only approximately 26% of Indonesian civil servants in echelon levels 1 – 4 are female. The proportion of women participants at IDF2018 is likely to reflect this reality – especially given that nearly 50% of all participants were from national and subnational governments. In this context, therefore, having 36.5% women participants could be viewed as relatively high. Nevertheless, the issue of gender is one that will need to be considered closely for IDF2019.

Table 6: IDF2018 participant profile by gender

Role at conference	%Female	%Male
Call for Papers winners	36	64
Session hosts	31	79
Marketplace presenters	44	56
Session speakers	27	73
OVERALL	34	66

➤ Disability

The actual participation of disabled persons - thirteen participants or less than 1% of the total – was low. However, there is evidence to suggest that the organising committee paid good attention to making IDF2018 inclusive, and KSI played an important role in this (discussed further in Section 3.4 below). It is also encouraging that the conference agenda included sessions on disability inclusive development and these sessions were rated positively participants in the short interviews conducted at the conference. KSI staff suggest that engagement with disabled peoples’ organisations earlier on in the process might help ensure there is better representation of people with disability at the conference in future.

➤ Geographical profile of participants

Participants came from across Indonesia and overseas to attend the conference. However, owing to the lack of comparable data from the previous IDF, it is hard to map the extent of progress made from IDF2017 to IDF2018. Moreover, the uniqueness of the IDF2018 design, which explicitly focused on engaging government stakeholders outside Jakarta, makes it difficult to use IDF2018 as a benchmark for future years. As only 301 or 17% of the domestic participants were from Jakarta, the regional engagement strategy was clearly successful as the remainder were in fact from other provinces. The Call for Proposals campaign was also successful in reaching all provinces. Abstracts were received from 32 of the 34 provinces, with the largest number of abstracts (over half the total) from three provinces: the capital region of Jakarta, West Java and Yogyakarta. Less than five abstracts were received from several of the remaining provinces including: Aceh, Bali, Bangka Belitung, Jambi, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Maluku, Maluku Utara and Papua Barat. No abstracts were received from Nusa Tenggara Timur and Sulawesi Tengah.

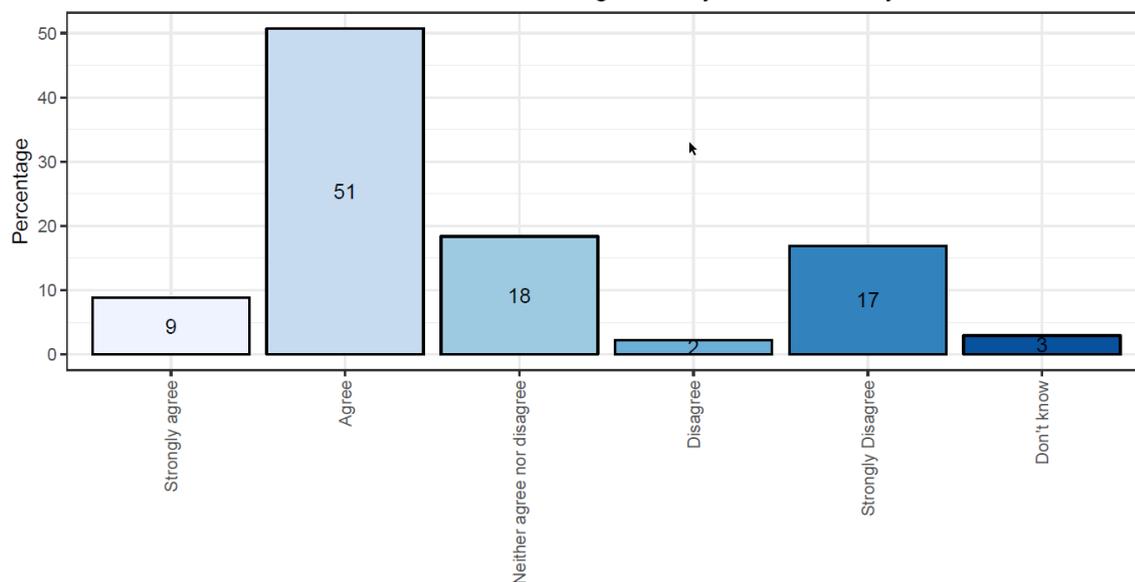
3.3 Quality and relevance of knowledge-shared

The headline finding on quality and relevance is that the selection process for IDF2018 was able to distil relevant submissions and that the knowledge shared at the conference was relevant and of a good quality. However, mixed views were expressed about the preparation of speakers and market place presenters. The need for more sessions on international best practice also emerged as a consideration for subsequent conferences.

In terms of the quality and relevance of the selection process, Bappenas has built on the lessons from IDF2017 to develop an in-depth review process with positive results. Data from the participant survey suggests that most respondents found the information shared at IDF was both of good quality and relevant with 60% agreeing or strongly agreeing that they had heard new information at IDF that would change the way they think about their work (see Figure 3 below).

Figure 3: IDF2018 Participant survey – new information for knowledge change

I heard new information at the IDF that will change the way I think about my work



Sample: 136 respondents. Data collected 10–27 July 2018

Interestingly though, during the short interview, while nearly all participants were able to rapidly identify idea(s) that had inspired them, there was more recall of practical ideas and innovations than of academic or research insights. 25% of the short interview respondents used words such as ‘innovative’, ‘practical’, ‘grassroots experience’ when recounting the most inspirational session they had attended. Whereas the remaining 75% of respondents provided a mix of no responses, very general responses, responses related to the networking and - least of all- inspiration from academic or research sessions. These short interviews and the facilitators survey also surfaced names of sessions and presenters that participants found particularly useful and relevant. A special mention is required of the presentation by the Regent of Kulon Progo at the High Level Talkshow that was considered inspirational by 23 (14%) of interviewed participants, and as described further in Section 4 below, the session where he spoke was considered the most useful session by respondents to the participant survey.

Post-conference telephone and in-depth interview data returned similar results. However, as these interviews were conducted 6-9 months after the conference, some respondents were not able to recall specifics of the sessions they attended. Most telephone interview respondents (80%) felt they

had learnt new information at the conference which had or could change their way of thinking about their work. When asked to provide further details about the knowledge and information that was new or useful, 58% were able to recall specific sessions, speakers and presenters, demonstrating the positive impact of those sessions even after a 6-9-month time interval. The examples provided included a mix of practical case studies, policy level debates and specific speakers. **Like the data collected at the conference, presentations on the themes of innovation, digital economy, local governance and addressing regional inequality, were consistently found to be useful.** Additionally, the post conference interview responses also included mentions of sessions on social inclusion, women's empowerment and disability inclusive development, which was not as evident in the participant survey conducted at the conference. This is likely because the KSI tried to include civil society organisations and NGOs in the telephone interviews. The Regent of Kulon Progo's session was mentioned by five of the respondents in the post-conference telephone interview and two of the respondents in the in-depth interviews. More detailed observations on the quality of abstracts and speakers follow below.

➤ Quality of abstracts and submissions

In terms of the selection of abstracts, it does appear that Bappenas was faced with a challenge in terms of the volume of the submissions. **A rapid review of the entire abstracts database of 577 abstracts and an in-depth review of 57 (10%) of abstracts suggested that IDF2018 attracted a significant number of proposals from junior academics and researchers, which were not of a high quality. However, the randomly selected abstracts (57 of which were reviewed in-depth), were of a good standard** (see Appendix 5a for further details).

This in-depth review provides useful insights into the type of knowledge shared as well as the nature of evidence used. In terms of the type of knowledge shared, there was a good mix between contributions that focused on: theoretical knowledge building, sharing practical programming experience and deliberations on policies or regulations. In terms of the kind of evidence used in developing arguments or presentations, the abstract review data suggests that the focus of most submissions was on drawing from academic research and theorising and applying this to the Indonesian context; or on drawing from specific project or programming experiences and action research investigations. A smaller number of abstracts (less than 20% of those reviewed) focussed on specific policies and regulations. The reviewed contributions also presented a good mix in terms of a national, sub-national or a community-level focus. The sheer volume of abstracts did however, add to the workload of the reviewers. Discussions with KSI and Bappenas suggested that several of the abstracts were from early career researchers and students, and not of the standard required at IDF. In-depth interviews with representatives from regional universities that had attended IDF2018 suggested this part of a larger problem of lack of access to knowledge resources and journals in regional universities, and targeted assistance and communication by the conference organisers.

➤ Speaker selection and preparation

There were over 250 speakers, presenters and hosts across the sessions at IDF2018. 190 were identified and invited by the organising committee and 60 were selected through the Call for Papers process described above (from which speakers at the marketplace were also identified). Sponsors of the special sessions also nominated speakers for those sessions in consultation with the organising committee.

Guidelines were prepared and distributed to all speakers at sessions and at the marketplace which included information on time limits for speakers' presentations. As these were not always adhered to, the time available for group interactions in some sessions was reduced. Members of the Bappenas organising committee reported that these guidelines were received late from the

event designer (Inspirit) and accompanying video material that was promised did not arrive which delayed communication with speakers. While most speakers and presenters did feel that IDF2018 had been a positive experience, numerous suggestions were made about improving the quality of the IDF experience for speakers and presenters. Some speakers and presenters, particularly the female presenters at the market place, found the scale of the conference quite daunting. Moreover, several of these presenters did not have a thorough understanding of the overall conference design – for instance, how individual ‘Imagine’ or ‘Inspire’ sessions might contribute to conference outcome documentation. **Thus, while the organizing committee has managed to balance the agenda well and created a rich and diverse discussion environment through the abstracts and speaker selection process, some further work might be required on speaker preparation.**

3.4 Roles of Bappenas and KSI in terms of knowledge-sharing

The fourth and final part of the investigation on knowledge-sharing, involved looking at the role of Bappenas and KSI, specifically in terms of enabling knowledge-sharing. IDF documentation and key stakeholder interviews formed the basis of this analysis. **The data suggests that the Bappenas organising committee clearly owned and led IDF2018. The committee members worked very hard to bring the conference together successfully. KSI staff supported the processes and there was a good and collaborative working relationship between Bappenas and KSI; and both are to be congratulated on achieving this.**

➤ Bappenas

In addition to enabling knowledge sharing through pre-conference events, media and communication work and with conference speakers and presenters (discussed in previous sections), Bappenas successfully engaged different directorates (within Bappenas) and other ministries. Interviews with key stakeholders during and post conference, suggest that the role and structure of the IDF organising committee, and the fact that the role rotates between different directorates, encourages buy-in and spreads the word about IDF. There was strong ownership of IDF by the Bappenas Minister, Bappenas Deputy in charge of IDF, Director of Industry, Tourism and Creative Economy (KSI counterpart) and the working-level committee; with IDF raising the profile of Bappenas and potentially serving its policy needs. Furthermore, the conference is viewed as a unique opportunity for Bappenas to showcase knowledge and best practice and then, based on feedback at the conference, determine which of this information should be disseminated further through the Bappenas website. Key Bappenas stakeholders felt that within the Bappenas directorates, there is good engagement with the different sub-themes as one staff member was allocated to each theme. These stakeholders indicated that each Directorate is also responsible for taking note of follow-up actions and ideas emerging from the conference and feeding this into departmental planning – although the evaluation team was not able to verify this process.

In terms of challenges faced by Bappenas, the engagement of other ministries can be time consuming as it requires ongoing efforts by Bappenas staff to communicate objectives and themes of each conference and work with other ministries to ensure that relevant speakers and presenters are identified. The rotation of the organising committee between different directorates, does mean that some of the institutional knowledge about organising IDF and engaging with other ministries is lost after each conference. For instance, attracting well-known international experts to discuss comparative cases from other parts of the world takes time. The current format of the organising committee makes this difficult. However, Bappenas stakeholders feel that the benefits of rotating the organising committee outweigh these potential limitations.

Additionally, during 2018, there were some pressures on Bappenas that made the process less smooth than it could have been; and should be addressed as part of planning for IDF2019.

Bappenas staff on the organising committee reported that their work on IDF2018 was in addition to their normal duties, and this therefore contributed to a very heavy workload for committee members. As one said: “Government did not stop, and we still had to meet those deadlines, as well as organise IDF2018.” This heavy workload meant that there was a need for stream-lined and timely decision-making by the committee chairs and other senior decision-makers. This did not always happen and required support from KSI’s counterpart in Bappenas to provide additional leadership support for the organising committee.

In addition, there is a rotating chair and committee for IDF with the Minister making these appointments from staff of the directorates relevant to the conference theme. This meant that all but one of the committee members had not been involved in IDF2017. The committee therefore lacked the experience required to organise a big and complex event and there was a steep learning curve.

Finally, uncertainty about the budget that Bappenas had for IDF2018 caused some difficulties. The original budget for IDF2018 was based on funding of AUD500,000 committed by Bappenas. This funding was intended to cover the venue, event organiser and pre-conference events. However, there was a reduction in Bappenas’ actual funding to AUD380,000. At the same time, the Minister announced that Road to IDF events would be held in four cities and the cost for these events was considerably higher than originally anticipated. Additionally, the Minister agreed to hold IDF at the 5-star Ritz Carlton hotel. Taken together, it meant that Bappenas asked KSI to additionally fund the event organiser, which, with additional support from DFAT and finding funding from elsewhere within its budget, it did. These funding issues took time and effort to sort out and led to delays in starting processes such as engaging the event organiser and the Call for Papers process, which added to the pressure on the organising committee and KSI staff.

➤ KSI

One of KSI’s main roles has been to bring in perspectives from outside government, including international development agencies, and there is substantial evidence of this in the planning and execution of IDF2018. KSI has made significant efforts to engage DFAT programs in Indonesia and other partners including USAID, UKCCU, UNICEF, GIZ, World Bank. This then encouraged Bappenas to draw on its strong relationships such as with the British Council, IFAD and IDB. These partners were invited to attend early discussions on the development of the sub themes and agenda and KSI later met with each to discuss how they could contribute to IDF. This contributed to raising the profile of IDF 2018 and resulted in strong representation from DFAT programs and other development partners across the agenda with speakers from UNICEF, World Bank, KOMPAK, KIAT, PEDULI, USAID, UN Pulse Lab, UNDP, British Council, IFAD, OECD, The Asia Foundation, INOVASI. As noted previously, there were also many participants (248 or nearly 14%) from international development agencies.

KSI was also responsible for promoting other components, which contributed to the relevance and quality of the conference, such as designing the call for papers process, contributing to the selection of the sub-themes, strengthening the Road to IDF process and driving the inclusion agenda at the conference. KSI championed the inclusion of people with disabilities in IDF2018, which featured one special session that focussed on “Disability, Policy and Services: Regional Disparities in the Indonesian and Australian Experience”, sponsored by AIDRAN (Australia Indonesia Disability Research Network) that was well attended. Interviewees reported that this session was in danger of being cut due to time and budget pressures but KSI’s continued support of the issue and ensured the session remained on the agenda.

Supported by KSI's interest in this, the organising committee was open to making IDF2018 accessible to people with disabilities during the planning process. The contract for the Event Organiser stated that the event had to be inclusive of people with disabilities including stage and room set-ups; KSI shared its draft guidelines for inclusive events with the event organiser to facilitate this. A group of people with disabilities was consulted and toured the venue to advise on the accessibility of the conference venue and what reasonable accommodation measures were needed. As far as possible, these recommendations were implemented including:

- Sign language interpreting on the screen in all plenary sessions;
- Sign language interpreters available to translate for individuals in other sessions;
- Enrolling experienced and trained volunteers to assist people with disabilities; for instance, to assist those with impaired vision to navigate around the conference and to assist people in wheelchairs;
- Working with the venue to have rails installed in one male and one female toilet; these will remain in place so will be available for use in the future by people with disabilities;
- An accessible prayer room;
- Training for staff at the hotel entrance on how to assist people with disabilities;
- Assigning volunteers at the entrance to assist people with disabilities if needed;
- Having reserved comfortable seating at the back of plenary sessions for those needing a quiet space.

People with disabilities were featured on the IDF website, including in photos and blogs. The organising committee should be congratulated on this effort. One participant with a disability commented: "Regarding the venue and arrangement, I highly appreciate the efforts to make it accessible for people with disability. Also, student volunteers to assist participants with a disability during the event." These efforts may have a longer-term benefit through the training and sensitisation of both the hotel staff and management and the Event Organiser on disability inclusion.

4. Relationship-building findings

In addition to providing a platform for knowledge sharing, a second important purpose of IDF2018 was to provide a space for researchers, policy makers, policy analysts and other key stakeholders to engage with each other, discuss ideas and identify opportunities for collaboration to strengthen the use of evidence in policy processes in Indonesia.

This section on relationship-building focuses on the extent to which IDF2018 achieved relationship-building goals through investigation of three sub-themes: (1) the quality of interaction at IDF2018; (2) evidence of support for specific ideas including research, policy, or practice-based ideas; and (3) evidence of developing relationships and collaboration. These sub-themes cover evaluation questions (i), (ii) and (vii).

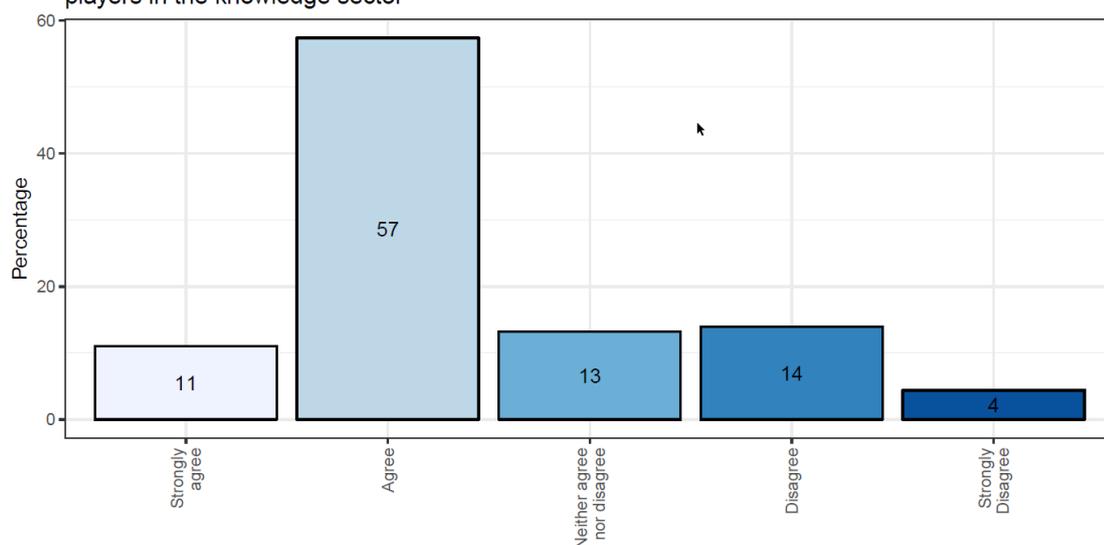
The analysis is informed by structured observation and participant interviews at the conference, the facilitators survey and the participant survey - including SNA data generated from the survey, and telephone and in-depth interviews conducted post conference. The survey data was augmented by qualitative data from the telephone interviews and in-depth interviews conducted post-conference, to provide useful illustrations of the kind of relationships that develop from IDF; and are within the scope of a formative evaluation.

4.1 Quality of interaction at IDF2018

The conference sessions were designed to encourage strong interaction across stakeholder groups and were largely successful in this aim. All results indicate that participants were engaged, attentive to the speakers, and interested to dialogue on issues raised. For instance, the participants survey showed that 68% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement: 'the IDF was effective in enabling engagement between researchers, policy-makers and other key players in the knowledge sector'. Only 4% of respondents, a very small percentage, selected 'strongly disagree'.

Figure 4: IDF2018 Participant survey – effectiveness of IDF in enabling engagement

The IDF was effective in enabling engagement between researchers, policy-makers and other key players in the knowledge sector



Sample: 136 respondents. Data collected 10–27 July 2018

Data from the structured observation supports this view, providing evidence of questioning and dialogue following presentations. Observers have indicated that participants were keen to engage with speakers, utilising the opportunities to ask questions. At the end of sessions, speakers were often engaged by participants in further discussion, suggesting interest in the topic and the establishment of new links. Moreover, participants interacted well in group activities and, as far as the observers could tell, were mixing and meeting new contacts (e.g. signs of handshakes and introductions being made) rather than sitting with already known contacts. Observers reported a good gender mix at tables, and among those speaking and providing group feedback and participation in the hot seat sessions. In a minority of sessions, it was noted that some participants left the session at the end of the presentations and did not stay to engage in the group discussions. The graphic recording of each session also worked very well both in terms of recording each session and generating interest. Many participants were observed taking photos of the posters at the end of the session. It was not clear if those who left were wanting to avoid mixing and interacting or were moving to another session, especially as some sessions ran late and therefore overlapped with the start of a session elsewhere at the conference.

The facilitators' survey provides additional evidence and examples to support observations on the quality of interaction in nearly all the conference sessions. 33 sessions were reviewed by facilitators. All 33 responses agreed with the statement 'the participants were energised and engaged with the topic'. Positive examples of the level of participant engagement provided by facilitators included:

- Rooms being seated to capacity
- Participants prepared to stand when seating ran out
- Participants staying back after sessions to ask speakers for clarification
- Discussions continuing even after facilitators/speakers had left

Anecdotally, the facilitators survey suggests there was a 'buzz' about the conference with a lot of discussion, both during sessions and breaks. Several of the facilitators' comments are useful to illustrate this. For instance:

- *"The discussion is very dynamic and fun because everyone is interested in the issue, making it difficult to stop the process."*
- *"The speakers present interesting things and from the presentation it appears that the participants also have great ideas and enrich the results of the discussion"*
- *"A very passionate and productive session"*

Similar observations were shared by participants during the post-conference interviews. In fact, when asked about what new knowledge they gained, some participants (10%) commented on the conference process, particularly the participatory methodologies used, rather than the theme or content of the IDF2018. Other positive aspects of the process, which were mentioned several times in these interviews, included the scope for interaction during sessions and the "new" approaches to presentation and facilitated discussion that were used. Interviews, both at the conference and later, suggested that the overall conference format and was original and different to comparable government events; and participants found this beneficial for interaction and networking.

Interviewees from Phase 2 were almost universally complimentary about how well organised the IDF was, as one put it: *"IDF is a positive example for all government meetings"*. **These interviewees were especially complimentary about the panel culture at IDF – several of them singling out the conference organisers Inspirit, for their part in achieving this.** The panels and discussions were lively and relaxed and avoided unnecessary formality. It was suggested that this panel culture is

something that has been absent from previous conferences (in Indonesia generally). Interviewees noted that the panel culture was crucially important in generating a more inclusive and productive discussion. Most importantly it meant that panellists and attendees were able to raise concerns and ideas and have a 'real conversation' where tough questions were posed from the floor, but always within a good atmosphere.

The main process challenges, which had a bearing on the quality of participation at IDF2018, had to do with managing participant numbers in some sessions and the time allocation in others. As detailed further below, the market place was found to be overcrowded by market place presenters as well as some participants. The overcrowding meant that the area was quite noisy, and this impeded interaction. Some plenary sessions and high-level panels were also considered overcrowded. However, this had to do with the high relevance of the topics being discussed and was not an agenda or facilitation shortcoming.

In terms of time allocation, the concern expressed by facilitators and some participants was that several speakers over-ran their allotted time. Speakers had received a Speakers' Guide that clearly stated that speakers were allocated a maximum of 12 minutes, but many still over-ran. Session facilitators were observed trying to manage this – speakers were given prompts on the time remaining and/or large TV screens showing a timer count down – but some speakers continued nevertheless. Some session hosts were able to tactfully manage the situation, but others did not act proactively on this. In many sessions therefore, little time remained for the planned group activities which had to be cut short. This will have reduced the level of group interaction. For instance, it was observed in some sessions that groups had only started to 'warm up' when time for discussion ran out. It is therefore suggested that the organising committee consider how to manage this for IDF2019, either by reducing the number of speakers in a session; or by extending sessions; or further emphasizing the importance of group interaction in briefing hosts, facilitators and speakers; or having automatic timers with a loud intrusive noise indicating to speakers *and* the audience when a speaker's time is up.

The following additional observations about the scope for interaction, and extent to which specific sessions contributed to relationship-building, emerge from the data.

➤ Plenaries

The plenary sessions were conducted in TED Talk-style. The idea was for each speaker to present their main ideas clearly and succinctly and pose important questions to be explored further. Data from both the participant survey and the short interviews at the conference shows that participants found the plenary sessions on day 1 useful or inspirational. However, some caution should be used when interpreting this as the plenaries were attended by almost all participants, whereas participants only attended one of many parallel sessions thereby 'splitting the vote'. Moreover, the short interviews were carried out throughout the conference from the morning break on day 1 so earlier interviewees will not have attended later sessions. The data is therefore likely to be skewed to earlier sessions. However, it does need to be noted that some plenary presentations such as an address by Professor Bambang P.S. Brodjonegoro, Minister for National Development Planning and Head of the National Development Planning Agency, were mentioned by a few respondents in the telephone interviews conducted six months after the conference, suggesting that this address did have a significant positive impact on participants.

Plenaries 1 and 2 were nominated as the most useful session by over one third of respondents in the participant survey, ahead of the next most popular (Inspire 1 narrowing gaps at the periphery which was nominated by 10% of respondents). 28 other sessions were nominated by fewer than

4% of participants. Plenary 1 (Regional disparity and its context) was nominated by 30% of respondents to the survey as the first, second or third most useful session 32% nominated Plenary 2 (High level talk show) as one of the top three most useful sessions (see Appendix 8 for detailed data).

There were only two sessions that received negative comments in terms of participant engagement in other sections of the survey. These were the Tuesday, Imagine II: Regional Growth Centres; and Tuesday, Imagine I: Smarter Funding for Better outcomes. The main reason offered for this by facilitators, was that speakers did not allow for enough discussion time, choosing instead to hold the floor. It is also possible to infer from the data that the topics were not found as interesting as other sessions convened at the time as participant numbers were smaller.

➤ Marketplace of ideas and innovations

The marketplace of ideas and innovations provided an opportunity for participants to listen to a number of short 'pitches' (5 – 10 minutes), ask brief questions and leave comments and contact details in the form of 'post-it' notes for speakers to follow up after the event. These were lively, energetic sessions, with many participants sampling the offerings at the marketplace pitches and interacting and networking in the space between pitches. Most pitches were well attended; and many speakers were engaged in further discussion by audience members at the end of their slot, suggesting new relationships were initiated.

The marketplace sessions were cited by several interviewed participants as sessions where they had heard an inspiring idea or met a person they intended to follow up with. These sessions were also identified as being in the top three most interesting sessions by a significant number of respondents to participant survey. During the post conference telephone interviews, one respondent from a university indicated that his institution had since adopted the concept for course promotion purposes.

However, unlike the participants that attended the market place, not all market place presenters had a positive experience at IDF2018. At the conference, limited data was collected from participants at the market place owing to the crowded nature of the setup. However, several telephone interviews and some in-depth interviews were organised with market place speakers and other participants that had visited the market place, post conference. Mixed views were expressed about the number of simultaneous pitches and most respondents commented (unprompted) on the fact that the market place was too crowded. For instance, two presenters of those interviewed indicated that the noise in surrounding booths limited interaction and Q&A. Several market place presenters also appeared to have focused on preparing for the market place rather than engaging in the conference. This made it harder for them to understand the range of participants present at IDF2018 and engage with different audiences. The time allocation for the market place also limited the scope to provide feedback and deepen engagement between presenters and participants, as discussed further in Section 3.1 of this report. Additionally, market place presenters also appeared to have focused on preparing for the market place rather than engaging in the conference.

The data collected post conference suggests that the market place presenters that were able to navigate these challenges and use IDF2018 for relationship-building had either attended IDF previously or had pre-existing relationships with other participants, which were strengthened post conference.

➤ Initiate sessions

As noted in Section 2, the 'Initiate' sessions were an innovation in IDF2018 and based on the lessons of IDF2017, which indicated the conference was missing an action-orientated component. These sessions were intended to provide action plans based on discussions

throughout the conference and enable participants to determine how they would continue to work together. **Observations of the Initiate session at the end of day 2 and discussions with key stakeholders, post-conference, suggest that the session was only partially successful.** The reasons for this were two-fold. KSI was unable to devote any further resourcing towards the planning and facilitation of these sessions; and speakers were not properly briefed on the intended outcomes. The result was that these sessions ended up being very similar to the rest of the conference. The speakers tended to provide additional case studies or specific experiences rather than providing a summative analysis on the chosen themes.

The ministers dialogue that followed was intended to be an interactive discussion of these key insights and how these could shape future policies and plans. However, it was less a dialogue and more a series of monologues with power point presentations. This contrasted with the rest of the conference which was interactive and participatory and ran the risk of disengaging the audience. This session should ideally have left the participants energised and primed for future actions. It also overshadowed the launch of the Inclusive Growth Index which was an important event itself and could have benefitted from being held earlier in the program.

4.2 Support for specific research, practical ideas, or policy recommendations.

This section investigates the extent to which support was generated at IDF2018 for specific ideas including research, policy, or practice-based ideas. This analysis laid the basis for Phase 2 of the evaluation and judgements on the practical impacts of the conference in Section 5 of the report. **The main finding was that, while there was knowledge sharing and interaction between participation on several practical ideas and some research initiatives, there limited debate on government policies or policy-level innovation.** Significant insights from the data are shared below.

➤ Support for research

Data collected at the conference did not reveal strong evidence of support for specific research initiatives. However, it was felt that given size of the conference, number of sub-themes and range of sessions, it is harder to identify uptake in terms of specific research studies. Subsequent investigation and discussion with participants from universities that attended the conference, suggested that there was support at an academic, peer level for several conference presentations. The participants from universities tended to attend sessions by other academic presenters and provide feedback within the context of each individual session. At the same time however, there appears to have been an appreciation of the diverse profile of participants at IDF2018 with a few participants from universities commenting on how unique IDF was and unlike other academic conferences they had attended. The additional feedback provided by these participants was they would have liked to have more presentations on international research related to the conference theme and sub-themes.

➤ Support for practical ideas, innovations and products

As evident in previous sections of this report, there was a strong focus on innovation at IDF2018 and several opportunities for speakers and presenters to share practical as well as innovative ideas. In fact, there were more practice-oriented sessions rather than academic or research-focused sessions at IDF2018. Understandably, in the data collected at the conference, there was more recall of practical ideas and innovations than of academic or research insights. 25% of the short interview respondents used words such as ‘innovative’, ‘practical’, ‘grassroots experience’, etc. when recounting the most inspirational session they had attended. Whereas the remaining 75% of respondents provided a mix of no responses, very general responses, responses related to

the networking and academic or research sessions. The survey data shows that 60% of participants 'strongly agreed' or 'agreed' with the statements: 'I heard new information at the IDF that will change the way I think about my work'; and 'I met new people at the IDF that will change the way I work' (described further in Figures 5 and 6 below) suggesting that the conference as a whole had a practical rather than a research or policy focus.

The interview data collected post-conference, mirrored these trends. While a deliberate effort was made during Phase 2 to interview academics – who understandably discussed research presentations more than other types of presentation, most respondents from local government, NGO and Bappenas spoke of the value of IDF in terms of showcasing best practice and a range of practical strategies and projects that were working well.

➤ Support for specific policy recommendations

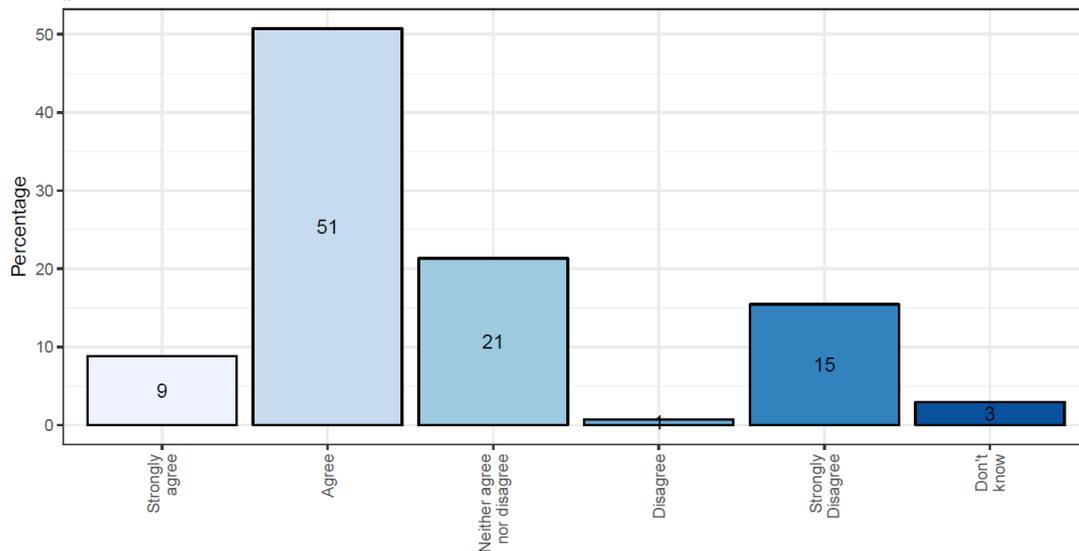
Several plenary sessions and high-level panels discussed development policy in Indonesia and referred to specific policy processes. However, aside from the feedback about those sessions, which was quite general in nature, the evaluation data does not reveal support for specific policies or policy recommendations. To a large extent this has to do with previously discussed challenges with implementing the 'Initiate' workshops, which would have been a good forum for policy debate. The size of the conference and number and range of issues being discussed also makes it difficult to evaluate the debate on specific policies.

Post-conference discussions with key stakeholders from Bappenas and other ministries did reveal, that the conference impacts on departmental planning and in this way might provide an indirect link to policy development. For instance, Bappenas staff attending IDF were spread across sessions to take notes about the ideas and suggestions that emerged. It was reported that these notes were rapidly collated and analysed during and immediately after IDFD2018 to identify possible policy inputs to RPJMN, potential overlaps and synergies with other policy proposals, and the legal implications of proposed changes at national or sub-national level. The results of these analyses were to be fed back to the relevant line ministry or directorate to inform and contribute to their own RPJMN policy development processes. Other ministries utilized similar processes, either allocating junior staff for note taking, or using IDF to profile policies and programs and then utilising the participant feedback in refining and developing these further.

4.3 Evidence of developing relationships and collaboration at the conference

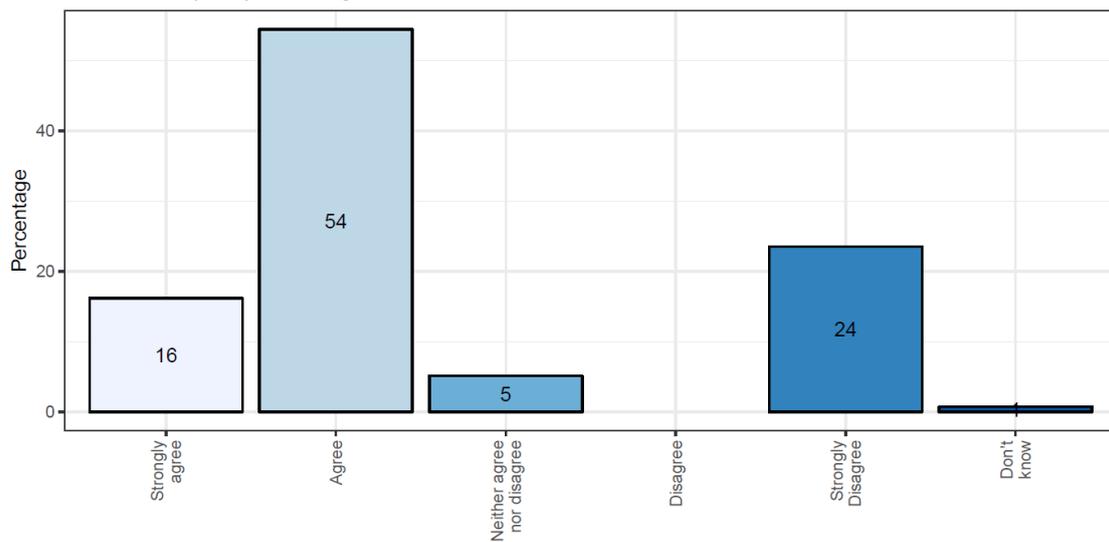
While IDFD2018's genuine impact in terms of relationships and collaboration can only be assessed over time, there is evidence that the conference has provided momentum to the interaction between like-minded participants and between presenters and participants. 60% of respondents to the participant survey said that they had met new people at IDF that would change the way they worked; and over two thirds of the respondents recorded an intent to collaborate with stakeholders around new ideas and solutions for tackling Indonesia's policy challenges (see Figures 5 and 6 below).

Figure 5: IDF2018 Participant survey – evidence of new relationships and practice change
I met new people at the IDF that will change the way I work



Sample: 136 respondents. Data collected 10–27 July 2018

Figure 6: IDF2018 Participant survey – evidence of emerging collaboration
I want to collaborate with other stakeholders around new ideas and solutions for tackling Indonesia's policy challenges



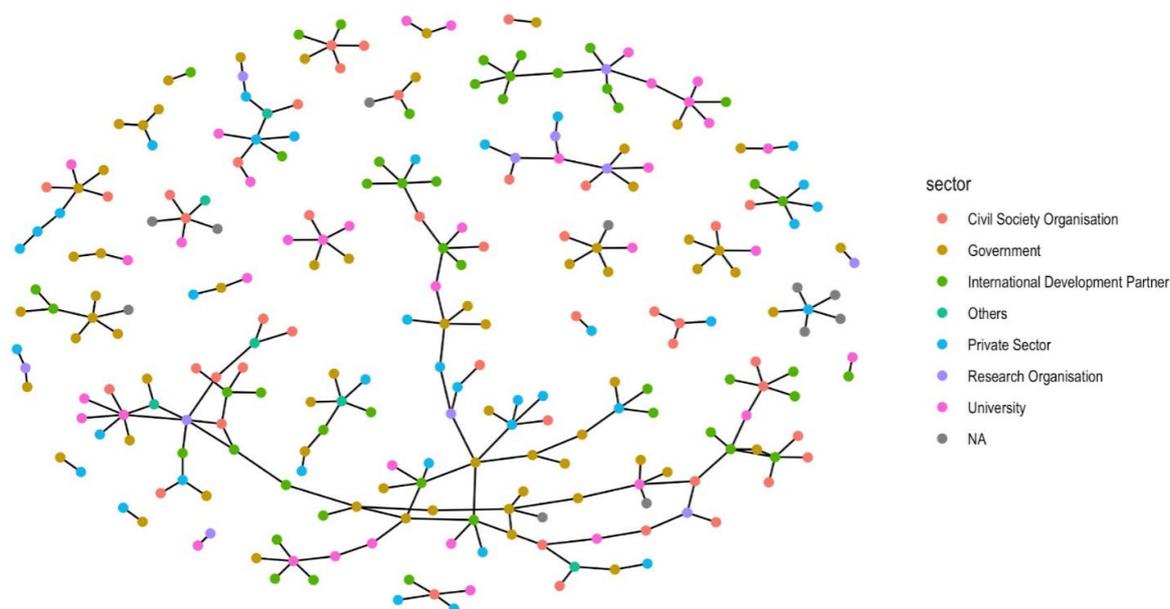
Sample: 136 respondents. Data collected 10–27 July 2018

Importantly, the participant survey and SNA data collected at the conference suggested there was potential for new cross-sector relationships and collaborations to form from IDF2018. Figure 7 below, shows people that survey respondents had some intention to collaborate with following the IDF. The data represents the 259 people - named in the network survey (either survey respondents or their nominated future collaborators). The plot suggests that there is a decent level of desire to collaborate across sectoral backgrounds, for example, between government and civil society organisations. The extent to which this cross-sector collaboration developed post-conference is discussed in Section 5 of the report; but essentially the intention and potential for cross-sector collaboration was not fully realised. As indicated by Phase 2 interviewees, collaboration is a process that requires the building of trust and mutual understanding between government and NGOs.

Figure 7: IDF2018 Social network analysis – intention to collaborate

Thinking again about working with others, please name up to five people you met at the IDF that you intend to collaborate with in the future?

Nodes are colored by sector



Further analysis of the data collected at the conference, showed whether collaboration was more likely to happen within groups or between groups, i.e. whether government participants were more likely to want to collaborate with other government participants or whether the people they named as potential collaborators were from a different sector such as the private sector or researchers. The results of this are shown in Figure 8 – ‘Average E-I Index by Sector’. The E-I Index is a measure of how much an individual connects with others who are in the same sector as them or a different sector. If someone only connects with individuals from other groups or sectors, they would receive a score of 1. If someone only connects with individuals from the same groups or sectors they would receive a score of -1. A score of 0 would indicate a balance of connections with individuals of the same group and different groups. As the results in Figure 8 confirm, **participants from the private sector are more likely (and the most likely) to build collaborations outside their sector than they are within their sector. University researchers, civil society organisations, and government individuals are more likely to build collaborations within their sector than with others**, reflected by their average negative E-I Index score.

SNA data also enabled analysis of whether there were particular sectors that participants were more or less likely to want to collaborate with. Respondents were most likely to say that they intended to collaborate with another person from a civil society organisation. To do this we examined the average number of times participants from different sectors were nominated as a future collaborator. This measure – how many times individuals are nominated to receive collaboration interest and how this varies across sectors – is called ‘in-degree’ and is shown in Figure 9 below, ‘Average in-degree by sector’. **Out of all the sectors, it was participants from civil society organisations that were most frequently nominated, on average 1.09 times each. That is to say, just over one person nominated each civil society participant as a potential future collaborator. On**

the other hand, participants from Universities were, on average, nominated exactly by 1 person each. Whereas participants from research organisations were nominated only 0.182 times on average – or put another way, roughly one in every five participants from research organisations were nominated as a potential future collaborator. Given the objective of the IDF to facilitate policy-research collaboration this is an issue to be noted.

Figure 8: IDF2018 Social network analysis – intention to collaborate by sector

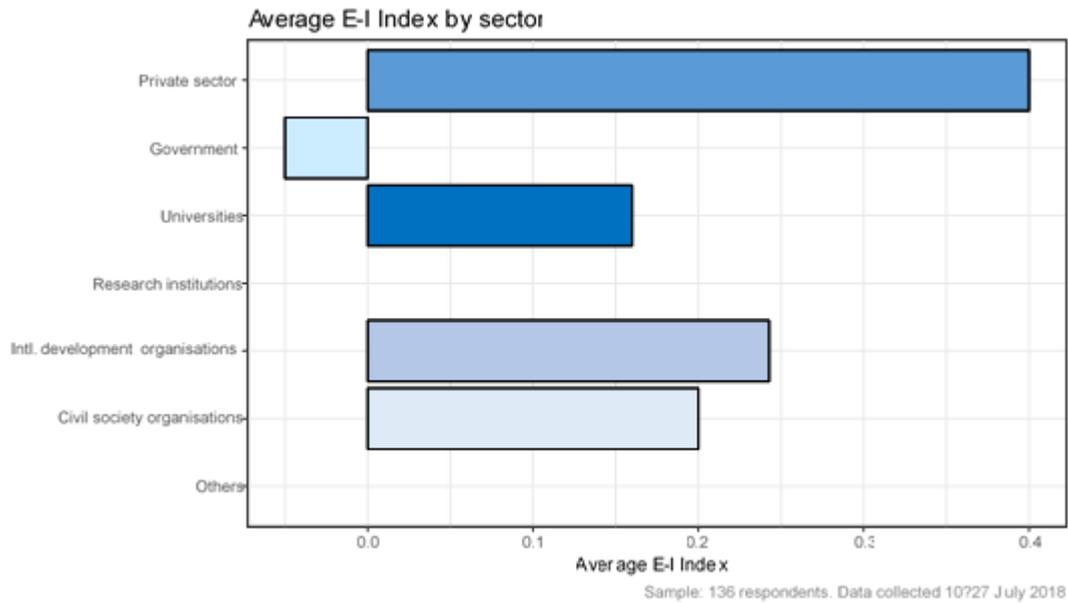
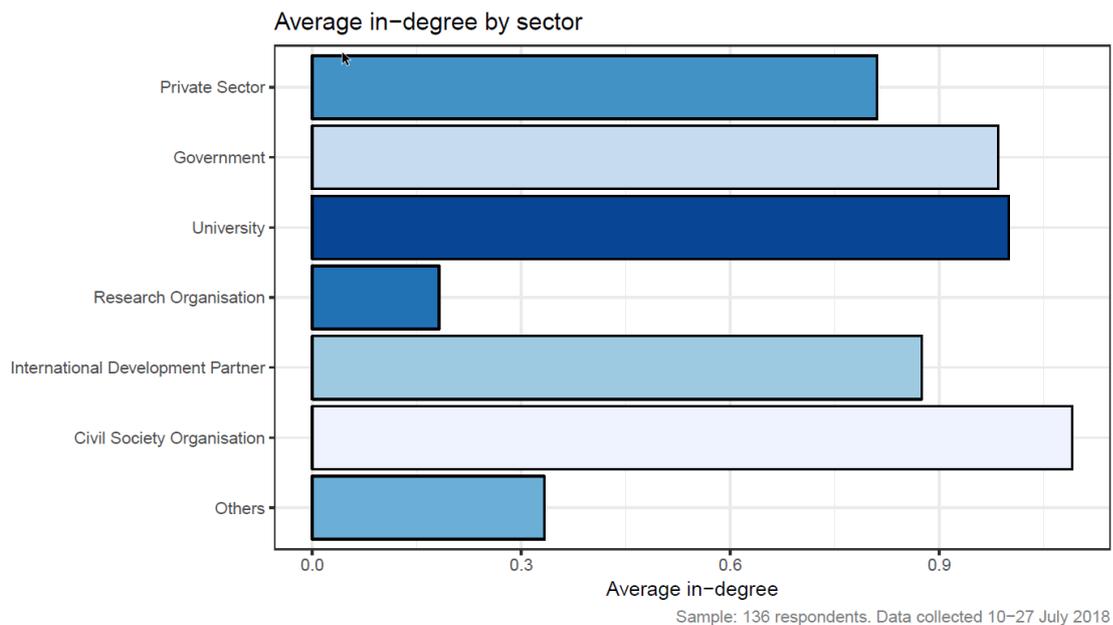


Figure 9: IDF2018 Social network analysis – influence on collaboration by sector



There were seven individuals that were mentioned three or more times across the data sets collected at the conference, as someone that respondents wished to collaborate with (see Table 7 below). Three of these were from government, one was a university researcher, and the others represented civil society and the private sector. These insights offered the team a useful place to begin the more in-depth process of tracing collaborations over Phase 2 of the evaluation, and this information is covered in Section 5 of the report.

Table 7: Popular participants at IDF2018

Name, Designation	Organisation	Sector	Session
Hasto Wardoyo, Regent of Kulon Progo	Government Kulon Progo	Sub-national government	Plenary 1 High level talk show
Dr. H. Najmul Akhyar	Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Lombok Utara	Sub-national government	
Enda Ginting, Assistant Deputy	Office of the President's Staff	National government	
Erman Rahman	The Asia Foundation	International agency	
Panji Surya Putra (Surya Sahetapy), CEO	Handai Tuli	NGO	Marketplace
Gita Syahrani	Social Corporate Law Society	Private sector organisation	
Ward Berenschot	Leiden University	University – overseas	

5. Influencing policy and practice

This section of the report focuses on data collected post-conference in relation to assessing IDF2018's influence on policy and practice. Four sub-themes were identified as part of the evaluation framework: (1) further interaction between participants, (2) co-production of research, policy or practical initiatives, (3) formalisation of collaboration, and (4) knowledge sector strengthening by Bappenas and KSI. However, as limited evidence of formalised collaboration such as joint agreements, project or partnership plans were found during Phase 2 of the evaluation, this sub-theme has not been reported against. It has been retained in the evaluation framework for purposes of KSI's ongoing collection of evidence of change.

The evaluation team's analysis was informed by: IDF documentation (such as the After-Action Reflection reports by the conference organisers), additional key stakeholder interviews, telephone and in-depth interviews. As noted in Section 1 of this report, network analysis undertaken during Phase 1 of the evaluation formed the basis for selecting telephone and in-depth interview participants. The logic for the in-depth interviews post-conference, was to try and capture the longer-term change processes that underlie the influencing policy and practice. This section of the report addresses evaluation questions (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii). The narrative on findings is substantiated through six cases in this section.

5.1 Further interaction between participants and agencies

As noted in Sections 2 and 3 of this report, the conference sessions were designed to encourage strong interaction across stakeholder groups and were largely successful in this respect. All results indicated that participants were engaged, attentive to the speakers, and interested to dialogue on issues raised. Participants were also found to be interacting in groups, including with people they had met for the first time. Moreover, survey and SNA data provided strong evidence that the conference has provided momentum to the interaction between participants. 60% of respondents to the first participant survey said that they had met new people at IDF that would change the way they worked; and over two thirds of the respondents recorded an intent to collaborate with stakeholders around new ideas and solutions for tackling Indonesia's policy challenges.

When revisiting these findings post-conference, the evaluation team found that while it was accurate that the conference had provided momentum to discussions within government agencies or between participants and popular presenters, the extent of interaction varied across sectors, and was less than anticipated among participants from universities.

In the telephone interviews conducted post-conference, over half the respondents referred to the important role of IDF2018 in terms of networking; and 30 participants or 60% of those interviewed, indicated that they had contacted or been contacted by IDF participants. Further interaction post-conference included networking with existing colleagues as well as meeting new people. A small proportion (10%) of these participants, did not share or recall further details about the participants they had been in contact with. The rest of the respondents were able to name either the person or the organisation they had been in contact with after IDF2018. Eight respondents had contacted more than one person and were able to provide precise details about the nature of the interaction (see Table 9 below). While limited in scope, this data shows enthusiasm across the sectors for contacting other IDF2018 speakers and participants.

Table 9: Evidence of active participants since IDF2018

Name, Organisation	Number of contacts	Sector (s)	Outcomes
Donald Terence, Kelas Pagi Papua, Commercial Photography Company	Three	NGO (1), Government (1) unknown (1)	Developing a training collaboration with NGO participant
Gerry Utama, University of Gadjah Mada	Three	NGO (1), Government (1) University (1)	Knowledge sharing
Yusridar Mustafe, SIMAVI (NGO)	Three	International agencies (3)	Networking
Lengga Pradipta, LIPI (government research institute)	Three +	Own organisation (several) Government (1). International participants (1)	Collaboration leading to writing products between LIPI staff
Serly Mega Prioriska, Kementrian Desa Tertinggal (Ministry of Disadvantaged Villages)	Three	Local government (1), Private sector (1), Government (1)	Emergent collaboration with private sector individual (SEHATI)
Nengah Suraya, Museum Pustaka Lontar, Bali	Five	Pvt sector (1), NGO (1) Academic (1) Unknown (2)	Several initiatives – see Case Box 5
Arif Darmawan, Ministry of Home Affairs	Two	Research institute (1) International agency (1)	Knowledge sharing
Samsul Widodo, Minsitry of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration	Three	Private sector (1), Research institute (1), Government (1)	Collaboration with private sector individual (SEHATI)

Following are other observations on the nature and scope of interaction after IDF2018.

- **IDF2018 successfully identified and showcased ‘champions’ – particular individuals and innovations that were popular at the conference, and have received further attention from participants across sectors, after the conference.** Hasto Wardoyo, the Regent of Kulon Progo, who was considered inspirational by 14% of participants at the conference, continued to be mentioned in Phase 2 of the evaluation. Samsul Widodo the Director-General of Under-Development Villages, Ministry of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, and Surya Sahetapy of Handai Tuli, an NGO, were also mentioned at the conference and after it. Several participants from different government agencies mentioned the work of Ari Waluyo, promoter of the application SEHATI. The inclusion of a panel on culture was also recognised as useful by government and NGO participants. The work of SMERU on the Inclusive Economic Index was also mentioned by participants from government agencies, NGOs and universities. Discussions with conference organisers suggest that several of these champions were contacted by IDF2018 participants after the conference and have had speaker engagements since.

- **Successful engagement by the organising team of different Directorates within Bappenas has contributed to further interaction within Bappenas on conference outcomes.** As noted previously, the organising committee was made up of a core group of Bappenas staff, drawn from several Bappenas directorates relevant to regional development. Individual committee members were given responsibility to manage and coordinate one of the conference sub-themes or other areas such as communications and the pre-conference 'Road to IDF' events. Post-conference discussions with key Bappenas stakeholders confirmed that within the Bappenas directorates, there was good engagement with the different sub-themes as one staff member was allocated to each theme. These stakeholders indicated that each Directorate also took notes of follow-up actions and ideas emerging from the conference and this feeding this into departmental planning.
- **Some evidence is available of further interaction (including with local government), on conference outcomes in other line ministries.** For instance, one panel on cultural measurement, resulted in collaboration between Bappenas, the Ministry of Culture, the Statistics Bureau, and Home Affairs as well as NGOs around a new policy initiative (see CASE BOX 6 for full details). Phase 2 interviewees confirmed that IDF was key in providing a forum to bring different ministries together, and this initial interaction was contributing to laying the ground for subsequent collaboration.
- **Evidence is available of central government agencies contacting popular local government participants.** A high-level panel on 'innovations in local government' had numerous mentions in data sets during and post-conference. Furthermore, the in-depth interviews as well as discussion with conference organisers suggested that IDF2018, and some of the later Road to IDF2018 events, have strengthened cross-sector interactions at the local government level. For instance, interviews with key Bappenas stakeholders suggested that Bappeda staff had reported further interactions outside Jakarta between local government, NGOs and private sector participants following IDF2018. One example of this is in Bali, where it was only after participation in IDF that Museum Pustaka Lontar in Bali was brought to the attention of Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) of Bali (see CASE BOX 3). Another example is the work of Pak Afrianto towards a people-based economy in Palopo, South Sulawesi (See CASE BOX 4).
- **Limited evidence was found of participants from academic institutions interacting with non-academic sectors post-conference.** In the telephone and in-depth interviews, respondents from universities that indicated they had contacted other IDF2018 participants, had done so mainly with the intention of knowledge-sharing. Two university respondents had discussed potential research collaborations and co-authoring academic papers. However, no definite progress had been made at the time of the evaluation. While limited in scope as only a small number of academics were interviewed, this data suggests that academics will have different follow-up expectations from the conference compared to, for example, government or NGO sector organisations. An in-depth interview with an academic participant (see CASE BOX 1), suggests that there are many benefits for academic participants in terms of presenting their ideas and research to policymakers as well as understanding policymakers' priorities better. However, the interviewee suggested that most academic researchers had not heard of the IDF. One suggestion was to build a better partnership between Bappenas and the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education to publicise the conference. Another practical suggestion made was to offer a certificate of attendance.
- Some government employees interviewed in Phase 2 suggested that more entrepreneurs should have been invited. These interviewees felt that the private sector had not been adequately represented at IDF2018. In fact, **a consistent theme in the feedback from**

government participants was that private sector engagement was key for the success of future IDFs. This is due to both the ideas and innovations that emerge from the private sector, but also because of the crucial role of funding for new initiatives. One sub-group that was mentioned on several occasions was technology companies, as these play a key role in supporting commercial and public initiatives, for example, through providing online platforms. It was noted that the theme for IDF2019 would lend itself, or should lend itself, well to private sector engagement. As such, 2019 will likely be a crucial year for determining whether entrepreneurs, small and medium enterprises, and other corporate, business, and private sector actors can be brought into IDF.

In terms of factors enabling and limiting post-conference interaction, the data suggests successful follow-ups were determined by the ability to make direct contact with participants at the conference or draw on existing relationships to facilitate follow-up. For instance, some participants from academic institutions and NGOs indicated that they were interested in contacting certain speakers and presenters post-conference but found them hard to locate after their sessions at the conference; or on the IDF website. Conversely, participants from government agencies, found it easier to track down local government speakers or sectoral experts through existing government networks or because they had prior information about these individuals. For example, a successful collaboration described below between the Ministry of Health and Ari Waluyo (promoter of an application called SEHATI), was made possible because the Ministry had prior information about this work.

CASE BOX 1: The IDF and academics: access, data, new audiences

Dila Novita, a lecturer in public administration at Universitas Islam '45, described how the IDF worked for her, as a researcher based in a university. Bu Novita emphasised that the IDF had allowed her to build her networks – mostly new people, but also other academic colleagues from other regions, and that has laid the basis for joint research on smart cities for international journals.

Through IDF she had also learnt a lot, first-hand, about data and civil servants that is crucial for her teaching. Previously she found it difficult to access this information as it involved meeting with civil servants or policymakers one by one in an interview setting. At the IDF – because of all the presentations – it was possible to gain all this information just by listening not necessarily interacting. She clarified that although she could easily follow up with presenters, she had not done so.

When asked to reflect on what would have been different if the IDF had not happened or she had not attended, Bu Novita said that the information that she had heard presented has made her academic work (research and teaching) more reliable. She recounted an example of where she had been able to update colleagues at a conference when they presented out of date data. The other value of the IDF for her was that usually her presentations are at conference and journals where policymakers do not read them; and so, the IDF allowed her to reach a new audience.

5.2 Co-production of research, policy or practice-based solutions

In line with Phase 1 findings, Phase 2 of the evaluation found more evidence of knowledge-sharing and collaboration through IDF2018 contributing to practice-based rather than policy outcomes. These practical outcomes included increased understanding of the need for collaboration resulting in changes in workplace practices, joint projects between participants, and the exchange of innovative products and technologies. However, limited evidence of participants collaborating on research was found; and rather than policy development or policy change, IDF2018 has contributed to planning processes at different levels of government. Following are some examples of practice-based changes collected from the Phase 2 interviews.

- An example of an innovative product which has been adopted by Ministry of Health post-conference is SEHATI, an application which can be used to locate health service providers. Its promoter Ari Waluyo was known to the Ministry of Health. His presentation at the market place was attended by officials and a partnership is developing. The Ministry was interested in the product as they have a program to improve the capacity of midwives in remote areas of eastern Indonesia. Through collaboration with SEHATI, they are hoping to develop training guidelines for midwives.
- IDF2018 has also resulted in small workplace practice changes. A few participants have commented on the use of IDF participatory methodologies such as the world café methodology, in their own workplaces. Additionally, one participant from a university indicated his institution has adopted the market place idea and is using this to promote university courses. Donald Terrence mentioned in Table 9 from Kelas Pagi Papua, has contacted a trainer he met at IDF to conduct managerial training for his staff.
- Some local NGOs have benefitted from showcasing their work at IDF. For example, a KOMPAK CSO was contracted by the World Bank after a World Bank representative heard a presentation by this CSO at IDF2018. Lutfia Aisya from Tani Hub – was contacted by Wini Maramuli from an NGO that facilitates Australia/Indonesia exchanges and since accepted two interns. This was a new relationship formed at IDF2018
- Vergie Delawilia Kharism from the Ministry of Villages received instructions prior to IDF to contact participants promoting specific new, innovative technologies. At the conference she contacted the Institute of Technology Badung (ITB) that was doing a presentation on a kind of engine to provide electricity that is suitable for disadvantaged areas. The department is currently in discussion with ITB about the concept.

The other important finding is that IDF is a catalyst not an incubator for new ideas and innovations and that effective collaboration pathways are often conditional and non-linear. The evaluation found that collaboration was consistently predicated upon motivated individuals who often already had good ideas and were looking to disseminate them or collaborate with others. Effective collaboration at IDF2018 and post conference, arose from individuals participating in the conference, and then their participation being reported upon and bestowing authority upon them and their idea. In sum, the case examples below, taken from in-depth interviews in Phase 2 of the evaluation, confirmed that IDF is an authorising and validating space. The consistent assessment of interviewees in Phase 2 when asked to consider the counterfactual, i.e. what would have happened or what would have been different if the IDF didn't happen or you hadn't attended, was that there would have been a similar result but that it would have been much slower. For example, one local government interviewee noted that almost all the innovation was going on beforehand, but that IDF provided a new confidence for them to go out into villages to spread the ideas and innovations. The Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) of Bali confirmed that ideas around dealing with

inequalities – specifically infrastructure to connect Southern and Northern parts of Bali – were already in their next development plan. The difference that attending IDF did make was that the strengthened commitment allowed them to overcome final barriers – such as budget allocation – to implement the ideas. The very fact that a participant’s ideas had been aired in the national forum, organised by Bappenas, meant that those ideas were seen, by others, as having extra legitimacy.

CASE BOX 2: IDF and Kulon Progo: Innovation through social proof and competition

One of the IDF2018’s most inspirational speakers – according to the surveys and interviews carried out during both phases of the evaluation – was the Kulon Progo Regent, Hasto Wardoyo. At IDF2018, Hasto Wardoyo participated in a High-Level talk show on local governance. In an in-depth interview, Hasto Wardoyo described how the IDF has helped place innovation, and the shift in mindset required to genuinely revolutionise service delivery and poverty reduction, centre stage for both his own district but also others. Through the mechanisms of ‘social proof’ – showing what and how things can be done differently – and competition – the conference is creating incentives to continually seek to innovate and improve.

Since IDF2018, Hasto Wardoyo, described how a lot of people from other districts have since come to Kulon Progo for study visits, including the governor of North Kalimantan sent his staff and the new Bupati from Nganjuk. Hasto Wardoyo has also been invited to a couple of other Regencies. More generally, he has been asked to speak at leadership training courses, including at Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK), the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Health. Some of the invitations were from individuals who had attended IDF2018, whereas other invitations were because of the media coverage of his work. The profile raising has also meant that Kulon Progo’s ‘special product’ - the water *AirKu* (‘my water’) — now enjoys a Memorandum of Understanding with the airport company to make all water at the airport AirKu water.

Internally, according to Hasto Wardoyo, this means that the attention and reputation of the Government of Kulon Progo Regency not only as innovators, but revolutionisers, means that they are ‘now motivated to continue never-ending innovation’. This innovation is channelled towards poverty reduction through the strategy of securing local economic independence. For example, through non-cash, electronic shops to distribute food assistance and keep the money generated circulating locally as alternatives to the large chain supermarkets. Or, the creation of the community’s own phone masts and selling their own phone credits for mobile phones instead of citizens all buying credit and seeing that money leave the community – this is being piloted in two villages.

Further analysis of this finding suggested that there were two aspects to this role of IDF as a validating space - the participant profile at IDF2018 and the scope for continued interaction post-conference. At IDF2018, the presence of senior government staff and their active participation in presentations and group discussions was central to the spread of ideas and innovations. As one senior government interviewee explained, the very presence of (other) senior government people in the room, from all ministries, not just Bappenas, meant that there was a sense of ‘delivery’ and that the discussions had the potential of going somewhere. It is extremely rare to get so much high-level presence at one time, so this added weight to the validation process. Another interviewee felt that the presence of NGOs, academic and the private sector was also useful to validate some of the discussions that were taking place in his line ministry

Beyond IDF, other interviewees explained how the validation of their ideas travelled back to their own communities. For example, it was only after the participation in the IDF that the Lontar Museum in Bali was brought to the attention of Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) of Bali (see CASE BOX 3). This was largely because of the positive and extensive media coverage of I Nengah Suarya’s participation on social media, newspapers, and local TV both brought the museum to Bappeda’s attention and, crucially, provided an endorsement of the museum’s activities and importance. Interviewees from Bappeda and the Museum confirmed that the IDF and its association with Bappedas bestowed national legitimisation. Similarly, Pak Afrianto (Case Box 4) said his

invitation and opportunity to engage with local government came about because officials read about his participation and presentation at the IDF in local media reports.

CASE BOX 3: Museum Lontar Bali: Unearthing Local Success

I Nengah Suarya, the traditional village head is also the head of the Lontar Museum in Bali. The museum is the first created by a traditional village in Bali. The Lontar are a system of records contained on parchment that contain traditional wisdom, experience, and guidance, for example on the use of local plants to make fennel tea with medicinal antioxidant properties. The Lontar were collected from the community and taken to the museum to caretake and maintain (as opposed as to keep).

As such the Lontar and the museum are very important to the local community as an economic initiative to create jobs and employment to limit migration away from the village, especially among the youth. The next steps are to digitise the Lontar and make them readable and searchable via an online app for other scholars. The museum and the communal spirit have helped foster have other social benefits, like recycling of plastic.

I Nengah Suarya attended IDF2018 and shared his experiences after being invited by the British Consul to be a marketplace presenter. I Nengah Suarya described the experience as valuable, as it enabled him to share ideas and meet people – getting good ideas to implement from other parts of Indonesia, getting the museum into tourism apps, and meeting experts in branding and identity to help create marketing for the museum.

The way in which the IDF worked for I Nengah Suarya was less linear and more conditional than might be imagined. First, I Nengah Suarya's presentation won a lot of attention and plaudits for being featured in the local media, a Bali Post award for the museum, and appearing on Bali TV. I Nengah Suarya also met Hilmar Farid (the DG of Culture) at the IDF and Pak Farid visited the museum and became, on invitation, the curator of the museum. The national success and profile that the museum earned from the IDF has brought support for the museum from the local government. He confirmed (as did the local officials) that Bappeda only knew the about the museum because of the IDF via the social media and newspaper coverage. The museum is now also acting as an inspiration for other traditional villages to look for potential economic and cultural tourism initiatives.

CASE BOX 4: Transect mapping for people-based economy: IDF as a Legitimacy Boomerang

Pak Afrianto presented his ideas around creating a people-based economy to the IDF. It is a planning model that starts by mapping out the issues and identifying the sectors that have an economic advantage to develop. It is a participatory model that uses transect mapping to align the results with town planning. Pak Afrianto explained how he has done this in in the Bura sub-district in town of Palopo, South Sulawesi. At the time of the interview the process was at the final stages of the planning, needing to be approved by the town government development planning.

None of these are or were new ideas, not in general nor to Pak Afrianto. He first thought of the ideas while part of an environmental NGO but has never been able to link it to the government planning processes. IDF was that opportunity. It was not just his attendance at the IDF, but also the coverage he received while there. A number of media reports based on his IDF presentation and subsequent interviews were read by local government officials who then invited him to Bura.

In the past, the barriers that he previously faced were that local governments tended to think that only their own internal work and research matters. But the legitimatisation of the IDF coverage and the notion that his ideas were certified by Bappenas and received approval at the national level suddenly opened doors at the local level. Pak Afrianto was clear: the IDF endowed him and his ideas with legitimacy. When asked to reflect on what would have been different if the IDF had not happened or he had not attended, Pak Afrianto was clear: he would have been working with local-level communities, but not with the government. But now he was working with the government and his ideas are being further disseminated, for example into West Muna Regency where another group invited him to speak with them and is now pursuing community development through developing a 'roti' enterprise.

There were nevertheless challenges and roadblocks to IDF's influence, both at a sub-national and national level, and in terms of the conference structure required to support ongoing collaboration and influence. The challenge at a sub-national level is that IDF is not necessarily aligned with local planning and capacities. Local government interviewees in Phase 2 suggested that human resource development at the sub-national level need to happen in parallel with attempts, such as the IDF, to foster connection and sharing of knowledge. Not all local government bodies have the capacity to take ideas and inspiration from IDF and use it in planning. Also, several interviewees from local government wanted more time to understand and initiate collaborations and work towards implementation. One interviewee talked about a lack of communication post-event and feeling completely isolated. The interviewee spoke of the advantage of having a sandbox-style post-IDF event where collaborators had a chance to be supported in developing their ideas in a structural partnership with Bappenas and KSI. Another interviewee suggested the importance of political economy support for participants or helping them navigate the politics of interests and incentives in getting ideas accepted and implemented. There was the acknowledgment that at a sub-national level just good ideas are not enough, and that building support with stakeholders is critical.

At a national level, the challenge is that Bappenas does not have the remit or authority to influence local government or line ministries, and not all participants can contact government agencies directly. This means that unless some contact is made at the conference, the likelihood of collaborations developing later diminishes. Phase 2 interviewees talked about finding it difficult to locate the relevant line ministry staff both at the conference and after it. Some interviewees expressed the view that because anything implemented through local government needs authorisation, Bappenas has a crucial role in supporting the post-IDF implementation processes. At the same time, Bappenas staff felt that it was the responsibility of different line ministries to follow up on new ideas and innovations and there was no scope for IDF to facilitate that beyond the conference. Findings suggest that for IDF to influence policy and practice, an expanded premise - beyond knowledge-sharing, to post-conference collaboration and networking support, is required.

A final challenge has to do with the conference agenda and structure of the organising committee; and the extent to which this supported ongoing collaboration between IDF participants. Data collected the conference and subsequently suggested that participants were absolutely behind the notion that more cross-sector knowledge sharing was needed in the Indonesian context. However, interviewees also consistently felt that that IDF could only influence policy and have more extensive practical results, if tangible plans for this were drawn up at the conference itself. Several organisers, speakers and participants suggested a different structure was needed to help get ideas and innovations into policy. The view shared was that while some of this happens organically or through serendipity, the current structure of the IDF did not systematically facilitate policy debate. Conference organisers noted the intended format of the IDF from 'Inspire' to 'Initiate' but felt that the final stage hadn't worked. Interviewees felt that more signposting – in terms of new policies and government programs and or scope for policy and program development, was required in advance. Some suggested alternatives were 'speed dating' with policymakers sharing challenges they needed solved and interested researchers with ideas to address those challenges.

CASE BOX 5: The IDF and the Sabang Masterplan: Turning Research Ideas into Bigger Ideas

The Badan Pengusahaan Kawasan Sabang (BPKS) is a government free trade zone agency with the objective of developing and promoting economic growth in Sabang, Aceh. Pak Fauzi, head of the special zone, BPKS Sabang, was interviewed in Phase 2 of the evaluation. Pak Fauzi explained that the main priorities of BPKS were to create economic growth, jobs, unemployment by focussing on four main priorities: developing the port, creating tourism, generating trade and commerce and supporting fisheries. The vision of BPKS is to transform the area into the Western maritime gateway to Indonesia, showcasing the country, and becoming the first destination for cruise ships and mega yachts.

Pak Fauzi attended the IDF2018, having been invited by Bappenas. His stated aim was to secure greater support and attention from Bappenas for BPKS's strategy and goals. Following a public presentation and side meetings, Pak Fauzi confirmed that – in addition to his stated aim of strengthen links with Bappenas – the IDF resulted in new connections with two key academics – Dr Alfonso De Vega and Gerry Utama – as well as allowing him to share insights with leaders of another free trade zone near Jakarta.

Since the IDF, the connections Pak Fauzi formed with the researcher he met has been sustained as they continue to exchange ideas via WhatsApp. Pak Fauzi emphasised that many of the ideas have found their way into the Sabang Masterplan, though no specific examples were shared. When asked to reflect on what would have been different if he had not attended the IDF Pak Fauzi confirmed that much of what was under development was still under development, but the IDF provided him with greater confidence and conviction about what he is doing. Pak Fauzi articulated how the IDF had changed his mindset towards a *grand* vision for the Sabang Masterplan. In his view, the benefits for researchers are clear: by collaborating with government officials, research from universities can be transformed into 'bigger ideas', i.e. without serious stakeholder and political engagement academic research will have 'no meaning'. Pak Fauzi confirmed that he will be attending IDF2019 with the express purpose of identifying examples from other free trade zones to inform what is done at Sabang; and to influence policymakers to support Sabang as an economic growth centre in the future.

CASE BOX 6: The IDF and policy change: Endorsement and upturning of traditional hierarchies

Hilmar Farid, the Director General Culture, described the role of the IDF in the process of implementing a new law on the advancement of culture. According to Pak Farid, IDF provided a forum where different ministries could come together and understand how they could collaborate out of their silos and interact with NGOs and artists. Pak Farid described how the lively and relaxed format of the IDF and the panel he was part of, allowed genuine discussion to emerge and 'tough but constructive questions' to be asked. The panel he participated in was a special session on reducing disparity by optimising the role of culture in Eastern Indonesia.

Pak Farid explained how existing measures of culture were not fit for purpose. For example, measures such as the number of museums built must be used as the 'least worse' proxy for cultural development. As was acknowledged by all on the panel, this is not a new set of observations nor a new discussion, but the process of highlighting it and counterparts from Bappenas and the Statistics Bureau all agreeing that new indicators of cultural development were needed, was acting as a crucial catalyst. Yes, the discussions were not new, but the IDF brought everyone together, both across government and NGOs too.

At the time of the interview (April 2019) the new indicators, over 30 across eight different areas, many of which focussed on cultural heritage, were agreed. This will result in a perceptions survey which will go out to 50,000 households and will act as a baseline to measure cultural development from and feed into the five-year midterm development plan in October.

When asked to reflect on what would have been different if the IDF had not happened or he had not attended, Pak Farid felt that eventually there would have been the same result, but it would have been much slower and missed a crucial window. In addition to bringing together the different stakeholders from across the different sectors, a critical role of the IDF was to effectively validate the initiative. The presence of senior people in the room and part of the discussion – the Vice President, the Ministry of Finance – created a sense of delivery. There was no material difference, but the sense of endorsement was palpable and mattered. (continued below)

Pak Farid felt that, as well as the policy success, IDF was effective at supporting a bigger shift in getting the government, and Bappenas in particular, to connect development with culture. It was also helping to institutionalise government, civil society, and academic linkages and a culture of engagement. The format of the IDF helped to upturn traditional hierarchies where NGOs don't get to speak, creating a much more horizontal and productive conversation. Bringing the corporate sector in, though, remains an, as yet, unmet challenge.

5.3 Knowledge sector strengthening by Bappenas and KSI

The final part of the investigation on IDF's influence, involved looking at the role of Bappenas and KSI more broadly - in terms of using IDF to strengthen the knowledge sector in Indonesia. IDF documentation and key stakeholder interviews during Phase 2 formed the basis of this analysis. As many of the processes discussed below are work-in-progress, and further investigation by KSI as part of its regular learning and reflection is recommended. **The data suggests that KSI continues to play a role and is valued as a strategic partner by Bappenas. KSI also plays a key role in terms of engaging other development partners in knowledge sector strengthening. Bappenas continues to own and drive the IDF process; and the conference has contributed to strengthening Bappenas' own profile within the knowledge and development sector.** Other observations, enablers and challenges in relation to the ways in which Bappenas and KSI can build on the successes of IDF2018 to strengthen knowledge sector collaboration, are shared below.

➤ Bappenas

In addition to enabling knowledge sharing before and during the conference, Bappenas has a key role to play in the dissemination of information from the conference. Interviews with key stakeholders within Bappenas suggest that Bappenas' website is the main mechanism through which participants and other knowledge sector organisations can continue to access information about IDF. However, at the time of the evaluation, it was not clear whether, or to what extent, Bappenas was revising or updating information on the IDF website since the conference was held. Moreover, the formation of a new committee each year can mean that there is no follow-up for ideas and innovations that received strong support at the conference. Bappenas stakeholders feel that this is the role of other line ministries depending on the scope of these ideas. However, the inevitable risk with this approach is that some momentum on policy debates and innovative ideas is lost. Going forward, appropriately facilitated 'Initiate' sessions and documentation of action plans emerging from the conference might strengthen IDF's influence and Bappenas' role within this.

Supporting post-conference collaboration and relationship-building is another area for Bappenas to consider. The size and diversity of participants at IDF2018 was a key enabler for interest in the conference. However, not all participants have translated this into active collaboration or strengthening of relationships post-conference. Some initial support or other mechanisms such as issue-based collaborative spaces at the conference, or on IDF's website, might be required. Conference participants and some Bappenas stakeholders suggest building on successful identification of speakers and presenters in subsequent conference – for example, working with the champions to develop case studies and practical guidance for the rest of the conference participants, post conference. The conference organisers, Bappenas or KSI may have to consider capacity building and support strategies post-conference.

➤ KSI

As discussed previously, KSI's support to the planning and implementation of IDF2018 has been invaluable in terms of gender and disability inclusion. At IDF2018, slightly over one third (36.5%) of participants were female and a similar proportion of speakers (34%) were women – this included Call for Papers winners, session hosts, market place presenters and speakers. The organising committee and sub-theme coordinators reported actively considering the gender balance of sessions. It was also encouraging that the conference agenda included sessions on disability inclusive development and these sessions were rated positively participants in the short interviews conducted at the conference. KSI staff suggest that engagement with disabled peoples' organisations earlier on in the process might help ensure there is better representation of people with disability at the conference in future.

Discussions with key stakeholders including DFAT, suggest that the challenge going forward as Bappenas continues to take leadership and fund IDF, is to that these positive elements of the conference are sustained. **Building on the successes of previous conferences, KSI has a role to play in the 'take up' of all aspects of the IDF concept including the social inclusion and participatory components by Bappenas and other government stakeholders.**

Another of KSI's main roles has been to bring in perspectives from outside government, including international experts and development partners. There is substantial evidence of this in the planning and execution of IDF2018. Through KSI's efforts development partners such as USAID, UKCCU, UNICEF, GIZ and the World Bank were engaged in IDF2018. These partners were invited to attend early discussions on the development of the sub-themes and agenda; and KSI met with each partner individually, to discuss their contributions to IDF. Discussions with conference organisers and DFAT suggest that several of these development partners have expressed an interest in continued involvement; and these interactions would likely contribute to knowledge-sector strengthening. KSI may also have a role is attracting well-known international experts to discuss comparative cases from other parts of the world at future conferences.

6. Conclusions and recommendations

This formative evaluation of IDF2018 presented the results of a two-phased investigation into the role of IDF in terms of 'knowledge-sharing', 'relationship-building' and 'influence on policy and practice' in the Indonesian knowledge sector. The evaluation finds strong evidence of contributions to knowledge-sharing between like-minded participants and across the sectors represented at the conference. There is some evidence of IDF2018 contributing to collaboration across and within sectors including at the sub-national government level, in line with the theme of the conference. IDF2018 has also impacted on departmental planning in Bappenas and other line ministries. However, for reasons discussed below and in the previous sections of the report, the full extent IDF's influence on policy has been hard to estimate and further investigation of this will be required in subsequent years.

6.1. Summary of findings and areas for discussion

➤ Knowledge sharing

Important gains have been made by the conference organisers in terms of the number and diversity of participants at IDF2018; and in terms of extending the reach of the conference to regional Indonesia and overseas. A total of 1,799 participants attended IDF2018, which is an increase of around 25% from 2017. Only 17% of the domestic participants were from Jakarta, with the rest from across Indonesia, including 25% from sub-national government. 14% of participants were from international agencies. Participant data clearly demonstrates interest in the 2018 conference, conference theme and sub-themes. Compared to IDF2017, there were more participants attending in 2018 and more abstracts submitted. KSI made valuable contributions in terms of promoting gender and disability inclusion. KSI and Bappenas' efforts to engage international agencies and other partners in planning for and attending IDF2018, were also successful.

During the Road to IDF events and at the conference, the organizing committee through careful planning, abstracts and speaker selection, managed to balance the agenda well and created a rich and diverse discussion environment. This has created a dynamic of not only learning from others but also inspiration for participants to do better and replicate innovations across the country. When asked at conference and subsequently, most participants felt that they had gained new knowledge by attending IDF2018 and many suggested that the cross-sector knowledge sharing, made the conference a unique and beneficial experience. While some speakers and sessions were more popular than others, the diversity and range of participants, speakers, and topics meant that diverse expectations could be met. Participants also commended the use of participatory methodologies, adopting some of these in their own workplace practice. Building on these insights, the conference organisers might consider having more information available at the conference to support participants as they choose between speakers and presentations. Market place presenters would also benefit from information about the conference and other sessions.

In terms of shortcomings or challenges, the evaluation suggests that participation from universities and research institutes and private sector organisations, was less than expected. Abstracts for IDF2018 were received from 32 of the 34 provinces – a substantial increase from IDF2017. Although a significant number of these abstracts were from universities, many of these were of a low standard suggesting a more targeted media and communications strategy is required. Private sector participation, while a likely increase from IDF2017, was limited. Attracting well-known international experts to discuss comparative cases from other parts of the world was also challenging as this process takes time; and the current format of the organising committee makes this planning for this difficult.

A possible area for discussion going forward, is the extent to which media and communications work should target specific audiences, based on the conference theme. The theme for IDF2018 contributed to an expanded focus on sub-national government. Although the theme for IDF2019 is more likely to draw private sector organisations (rather than NGOs or sub-national government), an ongoing focus on regional development might be worthwhile to maximise the gains made at IDF2018. Some review of the structure of the organising committee might also be required such that there is some continuity of people from one IDF to the next, effectively staggering membership over two years. Previous organising committee member would be responsible for contributing to the agenda and sub-themes and organising international speakers a year in advance. KSI might also play in role in attracting international speakers and development partners.

➤ Relationship building

There is evidence that IDF2018 provided momentum to the interaction between likeminded participants and between presenters and participants. The conference sessions were designed to encourage strong interaction across stakeholder groups and were largely successful in this aim. All 33 sessions evaluated by facilitators indicate that participants were engaged, attentive to the speakers, and interested to dialogue on issues raised.

Importantly, the participant survey and SNA data collected at the conference suggested potential for new cross-sector relationships and collaborations to form from IDF2018. The patterns of interaction provide useful lessons for future IDFs. Participants from the private sector are more to build collaborations outside their sector than within their sector. However, university researchers, civil society organisations, and government individuals are more likely to build collaborations within their sector than with others. Out of all the sectors it was participants from civil society organisations that were most frequently nominated, as a potential future collaborator.

The different session types contributed to the interaction between participation. For instance, some of plenary sessions successfully showcased innovations and inspirational speakers, many from local government, who were popular among many participants; and there was considerable discussion and recall of these presentations across sectors. Whereas, the market place tended to encourage one-on-one interaction between speakers and presenters, particularly over new and innovative products and ideas, involving NGOs and private sector organisations.

Post-conference, while the investigation was limited in scope, there are indications of participants following up on their intent to contact people they had met at IDF2018. 60% of the participants interviewed indicated that they had contacted or been contacted by IDF participants, and this included networking with existing colleagues as well as meeting new people. The extent of interaction varied across sectors and was less than anticipated among participants from universities. The data suggests that academics are more likely to interact with other academics and focus on knowledge exchange post conference.

The main process challenges, which had a bearing on the quality of participation and interaction at IDF2018, had to do with managing participant numbers in some sessions and the time allocation in others. The scale and diversity of participants, themes and issues was also considered a challenge by some participants. Notwithstanding these issues, the data provides strong evidence that the conference has provided momentum to the interaction between participants. 60% of respondents to the first participant survey said that they had met new people at IDF that would change the way they worked; and over two thirds of the respondents recorded an intent to collaborate with stakeholders around new ideas and solutions for tackling Indonesia's policy challenges.

In terms of factors enabling and limiting relationship-building, the data suggests successful follow-ups were determined by the ability to make direct contact with participants at the conference or draw on existing relationships to facilitate follow-up. For instance, some participants from academic institutions and NGOs indicated that they were interested in contacting certain speakers and presenters post-conference but found them hard to locate after their sessions at the conference; or on the IDF website, post conference. Conversely, participants from government agencies, found it easier to track down local government speakers or sectoral experts through existing government networks or because they had prior information about these individuals. It is important to note as well that some participants did find the scale of IDF overwhelming and this is likely to have limited their interactions.

➤ Influencing policy and practice

A key objective of IDF is to influence development policy in Indonesia, and engage academics, NGOs and others, along with government, in policy change. The evaluation suggests that while IDF plays a significant role in knowledge-sharing and, to a lesser extent, influencing practices of participating organisations, its policy influence role has not been fully realized. Benefits from IDF2018 have included the successful showcasing of innovations and inspirational speakers, with evidence of take-up of the ideas presented. Evidence of successful engagement by the organising team of different directorates within Bappenas has contributed to further interaction within Bappenas on conference outcomes; and some evidence of further interaction (including with local government) on conference outcomes within other ministries was found.

Several plenary sessions and high-level panels discussed development policy in Indonesia and referred to specific policy processes. However, the evaluation data does not reveal support for specific policies or policy recommendations. In the design as well as the agenda of the conference, there was more emphasis on practical ideas and innovations rather than policy debate. Interaction at the conference or emerging collaboration after it, were consistently predicated upon motivated individuals who often already had good ideas and were looking to disseminate them or collaborate with others. Hence, IDF2018 has served as a catalyst for new ideas and innovations, rather than a mechanism to influence policy.

Moreover, the data suggests that the expectation of different participating sectors are varied and not all participants are interested in national-level policy. IDF2018 also provides useful baseline data on the expectations of different sectors, which would be worthwhile to track over time. Central government ministries represented at IDF appear to have used the conference to contact NGO and local government participants relevant to the remit of their work; often identifying speakers and presenters prior to the conference. Whereas local government staff were more interested in meeting with participants from their regions, including NGO and private sector organisations that were not already involved in service delivery. Participants from universities were more interested in networking with academic peers, and post-conference these participants were more interested in knowledge sharing rather than influencing policy.

Going forward it may be useful for conference organisers to review the underlying theory of change and extent to which policy debate and action on specific policies should be prioritized in the design and agenda for subsequent conferences. A stronger policy and action focus would require more agenda-setting sessions at the conference; and some follow-up mechanisms such as an informal network or intersectoral working groups post-conference. At present, these mechanisms are not part of the IDF design. The alternative would be for Bappenas and other line ministries to have more

formally articulated roles in terms of IDF follow-up, which at present is taking place through the mechanism of departmental planning in some ministries.

6.2 Other findings – value for money

One of the evaluation questions posed in the TOR for this investigation was: to what extent does the IDF represent value for money? As part of the evaluation plan, owing to the scope and resourcing available for this evaluation, it was decided to conduct a VFM assessment at the end of the evaluation. The evaluation team concentrated on reviewing evidence collected that suggested Bappenas and KSI had attempted to balance economy, efficiency and effectiveness and equity in the design, implementation and follow-up to IDF2018. As there is no existing Value for Money (VFM) framework in place for IDF, the investigation is based on DFAT VFM standards and principles for collecting and analysing VFM-related information.⁵

The evidence suggests that key stakeholders made efforts to balance economy, efficiency effectiveness and equity at the design and implementation stages of IDF2018; and that this evaluation provides useful insights to strengthen ongoing impact (and so the value) of each conference. Following are some of the main achievements and challenges noted in relation to key stakeholders balancing economy, efficiency and effectiveness decisions and outcomes of IDF2018.

➤ VFM related achievements

- As noted previously, within the Indonesian context IDF because of its design, diverse participants and participatory methodologies is quite unique. This adds to its value as a mechanism for knowledge-sharing and dialogue in the Indonesian national context. Furthermore, the conference is viewed as a unique opportunity for Bappenas to showcase knowledge and best practice and build its profile as a knowledge-provider. No other similar events (funded by the Australian government or otherwise) provide this benefit.
- The IDF2018 conference agenda, theme and sub-themes were considered relevant and useful by the end-users or conference participants. Attendance at IDF2018 was higher than the previous year, suggesting IDF provides a valued forum for participants. As noted previously, the conference theme of reducing regional disparity and the fact the conference covered a wide range of sub-themes and issues, was a key contributor to domestic interest and participation in IDF2018. Moreover, the IDF2018 design included strategies such as the pre-conference events and media and communications work, which enabled the organisers to build momentum and interest in the theme. The careful and equitable selection of abstracts, speakers and presenters also added to the relevance and usefulness of the conference.
- There is some evidence of program management involving decisions to balance economic, efficiency, effectiveness and equity. Stakeholder interviews suggest that KSI engaged in VFM-related discussions with Bappenas at the design stage, and Bappenas applied efficiency and effectiveness criteria to the selection of facilitation and communications providers.
- Another important observation about IDF2018, is that although the conference focussed on Indonesian development, there was considerable interest from outside Indonesia and from key stakeholders outside of the government sector. This was partly due to KSI and Bappenas' efforts to engage international agencies and other partners in the planning for IDF2018. Interest from international development agencies was reportedly much higher than in IDF2017, with nearly

⁵ DFAT has identified eight value for money principles that should be embedded in all stages of the aid management cycle to maximise the impact of aid investments. These principles relate to the Australian government Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act (PGPA Act) 2013, wherein Commonwealth Government officials are required to ensure value for money through the efficient, effective, economical and ethical use of public resources.

14% of participants from international development agencies – these included staff from international agencies based in Indonesia as well as those that had travelled from elsewhere for the conference. Both KSI and Bappenas program managers were able to leverage off existing relationships with other development partners, and research and academic institutions in Indonesia and overseas, to contribute to the effectiveness and scope of the conference.

- At IDF2018, mechanisms for equity and the participation of previously marginalised groups (knowledge sector organisations from outside of Jakarta, women and people with disabilities), were much more clearly defined than in the previous conference. Participants came from across Indonesia and overseas to attend the conference, although the uniqueness of the IDF2018 design, which explicitly focused on engaging government stakeholders outside Jakarta, makes it difficult to use IDF2018 as a benchmark for future years. The conference organisers also made positive efforts to make IDF2018 inclusive for women and disabled persons and this was appreciated by the participants. It was encouraging that the conference agenda included sessions on disability inclusive development and these sessions were rated positively by participants in the short interviews conducted at the conference. Equity of process (in addition to outcomes) is an important element of value for money.
- Following the conference, the use of after-action reflection and commissioning of this evaluation has created a baseline and useful qualitative as well as quantitative evidence to link the conference agenda and design to the desired outcomes of policy and practice changes. Some evidence of policy and practice change has also been identified and documented in this report. Documenting program costs and demonstrating outcomes is important to be accountable to the Indonesian and Australian governments.
- The financing of IDF indicates the value of IDF to several institutions and organisations including:
 - Bappenas increased its funding for IDF2018 compared to the previous year (2017)
 - Bappenas and other development partners are expressing an interest in continued funding and supporting IDF and IDF 2019 is likely to have a larger share of Indonesian government resourcing than in previous years
 - International development partners supported special sessions at IDF 2018, including funding the costs of speakers and others to attend IDF
 - Many other organisations, including from around Indonesia and overseas, supported participants to attend IDF2018
 - Other development partners such as the World Bank have expressed interest in participating in 2019 and supporting IDF2019 speakers.

➤ **VFM related challenges**

- Bappenas staff on the organising committee undertook the design and implementation of IDF2018 in addition to their normal duties, and this therefore contributed to a very heavy workload for committee members, with implications for program efficiency. The rotation of the organising committee between different directorates, also means that some of the institutional knowledge about organising IDF and engaging with other ministries is lost after each conference. As Bappenas stakeholders feel that the benefits of rotating the organising committee outweigh these potential limitations, there is a need to review and address the efficiency gaps in this current operating approach.
- The extent to which cost consciousness principles were applied in the selection of the IDF2018 venue is unclear. IDF2018 was hosted at a 5-Star hotel for reasons of attracting high-level political participation better accessibility for people with disabilities, and, possibly, more media coverage. Discussions with conference organisers suggest there were mixed views on the outcome of this investment. Some respondents suggested that the venue had limited break out spaces and it is

likely that the conference would have received the same amount of attention (regardless of the venue) because of its size and cross-sector participation. This suggests a need for more transparent discussion among partners of how costs could be lowered, or benefits increased. Further review of the extent to which cost consciousness principles are applied in the venue and logistics planning in the future.

- Further review is also required in terms of the program logic around contributing to individual versus institutional change. IDF2018 successfully identified and showcased ‘champions’ – particular individuals and innovations that were popular at the conference, and have received further attention from participants across sectors, after the conference. However, there is limited evidence of the conference contributing to institutional change beyond departmental planning (in some government agencies) and the exchange of ideas (between peers who attended the conference in other sectors). Clarification of the underlying program theory would enable clearer definition of the indicators and approach to assessing VFM.
- While it is encouraging that Indonesian government is showing interest and continued (financial) support for IDF, this assumes a continuing commitment to the original IDF concept and design. For instance, it is not clear whether the emphasis on cross-sector collaboration or social inclusion will be maintained if KSI reduces its level of involvement. While supporting country ownership of IDF, KSI needs to actively track the extent to which the Indonesian government is sustaining all aspect of IDF’s design, particularly the equity and effectiveness components.

6.3 Recommendations

- Strengthen data collection and monitoring:** This evaluation provides a baseline in terms of whom IDF influences and the extent to which the annual conference is impacting on research, practice or policy developments in Indonesia. It is important for the organisers to continue to collect participant data in subsequent years to track these changes. To this end, the abstracts database, and method for collecting and storing participant data, needs some revision. Skills building for the KSI team to undertake social network analysis might also be useful. Additionally, a different approach to collecting data for any subsequent surveys is recommended. This might include more structured survey dissemination at the conference, and face-to-face or telephone interviews to collect the survey data post conference. Careful timing (for example Day 1 end and Day 2 lunch) and volunteer resources to improve the response rate of the participant survey at the next IDF, is essential.
- Focus on continuity and learning in present IDF organisational structures:** important gains have been made and lessons learnt particularly in term of Bappenas facilitating more interactive events and engaging with key stakeholders outside of government; and KSI contributing to communications and social inclusion components. It would be useful for example, to have at least two members from the previous IDF organising committee to provide institutional memory and advice (not necessarily in key organising roles), for the next team. KSI may also play an ongoing role in terms of organising and liaising with international experts.
- Continue to resource Road to IDF events and strengthen synergies between these events and the main conference:** While successful, there is scope for the pre-conference event agenda to be more closely aligned with the main conference and for these events to feed directly into discussions and speaker selection for the main conference in future events.
- Strengthen the Call for Papers campaign through more targeted publicity and communication content:** particularly in relation to universities and research institutes. The

Call for Papers campaigns did increase the volume of abstracts submitted, however many of the abstracts from university students or researchers were of a poorer quality and hence were not selected. It might be worthwhile for the organising team to circulate examples of selected abstracts or provide additional guidance on abstract quality as part of the recently designed 'Call for Ideas' campaign.

- v. **Maximise gains from media coverage and contacts made over 2018:** by continuing to share information via the IDF website and social media. IDF has also generated some wide interest, with Kompas, an Indonesian national media organisation, expressing interest in a collaboration to research and publish articles on development issues arising from IDF. This idea is worth exploring further.
- vi. **Continue to emphasize gender, disability and sub-national representation:** The organising committee paid good attention to gender balance and disability inclusion at IDF2018, albeit with limited success in terms of the number of people with disabilities attending. The planning process for IDF2019 should continue to develop strategies - before and at the conference, to promote the participation of women, people with disabilities and other key stakeholders. Sub-national representation, while particularly relevant to the IDF2018 theme, should also be emphasized in subsequent conferences as this potentially strengthens the reach implementation of new ideas and innovations.
- vii. **Review session formats to optimise the balance between knowledge sharing (speakers) and relationship building:** Many sessions did not have enough time for the planned audience interactions/group discussions, due to speakers overrunning their allotted time. The organising committee should consider how to ensure that this does not happen – for instance by reducing the number of speakers in each session, by briefing and encouraging hosts to manage sessions more proactively, or other methods.
- viii. **Provide more information at the conference to enable participants to benefit from the full conference experience:** younger participants and junior career researchers or public servants did feel overwhelmed at IDF2018. Strategies such as information booths and the use of volunteers on the morning of Day 1 and Day 2 would enable these participants to select between the different sessions and themes. Speakers at the market place would also benefit from more information about the conference and other sessions.
- ix. **Create collaborative 'spaces' during and post-conference:** for IDF to have its desired impact on policy and cross-sectoral dialogue; and for participants to work through the sheer volume of input and implement specific ideas or projects. It would be useful to have break-out rooms allocated to specific themes or topics for the duration of the conference. This would enable more focussed networking between likeminded peers. Appropriately facilitated 'Initiate' sessions, towards the end of the conference are also essential. Following the conference, Bappenas should consider developing a collaborative mechanism such as an informal online network for continued interaction between participants.
- x. **Develop strategies for public sector engagement:** Private sector participation, while a likely increase from IDF2017, was limited at IDF2018. However, private sector engagement is seen as essential for IDF's success - due to the ideas and innovations that emerge from the private sector, and because of the crucial role of funding for new initiatives. The IDF2019 theme is likely to attract more private sector participants and the conference agenda should include

specific opportunities for private sector participants to be part of panel presentations and contribute to conference follow-up plans.

- xi. **Build on the IDF2018 evaluation to track IDF's ongoing influence: This evaluation provides useful baseline data and evidence of the complex factors that contribute to IDF's quality and influence.** However, as policy development or changes in practice tend to be long term processes and may not be fully formed in the time frame of any single evaluation, it is recommended that KSI use the IDF2018 evaluation and framework to evaluate future conferences and build evidence of change over time. At a minimum this would involve a participant survey at the next conference and follow-up interviews (both of IDF2018 and IDF2019 participants) to develop additional learning case studies.

Evaluation of the
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Appendices

Appendices

Final Evaluation Report – Indonesian Development Forum 2018

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Appendix 1: Terms of Reference

Request for Proposal (RFP)

I. Background and objectives

Indonesia is a large and diverse country facing increasingly complex policy challenges. Decision makers working on public policies to address these challenges need access to quality and timely evidence about the potential – and actual – impacts of their decisions.

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 key government agencies to strengthen the quality and policy-relevance of research and how it is used for policymaking and to improve the broader environment to enable evidence-based policy-making. KSI seeks to address three focus areas: ☐ Improving the quality of policy research and how it is communicated to policymakers ☐ Increasing the amount of funding for policy research and how it is spent; and ☐ Enhancing the availability of data and information for policymakers and how it is managed.

KSI is a partnership between the governments of Indonesia and Australia. It is funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional, Bappenas). The first phase of KSI concluded in June 2017 and the second phase has funding of AUD 45 million and runs from July 2017 to June 2022.

KSI seeks to achieve five End of Program Outcomes (EOPOs) by 2022: 1. EOPO1: Clearer and more coordinated research agendas in selected ministries, themes or regions, underpinned by funding mechanisms for quality policy research 2. EOPO 2: Clearer initiatives and career paths for university lecturers to produce quality policy research 3. EOPO 3: Increased interaction, knowledge sharing and collaboration between researchers, policymakers and other key players in the knowledge sector 4. EOPO 4: Quality data on the performance and impact of development programs is integrated into planning, budgeting, and ongoing implementation 5. EOPO 5: Policy research organisations increasingly produce quality policy research, communicate it effectively, and collaborate as key players in Indonesia's knowledge sector.

Policymakers tend to use evidence from researchers with whom they have trusted personal connections. However, there are few formal spaces or mechanisms providing opportunities for researchers and policymakers to establish and strengthen these connections. EOPO 3 seeks to address this issue by establishing sustainable mechanisms to enable increased interaction, knowledge sharing and collaboration between researchers, policy analysts, policymakers and other key players.

One of key initiatives that contribute to EOPO 3 is the Indonesia Development Forum (IDF). IDF envisaged as a sustainable platform convened by Bappenas for presenting quality research to inform development policy and provide space for researchers, policymakers, policy analysis and other key stakeholders in the knowledge sector to engage with one another and share knowledge, discuss ideas and identify opportunities for collaboration to strengthen the use of evidence in policy processes in Indonesia.

The IDF is planned to be conducted annually. The first IDF was conducted on 9 – 10 August 2017 in Jakarta with the theme of “Fighting Inequality for Better Growth”. The event convened almost 1500 national and local government policymakers, academics, civil society organisations and development partners around the issue of inequality in Indonesia. The second IDF is planned to be conducted 10 – 11 July 2018 in Jakarta with the theme of “Pathways to Tackle Regional Disparities across the Archipelago”. It will include pre and post-conference events to encourage ongoing interaction and collaboration between participants and a clearer link to policy.

KSI will engage with two consultants to undertake a formative evaluation of the effectiveness of IDF 2018 in achieving its expected outcomes. The evaluation will be used by the KSI team and Bappenas to improve its approach in supporting IDF in future years. The evaluation findings will be used to communicate the results of IDF to DFAT, Bappenas and other key stakeholders.

II. Specific tasks

An international evaluation specialist will be engaged to carry out an evaluation of IDF 2018. Under the direction of KSI’s Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Lead, the International Consultant will undertake the following tasks: ☐ Lead the evaluation of IDF 2018 ☐ Participate in briefings with KSI ☐ Review key documents ☐ Develop the evaluation plan (including methodology and tools) ☐ Lead the data collection and analysis. ☐ Present preliminary evaluation findings to KSI and other key stakeholders ☐ Be responsible for writing the draft and final evaluation reports, taking on board feedback from KSI and other key stakeholders.

The Evaluation Specialist will be home-based, with some travel to Jakarta or other areas as required. The Evaluation Specialist will be supervised by and report to KSI’s Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Team Leader. She/ he will also coordinate closely with the program team.

The Evaluation Specialist will apply mixed methods to address the following key evaluation questions: 1. To what extent has IDF enabled engagement between researchers, policy analysts, policy-makers and other key players in the knowledge sector? What is the quality of that engagement? 2. To what extent has IDF contributed to new collaborations on policy issues between researchers, policy analysts and policy-makers and others? 3. What is the quality and relevance of research presented at IDF to the needs of policy-makers, especially Bappenas? 4. How has the IDF informed policy-making in Indonesia? 5. How has IDF influenced how other large government-run consultative forums are run (such as the Musrenbangnas)? 6. To what extent is Bappenas likely to be able to run IDF in future years? 7. For all of the questions above, what factors have enabled and/or inhibited that situation? 8. How has KSI contributed to these changes? 9. To what extent does the IDF represent value for money?

III. Evaluation approach and timing

The evaluation will be conducted in two stages as outlined below. The exact timing and input days will be determined based on discussions with the Evaluation Specialist and preparation of the evaluation plan.

Stage 1: mid July 2018 (up to 15 days, including travel to Jakarta)

The purpose of Stage 1 is to attend and evaluate the IDF Conference which will be held on 10-11 July 2018 in Jakarta. This will include examining the: ☐ appropriateness of the conference design for enabling interactions ☐ level and quality of engagement between participants ☐ initial impressions from participants of the usefulness and relevance of IDF to their needs; and ☐ quality of research and evidence presented at the conference.

The Evaluation Specialist will prepare an evaluation plan for Stage 1 and indicative plan for Stage 2 of the evaluation. Possible methods for Stage 1 include: ☐ Structured observation of IDF sessions ☐ Participant survey ☐ Interviews with participants (during or after the Conference) ☐ Assessment of a sample of IDF papers and the peer review mechanism

Prior to departing Jakarta, the Evaluation Specialist will present the preliminary findings to KSI and other key stakeholders. Upon return to their home-base, the Evaluation Specialist will finalise data analysis and prepare an interim evaluation report.

Stage 2: September – November 2018 (up to 37 days, including travel to Indonesia)

The purpose of Stage 2 is to evaluate the extent to which participants in the IDF have continued to engage and collaborate with each other on policy issues, networks that have started to form and the extent to which IDF has been used to inform policy. Given the difficulty in predicting what this collaboration and use may look like, the Evaluation Specialist will update the evaluation plan prior to commencing data collection. Possible methods which may be used include: ☐ Online follow-up survey and in-person interviews with IDF participants ☐ Structured observations of KSI-facilitated workshops with IDF participants ☐ Case studies of examples of collaboration to which IDF has contributed. ☐ Social network analysis (either survey-based or participatory methods)

Data collection will be conducted in Indonesia, with the location to be determined depending upon the selection of case studies of collaboration. The follow-up survey may be conducted remotely. While in-country, the Evaluation Specialist will present preliminary findings to KSI and key stakeholders. Upon return to their home-base, the Evaluation Specialist will finalise data analysis and prepare a draft evaluation report covering findings from Phase 1 and 2. The Evaluation Specialist will prepare the final evaluation report taking into consideration feedback from KSI and other key stakeholders.

IV. Key deliverables

The Evaluation Specialist will produce the key deliverables below in English. Exact timing for submission will be confirmed following approval of the evaluation plan.

Deliverable Timing for submission Evaluation plan (including methodology). This should be developed in consultation with KSI and include: ☐ Outline of the evaluation approach ☐ More detailed evaluation questions based on this Scope of Work ☐ Description of the methods that will be employed to gather information to answer each evaluation question, including key respondents to be consulted ☐ Developed tools to be used for the evaluation (eg survey instrument, interview guide, observation checklist) ☐ List of respondents ☐ Guidance on scheduling to enable KSI to develop the itinerary ☐ Clearly allocating responsibilities between team members; and ☐ Travel arrangements. Mid-June 2018 Power-point presentation of preliminary findings from Phase 1 of the evaluation to KSI and other key stakeholders. Mid-July 2018 Draft Interim Evaluation Report. This document should report on data collected and analysed from Phase 1 of the evaluation. It should include: ☐ An executive summary (up to 3 pages) ☐ Summary of the methodology ☐ Findings and analysis which addresses the key evaluation questions, including explaining underlying factors accounting for the changes or issues observed and implications. ☐ References to the evidence being used to supporting findings. ☐ Conclusions which logically flow from the analysis. Late July 2018 Final Interim Evaluation Report – meeting the requirements above. Within 1 week of receipt of KSI's comments on the draft report. Updated evaluation plan September 2018 Draft Evaluation Report. This document should report on data collected and analysed from Phase 1 and 2 of the evaluation. It should include: ☐ An executive summary (up to 3 pages) ☐ Summary of the methodology ☐ Findings and analysis which

address the key evaluation questions, including explaining underlying factors accounting for the changes or issues observed and implications. ② References to the evidence being used to support findings. ③ Conclusions and recommendations which logically flow from the analysis and are feasible to implement. November 2018 Final Evaluation Report – meeting the requirements above. Within 1 week of receipt of KSI's

V. Selection Criteria for Evaluation Specialist

The Evaluation Specialist should have the following skills and experience: 1. Demonstrated practical experience and skills in mixed methods research and evaluation methodology, conduct and management. This includes in developing sound methods and tools, conducting data collection activities, analysing data, interpretation and dissemination of results and report preparation. Experience with use of methods and tools relevant to this assignment, including structured observations of group dynamics and social network analysis, would be an advantage. 2. Experience in evaluating international development programs. 3. A high standard of report writing and oral communication skills. 4. Cultural and gender sensitivity. VI. Remuneration and travel costs

The Evaluation Specialist position falls within Level C4 of DFAT's Aid Adviser Remuneration Framework. KSI will book and pay for a maximum of 3 round trip air fares from Homebased-Jakarta (economy class) and accommodation in Jakarta (4-star hotel) for the Team Leader. The following out of pocket expenses can be reimbursed to the Team Leader through invoices: a. Ground transport in homebased and Jakarta (home - airport, airport - hotel, hotel – KSI office) b. Per diem during travel (as per DFAT regulations)

The Evaluation Specialist will be provided with a local transportation arrangement during visit to sub-national, work space and internet access at the KSI office during all visits. An interpreter will be provided if required.

Applicants shall submit their CV as an email attachment to KSI Procurement @ procurement@ksiindonesia.org no later than Monday 21 May 2018.

Appendix 2: Evaluation Questions and Framework

Link to evaluation question (TOR)	Link to KSI's Role (Program Strategy)	What did we investigate?	
<p>3. What is the quality and relevance of research presented at IDF to the needs of policy-makers, especially Bappenas? 8. How has KSI contributed? 7. What factors have enabled/prohibited the situation?</p>	Initiator	Knowledge sharing ↓	(1) Extent of interest in IDF2018, the theme and sub-themes
			(2) Reach of the conference
			(3) Quality and relevance of knowledge-shared
			(4) Role of Bappenas and KSI in terms of promoting knowledge sharing
<p>1. To what extent has IDF enabled engagement between researchers, policy analysts, policy-makers and other key players in the knowledge sector? What is the quality of that engagement? 2. To what extent has IDF contributed to new collaborations on policy issues between 8. How has KSI contributed to these changes? 7. What factors have enabled/prohibited the situation?</p>	Connector and aligner, critical friend	↑ Relationship building ↓	(1) Quality of interaction at IDF2018; and
			(2) Evidence of support for specific ideas at the conference
			(3) Evidence of developing relationships and collaboration, at the conference
<p>4. How has the IDF informed policy-making in Indonesia? 5. How has IDF influenced how other large government-run consultative forums are run (such as the Musrenbangnas)? 6. To what extent is Bappenas likely to be able to run IDF in future years? 7. What factors have enabled/prohibited the situation?</p>	Accelerator, Amplifier	↑ Influencing policy and practice	(1) Further interaction between participants, post conference
			(2) Co-production of research, policy or practical initiatives
			(3) Formalisation of collaboration
			(4) Potential for knowledge sector strengthening by Bappenas and KSI, through IDF2018

Appendix 3: List of Documentation

KSI documents

- Indonesia Development Forum 2017 – Concept Note, 2017
- Indonesia Development Forum 2017, Value for Money Assessment, October 20, 2017
- Briefing Note – Support for Indonesia Development Forum, 2018
- Indonesia Development Forum, Terms of Reference, version 2, March 5, 2018
- Knowledge Sector Initiative Phase 2 – Program Implementation Strategy, May 4, 2018.
- Briefing Note: Proposed Support for Indonesia Development Forum 2018, 26 January 2018
- KSI Annual Work Plan (March – December 2018) Key Initiative 5: IDF: Enabling Sharing of Knowledge, Interaction and Collaboration

IDF 2018 (conference) documents

- Agenda, 2018
- Themes and Sub-themes, 2018
- Market place Speakers Guide, 2018
- Speakers Guide, 2018

Other

- Road to IDF – Observation Check-list, 2018
- Road to IDF – Banjarmasin Meeting Reporting, 31 May 2018
- Road to IDF – Padang Meeting Reporting, 8 May 2018
- Road to IDF – Solo Meeting Reporting, 22 May 2018
- Road to IDF Slido poll results – Solo
- Road to IDF Slido poll results – Padang
- Road to IDF Slido poll results Banjarmasin
- Road to IDF Press Releases:
 - Makassar, South Sulawesi, 8 May 2018
 - Ambon, 31 May 2018
 - Banjarmasin 30 May 2018
- Other Press Releases:
 - 10 July 2018, *'Indonesia Development Forum 2018: In search of solutions to regional disparity'*
 - Call for Papers, IDF 2018, 7 May 2018
- After Action Reflection, Dyandra, 2019
- After Action Reflection, Inspirit, 2019
- After Action Reflection, KSI, 2019

Appendix 4: Conference Agenda

RUN DOWN AGENDA INDONESIA DEVELOPMENT FORUM 2018 10-11 JULY 2018

Day 1, Tuesday, 10 July 2018		
Time		Speaker
07:00 – 08:30	Registration	
08:30 – 09:30	OPENING (INVITATION ONLY)	
	National Anthem “Indonesia Raya”	
	Welcoming Art Performance	
	IDF2018 Video Presentation	
	Welcoming Remarks	Prof. Bambang P.S. Brodjonegoro, Minister for National Development Planning and Head of the National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia
		H.E. Mr Gary Quinlan, Ambassador of Australia to the Republic of Indonesia
	Opening Ceremony	H.E. Jusuf Kalla, Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia
09:30–10:00	Break & Press Conference	
10.00-11.30	INSPIRE PLENARY: High Level Talkshow	H.E. Tjahyo Kumolo, Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia
		H.E. Siti Nurbaya Bakar, Minister of Environment and Forestry, Republic of Indonesia
		H.E. Asman Abnur, Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reformn Republic of Indonesia
		H. Soekarwo, Governor of East Java
		Hasto Wardoyo, Regent of Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta

		<i>Host: Desi Anwar, CNN Indonesia</i>	
11:30 –13:00	INSPIRE PLENARY: Regional Disparity and Its Context	Prof. Bambang P.S. Brodjonegoro, Minister for National Development Planning and Head of the National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia	
		H.E. Rudiantara, Minister of Communication and Information Technology, Republic of Indonesia	
		Jeffery D. Sachs, Director, Center for Sustainable Development, Columbia University (video presentation)	
		Prof. Veronica Taylor, Australian National University	
		Prof. Geoffrey J.D. Hewings, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	
		<i>Host: Nina Sardjunani, Team Leader, Sustainable Development Goals National Secretariat, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia</i>	
13:00 –14:00	Lunch		
14:00 –15:30	INSPIRE 1: Narrowing the Gaps at the Periphery	Ari Waluyo, CEO and Co-Founder, Sehati Tele-CTG	
		Suyanto Waspo Tondo Wicaksono, Head, Local Development Planning Agency, Banyuwangi, East Java	
		Sam Baumber, Managing Director, Southeast Asia International, Social Enterprise Academy	
		Mohamad Lakotani, Deputy Governor of West Papua	
		Arifin Rudiyanto, Deputy Minister for Maritime and Natural Resources, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia	
		<i>Host: Drs. Sumedi Andono Mulya, MA. Ph.D, Director for Disadvantaged Regions, Transmigration and Rural Development of National Development Planning Agency</i>	
	INSPIRE II: Regional Growth Centres: What Works Best?	Wahyu Utomo, Deputy for Coordination of Infrastructure Acceleration and Regional Development, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, Republic of Indonesia	
		En Mohamad Saelal, Federal Commissioner, Iskandar Regional Development Authority, Malaysia	
		Setyono Djuandi Darmono, President Commissioner and Founder, PT Jababeka Tbk	
		Eka Sanatha, Head, Local Development Planning Agency, Karawang, West Java	
		<i>Host: Oktoraldi, Director of Regional and Strategic Area Development, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia</i>	
	INSPIRE III: Unlocking the Potential of the Digital Economy for	Prof. Mari Elka Pangestu, Professor of International Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia	
		Gustaff Harriman Iskandar, Director and and Founder, Common Room Networks Foundation	
		Julie-ann Lambourne, CEO, enVizion Group Inc, Australia	

	Regional Development	Lynley Mannell, Team Leader, Strengthening Agricultural Finance in Rural Areas (SAFIRA)
		Host: Petrarca Karetji, Team Leader, Knowledge Sector Initiative
	INSPIRE IV: Smarter Funding for Better Outcomes	Astera Primanto Bhakti, Director General for Fiscal Balance, Ministry of Finance, Republic of Indonesia
		Blane Lewis, Director, Indonesia Project, Australian National University
		Emma Sri Martini, President Director, PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)
		Sri Bagus Guritno, Director of Public Private Partnerships and Financial Engineering, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia
		Host: Amalia Adininggar Widyasanti, Senior Adviser to the Minister for Economic and Financing Synergies, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia
	INSPIRE V: Connecting the Archipelago	Leonard V.H. Tampubolon, Deputy Minister for the Economy, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia
		Zeth Sahuburua, Deputy Governor of Maluku
		Jangping Thia, Principal Economist, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
		Doso Agung, CEO, PT Pelindo IV
		Host: Ikhwan Hakim, Director of Transportation, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia
	INSPIRE VI: Delivering Basic Services to Reduce Regional Disparity	Indah Putri Indriani, Regent of North Luwu, South Sulawesi
		Subandi, Deputy Minister for Development of Human Resources, Communities, and Culture, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia
		Kamaruddin Batubara, President Director, Koperasi Syariah Benteng Mikro Indonesia
		Nani Zulminarni, Founder and Director, Women Heads of Family Empowerment (PEKKA)
		Host: Asep Suryahadi, Director, The SMERU Research Institute
	INSPIRE VII: Innovations in Local Governance and Development	H. Najmul Akhyar, Regent of North Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara
		H. Dendi Ramadhona, Regent of Pesawaran, Lampung
		Syamsuddin A Hamid, Regent of Pangkajene and Islands, South Sulawesi
Neni Moerniaeni, Mayor of Bontang, East Kalimantan		
Host: R. Aryawan Soetiarso Poetro, Director of Regional Autonomy, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia		
15:30-16:00	Break	

16:00-17:30	IMAGINE I: Smarter Funding for Better Outcomes	Virda Dimas Ekaputra, President Director, PT. Bandara Internasional Jawa Barat (BIJB)
		Susli Lie, Co-founder, Dana Cita
		Bambang Sudibyo, Chair, National Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS)
		Tengku Munawar Chalil, Osaka University, Japan
		Host: Ikhsan Modjo, Technical Advisor for Innovative Financing, UNDP Indonesia
	IMAGINE II: Regional Growth Centres: What Works Best?	Sanny Iskandar, Chairperson, Indonesian Industrial Estates Association
		Abdulbar M. Mansoer, President Director, Indonesia Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC)
		Sara Lawrence, Program Director, Innovation Led Economic Growth, RTI International
		Karina Miaprajna Utari, ASEAN Secretariat
		Host: Bambang Prijambodo, Senior Adviser to the Minister for Development of Priority Sectors and Infrastructure, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia
	IMAGINE III: Narrowing the Gaps at the Periphery	Samsul Widodo, Director General for Underdeveloped Regions, Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, Republic of Indonesia
		Ronald Hartman, Country Director, South East Asia and the Pacific Sub-Regional Office, International Fund for Agricultural Development
		Helianti Hilman, CEO and Founder, Javara Indonesia
		Isna Riski Safira, Bandung Institute of Technology
		Host: Sumedi Andono Mulyo, Director of Underdeveloped Regions, Transmigration and Villages, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia
	IMAGINE IV: Unlocking the Potential of the Digital Economy for Regional Development	Khoon Tee Tan, Partner, McKinsey & Company Indonesia
		Achmad Zaky, CEO Bukalapak
		Adrian Turner, CEO, Data61, CSIRO, Australia
		Margareta Wahyu Catur Wijayanti, Wahana Visi Indonesia
		Host: Leonardo Adypurnama Alias Teguh Sambodo, Director of Industry, Tourism, and Creative Economy, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia
IMAGINE V: Innovations in Local	Slamet Soedarsono, Deputy Minister for Politics, Law, Defense and Security, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia	
	Afrizal Gindow, Sales and Marketing Director, PT East West Seed Indonesia (Ewindo)	

	Governance and Development	Santi Kusumaningrum, Co-Director, Center on Child Protection and Wellbeing (PUSKAPA), University of Indonesia	
		Dwi Amalia Sari, James Cook University	
		Host: Anna Winoto, Team Leader, KOMPAK	
	IMAGINE VI: Delivering Basic Services to Reduce Regional Disparity	Eka T.P. Simanjuntak, Executive Director, Yayasan Nusantara Sejati, James Modouw, Special Adviser, Ministry of Education and Culture; and Monika Nielsen, Chief of Field Office Papua (OIC), UNICEF Indonesia	
		Deviariandy Setiawan, Senior Water and Sanitation Specialist, World Bank Indonesia	
		Paul Pronyk, Chief of Child Survival and Development, UNICEF Indonesia	
		Senza Arsendy, Innovation for Indonesia's School Children (INOVASI)	
		Host: Tri Dewi Virgiyanti, Director of Urban Affairs, Housing and Settlements, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia	
	IMAGINE VII: Connecting the Archipelago	Prof. Suyono Dikun, Chair, Indonesian Transportation Society	
		Tri Mumpuni, Executive Director and Founder, IBEKA	
		Peter McCawley, Visiting Fellow, Arndt-Corden Department of Economics, Australian National University, Australia	
		Hafida Fahmiasari, Royal HaskoningDHV	
		Host: Rachmat Mardiana, Director of Energy, Telecommunication and Information Technology, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia	
	17:00 – 19:00	NIGHT MARKET: ART, CULTURE, AND DEVELOPMENT MINI FESTIVAL	
		BOOTH A	<i>Ministry of Tourism, Republic of Indonesia</i>
BOOTH B		<i>Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, Republic of Indonesia</i>	
BOOTH C		<i>Ministry of National Development Planning: KRISNA</i>	
BOOTH D		<i>Ministry of National Development Planning: KPBU & PINA</i>	
BOOTH E		<i>Ministry of National Development Planning: SDGs</i>	
BOOTH F		<i>Ministry of National Development Planning: Germas</i>	
BOOTH G		<i>Local Government Exhibition: Ambon City</i>	
BOOTH H		<i>Local Government Exhibition: Wonosobo Regency</i>	
BOOTH I		<i>Local Government Exhibition: North Lombok Regency</i>	

BOOTH J	<i>Local Government Exhibition: Pesawaran Regency</i>
BOOTH K	<i>Exhibition: Koalisi Seni Indonesia</i>
TALKSHOW AND ART PERFORMANCE	<p><i>Talkshow:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Subandi, Deputy Minister for Development of Human Resources, Communities, and Culture, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia</i> <i>2. Diah Indrajati, Director General for Regional Development, Ministry of Home Affairs (tbc)</i> <i>3. Hilmar Farid, Director General for Culture, Ministry of Education and Culture</i> <i>4. Ricky Pesik, Deputy Head, Creative Economy Agency (tbc)</i> <p><i>Host: M. Abduh Aziz, Director, State Film Production Company and Chairperson of the Board, Indonesian Arts Coalition</i></p> <p><i>Performers: Ketjil Bergerak, Nona Ria, Ministry of Education and Culture</i></p>

Day 2, Wednesday, 11 July 2018		
Time	Program	Speaker
07:00 – 08:30	Registration	
08:30 - 09:00	Performance by Ketjil Bergerak	
09:00 – 10:30	SPECIAL SESSION I: Reducing Disparity by Optimising the Role of Culture in Eastern Indonesia	Hilmar Farid, Director General for Culture, Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Indonesia
		Glenn Fredly Deviano Latuihamallo, Indonesian singer songwriter
		Tita Djumaryo, Founder, Ganara Art and Mari Berbagi Seni
		Stanley Ferdinandus, Founder and Director, Heka Leka, Ambon
		Herawati Sudoyo, Eijkman Institute for Molecular Biology
		Host: Amich Alhumami, Director of Higher Education, Science and Technology, and Culture, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia
	SPECIAL SESSION II: Disability, Policy and Services: Regional Disparities in the Indonesian and Australian Experience (AIDRAN)	Dina Afrianty, Research Fellow, La Trobe University, Australia
		Karen Soldatic, Senior Research Fellow, Institute for Culture and Society, Western Sydney University, Australia
		Slamet Thohari, Secretary, Disability Studies and Services Center, Brawijaya University
		Yuhda Wahyu Pradana, Founder, Braille'iant Community
		Host: Vivi Yulaswati, Director of Poverty Alleviation and Social Welfare, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia
	Goldy Fariz Dharmawan, The SMERU Research Institute	

	IMAGINE CfP SESSION I: Regional Growth Centres: What Works Best?	Sri Sarjana, Vocational High School 1 West Cikarang
		Eko Budi Kurniawan, Ministry of Public Works and Housing
		Dimas Muhammad, The John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, United States
		Host: Oktoraldi, Director of Regional and Strategic Area Development, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia
	IMAGINE CfP SESSION II: Narrowing the Gaps at the Periphery	Silvia Landa, Alumni Association of America-Indonesia Scholarship Programs (ALPHA-I)
		Antonius Eko Sunardi, University of Indonesia
		Lana Kristanto, KOPERNIK
		Titi Permata, Synod of the Halmahera Church of Gospel, North Maluku
		Host: Rizang Wrihatnolo, Director of Development Monitoring, Evaluation and Oversight Systems and Reporting, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia
	IMAGINE CfP SESSION III: Delivering Basic Services to Reduce Regional Disparity	Erfan Agus Munif, Early Childhood and Community Education Office, East Java
		Tadzki Nurshafira, Gadjah Mada University
		Mochammad Fadjar Wibowo, Center for Indonesia's Strategic Development Initiatives
		Wisnu Harto Adi Wijoyo, World Bank Indonesia
		Host: Maliki, Director of Population Planning and Social Protection, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia
	IMAGINE CfP SESSION IV: Unlocking the Potential of the Digital Economy for Regional Development	Nika Pranata, Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI)
		Valentine J. Gandhi, KOMPAK
		Maesy Angelina, UN Pulse Lab Jakarta
		Monica Yanuardani, Lund University
		Host: Diastika Rahwidiati, Deputy Head of Office, Pulse Lab Jakarta
	IMAGINE CfP SESSION VII: Smarter Funding for Better Outcomes	Alhamidi, Sumatera Institute of Technology
Iskandar, University of Tasmania, Australia		
Verania Andria, UNDP Indonesia		
Lutfi Muhammad Iqbal, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia		

		<i>Host: Erwin Ariadarma, Senior Public Sector Management Specialist, World Bank Indonesia</i>
10:30 – 12:00	INNOVATE: MARKETPLACE OF IDEAS AND INNOVATIONS	
	SPOT A: Regional Growth Centres: What Works Best?	PPP as a Financing Scheme for Supporting Infrastructure in Special Economic Zones <i>Muhammad Ilham Maulana, Indonesia State College of Accountancy (STAN)</i>
		Ekonomi Kerakyatan Berbasis PRO-SUER <i>Afrianto Nurdin, Perkumpulan Wallacea Palopo</i>
		Rumah Sanur: An Innovative Model for Creating Community-centred Growth Centres <i>Arief Budiman, Rumah Sanur</i>
	SPOT B: Narrowing The Gaps at the Periphery	Optimization of Sea Border Area Development Based on Geo-tourism Planning in Jemaja Island, Riau Islands Province <i>Gerry Utama, Gadjah Mada University</i>
		KELAPA DALAM: Yang Dulu Terabaikan, Kini Mensejahterakan (Pilot Project Pengolahan Kelapa Dalam Di Kabupaten Sarmi) <i>Nuraida Muji, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia</i>
		Study of Community Empowerment Pilot Project Based on Local Customs for Underdeveloped Village in Border Papua <i>Muhyiddin, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia</i>
		Aplikasi Geospasial ARK <i>Heru Samosir, Cakra Wikara Indonesia</i>
	SPOT C: Narrowing The Gaps at the Periphery	Gerakan Patungan Listrik Puskesmas : Upaya Peningkatan Kualitas Pelayanan Kesehatan Primer di DTPK (Daerah Terpencil, Perbatasan, dan Kepulauan) Berbasis Crowdfunding dan Kemitraan Lintas Sektor <i>Siska Verawati, Center for Indonesia's Strategic Development Initiatives (CISDI)</i>
		Developing Inclusive and Creative Economies (DICE) Fund <i>British Council</i>
		<i>Edwar Fitri, Bina Mitra Usaha Nusantara</i>
		<i>Augustine Merriska, Platform Usaha Sosial (PLUS)</i>
	SPOT D: Delivering Basic Services to Reduce Regional Disparity	Citizen Voice and Action: Improving Basic Services through Social Accountability Approach <i>Andreas Sihotang, Wahana Visi Indonesia</i>
		Local Public Goods, Regional Income Inequality, and Social Diversity in Indonesia <i>Matondang Elsa Siburian, Waseda University, Japan, Ministry of Finance, Republic of Indonesia</i>
		Potensi Peningkatan Nilai Ekonomi dan Pengelolaan Sampah Berbasis Aplikasi Daring <i>Sessario Bayu Mangkara</i>
Public Services Performance on Education, Health and Infrastructure During Fiscal Decentralization Era <i>Joko Tri Haryanto/Rita Helbra Tenrini, Fiscal Policy Agency, Ministry of Finance, Republic of Indonesia</i>		
SPOT E: Delivering Basic	Malaria elimination by 2020 <i>Nancy Dian Anggraeni, Sub-Directorate for Malaria, Ministry of Health and Endang Sumiwi, UNICEF Indonesia</i>	

Services to Reduce Regional Disparity	Birth certificates in remote villages implemented within 7 days through cooperation with midwives (Banyuwangi) Farida Hanum, STAPA Center
	Saving the lives of mothers and babies: improving access to essential health services in Maluku and North Maluku Meykial Pontoh, Maluku Provincial Health Office, Sowmya Kadandale, UNICEF Indonesia, and Bobby Marwal Syahrizal, UNICEF Indonesia
	Pencerah Nusantara: Reformasi Layanan Kesehatan Publik dari Pinggiran Anindita Sitepu, Center for Indonesia's Strategic Development Initiatives
SPOT F: Delivering Basic Services to Reduce Regional Disparity	Kewirausahaan Sanitasi Berbasis Minat dalam Memenuhi kebutuhan dan Menciptakan Keberlanjutan Akses Sanitasi untuk Masyarakat Pedesaan di Kabupaten Manggarai Barat Yusridar Mustafa, SIMAVI
	Penguatan kapasitas operator layanan air limbah domestik melalui wastewater operator partnership dalam kerangka FORKALIM Subekti, Forum Komunikasi Pengelolaan Air Limbah Permukiman (FORKALIM)
	Water for Women Dinar Dwi Prasetyo, The SMERU Research Institute, and Silvia Devina, Plan Internasional Indonesia
	Accelerating progress towards open defecation free communities: a STBM success story Reza Hendrawan, UNICEF Indonesia and Aldy Mardikanto, Directorate of Urban Affairs, Housing and Settlements, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia
SPOT G: Unlocking the Potential of Digital Economy for Regional Development	Farmers Empowerment - Activity Based Ecosystem Wim Prihanto, Regopantes
	Relieving Legal Access Disparity Through Digital Economy Melvin Sumapung, Justika.com
	Online trading platform for B2B buyer, so businesses can directly buy commodities from fishermen Utary Octaviany, Pasarlaut.com/Aruna
	Assessing impact of digital innovation in rural agriculture: A case study on TaniGroup Lutfia Aisyah, PT Tani Hub Indonesia
SPOT H: Connecting the Archipelago	Efisiensi Terminal Peti Kemas Pelabuhan Tanjung Priok Shinta Amelia, University of Indonesia
	Connecting the Western Part of Indonesia: Social and Ecological Implications of Trans Mentawai Development Program Lengga Pradipta, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)
	Behavior Control and Goods-Transportation Planning for Better Economy Abdul Luky Shofiu Azmi, Novel Teknologi Universal
	Developing Dry Port in North Sulawesi Province to Reduce Transport Cost from/to Bitung Port Hafida Fahmiasari, Royal HaskoningDHV

SPOT I: Innovations in Local Governance and Development	What makes innovation in the public sector so challenging? Alexander Hamonangan Nainggolan, Ministry of Industry, Republic of Indonesia
	Your innovations (didn't) make me happy: The role of popular governors and mayors on regional welfare Suska, Ministry of Finance, Republic of Indonesia
	Co-Creation Platform as an Accelerator on SDGs Implementation: an Idea for the Execution of SDGs Action Plan in Indonesia, Case Study: Kabupaten Pesawaran, Lampung Province Zulfikar Dinar Wahidayat Putra, Wageningen University
	Community-Based Tourism Development in Ujungpangkah Sub district as Gresik Government Effort in Enhancing the Rural Areas Potencies Achmad Room Fitrianto, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya
SPOT J: Smarter Funding for Better Outcomes	Performance based grants for sub-national roads maintenance Shamas Bajwa, Kemitraan Indonesia Australia untuk Infrastruktur (KIAT) and Ken Thomason, Provincial Road Improvement and Maintenance (PRIM) Programme Implementation Unit Consultants
	Improved village budget allocations for basic services and social inclusion in Pemalang through women's groups (selapanan) advocacy Yusuf Murtiono, Forum Masyarakat Sipil (FORMASI) Kebumen
	Cooperation between local governments and the private sector, using CSR funding to implement additional requests resulting out of Village Plans that cannot be covered by the government (Muara Enim). H. Abdul Nadjib Salatti, Local Development Planning Agency, Muara Enim, South Sumatra
	Evaluation of village fund program: An evaluation of government program to optimise development resources Agus Pratiwi, Article 33 Indonesia
SPOT K: Smarter Funding for Better Outcomes	Analisis Kebijakan Insentif Fiskal Terhadap Ketimpangan Regional Benny Gunawan Ardiansyah and Rachmad Utomo, Ministry of Finance
	The Application of Availability Payment Scheme to the Village Funds Programme Eko Nur Surachman and Siswanto, Ministry of Finance
	Mengembangkan Kewirausahaan Berbasis Kampung Rintar Agus Simatupang, University of Papua
	Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Efektivitas Pelaksanaan Hibah Air Minum Perkotaan Nur Aisyah Nasution, Rima Nadhira and Gary Alfrits, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia
SPOT L: Smarter Funding for Better Outcomes	Promoting Gender Equality and Civil Society Engagement in Private-Public Partnerships (PPP) and Private Sector Engagement (PSE) to Address Development Disparity Nur Hayati and Siti Ruhawati, Kemitraan Indonesia Australia untuk Infrastruktur (KIAT)
	Menelusuri Aliran Belanja Desa Gema Satria, The SMERU Research Institute

		Dynamic Programming Approach for Optimizing The Effectiveness of Fund Expenditure with The Advantage of Open Government Partnership Mochamad Nizar Palefi Ma'ady, Nahdlatul Ulama University Sunan Giri
		Local Government Collaboration with the Private Sector for Local Economic Growth Reslian Pardede, Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Promoting Rural Income through Support for Markets in Agriculture (AIP-PRISMA)
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch	
13:00 – 14:00	INNOVATE: MARKETPLACE OF IDEAS AND INNOVATIONS	
	SPOT A: Regional Growth Centres: What Works Best?	Are Wealthy Regions Also Entrepreneurial? The Case of Indonesia Wini Widiastuti, Bureau of Statistics, West Nusa Tenggara
		Program Pengembangan UMKM Kontekstual via Studi Ethnography dan Pemahaman Crowd Amalia E. Maulana, ETNOMARK Consulting
		Dukuh Penaban Tourism Village I Nengah Suarya, Dukuh Penaban Tourism Village
	SPOT B: Narrowing The Gaps at the Periphery	Regional Poverty Clock Bastian Zaini, World Data Lab Indonesia
		#SmallActionForBigSmile Noken Papua Herlina Yawang, Walibu (Infographic Competition Winner)
		Memajukan Indonesia dari Pinggiran dengan Memaksimalkan Dampak Dana Desa Andhyta Firselly Utami (Infographic Competition Winner)
	SPOT C: Narrowing The Gaps at the Periphery	Didi Diarsa, Code Margonda
		Social Corporate Lawyers Society (Socolas) <i>Gita Syahrani</i>
		Climate resilience in South Central Timor Regency, Kupang Regency and Kupang City, East Nusa Tenggara Haris Oematan, CIS Timor
	SPOT D: Delivering Basic Services to Reduce Regional Disparity	BOSDA Buku Bacaan yang Sesuai Minat Anak: Kebijakan Lokal untuk Solusi Nasional Djamaluddin Saleh, Office of Education and Culture, Bulungan, North Kalimantan
		Pelayanan Kesehatan Dasar di Pulau-pulau Kecil Juliana Ratuanak, Local Development Planning Agency, Western Southeast Maluku
		Transparansi Data Anggaran Untuk Peningkatan Layanan Dasar yang Lebih Baik Yenti Nurhidayat, Seknas FITRA
	SPOT E: Delivering Basic	Civil Society Engagement grants with PRIM Jan Edwards and Siti Fatimah, Kemitraan Indonesia Australia untuk Infrastruktur (KIAT)

Services to Reduce Regional Disparity	Inclusive Education Surya Sahetapy, Handai Tuli
	DesBumi (Desa Peduli Buruh Migran) Wahyu Susilo, Migrant Care and Etti Subiyakti, Rogojati, Central Java
SPOT F: Delivering Basic Services to Reduce Regional Disparity	Indonesia Muda Bersuara [Indonesia's Youth Speak] Ilham Akbar and Adnan Mubarak, UNICEF Indonesia
	Reaching out to vulnerable children Puti Chairida Anwar, Sub-Directorate for Vulnerable Children Under Five, Ministry of Social Affairs and Naning Pudji Julianingsih, UNICEF Surabaya
	Kelas Pagi Papua, Pendidikan adalah Hak Setiap Orang Donald Terrence Kamarea, Morning Class Papua (Vlog Competition Winner)
SPOT G: Unlocking the Potential of Digital Economy for Regional Development	Inovasi Keperantaraan Pasar bagi Pengembangan Usaha Mikro Kabupaten Pacitan Eni Setyowati, Office of Small and Medium Enterprises, Pacitan, East Java
	Shop.141: Inovasi Social E-Commerce, Beli Satu untuk Satunya Lagi (Blog Competition Winner) Herawati, 1healthcollaboration
	Local Enablers Dwi Purnomo, Universitas Padjajaran
SPOT H: Innovations in Local Governance and Development	The promise of Behavioural Insights to Tackle Development Issues and shaping public policies in Indonesia Arif Budy Pratama, Tidar University
	Peranan Camat dalam Inovasi Peningkatan Akses Pelayanan dasar dan Pembangunan Desa Agus Dwi Nugroho, Sub-District Head, Petungkriyono, Pekalongan, Central Java
	SIGAP: Aksi Inspiratif Warga untuk Perubahan - Inovasi pemberdayaan masyarakat yang bermukim di dalam dan sekitar hutan untuk pengelolaan sumberdaya alam dan pembangunan berkelanjutan A. Kusworo, The Nature Conservancy
SPOT I: Innovations in Local Governance and Development	Pro-Poor Planning and Budgeting (SEPAKAT 2.0) SEPAKAT Team, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia
	Open Data Keuangan Desa - Memastikan Ruang Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Pembangunan Desa Aldhiana Kusumawati, Village Finances and Assets Office, Wonosobo, Central Java and Muhammad Irsyadul Ibad, Institute for Education Development, Social, Religious, and Cultural Studies (INFEST)
	Pelayanan STDB Keliling sebagai Upaya Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Barat Mendukung Minyak Sawit Berkelanjutan Rukaiyah Rafik, Yayasan Setara Jambi
SPOT J: Smarter Funding for Better Outcomes	Performance Based Grants in the water sector Jim Coucouvinis, Kemitraan Indonesia Australia untuk Infrastruktur (KIAT)
	The Role of Non-Government Budget Investment (PINA) for Infrastructure Development in Indonesia Lukman Adi Prananto, PINA Centre for Private Investment, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia

		Fintech and Student Loans - Using Innovative Financing and Technology to Increase Access to Higher Education for Indonesian Youth Alfonsus Dwianto Wibowo, Dana Cita
	SPOT K and L: Delivering Basic Services to Reduce Regional Disparity	Producing Quality Teachers: A Look Inside Indonesia's Teacher Education and Training Systems Susiana Iskandar, Senior Education Specialist, World Bank Indonesia
		Indonesia's Experience in Employing and Deploying Teachers: Lessons in Good Practice Ratna Kesuma, Senior Education Specialist, World Bank Indonesia
		Can Indonesian Local Governments Drive Better Teacher Quality? Daniel Suryadarma, Deputy Team Leader, Research on Improving Systems of Education (RISE) Programme, The SMERU Research Institute
		Localizing Solutions to Address Education Quality: Lessons from Belu, East Nusa Tenggara Karrie McLaughlin, World Bank Indonesia
		Empowering Communities and Linking Teachers' Pay with Performance for Better Student Outcomes Dewi Susanti, Senior Social Development Specialist, World Bank Indonesia
14:00 – 15:30	SPECIAL SESSION III: Policy in Practice for Reducing Regional Disparity	Jaya Wahono, Founder and Director, Clean Power Indonesia
		Idza Priyanti, Regent of Brebes
		Suzy Ogé, Co-Founder, MataKami
		Rudy Soeprihadi Prawiradinata, Deputy Minister for Regional Development, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia
		Alfonso Vegara, Founder & Honorary President, Fundacion Metropoli
		Host: Diani Sadia Wati, Senior Adviser to the Minister for Institutional Relations, National Development Planning Agency
	SPECIAL SESSION IV: Innovative Funding for Sustainable Development	Kurniawan Ariadi, Director of Bilateral Foreign Funding, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia
		Nick Bridge, Special Representative for Climate Change, United Kingdom
		Alexander Pick, Fiscal Economist, European Union Social Protection System Programme (EU-SPS)
		Nur Kholis, Regional Economist, KOMPAK
		Host: Roni Dwi Susanto, Chief Inspector, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia
	SPECIAL SESSION V: Social Inclusion in Basic Services	Christofel Praing, Head, Population Administration and Civil Registration Office, East Sumba
		Pungkas Bahjuri Ali, Director of Community Health and Nutrition, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia
		Ferry Wira Padang, Deputy Director, United North Sumatra Alliance
		Host: Abdi Suryaningati, Team Leader for PEDULI Program, the Asia Foundation

	SPECIAL SESSION VI: National Health Insurance and Private Sector Engagement (USAID)	Bambang Wibowo, Director General for Health Services, Ministry of Health
		Maliki, Director of Population Planning and Social Protection, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia
		Irma Marlina, Fiscal Policy Agency, Ministry of Finance
		Elsa Novelia, Assisten Deputi Bidang Utilisasi Anti Fraud Rujukan BPJS Kesehatan
		Host: Edhie Rahmat, USAID Indonesia Lead Facilitator: Hasbullah Thabrani, Chair, Center for Health Economics and Policy Studies (CHEPS) University of Indonesia
	SPECIAL SESSION VII: Narrowing the Gaps at the Periphery by Harnessing the Potential of Social and Creative Economy (British Council)	Daniel Gregory, Social Enterprise United Kingdom
		Azalea Ayuningtyas, CEO, Du'Anyam
		Yoris Sebastian, Founder, OMG Creative Consulting
		Host: Tristan Ace, British Council
	IMAGINE CfP SESSION V: Connecting the Archipelago	Josua Satria Collins, Indonesian Judicial Monitoring Society (MaPPhi), Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia
		Ade Marsina Arsani, Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics
		Mohammad Hidayaturrahman, Wiraraja University
		Gerry Koestoer, Wise Air Indonesia
		Host: Uke Mohammad Husein, Director of Spatial Planning and Land, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia
	IMAGINE CfP SESSION VI: Innovations in Local Governance and Development	Ward Berenschot, Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies (KITLV)
Prof. Wihana Kirana Jaya, Special Staff to the Minister for Economic Affairs and Transportation Investment, Ministry of Transportation, Republic of Indonesia		
Marlon Arthur Huwae, Papua University		
Adywarman, University of Canberra, Australia and State Secretariat, Republic of Indonesia		
Host: Wariki Sutikno, Director of Politics and Communication, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia		
15:30 – 16:00	Break	
16:00 – 17:00	INITIATE Plenary: Moving Forward	IDF2018 Outputs by Participants Representatives
		Ministers Dialogue: 1. Prof. Bambang P.S. Brodjonegoro, Minister for National Development Planning and Head of the National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia 2. Ir. Danis Hidayat Sumadilaga, M.Eng. Sc, Director of of General Research & Development, Minister of Public Works and

		<p>Housing, Republic of Indonesia</p> <p>3. Eko Putro Sandjojo, Minister for Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, Republic of Indonesia</p> <p>4. Budi Karya Sumadi, Minister for Transportation, Republic of Indonesian</p> <p>Host: Tony Prasetyantono, Center for Economic and Public Policy Studies, Gadjah Mada University</p> <p>Launch of Inclusive Economic Development Index by the National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia</p> <p>Prof. Bambang P.S. Brodjonegoro, Minister for National Development Planning and Head of the National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia</p> <p>Accompanied by: Amalia Adininggar Widyasanti, Senior Adviser to the Minister for Economic and Financing Synergies, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia and Asep Surhayadi, Director of SMERU Research Institute</p>
17:00 – 17:30	CLOSING	
	IDF2018 Awards	Prof. Bambang P.S. Brodjonegoro, Minister for National Development Planning and Head of National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia
	IDF 2018	Video IDF 2018
	Brief Remarks	Mr Allaster Cox, Deputy Head of Mission, Australian Embassy in Indonesia
	Closing Remarks	Prof. Bambang P.S. Brodjonegoro, Minister for National Development Planning and Head of the National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia
	IDF2018 Closing Procession	

Appendix 5: Evaluation Tools

(a) Review of abstracts

Focus of data collection

- **Quality and relevance** of research and information disseminated through IDF
- **Reach** of the conference as evidenced through submissions from different audiences
- **Role of Bappenas** in relation to the abstract selection process
- **Quality of participation** as evidenced through cross sector ideas and solutions, policy relevant contributions
- **Co-production of research, policy or practical solutions** as evidence through tangible proposals and innovative ideas in abstracts

Sample and criteria

More than 550 abstracts were received for IDF 2018, of which 34 abstracts were selected for the parallel sessions on the seven conference subthemes, 26 abstracts were selected for the marketplace and 14 abstracts were given poster presentation slots. The review sample of 57 abstracts (10% of the total) included 37 abstracts which were selected for IDF 2018 and 17 abstracts which did not make it to the conference. The 17 abstracts were randomly selected from the abstracts database.

Method

The Indonesian abstracts were translated into English and all abstracts were coded against the following criteria:

- i. **Organisation/sector represented** (academic institution, research or policy institute, international agency, local office of international agency, government agency, NGO/CSO, private sector organisation);
- ii. **Scope of the organisation represented** (international, national, subnational, community-based);
- iii. **Main aim of the proposed paper** (informing knowledge and research, informing practice, informing and focussed on relationships e.g. public – private sector relationships, or informing and focussed on policy and regulations);
- iv. **Research approach or methods used** – whether based on academic reasoning and theoretical work; project evidence, practitioner knowledge or action research; policy research and knowhow; or other forms of research;
- v. **Scope of the proposed paper** – whether drawing in international perspectives, focussed on Indonesia as whole, sub-national focus, community-specific focus, etc.
- vi. **Innovation** - extent to which abstract suggested the author's contribution is particularly innovative or unique
- vii. **Solutions** - Extent to which the abstract included evidence of research, policy or practical solutions.

Lessons and challenges

- It was difficult to easily identify the abstracts selected for the conference in the database of abstracts. The team had to export the data to excel to enable quicker key word searches; and then match the data manually with the conference agenda. For IDF 2019, it is recommended that the database include a selected/not selected category along with the final scores of the selection committee.

- Not all the abstracts clearly outlined the scope of proposed papers – whether relevant to the country, or specific to communities and/or regions. It would be worthwhile for some guidance to be provided on abstract-writing along with the Call for Proposals.
- Not all the abstracts clearly and succinctly outlined the main contribution of the proposed paper, which would have strengthened the abstract review data – particularly the analysis on innovative proposals and the extent to which solutions were proposed.

(b) Key informant interviews

Focus of data collection

- Perception of the **quality and relevance of research** presented at IDF
- **Role of KSI and Bappenas**
- Perception of the extent to which IDF has created opportunities for **dialogue and engagement**
- Perception and/or information on **relationships, collaborations** and networks developing as a consequence of IDF
- Perception and/or information on **uptake from the conference**

Sample and criteria

The evaluation team met with all members of the KSI team as well as Bappenas staff organising IDF, based on their availability. A total of 9 interviews were held at the time of the conference.

Method and questions

Example of questions:

- i. To what extent has IDF enabled engagement between researchers, policy analysts, policy-makers and other key players in the knowledge sector? What is the quality of that engagement?
- ii. To what extent has IDF contributed to new collaborations on policy issues between researchers, policy analysts and policy-makers and others?
- iii. What is the quality and relevance of research presented at IDF to the needs of policy-makers, especially Bappenas?
- iv. How has the IDF informed policy-making in Indonesia?
- v. How has IDF influenced how other large government-run consultative forums are run (such as the Musrenbangnas)?
- vi. What are the prospects for IDF as a sustainable forum?
- vii. For all of the questions above, what factors have enabled and/or inhibited that situation?
- viii. How has KSI contributed to these changes?
- ix. To what extent does the IDF represent value for money?

Lessons and challenges

- Follow-up with senior staff required
- With the postponement of Phase 2 to March 2019, it was likely that the evaluation team would not be able to meet with current organising team members from Bappenas. Hence telephone interviews were conducted by KSI in November.

(c) Real-time participant interviews (short)

Focus of data collection

- **Interest** in IDF2-018, themes and sub-themes
- **Quality and relevance** of research and ideas presented at IDF 2018, particularly which sessions were useful and/or inspiring, and why
- Support for specific ideas, themes or contacts made at sessions

Sample and method

Random sampling by KSI staff and evaluation team members. Interviewee were identified after sessions and during breaks. 160 short interviews were conducted at IDF 2018. See real time, participant interview form below.

Lessons and challenges

- Found to be a useful tool.

REAL TIME, PARTICIPANT INTERVIEW FORM

Day Tuesday / Wednesday

Interview Time Morning break / Lunch / Afternoon break / end of day / Other (when?)

Question	Response
What is your name? (<i>first name and last name</i>)	
What is your organisation? <i>Full name and acronym</i>	
What type of organisation is it?	National Government Regional Government Civil Society Organisation (CSO or NGO) University Research Institute Private Sector DFAT funded program Other international funder (e.g. World Bank, UNICEF, British Council) Other (what)
Where are you based (city, region, country)	
Did you attend IDF last year?	Yes No
What information or ideas have you seen or heard at IDF that particularly inspire you?	
Where did that happen? (what session? tea break, lunch etc.)	Tuesday Wednesday Session:
Once IDF is over, are planning to contact anyone you have met here at the conference to follow up? Who and why?	Yes No Who: Why: Request further information Discuss collaboration Other – what?

Can we contact you in a few months to see how IDF has helped your work?	Yes Email if yes	No
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Interviewer Name:

(d) Structured observations

Focus

- **Quality of participation** in IDF 2018, particularly ideas and issues that generated the most interest
- **Reach**, extent of participation by different groups in sessions
- **Evidence of support** for specific ideas such as through continuing discussions post-session

Sample and method

The evaluation team and KSI staff observed sessions from across the seven themes that covered approximately 85% of all sessions. See below structured observation form used.

Lessons and challenges

- Found to be a useful tool
- Covering multiple simultaneous sessions meant that not all session observers had previous experience in this area, and there was very limited time to brief the observers and familiarise them with the form and expectations.

STRUCTURED OBSERVATION FORM

Based on a common template, observation forms were developed for each type of session (TED-style, fishbowl etc.), An example of the observation form for 'Fishbowl' sessions is shown below.

FISHBOWL SESSIONS

These are guide questions - please add any other observations you have in the space at the end.

WHO ATTENDED?

HOW MANY PEOPLE ATTENDED THIS SESSION (approximately)		
WHAT WAS THE MIX OF PARTICIPANTS? Male/female, organisation type? (approximately)		
WHAT HAPPENED IN THIS SESSION?	Before the session	During the session
How many presenters and how many 'open' seats in the Fishbowl circle?		
How is the audience interacting and mixing? <i>Where are people seated? Who sits/stands next to each other? Are they from the same or different stakeholder groups?</i>		

<p>Who participated from the audience? Who spoke the most? Who spoke the least? Who didn't speak at all? Where were they from? (what type of organisation, region, country etc.) What was the gender mix?</p>		
<p>How interested are the audience? How can you tell? <i>For instance look at body language - are they leaning forward, listening, looking interested or eyes closed and sleeping? Are they browsing on their mobile phones? Did you see people leaving the session before the end?</i></p>		
<p>What is the level of participation? Are the audience members eager to join the fishbowl discussion? How could you tell? <i>For instance, is there a 'queue' of people in the audience waiting for their turn to join the fishbowl or is the facilitator having to encourage people to come forward?</i></p>		
<p>What topics/issues were discussed? Which generated the most interest?</p>		
<p>What was the quality of the discussion in the fishbowl? <i>For instance: was it animated? Did it cover a range of topics or did it talk in more depth about one topic? Was there debate amongst participants or did they simply respond to questions? Did the session start slowly and then 'warm up' as the debate developed? Did one person dominate the conversations? What else did you see happening?</i></p>		

At the end of the session did you see people continuing to engage in the topic?

For instance, did people come forward to put further questions to the speaker(s) or did you see small groups continue to talk?

(e) Facilitators' survey

Focus of data collection

- **Quality** of information shared as evidenced by participant Q&A
- **Reach** and accessibility in terms of participation by gender, age groups and disabilities
- Evidence of active **participation**
- Other **process observations**

Sample and method

One facilitator per session was required to complete an online survey (see form below). A total of 33 completed forms were received – 85% of the total number of sessions. See facilitator survey form below.

Lessons and challenges

- Useful tool

FACILITATORS FEEDBACK FORM

FACILITATOR FEEDBACK		
<p>Facilitators: we welcome your feedback as part of our evaluation of IDF. We are particularly interested in hearing about the level and quality of participant engagement and interaction during the session.</p> <p>There are drop down lists for you to select your answer and space for further comments if you want to add them for the later questions.</p> <p>Please complete a separate form for each session you facilitated.</p> <p>Thank you - please return the form by email to xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx</p> <p>Any queries to xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx</p>		
WHAT IS YOUR NAME?		
	<i>Pick your answer from the drop down lists below</i>	
WHAT DAY WAS THE SESSION YOU ARE TELLING US ABOUT IN THIS FORM?		
WAS TYPE OF SESSION WAS IT? INSPIRE, IMAGINE, INNOVATE/INITIATE OR INTITATE?		
<i>Please pick the session title from the list</i>		
<i>INSPIRE SESSIONS</i>		
<i>IMAGINE SESSIONS</i>		
<i>INNOVATE/INITATE SPECIAL SESSIONS</i>		
<i>INNOVATE/INITATE PAPER PRESENTATIONS</i>		
<i>INTIATE SESSIONS</i>		
WHAT TYPE OF METHODOLOGY DID THIS SESSION USE?		
<i>PLEASE TELL US WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND IF YOU WANT YOU CAN ADD COMMENTS IN THE NEXT COLUMN</i>		
	<i>Please select an answer from the drop down boxes</i>	<i>Please add any description or comments to expand on your answer in columns below</i>
The participants were energised and engaged with the topic		
Men did most of the speaking in this session.		
Not many people attended this session		
I saw lots of people checking their phones during the session		
It was difficult to keep to the timetable for this session because there were so many questions/discussions between participants		
I didn't see anyone leave the session before the end.		
Some people were not able to ask their question/join the fishbowl etc. because there were too many others wanting to participate		
At the end of the session I saw people continuing to discuss the topic. <i>For instance, did people come forward to put further questions to the speaker(s) or did you see small groups continue to talk?</i>		
There were more women than men attending this session		
It was difficult to get the groups to stop talking and listen to me when it was time to move on to the next part of the session.		
Participants from different organisations were mixing and interacting		
Do you have any other observations about the session that you would like to feed back to us? If so, please feel free to add them here.	<i>This is the space for you to give us any other feedback.</i>	
<p>THAT'S IT - THANK YOU AND TERIMA KASIH!</p> <p>Please email this form to xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx</p>		

(f) Participant survey

Data collection focus

- Quality and relevance of the conference
- Opportunities for dialogue and engagement
- Evidence of further or sustained interaction

Sample and method

A total of 136 completed surveys were received by July 31, 2018.

See participant survey form below. The survey was disseminated online during the conference and subsequently, through Bappenas.

Lessons and challenges

- The survey was short and completed response were adequate in scope and depth
- The response rate was less than expected

PARTICIPANT SURVEY FORM (Phase 1)

English

No	Question
1	What is your first name?
2	What is your last name?
3	What is your gender?
4	Do you identify as having a disability?
5	Where are you based?
	Which province?
	if overseas, which country?
6	The day you attend?
7	Is this the first IDF you are attending?
8	What is the full name of the organisation that you work for / represent?
9	What is the acronym for the organisation that you work for / represent?
10	What kind of work does your organisation do?
11	What is your job level within your organisation
12	In your opinion, which were the three most useful sessions you attended?
	1st most useful session:
	2nd most useful session:
	3rd most useful session:
13	I heard new information at the IDF that will change the way I think about my work
14	The research presented at IDF was high quality
15	The research presented at IDF was relevant for tackling Indonesia's policy challenges
16	I met new people at the IDF that will change the way I work
17	I want to collaborate with other stakeholders around new ideas and solutions for tackling Indonesia's policy challenges
18	The IDF was effective in enabling engagement between researchers, policy-makers and other key players in the knowledge sector
19	Over the past two days, roughly how many people have you had a meaningful conversation with about the theme or content of the IDF? Please type the number of people below
20	Thinking about working with others, how many people that you met in the past two days do you intend to collaborate with? Please type the number of people below
21	Thinking again about working with others, please name up to five people you met at the IDF that you intend to collaborate with in the future?
	Person 1 you meet and plan to collaborate (first name, last name, full name of organisation, abbreviation of the organisation)
	Person 2 you meet and plan to collaborate (first name, last name, full name of organisation, abbreviation of the organisation)
	Person 3 you meet and plan to collaborate (first name, last name, full name of organisation, abbreviation of the organisation)
	Person 4 you meet and plan to collaborate (first name, last name, full name of organisation, abbreviation of the organisation)
	Person 5 you meet and plan to collaborate (first name, last name, full name of organisation, abbreviation of the organisation)
22	If you have any other comments or suggestions for improvement please tell us in the box below
23	The research team responsible for this survey will be following up with a small number of respondents to carry out an interview. Would you be happy to be contacted for an interview?

24	Please provide your email address in the box below
25	Take a selfie! (optional)
	Thank you for participating in this survey. Data collected through the survey will be used to evaluate IDF 2018 and for purposes of improving the IDF program in the future. THANK YOU.

Bahasa Indonesia

No	Pertanyaan
1	Siapakah nama depan Anda?
2	Siapakah nama belakang Anda?
3	Gender Anda?
4	Apakah Anda memiliki kebutuhan khusus?
5	Dimana Anda tinggal? di provinsi mana? Jika lainnya, di negara mana?
6	Hari yang Anda ikuti?
7	Apakah ini IDF pertama yang Anda hadiri?
8	Apakah nama lengkap organisasi tempat Anda bekerja / yang Anda wakili?
9	Apakah nama pendek/akronim organisasi tempat Anda bekerja / yang Anda wakili?
10	Jenis kegiatan apa yang organisasi Anda lakukan?
11	Apa jabatan/pekerjaan Anda di dalam organisasi tersebut?
12	Menurut pendapat Anda, tiga sesi mana yang paling bermanfaat? Sebutkan pilihan, pertama, kedua, dan ketiga di bawah ini Sesi yang paling bermanfaat, nomor 1? Sesi yang paling bermanfaat, nomor 2? Sesi yang paling bermanfaat, nomor 3?
13	Saya telah mendengar informasi baru di IDF yang akan mengubah cara berpikir saya mengenai pekerjaan saya 14 Riset yang dipaparkan di IDF berkualitas tinggi 15 Riset yang dipaparkan di IDF relevan untuk mengatasi tantangan kebijakan di Indonesia 16 Saya telah bertemu orang-orang baru di IDF yang akan mengubah cara saya bekerja 17 Saya ingin berkolaborasi dengan pemangku kepentingan lain untuk menghasilkan ide dan solusi baru agar dapat mengatasi tantangan kebijakan di Indonesia 18 IDF efektif dalam memungkinkan keterlibatan antara peneliti, pembuat kebijakan, dan aktor kunci lain dalam sektor pengetahuan 19 Selama dua hari terakhir acara, kira-kira dengan berapa orang Anda terlibat percakapan yang bermanfaat tentang tema atau isi dari IDF dengan berapa orang? Tuliskan jumlah orang di dalam kotak di bawah ini 20 Ketika berpikir tentang bekerja sama dengan orang lain, berapa banyak orang yang Anda temui selama dua hari terakhir yang anda ingin ajak bekerja sama? Tuliskan jumlah orang di dalam kotak di bawah ini 21 Ketika kembali berpikir tentang bekerja sama dengan orang lain, sebutkan nama paling banyak lima orang yang anda temui di IDF yang Anda ingin ajak bekerja sama di masa mendatang? (silahkan klik tombol next untuk mengisi) Orang pertama (1) yang Anda ingin ajak bekerja sama (nama depan, nama belakang, nama lengkap organisasi, nama singkatan organisasi) Orang kedua (2) yang Anda ingin ajak bekerja sama (nama depan, nama belakang, nama lengkap organisasi, nama singkatan organisasi) Orang ketiga (3) yang Anda ingin ajak bekerja sama (nama depan, nama belakang, nama lengkap organisasi, nama singkatan organisasi)

	Orang keempat (4) yang Anda ingin ajak bekerja sama (nama depan, nama belakang, nama lengkap organisasi, nama singkatan organisasi)
	Orang kelima (5) yang Anda ingin ajak bekerja sama (nama depan, nama belakang, nama lengkap organisasi, nama singkatan organisasi)
22	Jika ada komentar atau saran perbaikan lain, silakan tulis di kotak di bawah ini
23	Tim riset dalam survei ini akan mengadakan tindak lanjut dengan sejumlah kecil responden untuk melakukan wawancara, apakah Anda bersedia dihubungi untuk diwawancarai?
24	Sebutkan alamat email Anda di kotak di bawah ini
25	foto diri/selfie (pilihan)!
	Terima kasih telah berpartisipasi dalam survey ini. Data yang terkumpul dari survey ini akan digunakan untuk mengevaluasi IDF 2018 dan demi peningkatan penyelenggaraan IDF pada tahun yang akan datang. TERIMA KASIH.

PARTICIPANT SURVEY (Phase 2)

"Thank you for agreeing to take this short survey to tell us about your experiences of the Indonesia Development Forum 2018 that was conducted on 10 - 11 July 2018 at Jakarta. The survey takes less than 5 minutes to complete. All data will be treated as confidential by the Knowledge Sector Initiative (KSI) Team and all responses will be anonymised in any reporting.

We'd like to hear about your experiences of attending the IDF: Did you meet someone who inspired you to change the way you think or work? Have you started new collaborations with someone you met at the IDF? Have you followed up to find out more about research or programs that you heard about at the IDF?"

First of all, we need to know who you are. Please type in your name as used for your IDF registration. This is important for verification purposes

1. First name (as per registration)

last name (as per registration)

What is the full name of the organisation that you work for / represent?

What is the acronym for the organisation that you work for / represent?

What kind of work does your organisation do?

What is your job level within your organisation

2. I heard new information at the IDF that will change the way I think about my work.

3. Tell us, what was it that you heard that was important? What changes have there been in the way you think or work?

4. Did you share what you heard at IDF with your colleagues?

5. Has anything changed as a result of you sharing what you heard with colleagues?

6. Please tell us what has changed in your team/organisation as a result.

7. After IDF, I followed up and contacted a person I had met at the conference/ followed up some information I had heard at the conference.

8. Who did you follow up with? (please provide her/his full name and their organization)

Person 1 contacted

Person 2 contacted

Person 3 contacted

Person 4 contacted

Person 5 contacted

9. Tell us what you followed up about?

10. Has anything changed as a result of this?

If so, tell us what you or others have done differently.

11. I met new people at the IDF that will change/ have changed the way I work.

12. Are you collaborating already with people you met at the IDF?

13. Who are you collaborating with? (please provide her/his full name and their organization)

Person 1 collaborates

Person 2 collaborates

Person 3 collaborates

Person 4 collaborates

Person 5 collaborates

14. Tell us more about the collaboration: What is it about? And how far along are you?

15. Thank you for your time and for your answers. If you have any other comments or suggestions on how we could improve IDF in 2019, please tell us in the box below

The research team responsible for this survey will be following up with a small number of respondents to carry out an interview. Would you be happy to be contacted for an interview?

Please provide your email address in the box below. We will need this email address to get in touch with the winner of the draw!

Selfie (optional)

Thank you for participating in this survey. Data collected through the survey will be used to evaluate IDF 2018 and for purposes of improving the IDF program in the future. THANK YOU.

Terima kasih atas kesediaannya untuk mengisi survei singkat ini, untuk menceritakan pengalaman Anda selama menghadiri Indonesia Development Forum 2018 yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 10 - 11 July 2018 di Jakarta.

Pengisian survei ini hanya membutuhkan waktu kurang dari 5 menit. Seluruh data responden akan dirahasiakan oleh Knowledge Sector Initiative (KSI), semua tanggapan akan kami buat anonim dalam segala jenis pelaporan.

Kami ingin mendengar pengalaman Anda saat menghadiri IDF: Apakah Anda bertemu seseorang yang menginspirasi untuk mengubah cara Anda berpikir atau bekerja? Apakah Anda sudah memulai kolaborasi baru dengan seseorang yang Anda temui di acara IDF? Sudahkah Anda mencari tahu lebih banyak tentang riset atau program yang Anda dengar di IDF?

Pertama-tama, kami ingin tahu tentang Anda. Silakan ketik nama Anda berikut ini (mohon dapat mengisi sesuai dengan nama yang teregistrasi ketika kegiatan IDF berlangsung, kami membutuhkan informasi ini untuk melakukan verifikasi dengan daftar kehadiran)

1. Nama depan (sesuai saat registrasi)

Nama belakang (sesuai registrasi)

Nama lengkap organisasi tempat Anda bekerja

Nama pendek/singkatan organisasi anda

Jenis kegiatan apa yang organisasi Anda lakukan?

Apa jabatan/pekerjaan Anda di dalam organisasi tersebut?

2. Saya mendengar tentang informasi baru di IDF yang akan mengubah cara saya berpikir tentang pekerjaan saya

3. Ceritakan kepada kami, hal penting apa yang Anda dengar? Perubahan apa yang telah terjadi dalam cara Anda bekerja atau bekerja?

4. Apakah Anda berbagi informasi tentang apa yang Anda dengar di IDF kepada rekan-rekan kerja Anda?

5. Adakah yang berubah setelah Anda berbagi informasi tentang yang Anda dengar di IDF kepada rekan-rekan Anda?

6. Ceritakan apa yang telah berubah dalam tim/organisasi Anda.

7. Setelah IDF, saya menghubungi orang yang saya temui di konferensi tersebut / mencari tahu lebih jauh tentang informasi yang saya dengar di acara IDF.

8. Siapa saja yang Anda hubungi untuk menindaklanjuti informasi dari kegiatan IDF? (nama lengkap dan asal organisasinya)

Orang 1 yang dihubungi

Orang 2 yang dihubungi

Orang 3 yang dihubungi

Orang 4 yang dihubungi

Orang 5 yang dihubungi

9. Mohon jelaskan informasi apa yang Anda cari tahu lebih jauh tersebut?

10. Apakah ada perubahan yang terjadi setelah itu?

Jika ada, ceritakan perubahan apa yang dimaksud yang telah Anda atau orang lain lakukan?

11. Saya bertemu orang-orang baru di IDF yang akan mengubah/telah mengubah cara saya bekerja.

12. Apakah Anda sedang berkolaborasi dengan orang/pihak yang Anda temui di IDF?

13. Dengan siapa Anda sedang berkolaborasi? (tuliskan nama lengkap dan asal organisasinya)

Orang 1 yang berkolaborasi

Orang 2 yang berkolaborasi

Orang 3 yang berkolaborasi

Orang 4 yang berkolaborasi

Orang 5 yang berkolaborasi

14. Ceritakan tentang kolaborasi ini: Tentang apa? Dan sudah seberapa jauh?

15. Terima kasih atas waktu dan jawaban Anda. Jika ada komentar atau saran lain tentang bagaimana kami dapat meningkatkan IDF di tahun 2019, silakan tuliskan dalam kotak di bawah ini

Tim riset yang bertanggung jawab membuat survei ini akan menghubungi sejumlah responden untuk melakukan wawancara. Apakah Anda bersedia dihubungi untuk diwawancarai?

Tuliskan alamat email Anda dalam boks di bawah ini. Kami memerlukan alamat email ini untuk menghubungi pemenang undian yang kami selenggarakan!

swa foto (tidak wajib)

Terima kasih telah berpartisipasi dalam survei ini. Data yang dikumpulkan lewat survei ini akan digunakan untuk mengevaluasi IDF 2018 dan meningkatkan program IDF di masa mendatang. TERIMA KASIH.

(g) Follow-up interviews

Focus of data collection

- Role of KSI, Bappenas
- Uptake from conference
- Further or sustained interaction
- Evidence of co-production of research, policy or practical solutions
- Evidence of formalisation of collaborations

Sample and criteria

Interviewees were selected through the following three channels:

- Recommendation by KSI: for instance, if conference participants had approached KSI directly with feedback or requests for further; or, if Bappenas is aware of emergent collaborations and networks post-conference.
- Recommendation by Bappenas: for instance, paper and ideas put forward by participating organisations are particularly relevant to the mid-year plan; or, if Bappenas is aware of emergent collaborations and networks post-conference.
- Data emergent: for example, from participant or facilitator data on developing relationships, networks and collaborations; or, if participants in their feedback, have highlighted tangible actions as a result of the conference.

Three main criteria determined selection:

- quality of participation and contribution at the conference;
- evidence of relationship-building or interest in developing networks and collaborations; and
- evidence of the uptake of ideas, research or relationships from the conference

Questionnaire

No.	Questions	Respond
1	Have you attended 2017 Have you attended 2018 Have you attended day 1 Have you attended day 2	<i>First name:</i> <i>Last name:</i> <i>Organization:</i> <i>Others who attended from this organisation:</i> <i>Role if any at conference</i>
2	Impressions of conference	<i>Most memorable</i> <i>Least memorable</i>
3	Since IDF in July 2018, do you call people were met in that conference?	<i>Please circle one option:</i> YES NO
4	Who do you call?	
5	Why did you call them?	
6	What happen since then?	
7	Did you hear new information during the conference who could change the way of your thinking about your job?	<i>Please circle one:</i> YES NO
8	What kind of interesting things that you hear, please explain?	
9	What kind of changes happening on your way of thinking or on your job?	
10	Did the conference meet you expectations? Why?	
11	Do you have any input or suggestion for the next IDF overview the last IDF?	

