

Better Policies Better Lives

Evaluation of the Indonesia Development Forum 2019

2019



Evaluation of the Indonesia Development Forum (IDF) 2019



24 July 2020

Contents

Acronyms	2
Acknowledgements	2
Introduction	8
Conferences, pandemics, climate change and other considerations	8
Evaluation questions, methodology and analytical framework	9
Evaluation findings	11
Conclusion	29
Annex 1: Case Studies	
Annex 2: Evolution of IDF 2017-2019	
Annex 3: Summary of Survey Tabulations	
Annex 4: Criteria for Assessing Calls for Proposals	

Acronyms

AIDRAN	Australia-Indonesia Disability Research and Advocacy Network
BAPPENAS	The Ministry of National Development Planning (Indonesian: Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional Republik Indonesia-abbreviated Bappenas)
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DPO	Disabled People Organisation
GDF	The Gorontalo Development Forum (GDF)
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
IBCSD	The Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development
IDF	Indonesia Development Forum
ITS	Sepuluh Nopember Institute of Technology
IPEI	the Inclusive Economic Development Index
IRE	Institute for Research and Empowerment
JDS	Indonesian Journal of Disability Studies
KTL	the Lewowerang Farmers Group (Indonesian: Kelompok Tani Lewowerang-KTL)
KSI	Knowledge Sector Initiative
KOMPAK	the Australia-Indonesia Governance for Growth Program
MAMPU	Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
MUSRENBANG	Public participation in development planning (Indonesian: Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan-abbreviated Musrenbang)
NGO	Non-government organisation
PRI	Policy Research Institute
RPJMN	Indonesia's medium-term development plan
RUB	Community Business House (Indonesian: Rumah Usaha Bersama, abbreviated RUB)
SIGAB	The Inclusion and Disability Advocacy Movement (Indonesian -Sasana Inklusi dan Gerakan Advokasi Difabel - abbreviated SIGAB)
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Training
VFM	Value for Money

Acknowledgements

This report was commissioned and funded by the Knowledge Sector Initiative. Migunani and Using Evidence Inc. would like to acknowledge and thank all those who contributed to the data collection and assisted with the investigation including Bappenas and KSI staff; and IDF2019 conference participants, speakers and facilitators.

Disclaimer: the views expressed in this document are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of KSI, RTI International, DFAT or the Australian Government.

Executive Summary

The Indonesia Development Forum (IDF) is a platform for development practitioners in the public, private, and non-profit sectors to meet and exchange ideas. IDF has been convened annually by Bappenas since 2017 with support from the Knowledge Sector Initiative (KSI). The third IDF was launched on 29 January 2019 and was conducted on 22 – 23 July 2019 in Jakarta. The theme was *Mission Possible: Seizing the Opportunities of Future Work to Drive Inclusive Growth*.

This report presents findings of the evaluation activities that include a process evaluation (during the conference 22-23 July 2019) and verification of the outcomes after the conference (November 2019-April 2020). It is based on review of documents, observation at the IDF, interviews both at the IDF and in the six months following, as well as case studies in five key thematic areas, notably, Gender Equity and Inclusion, the role of Policy Research Institutes, Introducing other forms of knowledge, IDF policy influence, and the role of the private sector. It complements the Interim Report (Annex 4) that was conducted during and immediately following the Forum.

At the IDF itself, the following achievements were documented:

- A clear majority of the participants (84%) reflected strong satisfaction with the event and appreciated the opportunity to engage with a range of actors linked to policy processes. In particular, nearly three out four participants (73%) showed satisfaction with the quality and relevance of research and evidence presented.
- A combination of interview data, case studies, surveys and observation by the evaluators show that GESI perspectives were operationalised and presented. This finding on GESI is acknowledged by all the respondents from organisations for people with disabilities.
- A positive perception on the value for money of the IDF was also reported by participants from different groups. A follow up survey with the participants in December 2019 (n=151) reported that almost all of the respondents (94.7%) are planning to attend IDF 2020.
- Both the participants and media coverage agree that IDF is growing steadily as a premiere development event in Indonesia. Media coverage by substance in 2019 is significantly higher than IDF 2018 (60% compared with 40% in 2018).

These all have contributed to high optimism by 89% of the participants on the potential to collaborate with other stakeholders. Follow up interviews with participants after the IDF (see case studies in Annex 1) also show that a number of collaborations are happening, although some of them are still in early stages. In addition, as detailed in the case studies, IDF has contributed to policy processes through expanding policy capacities and broadening policy horizons; it is unrealistic to expect this two-day event to directly influence the content of policy as it is currently designed. However, there was some sense more could have been done after the IDF to facilitate exchange across interest groups and strengthen the dynamics between government, CSOs, and the business community that might lead to concrete collaborations.

The evaluation was commissioned by the Knowledge Sector Initiative focused on around nine evaluation questions, all aimed to help understand progress and challenges after three editions of the IDF, and to learn for the development of future IDF events. The 2019 event was held, and the evaluation commissioned before the world was consumed by pandemics. We recognise that this challenge presents a context going forward that will have to be considered: it is not only about pandemics but the ethics and value of large, centralised gatherings in times of climate change and in the context of decentralisation

that defines the Indonesian system of governance. We raise and recognise its significance but do not address it in this evaluation as none of the data were gathered to do so. However, this is something for KSI and Bappenas to consider going forward.

In exploring the evaluation questions, there is considerable overlap in findings. We summarise the following main points to consider going forward.

What works: deepening and sustaining

1. **Leadership of the Directorate for Industry, Tourism and Creative Economy** in engaging Bappenas top management and other units to secure an authorising environment for IDF to evolve and innovate. This role was instrumental for the success of previous IDFs and becomes more relevant in the coming years when changes in structure and personnel might occur.
2. **Commitment and persistence on gender equity and social inclusion perspectives.** While each year IDF has a different theme based on priorities of the Indonesia government and the Bappenas development strategy, GESI perspectives are becoming stronger. Ongoing collaboration with various GESI advocates is needed to sustain this success.
3. **Quality of the research and knowledge presented at IDF.** Bappenas' initiative to engage various knowledge sector actors in the selection of abstracts and contents was an important factor in ensuring the quality and credibility of the IDF as a multidimensional knowledge event. The other important factor was the role of facilitators to ensure that this high-quality evidence/research is communicated strategically and effectively. This combination of quality materials, and strategic knowledge dissemination and delivery was important to ensuring the quality and relevance of the research and evidence presented during IDF.
4. **Strategic communication and media engagement.** Bappenas' goodwill in engaging other communication and media experts has proven effective in securing media coverage that contributed to the profile of IDF as premiere development forum.
5. **Complementarity of contributions of Bappenas and KSI.** Both Bappenas and KSI indicated that each played a valuable role in the delivery of the IDF, both technically and financially. Bappenas indicated its hope for continued collaboration and support from DFAT through KSI or another mechanism.

Recommendations for improvement:

1. **Measuring policy uptake of the research** and evidence presented during IDF.

One of IDF's objectives is to convene development actors to shape Indonesia's development agenda. This has raised some expectations that IDF will contribute to policy change. However, conferences seldom contribute directly and immediately to policy change. We propose a framework for a systems perspective on measuring policy influence that factor in the policy processes that includes expanding policy capacities and broadening policy horizons as central contributions to policy processes. At the outcome level, while affecting policy regimes is an important form of knowledge uptake, we propose to expand measurement to consider expanding policy capacities and broadening policy horizons as two other key dimensions of policy impact (Carden 2009). Expanding policy capacities is about strengthening the institutional frameworks supporting policymaking. Policy capacities are about enhancing the collective ability of the policy community to assess and communicate new and innovative ideas as well as cultivating new talent

to analyse and apply incoming research advice. Policymaking can be limited by a paucity of options. Broadening policy horizons is about introducing new ideas to the policy agenda, ensuring the information comes to policymakers in ways they can use it, and fostering dialogue between researchers and decision makers, as well as enhancing horizontal dialogue across the community of policymakers. These help to set the stage for changing policy regimes over time.

2. **The strategic direction and purpose of the IDF** and its targeting strategy need to be re-considered and communicated more effectively to potential attendees.

The evidence is clear that there were varied understandings and expectations among participants, as well as mixed views among the organisers on the strategy and purpose of the IDF. This is compounded by the short planning times and the lack of long-term strategic direction that would build some alignment from year to year. KSI and Bappenas are urged to consider a re-examination of purpose, strategy, participant targeting, and structure to facilitate and curate the knowledge to policy process during the conference.

We suggest some alternative structures for the IDF that address not only the multiple agendas and interests in the IDF but also addresses the challenges of big, centralized events, for health, carbon footprint and economic as well as logistical reasons. They also help address the issues raised in our interviews around the importance of pre- and post-IDF or follow up events.

- a. With the selected topic, host a smaller central government event that is preceded by a series of Regional IDFs (RIDF) that both address regional needs and provide input to the central IDF event (road to IDF). The central event could be in Jakarta or in other locations around the country if budgets and health conditions permit. Participation in the national event would prioritize engagement of relevant ministries, CSOs and researchers around national policy issues as well as ensuring input from the RIDFs. The regional events would prioritize addressing the issue around the particular factors that drive it in that region.
 - i. One approach would be to promote a single topic for all regions and the national event. This has the advantage of bringing multiple perspectives to bear on an issue.
 - ii. Another approach would be to open up choice of topics to the regional IDFs. This has the advantage of informing Bappenas on regional priorities, which could inform future IDFs.
- b. Develop a two-three year rolling agenda of issues. Regions could then select their own topic related to the broad agenda of IDF, but also begin to feed ideas and proposals into central events over subsequent years. This helps to address the felt need for engagement from a regional perspective. It also has the advantage of helping to create a thread across IDFs from year to year.

In these options we assume the provincial Bappeda would play a leading role but urge that broader engagement in the selection of topics, design of the events and delivery of the RIDF.

3. **Curation of participants**, not only in terms of the private sector, but more broadly, would greatly assist the development of the IDF into a premiere event.

There is evidence across the knowledge sector that more pre-planning and curation of participants would strengthen the value of the IDF. This includes not only who engages from the private sector and CSO community but what technical ministries - and from what levels - are needed to ensure sustainability and value in the contributions of IDF to policy processes. For the next IDF to be more strategic in facilitating collaboration and policy influence, more pre-planning and curation are needed, both in the knowledge to policy process as well as the private sector business matchmaking events (curation of start-ups and potential investors).

Curation of participants and policy issues to be addressed could be managed in collaboration with KSI partners including the “Think Policy Society” that could assist Bappenas and Bappeda with practical tools for policy review.

4. **Preparation and follow-up are crucial** and would be significantly aided by strong cross-sectoral participation in the design and delivery of the IDF.

Short timeframes created multiple challenges. Importantly a more participatory approach (across the knowledge sector actors i.e. PRIs, technical ministries, and sub-national governments) to planning, delivery and follow-up, would greatly enhance the value of the event and the potential for IDF to contribute to the policy process.

5. **The role of the facilitators is important** to ensure that quality knowledge is presented strategically and effectively. In this regard, these facilitators should be actively involved from the beginning so that it is quickly apparent if they are suitable.

6. **Multidimensionality of IDF sustainability.** IDF’s sustainability could be viewed not only from its continuation as an event, but also from its vibrancy where all actors in knowledge sector, both at national and sub-national levels actively participate and benefit. To strengthen these dimensions, we propose the following collaborative arrangements:

- a. Incentive and international recognition. We propose KSI assists the IDF to develop an agreement with a regular international development conference(s) (such as The Australasian AID Conference), to provide an incentive for the winners of IDF/RIDF submission and presentation awards to present also in their conference. In addition to this incentive, this collaboration will sustain the quality of research and evidence presented at IDF and RIDF, as well strengthen the Forum’s reputation among other international development forums.
- b. Co-hosting and co-sponsored sessions. While Bappenas will continue hosting the core sessions, the other specific and thematic sessions might be co-hosted with the private sector, CSOs, regional governments, and/or technical ministries.
- c. As with other international development forums, like the World Economic Forum, where non-government actors are facilitated to serve as ‘critical friends’ through side events, we propose IDF facilitates some side events. This will improve the vibrancy and legitimacy of the development agenda.
- d. Develop evidence on value for money of IDF (both regional and national level) to inform government budgets and planning for the institutionalisation of IDF in the regular government budget.

The IDF has achieved many successes to date and has built on the complementarity of skills of Bappenas and KSI. That it has strong support from Bappenas, support from a development partner that is appreciated, and has clearly built the skill to generate good media coverage, are extremely important to the future of the Forum and create an excellent foundation for follow-up on these recommendations.

IDF 2019 Evaluation Findings

Introduction

The Indonesia Development Forum (IDF) is a platform for national dialogue on Indonesia's development that has been convened annually by Bappenas since 2017 with support from the Knowledge Sector Initiative (KSI). The third IDF was launched on 29 January 2019 and was conducted on 22 – 23 July 2019 in Jakarta. IDF is a key event in the efforts of Bappenas and KSI to improve the use of evidence in public policy. The IDF is intended to build collaboration and connection between suppliers and users of evidence so that policy influence may be seen over time, often indirectly. The IDF is also intended to contribute to the RPJMN discussions. More than an event, it is an activity that is intended to become a premiere event in the development calendar, contributing each year to the policy debate on a core development issue. The Forum is not a two-day event in Jakarta alone; it is made up of pre-events to bring perspectives from across the country to the Forum and its post-events bring the findings and discussions from the Forum to a broad audience, not only in Jakarta but across the country.

As the third iteration of the IDF, the 2019 Forum should demonstrate learning from the earlier experiences, and an increasing profile and sustainability. In order to answer the nine evaluation questions (see below), this evaluation was carried out in three parts. An outcome evaluation to examine the achievements against the seven defined outcomes. A process evaluation to examine the IDF from its inception as an event on the KSI calendar, to its status as an annual activity, looking forward to its continuity in the future. Finally, the evidence gathered was analysed to respond to the evaluation questions posed by KSI.

Conferences, pandemics, climate change and other considerations

This event took place in July 2019 before Covid-19 was a consideration. This evaluation takes the Forum as given in terms of reference prepared based on the need to learn what the outcomes were with a view to improving future Forum. At the same time, we recognise that going forward one has to question the merits and risks of large gatherings. While Covid-19 is the stimulus for this reflection, the carbon footprint that such events generate merits consideration. Whether and how an IDF contributes to policy change is challenging to measure.¹ There were many positive outcomes in terms of learning, dialogue, exposure to new ideas and diffusion of innovations. But policy change is elusive at the best of times. As we discuss later in this report, there are multiple dimensions to policy influence that go beyond policy change itself. Policy change as a result of one event is highly unlikely and extremely rare. Ideas for changes may come to fruition later, but with the engagement of more than the evidence presented and discussed at the Forum. IDF intends to contribute to expanding policy capacities (of both suppliers and users of evidence) and broadening the policy horizons of those who engage in the policy process. Later in the report we highlight successes of IDF in these aspects of policy influence. Smaller, more targeted and sustained interactions on an issue or theme might well be a more influential device than a large event. In the decentralised context of Indonesian governance, regional and local policy influence might better happen at regional and local levels. So, while this evaluation takes the event as given, we also urge Bappenas and KSI to undertake a deeper consultation and consideration on the merits of large events in light of climate

¹ Informant, Bappenas.

change, pandemics, and the relative value of large events in contributing to the development policy process.

Evaluation questions, methodology and analytical framework

KSI designed the evaluation as a staged approach to answer the following evaluation questions:

1. To what extent has IDF facilitated interaction and collaboration between researchers, policy analysts, policy makers and other key players in the knowledge sector (in particular between stakeholder groups and between government departments)? What is the quality of that engagement?
2. What is the quality and relevance of research presented at IDF to the needs of policy makers, including Bappenas, other ministries and agencies, and local governments?
3. To what extent are Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) perspectives well-represented at IDF sessions and women and socially excluded groups actively participating as speakers, hosts and participants?
4. How has the IDF informed policymaking in Indonesia, especially on economic/labour reform?
5. To what extent is IDF gaining profile as a premier development event?
6. To what extent is IDF likely to be a sustainable forum?
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?

The first stage of the evaluation focused on the quality of process (conference) and preliminary outcomes. This stage was informed mainly by information gathered during and around the event through observation, a survey of participants and interviews. A preliminary report was submitted in September 2019 (Annex 4 to this report). The second stage of the evaluation focuses on verification of those outcomes and IDF sustainability was conducted over the eight months following the conference (September 2019 to March 2020). This report presents the findings of the two stages. In Annex 1 we present the results of inquiry into the outcomes of IDF 2019 structured into five groups of change stories. Annex 2 describes the evolution of IDF 2017-2019 to provide a context where these outcomes were generated. Annex 3 presents the tabulation of a follow-up survey among IDF participants December 2019 - February 2020. As noted above, Annex 4 presents the interim report. Annex 5 lists the informants for the case studies and Annex 6 describes the criteria for assessing the call for proposals.

Within this scope of inquiry, the findings the evaluation were drawn from:

- a review of IDF activity reports;
- structured observation of IDF sessions;
- assessment of a sample of IDF submissions and the review mechanism;
- a paper-based survey with IDF participants including analysis of trending topics and virtual community mapping through Whova;
- initial interviews with Bappenas, DFAT and KSI shortly after the conference;
- online surveys with IDF participants; and
- interview with participants showing promising outcomes.

This report presents the findings and conclusions based on the evidence presented in annex and complemented by IDF documentation.

At the outcome level, while affecting policy regimes is an important form of knowledge uptake, we propose to expand measurement to consider expanding policy capacities and broadening policy horizons as two other key dimensions of policy impact (Carden 2009). Expanding policy capacities is about strengthening the institutional frameworks supporting policymaking. Policy capacities are about enhancing the collective ability of the policy community to assess and communicate new and innovative ideas as well as cultivating new talent to analyse and apply incoming research advice. Policymaking can be limited by a paucity of options. Broadening policy horizons is about introducing new ideas to the policy agenda, ensuring the information comes to policymakers in ways they can use it, and fostering dialogue between researchers and decision makers, as well as enhancing horizontal dialogue across the community of policy makers.

With regard to measurement of policy influence, our inquiry was focused on the knowledge policy actors' capacities and behaviours, not only on policy change (policy content), i.e., on expanded policy capacities and broadened policy horizons as described below:

1. Expanding policy capacities through:
 - a. Improving the knowledge of relevant actors²
 - b. Supporting actors to develop innovative ideas
 - c. Improving abilities to communicate ideas
 - d. Developing new talent for research and analysis
2. Broadening policy horizons through:
 - a. Providing opportunities for networking both *in situ* and remotely
 - b. Introducing new concepts to frame debates, put ideas on the agenda or stimulate public debate
 - c. Stimulating quiet dialogue among decision makers and between decision makers and other actors in the policy community.³

This framework is used because direct policy influence is often not attainable nor is it identifiable from a single project or event. Rather, we can see incremental contributions. Therefore, the second stage was focused on post event follow-up to look for signals of expanded policy capacities as well as broadened policy horizons. What we are ultimately interested in is whether or not there is any change in behaviour that can be acted on. That is, change in behaviour is affected not only by capacities, but also by motivation (internal incentive or stimulation by ideas and events) and opportunity (external conditions that support or hinder application of new capacities and ideas). The case studies presented in Annex 1 are particularly revealing in this regard.

We believe that the Sustainability of the Forum is intimately tied to its utility as a device to assist in the exchange of ideas and knowledge across the knowledge sector and in particular on the ability of the

² Knowledge about the actual roles of certain actors, both technical roles (how to use evidence, how to present evidence etc.) and non-technical roles such as working politically and mobilising interest groups.

³ These are measured through looking at changes in the relationships through Social Network Analysis (expanding and strengthening relationships) and case studies in changes in building and strengthening networks that promote evidence, strengthening of communication actions and strategies; and increased use of institutional mechanisms to promote change.

research community to express and present evidence in ways that are useful to and useable by policy analysts and policy makers; as well it depends on the capacities and abilities of policy analysts and policy makers to make the links between evidence and the other socio-political and value perspectives that inform public policymaking.

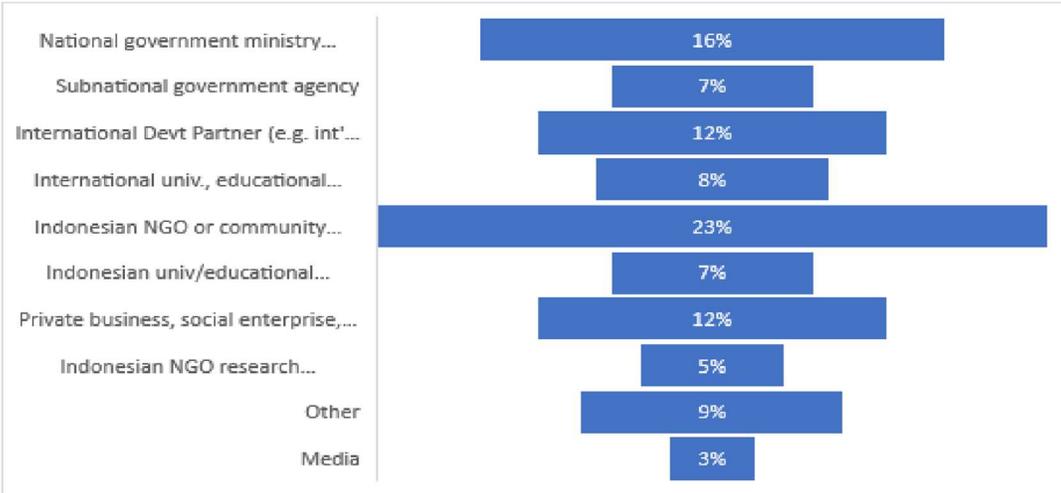
Evaluation findings

This section presents the findings that were drawn from a combination of various data sources as described in the methodology section above. The analysis is structured around the nine evaluation questions.

Evaluation question 1: To what extent has IDF facilitated interaction and collaboration between researchers, policy analysts, policymakers, and other key players in the knowledge sector?

Before answering whether the IDF facilitated interactions and collaborations between key players in the knowledge sector, we might need to check if the IDF managed to engage adequate representation of key players in this sector. Figure 1 shows that the IDF brought adequate proportion of knowledge sector actors.

Figure 1. Typology of Respondents by Organisation



Overall, the respondents were distributed relatively evenly across the four knowledge sector actors (producing, intermediary, developing policy, and implementing policy). The respondents whose type of work represents those who ‘communicate and disseminate evidence’ (knowledge broker) made up the highest proportion (25%), only slightly higher than respondents representing ‘knowledge producer’ (20%). Those who ‘develop programs’ or ‘implement programs’ (knowledge user-side) were only 19% and 17% respectively. Respondents representing ‘donor’ were of the smallest proportion, with a meagre of 3%. This data-based composition is confirmed by participants’ perception in the survey where 72% of them

reported agreement on a statement, “there was a good balance of participants across researchers, policy analysts, policy makers and the private sector”. This perception is aligned with the assessment of the majority of participants (84%) that the IDF was effective in enabling engagement between key players in the knowledge sector. Interviews with some participants six months after IDF confirmed this positive sentiment. Some cases also noted an important opportunity of the IDF was to sit collectively with collaborators and also to make new connections.⁴ The follow up survey in December 2019 reported that 48% of the respondents did reach out to someone outside their organisation that they met at IDF 2019 to follow up on ideas or activities and 71% of these groups reported they were still in touch in the second survey (February 2020).

However, some challenges were also reported/persistent. The 2018 evaluation noted the weak participation from the university community (primarily students with few faculty). It recommended addressing the weak participation by universities in future as this is an important community in the generation of evidence. The 2019 participation rates for universities remained low, again with a primarily student contingent from that sector. In addition, virtual interaction through the conference application *Whova* was challenging for many and some confusions ensued on the IDF schedule for some participants.⁵ Although in terms of their roles in the knowledge sector the composition is considered adequate, persistent focus on Jakarta limits interaction among participants outside Jakarta.⁶ In 2019, 98% of participants were Indonesian, 90% were from Java with 66% of those from the greater Jakarta area. For some participants who wanted to have a more in-depth policy dialogue, they felt that the IDF did not facilitate interactions across development sectors because badges were all the same and did not indicate ‘government’, ‘CSO’, ‘start-up’, ‘investor’, etc.⁷ In 2019 some participants also felt that government participation should have included more staff from technical levels, and that efforts should have been made to encourage government participation in CSO sessions.

There is some evidence that the knowledge and interactions during the IDF have expanded participants’ policy capacities through improving their understanding of **relevant actors in the policy making process**.⁸ The call for research papers contributed to development of new talent for research and analysis, especially among researchers and NGOs’ staff.⁹

Although the four phases of IDF are about action and interaction, that is Inspire, Imagine, Innovate, and Initiate, the content of the sessions was more passive as a series of education sessions and exhibitions of innovations. As was also the case at IDF2018, the Forum in 2019 provided a platform to profile existing innovations (and make connections for investment and scaling) rather than serving as a space to develop new innovations (a number of examples can be seen in the case studies at Annex 1). Sessions on ‘Initiate’ were also around potential start-up businesses. These were not curated to facilitate potential investors investing in these start-ups.¹⁰ As illustrated in Case 5, from a business investment perspective, it is important that the start-ups be curated and screened in advance of the IDF because they could not make a business decision based on on-the-spot interaction. Private sector Investors need a directory of start-

⁴ Case study 1-5.

⁵ Interviews. Interim report on Whova data. Case studies.

⁶ Interviews. Interim report.

⁷ Interviews. Interim report. KSI After Action Review report.

⁸ Case 2: Policy Research Institutes’ Role in IDF.

⁹ A review of 440 abstracts (328 papers and 112 pitches) from the IDF call for papers.

¹⁰ Follow up interview with MAMPU Program and Case Study 5 (The Private Sector).

ups coming to the event well in advance so that they can review and carry out their own due diligence where they see potential. While the IDF is perceived to be successful in facilitating interaction, most of the informants in post IDF interviews reported that follow-up by IDF was lacking.¹¹

This aspiration for Bappenas to use IDF to provide ‘after IDF services’ such as facilitating collaborations after the conference was not fully integrated into the intention of IDF. According to a senior member of the organising committee, IDF was not designed to nurture relationships after IDF. IDF is more about a marketplace platform to serve on the spot interactions.¹² In all cases where the participants continued their collaborations, these were possible due to their own efforts and due to longstanding relationships with their partner that existed before the IDF. That said interviews for our cases overwhelmingly suggested that to be truly useful and successful as a development forum, IDF needed to be thought of as a continuum with well aligned pre- and posts-events.¹³

In some cases where outcomes of the relationship are emerging, they were not so much related to policy but more on building market opportunities and connections. The design of interactions that rely on one-off, on-the-spot interactions was insufficient for fostering relationships. This structure has strengthened the tendency to use it to reconnect not make new connections.

We suggest some alternative structures for the IDF that address not only the multiple agendas and interests in the IDF but also address the challenges of big, centralized events, for health, carbon footprint and economic as well as logistical reasons. They also help address the issues raised in our interviews around the importance of pre- and post-IDF events.

- a) With the selected topic, host a smaller central government IDF that is preceded by a series of regional IDFs (RIDF) that both address regional needs and provide input to the central IDF event. The central event could be in Jakarta or in other locations around the country if budgets and health conditions permit. Participation in the national event would prioritize engagement of relevant ministries, CSOs and researchers around national policy issues. The regional events would prioritize addressing the issue around the particular factors that drive it in that region. The issue of industrialisation has very different implications in West Java than in North Sulawesi for example. A deliberate strategy of ensuring input from the RIDFs into the IDF would be an essential feature of this approach.
 - i. One approach would be to promote a single topic for all regions and the national event. This has the advantage of bringing multiple perspectives to bear on an issue.
 - ii. Another approach would be to open up choice of topics to the regional IDFs. This has the advantage of informing Bappenas on regional priorities, which could inform future IDFs.

- b) Develop a two-three year rolling agenda of issues. Regions could then select their own topic related to the broad agenda of IDF, but also begin to feed ideas and proposals into central events over subsequent years. This helps to address the felt need for engagement from a

¹¹ Case study 1-5.

¹² Interview with Bappenas staff, senior member of the steering committee.

¹³ Cases study 1-5.

regional perspective. It also has the advantage of helping to create a thread across IDFs from year to year.

In these options we assume the provincial Bappeda would play a leading role but urge that broader engagement in the selection of topics, design of the events and delivery of the RIDF as well as the IDF. As well as the limited participation of CSOs in design, we note the weak participation of the university research community in the IDF in the last two years, whereas these researchers are an important resource for evidence on the topic of the IDF and the RIDF.

Evaluation question 2: *What is the quality and relevance of research presented at IDF to the needs of policymakers, including Bappenas, other ministries and agencies, and local governments?*

Seven out of 10 participants (73%) reported their agreement that the research presented at IDF was of high quality¹⁴ and 82% of them agreed that the research presented at IDF today is relevant to addressing Indonesia's policy challenges. When its relevance was linked to their personal interest, 89% of Whova users reported that IDF sessions and topics are interesting/relevant to them and 93% of them intended to use materials and information from the IDF for their work. This might be associated with some quality control efforts by KSI such as refinement of the selection and review criteria, refocusing of sub-themes, hiring curators and facilitators to support the speakers. These efforts were critical to complement Bappenas' bureaucratic process in the selection and preparation of speakers that overlooked some quality issues.¹⁵ Case studies in Annex 1 in general describe how many of the participants are applying the knowledge and inspirations gained through IDF in their workplaces. In Case 4, for example, Erna Rosdiana, a director in the Ministry of Forestry and Environment who spoke at the IDF 2019 Market Place reported that she was inspired by IDF in terms of its approach to building linkages and providing an inclusive approach to consultation. The structure and design of IDF was useful as it provided room for everybody to be involved. As a result, Erna has replicated the way IDF was organised in her office. She is now convinced that inclusive consultative forums are manageable, effective, and fun. She has also adopted the approach of organising IDF for some internal meetings in her office.

Qualitative data from the interviews demonstrates that there was more attention to and demand for other forms of knowledge in addition to science-based research (practical/professional knowledge and local knowledge). Informants from the government as well as from the private sector explicitly raised their expectation of practical knowledge.

On the relevance to the needs of policy makers, eight informants from government (seven from Bappenas and one from Kemendesa - Villages Ministry) reported high scores (at least 4 on a 5-point scale) on relevance to policy making; but their opinion varied on the forms of knowledge and the processes that are relevant. The follow up survey in December 2019 (n=151, five months after the IDF) shows a consistency on this assessment. On average, both male and female respondents gave 8 out of 10 (best) points on the relevance of the information presented at IDF to their work. A lower rate was given by respondents from the private sector. The reason was that there was not enough attention to and strategic

¹⁴ In terms of quality we adopt the definition of the International Development Centre that defines quality as including robustness for use. See [Research Quality Plus \(RQ+\)](#)

¹⁵ KSI After Action Review Report.

engagement with the private sector and curation of participating start-ups in advance.¹⁶ **Curation and preparation of start-ups should be more thoroughly prepared in advance of the IDF.**

While relevance to policy and practice remains a central value for the informants, what they meant by relevant evidence was more related to professional and local knowledge, rather than scientific knowledge. IDF 2019 was seen as a marketplace for professional and local knowledge, and not as a scientific conference. One informant appreciated Bappenas' growing ownership, but at the same time, in terms of organising a knowledge conference, "This year simply wasn't up to par with international standards, but last year I felt it was".¹⁷ This perspective is reflective of some varied understanding and expectation among participants about the intent of IDF. IDF has evolved over time from a more academic event in 2017 to a practice-oriented event in 2019. This shift has not been clearly communicated to participants. The intent here is not to assess the relative merits of the priority but to advocate for more clarity in purpose and communication. **The purpose of, and participants segmentation in, the IDF needs to be rethought and then be clearly explained and clarified to potential participants.**

Evaluation question 3: To what extent are Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) perspectives well-represented at IDF sessions and women and socially excluded groups actively participating as speakers, hosts and participants?

Attention to gender equity and social inclusion (GESI) was clearly reflected in all editions of the IDF since 2017 and became even more evident in 2019.¹⁸ This is reflected in various ways: diversity of participants, spaces available for all parts of the knowledge sector and different forms of knowledge (scientific, professional and local knowledge), as well as logistics that reduce barriers for people with disabilities. Follow up interviews with representatives from organisations for people with disabilities, CSOs, academics, and KSI's partner organisations (Policy Research Institutes) identified some emerging outcomes of IDF 2019 among selected participants and presenters related to GESI in their work. There are many initiatives to operationalise GESI in workplaces after the conference. For example, as detailed in Annex 1 Case 1 on "Inclusive development in practice: the importance of being persistent in gender equity, disability, and social inclusion issues in highly contested development discourses", the Australia-Indonesia Disability Research and Advocacy Network (AIDRAN) reported that in addition to serving as a platform for knowledge sharing, IDF has allowed them to expand and deepen their networks and introduce AIDRAN to the wider range of knowledge sector actors. This broadened network (including a social media network), and enhanced visibility were considered by AIDRAN to be instrumental in promoting both its biennial conference held two months after IDF 2019, and the Indonesian Journal of Disability Studies (JDS). SIGAB also reported other benefits from their participation in IDF. An inspiration came from CSOs supported by MAMPU (the Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment), who presented their experience of developing non-formal education for women in the informal sector. They developed programs for women in the non-formal sector that are equivalent to junior secondary school (Paket B) and high school (Paket C) in addition to non-formal education. These CSOs also provided training to develop skills for household assistants. SIGAB was inspired and has developed similar non-formal education packages for people with disabilities and

¹⁶ Case Study 5. The Private Sector

¹⁷ Interview with a participant from a donor agency.

¹⁸ Case study 1: Inclusive development in practice: the importance of being persistent in gender equity, disability, and social inclusion issues in highly contested development discourses.

contextualized the materials and approach to teaching for people with disabilities. Awareness of social inclusion was also reported by respondents from the private sector (Annex 1, Case 5). For example, a respondent from Rajawali Group reported their work in promoting inclusive job opportunities that include improvement of internal policies to reduce barriers to decent employment for vulnerable groups and development of innovative approaches (e.g., job aid) to raise awareness among companies within the Rajawali Corporation on creating an inclusive working environment and equal employment opportunities.

With participation at 55% female in parallel sessions¹⁹, IDF 2019 was the first year there was gender parity. There was also an increase in the proportion of female panellists, from 34% in 2018 to 39% in 2019. As well, the participation of people with various disabilities and the services to support their participation were clearly stronger with 11% of participants identifying as having some sort of disability in 2019. A balanced gender ratio and affirmative participation as well as spaces for people with disabilities to participate were evident. Clearly considerable effort went into making this a reality. KSI played a central role in achieving this. A positive GESI atmosphere (meaning the significant proportion of female panellists and participants, attention to GESI issues, and attention to people with disabilities), was confirmed by different datasets: surveys (positive response on representation); Whova (disability as the favoured thematic discourse); interviews with key informants,²⁰ facilitators' observations, and a review of 440 abstracts (328 papers and 112 pitches) from the IDF call for papers.²¹ This success influenced the designers of the Gorontalo Development Forum to be more inclusive in design and delivery of their regional Forum.²²

Our review of the abstracts as well as interviews with researchers in KSI-supported policy research institutes (PRIs) demonstrates that spaces were available for all parts of the knowledge sector and different forms of knowledge (scientific, professional and local knowledge) to actively engage. A number of examples are outlined in Annex 1, Case 3 ("Providing opportunities for other types of knowledge to inform policy"). In addition to PRIs, other organisations that produce professional knowledge and local knowledge raised their role and profile at IDF 2019 (e.g., the private sector with startup ideas, local communities with their proven local innovations, organisations for people with disabilities with specific knowledge about their members). The traditional role of scientific knowledge as the source of evidence for public policy is declining now as more spaces for the co-production of knowledge with communities and the integration of different types of knowledge come to the fore as powerful tools for bringing evidence to policy processes. When probed as to whether IDF 2019 is a "conference for scientific knowledge", four informants from PRIs responded sceptically, reflecting the view noted above that the IDF was not a scientific conference but a policy-practice, knowledge sharing and exchange event. At the same time, they all agreed that in order for healthy relationships between the state and citizens to evolve,

¹⁹ We excluded participants who only attended opening and closing sessions. If these two sessions were included, female participants were only 43%.

²⁰ "Attention to disability was good this year. Participants were happy." (informant from DFAT, 23 July 2019); "There was quite a lot of attention to disability issues which we also try to promote." (informant from a DFAT-funded Program); "We felt engaged and treated well." (Informant from a disabled people organisation); "Affirmative attention to GESI worked well, and substantive engagement is the next agenda." (an informant from women NGO); "Glad to see many creative ways to engage people with disabilities." (researcher, disability activist).

²¹ Six out of top ten papers selected from 351 abstracts were about social inclusion, reflecting affirmative attention to this issue.

²² Case Study 1. Inclusive development in practice: the importance of being persistent in gender equity, disability, and social inclusion issues in highly contested development discourses

there must be both spaces available for citizen engagement and the necessary skills of citizens to constructively and effectively contribute to public policies. For them, IDF 2019 was a good platform to promote a diversity of knowledge sources, a hallmark of healthy policy making. A further challenge for them is,

“not just producing knowledge but assisting other groups and people to discuss and understand the policy issues that affect their lives - help to promote deliberative democracy more broadly. This is true especially in the regional autonomy era.”²³

The session processes and proceedings were also inclusive, observation in 13 rooms (26 sessions) on both Day-1 and Day-2 demonstrated a consistent pattern that the facilitators in the breakout sessions were instrumental in ensuring inclusive processes through facilitating the discussions and working for affirmative GESI engagement. In addition, pre-conference engagement with the speakers by TedX volunteers was considered positive in ensuring inclusive participation.

In terms of Java / non-Java participation, as described in the section on the participants' origin, where 90% were from Java and fully two-thirds of this group were from Greater Jakarta, inclusion in terms of geographic distribution is still challenging.²⁴ Affirmative action to have some sessions on local initiatives from NTT and other provinces in the eastern part of Indonesia were considered positive by the informants. The use of video conferencing technologies such as Zoom might allow for some remote participation or shared sessions with other provinces of Indonesia.

While the awareness and commitment to GESI is becoming stronger, a series of interviews during the conference in July 2019 through to April 2020 with representatives from organisations for people with disabilities, CSOs, academics, and KSI's partner organisations (Policy Research Institutes) emphasises the importance of being persistent in gender equity, disability, and social inclusion issues in highly contested development discourses. For them, IDF has been important in bringing this issue to the development agenda and affecting awareness as well as encouraging discursive commitments from the state and others. However, without persistence and ongoing exposure to the evidence, policy makers and development policy actors are prone to neglect GESI issues, addressing the urgent above the important. AIDRAN acknowledges the complexities and challenges in integrating disability and social inclusion in a highly contested policy arena like development policy where the evidence base is limited. This reflects a vicious cycle where the evidence base is limited because there are not adequate resources allocated for research on GESI issues; as a consequence, the issues have limited visibility so do not attract research and advocacy funding. So, there is not a strong evidence base to support political pressure and to advocate for more resources. For them persistence is key to breaking the vicious cycle of social exclusion, especially among people with disabilities. **The positive GESI atmosphere in 2019 is an aspect of IDF that could be built on going forward.**

²³ Informant – KSI partner.

²⁴ Of course, this depends on the strategy and purpose underlying the IDF. As we note throughout, there is a need for more clarity on this.

Evaluation question 4: How has the IDF informed policymaking in Indonesia, especially in economic/labour reform?

Policy influence framework

Given the nature of the IDF as a knowledge exchange platform (not a technical process to inform policy making processes), there is a need to think beyond policy change to a broader view of outcomes. This thinking will help us to proportionally put the expectation of IDF to inform policymaking in Indonesia. There are several key reasons:

- Policy change requires intentionality in design, implementation and follow up; Intentionality reflects the clarity of purpose in an intervention or event as well as clarity in a strategic planning and action to achieve the change we seek. Refining the approach to IDF to reflect the multiple contributions that are made to policy processes outlined above as expanding policy capacities and broadening policy horizons (in addition to affecting policy regimes), could help with both expectation management and measurement of progress.
- Policy change takes time and seldom occurs as a result of a single interaction; as a consequence of this, it is important to be able to assess what mechanisms we are using to get the change we seek and to be able to assess whether and how we are making progress towards our goal;
- Policy change requires trusting relationships, effective networks, appropriate communications (appropriate to the needs of various relevant audiences, whether policy makers, advocates or media), and good institutional knowledge (who needs to be influenced, where are the levers of change); and
- Because of the time lag between events and policy influence, as well as the range of influences that occur in that intervening period, the focus has to be more speculative on contribution rather than attribution. In this regard, as described in the methodology section, we focused our assessment on how the IDF has contributed to the situations and mechanisms that are needed/in place to achieve policy change and the progress in moving towards policy change, that is, expanding policy capacities and broadening policy horizons.

Case studies in Annex 1 provide some examples of the contribution of the IDF to policy influence in the forms of strengthening mechanisms and conditions needed for policy influence. There are some promising and emerging outcomes that might contribute to policy change, IDF's key contribution to policy has been expanding policy capacities and broadening policy horizons. IDF, by design, does not contribute directly to policy change. An event that aims to contribute to policy change requires intentionality in design, with specific program and curated policy dialogue/debates that are attended by the relevant policy makers²⁵ and pay adequate attention to the follow up activities. As an event that addresses a different policy domain each year, the IDF does not build the relationships, networks, trust and institutional knowledge that are needed for policy influence. Participants in general acknowledged the contribution of IDF in expanding their understanding about the information, the landscape of policy making actors as well as

²⁵ The absence of government voice was noted by participants – the central Government is missing [from the discussions], and as noted by a disability activist, the inadequate presence of government and response by government throughout the sessions created a feeling of 'preaching to the choir'. This perspective was reinforced by the lower staff level of most government participants (Echelon 4), creating an impediment to the potential of IDF to influence policy making.

ideas on what works, but since the event is not intentionally designed to directly inform policy making processes and the presence of policy makers was somewhat random, expecting policy influence/change directly from the event is not aligned with the design of IDF.

Influence on policymaking is a long-term endeavour so it is difficult to identify direct influence of IDF 2019 to policy change at this point. What the findings demonstrated is that IDF had influence on the facilitating factors and mechanisms to policy influence i.e. through expanding policy capacities and broadening policy horizons. One of senior officials in Bappenas underlined this finding, i.e. that the realistic contribution of IDF in strengthening evidence-informed policy making is through increasing “policy literacy” and “policy attitude” instead of a direct uptake to policy content²⁶. In addition, the interviews with Bappenas official noted that the timing of the IDF is not aligned with national policy and planning processes. They suggested that IDF should consider a November meeting in order to influence policy and planning at the beginning of the cycle for the year after – that is IDF 2020 should be held in November to influence thinking for the 2022 fiscal year. **Fit with national planning cycles should be a key consideration going forward if policy influence remains important.**

That said, some participants noted in interviews that they had some ideas for follow-up with government as a result of the IDF but we are not able to identify any movement on this within the time frame of the evaluation. There was also an example of an attempt to do so that was stymied by a lack of advance preparation.²⁷

The absence of government voice was noted by participants - *the central Government is missing* - and from another interview - *the inadequate presence of government and response by government throughout the sessions created a feeling of ‘preaching to the choir’* [their fellow activists].

Our case studies also note that rather than influence on labour reform policy, the discussion was more about awareness and implementation challenges around the existing policies (inclusion of people with disabilities in one’s employee pool),²⁸ influencing teaching practice through new knowledge,²⁹ and celebrating new tools to support implementation.³⁰

One of the informants from Bappenas explained the potential influence of the IDF on the national development planning process (RPJMN) through a White Paper on the labour/job market. In addition, the Bappenas official who presented a draft white paper in the closing ceremony of IDF 2019 reported that the development of the White Paper was informed by the papers presented at IDF 2019 - a paper by Nika Pranata on the role of small and medium enterprises in job creation and how to protect them from imported goods and a second paper by Dyah Pritadrajati on the role of the minimum wages regime in the labour market. However, most informants from non-government organisations were unclear on how the

²⁶ Policy literacy: the ability to identify and understand a policy based on policy information and knowledge, is generally measured by policy knowledge (Jung, [2008](#) in Park and Lee, [2015](#)); Policy (positive) attitude is similar to such concepts as policy preference and policy acceptance. It refers to attitudes or behaviors expressed through individual evaluation of a given policy (Ajzen, [1991](#)). Policy attitude consists of an emotional element based on an affective judgment, a cognitive element formed from an appraisal based on knowledge and information, and a behavioral element, that is, the intent behind certain actions.

²⁷ Case Study 5. The Private Sector

²⁸ Case Study 5. The Private Sector

²⁹ Case Study 1. Inclusive development in practice: the importance of being persistent in gender equity, disability, and social inclusion issues in highly contested development discourses

³⁰ Case Study 2. Policy Research Institutes’ Role in IDF

results of the IDF will be used to influence policy. They were expecting that IDF could facilitate some sessions designed for policy dialogue, not only technical discussion. In addition, a clearer mechanism to ensure the uptake of evidence presented in the policy making process post IDF was raised. **IDF needs to consider how it can enhance senior government engagement in IDF and create better linkages at the event between the government and CSOs. As well, IDF needs to be clearer on what it means by the contribution of IDF to the policy process.**

Examples of policy influence

As noted above, some of the participants noted in interviews that they have some ideas to follow up with the government, but we were not able to discern significant outcomes in the six months following the IDF.

Participants from PRIs (both KSI partners and non-KSI partners) reported some indications of policy influence. Most stories from PRIs demonstrate that their influence was limited largely to the problem definition phase and partly in agenda-setting. Only one story of policy change - SMERU's work with Bappenas in developing the Inclusive Economic Development Index (IPEI) in IDF 2018 – can be seen as PRI influence on policy implementation - the co-design of a tool to monitor progress. This special case of policy influence happened as SMERU has been working with Bappenas on this before IDF. The event was simply the opportunity to launch the work.

Stories from PRIs (see Case Study 2) show how the IDF led to expanded policy capacities among PRIs, notably the capacity to put research into frames and forms that are useful for policy makers and for those who influence them. They are stories about better understanding of context and broadening their policy horizons to include evidence that fits with values, beliefs, political perspectives. This is the professional knowledge and local knowledge that also play roles in policy influence. The stories also speak to the role PRIs played on the demand side, meaning the influence of the PRIs on improving the capacity of policy makers to situate the role of evidence in the policy process - how the policy makers integrate evidence and knowledge from PRIs into their thinking. For example, one of the PRIs (Institute for Research and Empowerment--IRE) reported that IDF is a space to broaden their policy horizons especially among stakeholders outside the usual village development stakeholders. It has helped them to understand the institutional knowledge about who needs to be influenced and helped them identify the levers of change. IRE also learned from other PRIs (such as SMERU) and CSOs (such as PEKKA) about social inclusion in village development and this encouraged the IRE research division to do follow-up research on innovations in agriculture, basic services in the villages, and in renewing village governance and democracy from a social inclusion perspective.

The other form of policy influence of the IDF is adaptation of the IDF methodology in sub-national development forums, including IDF's practice of promoting more participatory policy spaces. A story from SMERU shows that PRIs can play important roles in promoting IDF influence in regional development forums by bringing evidence to bear on the theme. In 2019, after the IDF, SMERU continued their support to regional level development forums. One week after IDF 2019, SMERU was one of the keynote speakers and facilitators for the West Java Development Forum that was also attended by Bappenas. The theme was around reducing regional disparities, among districts and sectors in West Java. As well the Gorontalo

Development Forum and the Papua Development Forum last year were both inspired by the IDF (Annex 1, Case 2 and Case 4).³¹

IDF has inspired Inspiration the Ministry of Forestry and Environment to design an innovative methodology to improve development planning. As described in Case 4, a participant as well presenter from the Ministry of Forestry and Environment reported that IDF has inspired her in terms of its approach to building linkages and providing an inclusive approach to consultation. According to her, the structure and design of IDF was useful as it provided room for everybody to be involved. As a result, she has replicated the way IDF was organized in her office. She is now convinced that inclusive consultative forums are manageable, effective, and fun. She has also adopted the approach of organising IDF for some internal meetings in her office. IDF also provided a space and opportunity to follow up preliminary discussions she had at IDF with the Bulukumba District Vice-Head. Following IDF, she continued the discussion and the District Vice-Head agreed to collaborate to support the community in obtaining legal access for forest encroachers. The change to more intensive communication and collaboration had several important impacts on the ground.

Evaluation question 5: To what extent is the IDF gaining profile as a premier development event?

In terms of size, IDF grew slightly from 2017 to 2018, from about 1400 participants to 1800. It then grew tremendously, almost doubling in 2019 to over 3100 people. This kind of rapid growth inevitably creates logistical challenges. These were compounded in 2019 by the hiring of a poorly qualified organiser resulting in KSI having to pick up the pieces and make sure the event went as smoothly as possible. Media coverage increased in 2019 as compared with 2018, for which KSI provided significant support to Bappenas and for which Bappenas expressed appreciation.³² As well, media coverage continued well past the end date of the event. This is a positive sign that the media will be watching for and ready to cover the next IDF (2021). **KSI and Bappenas need to build on the goodwill generated with the media to sustain and even increase coverage in future.**

In terms of its reputation as an international event, the proportion of international participation in panels might be a good proxy. Notes on the evolution of IDF (Annex 2) show a significant decline in international participation in IDF over time. In 2017 IDF brought in a number of high-profile international development thinkers. In 2018 the numbers were down significantly, with usually one international speaker on a panel. In 2019, there was sometimes an international speaker in each of 'Inspire', 'Imagine', and 'Innovate'. This is not necessarily good or bad, but it does signal that either there is less interest in bringing external ideas to the discussion, or planning has been too short-term to obtain commitments from international speakers (the 2018 report notes considerable effort put into the identification and engagement of relevant international speakers).

³¹ Case Study 2. Policy Research Institutes' Role in IDF

³² Media coverage has improved over the three years of the IDF. In 2019 coverage lasted well past the end of the event for the first time. While the public relations (PR) estimated value is decreasing (from IDR 36 billion in 2017, IDR 26 billion in 2018 and IDR 19 billion in 2019), media coverage by substance in 2019 was coverage in 60% of monitored publications as compared with coverage in only 40% of monitored publications in 2018). PR value in 2019 only covers publication from 22-28 July 2019. *Might be higher if we included PR for road to IDF and publications beyond 28 July 2019. No estimates for 2017 are available.*

To gain further profile, all our cases suggest a need to be more strategic in how the IDF is designed, and to take a long-term view on its implementation, aligning the events more effectively. They also note the need for more deliberate preparation and alignment of pre- and post-IDF events.³³

Evaluation question 6: To what extent is the IDF likely to be a sustainable forum?

This question is closely linked to Question 5 above. Sustainability requires a long-term (adaptive) strategy, and a thread that connects IDFs over time so that participants will want to come back and will promote the continuity of the IDF.³⁴ Interviews with Bappenas showed strong enthusiasm for continuing the IDF. This is a solid foundation on which to build, particularly as that enthusiasm is matched with a growth in budget commitment by the agency. With the support of KSI, Bappenas will be establishing a permanent secretariat to plan and manage IDF as a regular annual event. The lead directorate for IDF will rotate each year depending on the theme. To further institutionalise the IDF, Bappenas is preparing a Ministerial decree and standard operating procedures for the IDF. Revolving leadership across Bappenas departments should strengthen its potential for sustainability. DFAT appears willing to maintain a role and that will be important going forward as Bappenas continues to see the need for some external support for the Forum.

Several flags need to be kept in mind:

1. The role of the Minister is crucial to the survival and growth of IDF. As a new Minister has recently been appointed, he will need to be briefed and encouraged to see IDF as a high value reputational event for Bappenas.
2. The limited engagement of the other parts of the knowledge sector in planning and delivering IDF will reduce enthusiasm for participation and will inhibit its development, limiting potential for sustainability.
3. The heavy Jakarta and Java focus does not reflect the intent to contribute to national development. This suggests the need for a national strategy for IDF, not necessarily broader representation at any one event. Such a strategy could include a smaller national event in Jakarta, complemented with regional events that directly feed into the national Forum as outlined in the findings related to Question 1.
4. Policy influence would be aided by the participation of other Ministries as well as participants from the technical levels of ministries in the event; their participation would further enhance the value of IDF to Bappenas and could promote their position as policy makers and policy influencers who use evidence in decision processes.
5. Whether or not DFAT will continue to play a supporting financial role will be a factor unless the IDF can identify other sources of funds (other donors for example). See also point 6 below.
6. Issues in government regulations that limit what Bappenas can procure for a successful event create an inherent dependency on development partners. This in itself is problematic and in a period of serious economic downturn creates serious risks.
7. An event that is intended to engage all parts of the knowledge sector and influence government policy would benefit from broad engagement in its conceptualisation, planning, implementation

³³ Case Studies 1-5.

³⁴ As the Interim Report also notes, there is limited return engagement in the IDF.

and follow-up. Engagement enhances motivation and incentives to ensure it is a strong and useful event.

8. Engagement of the private sector calls for much more careful curation of participants so that investors have some preliminary information and have time to do their due diligence in advance of the IDF.³⁵
9. To strengthen the sustainability of IDF, adequate attention should also be given to the vibrancy and collaborative dimensions of IDF where all actors in the knowledge sector, both at national and sub-national levels actively participate and benefit. We propose the following collaborative arrangements:
 - a. Incentive and international recognition. We propose KSI assists the IDF to develop an agreement with a regular international development conference(s) (such as The Australasian AID Conference), to provide an incentive for the winners of IDF/RIDF submission and presentation awards to present also in their conference. In addition to this incentive, this collaboration will sustain the quality of research and evidence presented at IDF and RIDF, as well strengthen the Forum's reputation among other international development forums.
 - b. Co-hosting and co-sponsored sessions. While Bappenas will continue hosting the core sessions, the other specific and thematic sessions might be co-hosted with the private sector, CSOs, regional governments, and/or technical ministries.
 - c. As with other international development forums, like the World Economic Forum, where non-government actors are facilitated to serve as 'critical friends' through side events, we propose IDF facilitates some side events. This will improve the vibrancy and legitimacy of the development agenda.

Evaluation question 7: For all the questions above, what factors have enabled and/or inhibited that situation?

Evaluation question 8: How has KSI contributed to these changes? --i.e. made the enabling factors were possible and addressed the inhibited factors

Enabling Factors

Strategic engagement and skill set in working politically. The KSI team's strategic engagement in dealing with the committee has been critical in ensuring the quality assurance system in place, especially in the selection of sub-topics, design of the sessions, and selection of the papers and presenters. KSI's after action review notes along with data from the interview with the facilitators show that these efforts were important, especially to cover or mitigate the unintended impact of the bureaucratic and internal political dynamics in Bappenas.³⁶ On media coverage/profile as a premiere development event, credit goes to the KSI communication team that complemented Bappenas' Public Relation Unit. KSI successfully assisted Bappenas in the development and promotion of key messages in press releases, social media and briefing

³⁵ Case Study 5. The Private Sector

³⁶ For example, striking a balance between a spectacularly large event with quality. KSI managed to convince Bappenas to have less themes and more focus on the quality content and process. In addition, KSI also managed to do "harm reduction" operations to respond to Bappenas senior officials' last minute requests.

notes. KSI has received considerable praise from Bappenas concerning the role the KSI played in making IDF happen in a way that is different from their conventional gathering, filling the technical gaps that were supposed to be managed by the event organiser. This includes an introduction of technology (Whova--conference apps) that has the potential to contribute to networking and exchange among participants.

Another form of KSI's smart influencing strategy was working through the session facilitators. Since IDF 2017, the facilitators have played an important role in managing the flow of the sessions and presentations as well as ensuring an inclusive atmosphere and the dynamics of each session. However, in IDF 2019, due to unforeseen circumstances the decision to engage the facilitators who supported the event was made just a few weeks before the event when the initial facilitators who were selected proved unable to deliver. In this regard, the contribution of KSI was critical, able to engage and mobilise experienced facilitators (i.e. facilitators from previous IDF) at short notice. The coordinator of the facilitation team reported in an interview that their flexible and supportive support was partly driven by their moral obligation to sustain the credibility of IDF. **Going forward, active engagement of the facilitators throughout the planning period is crucial to IDF sustainability.**

DFAT's convening capacity was instrumental in mobilizing the development community including other development partners. For many participants who have, or have ever had, direct and indirect relationships with DFAT, a reason to attend IDF was allegiance to the agency and viewing the IDF as a kind of DFAT community gathering.

Strong commitment and a formal budget from Bappenas have been important factors in the development of IDF. The credit specifically goes to a directorate in Bappenas (focal point for the KSI program) that was able to strategically engage other directorates to ensure acceptance and an authorising environment for integrating IDF in Bappenas' regular program and budget. Based on the 3 A's principle (acceptance, authorising environment, and ability) in problem-driven, iterative and adaptation,³⁷ this directorate was successful in securing acceptance and an authorising environment, while the last A (ability) was co-managed with the KSI team. Ongoing engagement and support by DFAT have played a key role. Without that support, there is a risk that IDF will be managed like a regular "government-style" gathering, where attention to GESI will be minimal.³⁸ **Some financial support, as well as direct and indirect technical assistance, as well as being a "critical friend" especially for GESI issues, are likely to be needed for some years to come.**

Inhibiting Factors

Need for greater clarity of IDF objectives and long-term strategy.

While KSI and Bappenas appear to share the objectives of IDF at a strategic level (as stipulated in the terms of reference, invitation and publication materials), as noted elsewhere, the case studies suggest more clarity in strategy and a long-term focus are needed.

³⁷ See [PDIA Toolkit](#) .

³⁸ Case study 1: Inclusive development in practice: the importance of being persistent in gender equity, disability, and social inclusion issues in highly contested development discourses

IDF as a multidimensional knowledge event (academic, professional and local knowledge) is acknowledged by the participants, including Bappenas. The IDF program was designed to reflect this diversity of knowledge needed to inform development policy and practice. There were varied expectations among the participants, some expecting an academic event, some expecting an opportunity to network with like-minded individuals, some looking to expand their networks into new domains and communities, and some looking to the more practical and political side of the policy influence space. In addition, IDF as a multipurpose gathering (speeches, presentations, an exhibition, discussions, and a marketplace) is designed to facilitate a broad range of interactions among the participants, from large gathering, to business matchmaking. This combination of a multidimensional knowledge event and a multipurpose gathering led to varied expectations and understanding among participants on what success looks like for IDF. If the intention in terms of sustainability is that Bappenas drive the IDF, then the purpose and objective have to match the needs and abilities of Bappenas as a government agency. Participants appeared to appreciate the integration of professional and local knowledge into the IDF; however, this may suggest some different approaches to the design and selection of sessions and speakers.

Translating the objectives into an implementation design that is consistent and feasible was not easy due to contested aspirations for the IDF. For example, one of the agreed objectives or outcomes is that IDF will facilitate concrete collaborations and even some business deals between investor and start-up business (phase “initiate”). One of the informants from a DFAT-funded program shared her experience from a well-curated conference where the objective was to initiate collaborations and business deals (business marketplace), not just a “marketplace of ideas”. The informant mentioned that in this conference, curation and due diligence processes are critical elements in the design of the conference. These elements were completed four months prior to the event. The event itself then serves more as an opportunity to confirm or clarify the remaining issues before a collaboration or business deal is made. The participants in the business marketplace sessions are in a better position to make a business deal because there are both prepared investors (buyers) and curated sellers. In a heavily curated marketplace, initiating business deals or collaborations is more feasible. This mismatch between the expectation of IDF (to initiate collaborations and business deals) and a design that relied on “on the spot” business deals or connections has inhibited concrete collaborations or business deals among the participants.³⁹ In an interview with an official from Bappenas when he was confronted with some aspirations from the participants, expecting IDF to facilitate some collaborations, this official responded that for him, the core mandate of IDF is providing a marketplace of interests and ideas only. It does not include conducting due diligence and business prospectus analysis. The preparatory work i.e. Road to IDF was used more as a promotional opportunity and a space to solicit ideas than as an incubator for collaboration.⁴⁰

A review of the evolution of IDF 2017-2019⁴¹ shows that IDF is not only a technical event. It is also a political-economy space that is shaped by the dynamics of high-level official interests and personnel changes as well as by the knowledge that is exchanged. This has meant that proper advance planning is challenging. We observed two preparatory meetings and noted that some aspects of the IDF appear to have been initiated very late in the process. Some presenters received their acceptance only a few weeks

³⁹ Case Study 5. The Private Sector

⁴⁰ Statement from Bappenas Official.

⁴¹ Annex 2. Policy Research Institutes’ Role in IDF

before the conference, so their final preparations were rushed. Decisions on facilitation were delayed whereas the best success is achieved when facilitators are involved from early in the planning phase.

The limited role of other parts of the knowledge sector inhibited engagement in the IDF. The planning was carried out by Bappenas and KSI without benefit of other parts of the knowledge sector. PRIs, universities, the private sector, and other thematically relevant government departments could have made valuable contributions to the design that would have increased their level of participation. Mechanisms could be created for more co-design and co-delivery to be a truly knowledge sector event. Being seen as an event of one agency limits the interest and commitment of others.⁴²

The IDF as an inclusive national event needs consideration. The lack of representation from off-Java, and even out of the Greater Jakarta area is a strategic question for the IDF. Is regional participation important; or is it more consistent with policy processes in Indonesia to design regional and local events or complement and feed into the IDF? Multiple approaches are possible once purpose is clear. The low participation from other ministries and from the technical level of ministries was also cited as a weakness limiting its effectiveness. **More active participation of both other ministries and of technical staff along with senior ministry staff would enhance the effectiveness of the IDF.**

Logistics requirements are not compatible with Bappenas' procurement process. The engagement of multiple conference planning and facilitation teams made the logistics more complicated than they were in 2018. At IDF 2018, there was strong praise for the facilitation; it was more muted in IDF 2019 as the committee hired a new event organiser that is not familiar with the design and approaches of IDF.⁴³ Many of the complaints from the participants and presenters that are related to the preparation and implementation are associated with the roles of the event organisers. It is positive that IDF has received strong attention from the Minister of Bappenas. However, it is important that Bappenas is able to anticipate potential high-level requests by putting in place appropriate mechanisms, resources and personnel to be able to respond to these. **The procurement process could usefully be reviewed to ensure that it gives appropriate weight to both the financial and technical elements of proposals.**

Limited GOI participation outside Bappenas and weakened potential for policy influence.⁴⁴ In addition, the shifting annual thematic focus limits policy influence as it reduces the capacity of KSI or Bappenas to follow up;⁴⁵ and finally, weak participation by scholars from the academic sector in 2018 & 2019 also limits the potential for policy influence because of the role of scholars, both Indonesian and international, in research on labour issues.⁴⁶

⁴² Case Studies 1, 2, 3.

⁴³ In IDF 2017 and 2018, KSI directly managed the procurement of the event organiser. In 2019, as a part of budget transition to Bappenas (as a token of government's ownership) Bappenas procured an event organiser through a standard government procurement procedure that much emphasis cost comparative advantage.

⁴⁴ Case studies. Interim report.

⁴⁵ The Evolution of IDF 2017-2019

⁴⁶ Evolution of IDF 2017-2019

KSI actions

As we saw above, while Bappenas took responsibility for acceptance and the authorising environment, KSI played a significant role in the last 'A' i.e. the ability to deliver the IDF. For example, as described in Questions 1 & 5, media engagement and session facilitation processes were very successful for IDF 2019, due in large measure to the efforts (the ability) of KSI. Bappenas clearly appreciated the role that KSI played and the support it provided to IDF. KSI and DFAT are still needed for financial support for some items, and conceptual support for thought leadership. These are needed especially in areas where Bappenas' bureaucratic infrastructure and apparatus are not compatible with the nature of the some activities of a Forum of this nature, such as academic peer review, creative works, engaging with local communities, and some budgetary needs. Three informants in Bappenas reported that creative ideas on how an event like IDF should be managed is the greatest value add of KSI. They still need KSI and do not plan to outsource the event because they see that IDF is also a good opportunity for Bappenas' capacity building as well as the transfer of knowledge to Bappenas staff on how to manage a good event. The role of KSI in IDF 2019 is considered ideal by Bappenas in terms of balancing an intellectual contribution and strategic financial support. While Bappenas understands it needs to continue to fund a greater share of the IDF, they would like to see KSI's creative input and thought leadership continue. Bappenas does not anticipate being able to fund IDF at 100% as there are some expenses that cannot be paid through the state budget mechanisms. A number of incentives for participants are one of the considerations here.

Bappenas believes contested perspectives and forms of knowledge will strengthen the profile and sustainability of the IDF. Therefore, continued intellectual contribution by KSI or another actor who can play this role will be important for the IDF into the future. **That DFAT is needed for financial support, media and logistics is an excellent entry point but DFAT should not give up a role in intellectual leadership of IDF as it brings (either directly or through its projects) the benefit of diversity of ideas as a core knowledge sector principle to the organisation and delivery of the event.**

Evaluation question 9: To what extent does the IDF represent value for money?

Value for money refers to the optimal use of resources to achieve the intended outcome or making better decisions through striking the best balance between the "four E's" – following DFAT's 4Es [Framework](#) namely "how Economical the purchase of inputs is; how Efficiently those inputs are converted into outputs; how Effectively those outputs achieve outcomes and the Ethics of the values distributed". To assess the value for money (VfM) of IDF 2019, we limit the scope of the assessment on the second "E" (efficiency) and it is based on perceived value the sponsors, not the monetary value. Measurement of the overall value for money of a conference like IDF is not impossible, but requires a complex measurement of various component, where the data reliability is challenging, for example:

- The cost of people's time (KSI staff, Bappenas, facilitators, speakers, participants). This calculation is not impossible, but will require complex processes, including developing a consensus on the estimated "sunk costs" of each organisation and would have required some data gathering over time prior to the event.
- The opportunity cost, (comes from the notion that every choice closes off an alternate choice, so if people waste their time and/or money on an unworthy activity, they can't pursue more profitable opportunities). We could measure opportunity cost by putting a dollar value on a

person's time - multiplying the time someone spends by either their hourly cost (burdened rate) or their billable rate.

In addition to this, a consensus between Bappenas and DFAT on what is valued as a prelude to assessing VfM is required. For example, if it is policy influence, then this needs to be tracked over time against the issues discussed at the IDF and it seems to be difficult to do as the innovations from IDF discussions are increasingly affected by other event and evidence. If it is about changing the dialogue on an issue, this is easier to track through looking at the changes in policy dialogue, changes in language in discussing the issue – but requires a much more curated engagement in the IDF and in events both before and after; in other words, can we identify the expansion in policy capacities or the broadening of policy horizons as defined earlier in this evaluation?⁴⁷

Under these data limitations, the perceived value for money of the IDF conceptually was assessed through analysis of the participants' responses to the questions around whether the attendees felt like the value of the event surpassed the cost. Because data for the cost to attend IDF (i.e. real cost, time cost and opportunity cost) is not available, we used two proxies for VfM namely responses to evaluation questions # 1 (To what extent has IDF facilitated interaction and collaboration) and # 2 (What is the quality and relevance of research presented at IDF to their needs). In addition, we used the information from the follow up interviews and analysed around the following probing questions:

- Would Bappenas seek alternate funding if DFAT pulled out?
- Did the attendees get what they wanted, i.e. inspiration, information, more networking opportunities, the opportunity to find partners or to collaborate?
- Do GoI policy makers (Bappenas and other ministries) see a valuable contribution of the IDF to their agenda?
- Would participants register if they had to pay the full costs (i.e., if they were not invitees)?

The interviews and surveys to be described below give insights into the value placed on the IDF.

The survey during the conference (n=386) shows that in general, respondents and the public discourse represented by media coverage demonstrated a positive reaction to IDF 2019, as shown by the large proportion who agree or strongly agree with the statements in the questionnaire that are related to value of interaction, collaboration and the quality and relevance of the information presented at IDF. For example, 84% of the participants reported that IDF was effective in enabling engagement between knowledge sector actors, and it has resulted in an intention to collaborate among 89% of the participants and nearly half of the respondents (48%) in the follow up survey in December 2019 reported reaching out to someone outside their organisation that they met at IDF 2019 to follow up on ideas or activities (although most of the collaborations are at early stages within the timeframe of this evaluation). On the

⁴⁷ For example, DFID sponsored a research project at IDRC with African researchers and another one with a European team on a similar topic, both looking at climate change issues in Africa. DFID values peer reviewed publications. With a similar budget the African team produced five peer reviewed papers and the European team produced over 50. In terms of number, the European team did much better, but if the goal is to improve peer review publication among African researchers then the IDRC project was much stronger given the weaker starting point of the African team. This clarity on what is valued (more than others) will enable the VfM calculation beyond efficiency.

satisfaction of the quality of information, 73% respondents agreed that the quality of the research and information was high quality and that the information will change the way they do their work (70%). The follow up interviews in early 2020 also show some evidence where the knowledge and interactions during the IDF have expanded participants' policy capacities and broadened their policy horizons through improving their understanding of relevant actors in the policy making process. At the same time, participants noted in interviews that engagement across participant types could have been stronger and could have been facilitated with some simple measures such as name tags that identified the participant 'type' (government, private sector, investor, academician, etc.).

Bappenas has confirmed in two interviews in December 2019 that they have secured a budget for IDF 2020 (which is postponed to 2021 due to Covid-19). Although they mentioned that financial support from DFAT or another donor is still needed, especially to cover some activities where government budget mechanisms is problematic, they confirmed the sustainability of this event (see analysis to answer the evaluation question #6 on sustainability). In interviews and during the closure ceremony of the IDF 2019 Committee in Yogyakarta in December 2019, Bappenas officials acknowledged the valuable contribution of the IDF to their development planning agenda (RPJMN). This was also confirmed by an official from another ministry in the survey during the conference where they gave high scores (at least 4 on a 5-point scale) on relevance to the policy making process.

Around one third of the participants reported that they attended the conference with their own funding and almost all of them (95%) would come to the next IDF. In addition, 75% of the respondents would recommend their employer or project to fund them to attend the next IDF. However, knowing that 67% are from Jakarta greater area, it seems that this enthusiasm might be influenced by location bias.

The intent of Bappenas to continue with the IDF is a clear indication that they see value in funding, designing and delivering the IDF. The majority of participants also expressed appreciation and some follow-up was evident. From participants' perspectives, the benefits exceeded the costs. Much of the appreciation was within communities rather than across communities, however. This suggests reasonably good value for money. The adjustments that are suggested in this evaluation would, we feel, make it a stronger event going forward. Clarity of focus, suggestions for a broader government engagement and stronger participation of government representatives in the CSO presentations would be important to improving the ability of IDF to be an even more effective knowledge exchange and dialogue event.

Conclusion

An overall positive picture emerged from IDF 2019 participants. Participants were generally happy with the quality of the materials at IDF. Most of the participants acknowledged the successful role of IDF in facilitating interaction (evaluation question #1), the quality and relevance of the research presented (evaluation question #2), and that GESI perspectives were well-represented (evaluation question #3). As well there was a positive perception on value for money (evaluation question #9); however, there were varied understandings among the participants on how or if IDF has informed policymaking in Indonesia (evaluation question #4).

As an opportunity to engage across the knowledge sector it was appreciated, though some noted that the ease of identification of participant type could be improved. Some participants noted with regret the limited government participation both in some sessions and in overall government representation. Both

government and non-government interviews suggested some active engagement between now and the next IDF to create some continuity and to enhance the potential for utility of IDF in the national planning process.

The limited overlap of participants in IDF 2017, 2018 and 2019 and lack of a common thread reduces our ability to say anything comparative or to assess growth in the position of IDF as a premier development event. We have identified a number of the opportunities and risks that should be considered in this regard.

In exploring the evaluation questions, there is considerable overlap in findings. We summarize the following main points to consider going forward.

What works: deepening and sustaining

1. **Leadership of the Directorate for Industry, Tourism and Creative Economy** in engaging Bappenas top management and other units to secure an authorising environment for IDF to evolve and innovate. This role was instrumental for the success of previous IDFs and becomes more relevant in the coming years when changes in structure and personnel might occur.
2. **Commitment and persistence on gender equity and social inclusion perspectives.** While each year IDF has a different theme based on priorities of the Indonesia government and the Bappenas development strategy, GESI perspectives are becoming stronger. Ongoing collaboration with various GESI advocates is needed to sustain this success.
3. **Quality of the research and knowledge presented at IDF.** Bappenas' initiative to engage various knowledge sector actors in the selection of abstracts and contents was an important factor in ensuring the quality and credibility of the IDF as a multidimensional knowledge event. The other important factor was the role of facilitators to ensure that this high-quality evidence/research is communicated strategically and effectively. This combination of quality materials, and strategic knowledge dissemination and delivery was important to ensuring the quality and relevance of the research and evidence presented during IDF.
4. **Strategic communication and media engagement.** Bappenas' goodwill in engaging other communication and media experts has proven effective in securing media coverage that contributed to the profile of IDF as premiere development forum.
5. **Complementarity of contributions of Bappenas and KSI.** Both Bappenas and KSI indicated that each played a valuable role in the delivery of the IDF, both technically and financially. Bappenas indicated its hope for continued collaboration and support from DFAT through KSI or another mechanism.

Recommendations for improvement:

6. Measuring policy uptake of the research and evidence presented during IDF.

One of IDF's objectives is to convene development actors to shape Indonesia's development agenda. This has raised some expectations that IDF will contribute to policy change. However, conferences seldom contribute directly and immediately to policy change. We propose a framework for a systems perspective on measuring policy influence that factor in the policy processes that includes expanding policy capacities and broadening policy horizons as central contributions to policy processes. These help to set the stage for changing policy regimes over time.

7. **The strategic direction and purpose of the IDF** and its targeting strategy need to be re-considered and communicated more effectively to potential attendees.

The evidence is clear that there were varied understandings and expectations among participants, as well as mixed views among the organisers on the strategy and purpose of the IDF. This is compounded by the short planning times and the lack of long-term strategic direction that would build some alignment from year to year. KSI and Bappenas are urged to consider a re-examination of purpose, strategy, participant targeting, and structure to facilitate and curate the knowledge to policy process during the conference.

8. **Curation of participants**, not only in terms of the private sector, but more broadly, would greatly assist the development of the IDF into a premiere event.

There is evidence across the knowledge sector that more pre-planning and curation of participants would strengthen the value of the IDF. This includes not only who engages from the private sector and CSO community but what technical ministries - and from what levels - are needed to ensure sustainability and value in the contributions of IDF to policy processes. For the next IDF to be more strategic in facilitating collaboration and policy influence, more pre-planning and curation are needed, both in the knowledge to policy process as well as the private sector business matchmaking events (curation of start-ups and potential investors).

9. **Preparation and follow-up are crucial** and would be significantly aided by strong cross-sectoral participation in the design and delivery of the IDF.

Short timeframes created multiple challenges. Importantly a more participatory approach (across the knowledge sector actors i.e. PRIs, technical ministries, and sub-national governments) to planning, delivery and follow-up, would greatly enhance the value of the event and the potential for IDF to contribute to the policy process.

10. **The role of the facilitators** is important to ensure that quality knowledge is presented strategically and effectively. In this regard, these facilitators should be actively involved from the beginning so that it is quickly apparent if they are suitable.

11. **Devote attention on other dimensions of IDF sustainability.** IDF's sustainability could be seen not only from its continuation as an event, but also from its vibrancy where all actors in knowledge sector, both at national and sub-national level are active in the knowledge to policy process and fairly benefited. To strengthen these, in we propose the following collaborative arrangements:

- a. Set up a mechanism to secure incentives for the participants and gain international recognition. We propose KSI assist IDF to develop agreements with regular international development conferences (such as The Australasian AID Conference) to provide incentives for the winners of IDR/RIDF proposal and presentation awards to also present at their conference. In addition to this incentive, this collaboration will sustain the quality research and evidence presented at IDF, as well strengthen IDF's reputation among other international development forums.
- b. Ensure collaborative arrangements through co-hosting and co-sponsored sessions. While Bappenas will continue hosting the core sessions, the other specific and thematic sessions

might be co-hosted with the private sector, CSOs, regional government, and technical ministries.

- c. Ensure legitimacy from other knowledge sector actors. As with other international development forums like World Economic Forum where non-government actors are facilitated to serve as 'critical friends' through side events, we propose IDF facilitates some side events. This will improve the vibrancy and legitimacy of the development agenda.
- d. Develop evidence on value for money for IDF to inform government budget and planning for the future IDF. As described in the previous section on response to evaluation question #9 on the limitation of value for money calculation, we recommend KSI and Bappenas include a rigorous VfM calculation for IDF 2021 that includes calculation of VfM of previous IDF since 2017. This is not about the monetary value of the IDF/RIDF but value to the goals of the sponsors.

The IDF has achieved many successes to date and has built on the complementarity of skills of Bappenas and KSI. That it has strong support from Bappenas, support from a development partner that is appreciated, and has clearly built the skill to generate acceptance and good media coverage, are extremely important to the future of the Forum and create an excellent foundation for follow-up on these recommendations.

Evaluation of the Indonesia Development Forum (IDF) 2019

Annex 1 IDF 2019 Case Studies

Annex 1: IDF 2019 Case Studies

Introduction.

KSI identified seven expected outcomes for the IDF in 2019.¹ Some of these emerged or were observable after the conference. To complement the data from surveys and interviews, a series of follow-up interviews were conducted from December 2019 to April 2020. The goal was to observe the emerging outcomes of IDF 2019 among selected participants and presenters. KSI and Migunani co-nominated 30 potential cases for follow on interview. Four informants did not respond to the request for interview and five informants provided a brief response that there was no significant outcome (follow up action or collaboration) that could be associated with IDF 2019.

This report documents the findings. They are structured into five themes:

1. Case 1: Inclusive development in practice
2. Case 2: Policy Research Institutes' Role in IDF
3. Case 3: Providing opportunities for other types of knowledge to inform policy
4. Case 4: IDF Policy Influences
5. Case 5: The Private Sector

These case studies describe a variety of emerging outcomes as well as challenges that have been encountered and how (or if) the participants have succeeded in overcoming these challenges.

Case 1: Inclusive development in practice: the importance of being persistent in gender equity, disability, and social inclusion issues in highly contested development discourses

Introduction.

Attention to gender equity and social inclusion (GESI) was clearly reflected in all editions of the IDF since 2017. This is reflected in various ways: diversity of participants, spaces available for all parts of the knowledge sector and different forms

of knowledge (scientific, professional and local knowledge), as well as logistics that reduce barriers for people with disabilities (PWDs).

This compilation of stories describes how this attention to and integration of GESI has evolved since 2017. Based on participants' experience, the stories illustrate why integrating GESI issues in Indonesia's development planning requires persistence, or, why success may not be quick or easy. Information was collected from IDF participants through a series of interviews during the conference in July 2019 through to April 2020. Interviewees included representatives from organisations for people with disabilities (DPOs), CSOs, academics, and KSI's partner organisations (Policy Research Institutes).

Findings and Outcomes:

- IDF provides an important opportunity to share the challenges of working in a contested policy space.
- Expanding the range of interventions resulted from engagement with other experiences – such as adding legal interventions as a tool.
- IDF provides space to meet colleagues working in the same spaces, to share ideas and strengthen networks.
- The opportunity to engage directly with government has potential.
- IDF helps to expand policy capacities and broaden policy horizons.

Things to consider for future forums:

- More time for discussion in sessions would be welcome.
- More opportunity to bring government to CSO sessions so engagement is richer is needed.
- Expand government engagement:
 - By bringing more policy implementors to the table rather than just the senior bureaucrats
 - By bringing more Ministries to IDF.
- Bring in community to talk about success stories, not just CSOs.
- Create some follow up opportunities after IDF to sustain the momentum.

¹They are: 1) The IDF is increasingly sustainable, 2) Increased profile of the IDF as a premier development event, 3) quality policy research, practice and innovations are presented at IDF 2019, 4) knowledge presented is disseminated to a wider audience, 5) GESI perspectives are well-represented, 6)

increased interaction and collaboration during, and after the Forum and, 7) Uptake of the knowledge is tracked

Australia-Indonesia Disability Research and Advocacy Network (AIDRAN)

AIDRAN is a research, advocacy and network organisation that brings together Australian and Indonesian disability advocates, researchers, and practitioners to promote broader social inclusion. It does so through interdisciplinary research on disability, social inclusion, and promoting evidence-informed disability-inclusive policy. Since August 2018, AIDRAN has been receiving support from KSI.

AIDRAN participated actively in the preparation and implementation of IDF 2019. In the preparation phase, AIDRAN committee members, Slamet Thohari and Dina Afrianty participated in the review of abstracts received by IDF. They reviewed about forty abstracts and provided commentary and feedback to the authors. This process was an excellent opportunity for AIDRAN to learn about the scope of research around the disability and employment sector across Indonesia. At IDF 2019, AIDRAN organised a panel entitled, *Workplace inclusion in Australia and Indonesia: From Principle to Practice*. The panellists were Australian and Indonesian disability researchers and advocates who shared their work on advocating for the rights to employment for people with disabilities.

AIDRAN reported that in addition to serving as a platform for knowledge sharing, IDF has allowed them to expand and deepen their network and introduce AIDRAN to the wider range of knowledge sector actors. This broadened network (including a social media network), and enhanced visibility were considered by AIDRAN to be instrumental in promoting both its biennial conference, held two months after the IDF 2019 and the Indonesian Journal of Disability Studies (JDS). For example, Mr. Nuah Tarigan (the winner of Whova 'Most Active User' award) participated in the conference as a speaker and his paper presented at IDF was subsequently published in JDS.

An important follow-up by AIDRAN concerned facilitating a network for expanding knowledge and awareness on disabilities and social inclusion in Indonesia. In the second day of IDF 2019,

AIDRAN hosted a session on 'Workplace Inclusion' in Australia and Indonesia. One of the speakers, Patricia Malowney, who is part of AIDRAN's network in Australia (from Women with Disabilities Leadership Australia), presented the practice of inclusive workplaces in Australia. One of the attendees at IDF heard Patricia speak and subsequently invited her to speak at HAMKA University (Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. Hamka), about the rights to reproductive health of women with disabilities. This researcher is involved in deliberations on the Anti-Sexual Violence Law. The rights of women with disabilities has been a significant topic in deliberations around the law. AIDRAN facilitated a meeting between Patricia and the participant from HAMKA University which brought new knowledge and evidence to the deliberations on the Anti-Sexual Violence Law.

The Founder and Principal of a school for people with Down's Syndrome in Surabaya introduced herself to Patrick Keyzer, an AIDRAN Advisory Board member who participated in the panel. They subsequently held a follow-up conversation. AIDRAN facilitated a further connection with Down Syndrome Australia. This gave our HAMKA colleague access to many more resources. In September 2019, Patrick and Patricia visited the school in Surabaya to meet with the students and the school principal. They discussed ways to strengthen ties between the school and similar institutions in Australia.

AIDRAN acknowledges the complexities and challenges in integrating disability and social inclusion in a highly contested policy arena like development policy where the evidence base is limited. This reflects a vicious cycle where the evidence base is limited because there are not adequate resources allocated for research on GESI issues; as a consequence, the issues have limited visibility so do not attract research and advocacy funding. So, there is not a strong evidence base to support political pressure and to advocate for more resources.

While organisationally AIDRAN is still in the activation stage,² that is, building relationships and strengthening core values, the need for an

² Four stages of network development (Activation-Collectivity-Institutionalisation-Stability/Re-creation), according to MT Imperial et al. 2016. "Sustaining the useful life of network

governance: life cycles and developmental challenges". *Ecol Environ* 2016; 14(3): 135-144, doi:10.1002/fee.1249

evidence base to break this vicious cycle is clear and present. To respond to this situation, AIDRAN's priority in the first year was to develop a repository of evidence through its members. This approach provided them with two quick wins: visibility and an initial evidence base. In this regard, IDF 2019 has helped them, serving as a strategic platform for connecting with more researchers and advocates in their field, for improving their visibility, and for launching a knowledge repository on disability and social inclusion.

Usually, a network organization starts to influence policy when it is already in its second stage of maturity (collectivity); that is, when the members are beginning to produce collective responses. However, although AIDRAN is still in the activation stage, IDF 2019 has accelerated AIDRAN's policy influence work, building their policy capacities and broadening policy horizons both in terms of the evidence base and the targets for advocacy. Put another way, in addition to policy change they have built their strengths around the mechanisms that precede policy change, that is, 1) expanding policy capacities, and 2) broadening policy horizons. On the demand side expanding policy capacity is about the capacity of policy makers to integrate research evidence into their thinking, alongside values, beliefs, and political perspectives. On the supply side it is about increasing the capacity of researchers and advocates to present their evidence in ways policy makers can both understand and consider using it. Broadening policy horizons is about the idea in the GESI case that social inclusion is affected by and affects development policy and that GESI affects and is affected by other policy arenas, such as health, education, industrial policy, among others. AIDRAN and its members provide some examples of how integrating and materializing disability and social inclusion in IDF 2019 has affected policy capacities and horizons of policy actors and other IDF participants that promote recognition of disabled people groups. For example, AIDRAN's participation during the IDF preparation stage has secured acceptance by Bappenas on the importance of inclusive logistics of IDF as well as affirmative criteria for the selection of papers to be presented in the conference. The Minister of Labour and Transmigration stipulated the principle of "nothing about us without us" in his

presentation, that Indonesia's competitiveness in its workforce is because of its inclusiveness.

In addition to linking with policy makers, IDF has helped AIDRAN also in strengthening their knowledge community through provision of a venue and space for consolidating DPOs, Indonesia's host partner and AIDRAN's members. AIDRAN organized a kind of side event during the IDF with them to explore the possibility of working on the other forms of policy influence, such as legal issues that affect policy content and working to secure procedural change. With their Indonesian host partner, the Center for Disability Services and Studies (PSLD) at Brawijaya University and SIGAB (Sasana Inklusi dan Gerakan Advokasi Difabel- Inclusion and Disability Advocacy Movement) in Yogyakarta, they are working on following up key recommendations (especially on securing procedural changes) for inclusive transportation policies in Situbondo and Surakarta. In addition, PSLD Brawijaya University has been reviewing the existing practices and policies related to inclusive higher education and research that was presented by Professor Ocky Karna Radjasa (Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education).

Learning and Outcomes:

- For AIDRAN, persistence is key to breaking the vicious cycle of social exclusion, especially among people with disabilities. IDF so far has been important in bringing this issue to the development agenda and affecting awareness as well as encouraging discursive commitments from the state and others. However, without persistence and ongoing exposure to the evidence, policy makers and development policy actors are prone to neglect GESI issues, addressing the urgent above the important.

Giving voice and space for Disabled Peoples Organisations to raise their aspirations

The Inclusion and Disability Advocacy Movement (Indonesian -Sasana Inklusi & Gerakan Advokasi Difabel -SIGAB) attended IDF 2019 as an active participant and representative of DPOs. For Suharto, SIGAB Director, IDF has become an important event for SIGAB. The IDF is an opportunity to share aspirations, discuss ideas

and to learn from others. More importantly, at IDF, disabled people were not excluded from the disability issue itself. For SIGAB the IDF is also important in terms of strengthening DPOs' networking because it brings together many DPOs giving them the opportunity to meet and organise side events for networking.

In addition to intra DPO networking, in the last two IDFs (2018 and 2019), SIGAB had an opportunity to meet people from government as well as development partners. At IDF 2019, SIGAB managed to meet two senior officials from Bappenas who play important roles in policies that affect disabled people. In the discussion with the Bappenas officials, SIGAB shared recommendations from their national gathering on disability and social inclusion (Temu Inklusi 2018), on inclusive job opportunities and workspaces. They also shared ideas for Temu Inklusi 2020 in South Sulawesi. According to SIGAB, the response from Bappenas was very positive and supportive, indicating that they would bring this idea of inclusion to the development of a guideline for the 2020 national development planning process (Musrenbang).³

SIGAB also reported other benefits from their participation in IDF. An inspiration came from CSOs supported by MAMPU (the Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment),⁴ who presented their experience of developing non-formal education for women in the informal sector. They developed programs for women in the non-formal sector that are equivalent to junior secondary school (Paket B) and high school (Paket C) in addition to non-formal education. These CSOs also provided training to develop skills for household assistants. SIGAB was inspired and has developed similar non-formal education packages for people with disabilities and contextualized the materials and approach to teaching for people with disabilities. In this educational package, SIGAB focuses on the contextualization of the term 'disability' for the Indonesian context. For SIGAB, having the appropriate term for disability in teaching and

educational materials is critical as language defines peoples' perspectives. For example, although there are disagreements on the use of the new language, it is undeniable that some positive changes have occurred. Based SIGAB's experience the term 'special education needs' changed the way teachers saw children that used to be labelled 'hopeless'. The new term rescued some groups of people from the uneducable mire they might had been put in just by the language that is used. Learning from this, SIGAB believes that influencing policy on disability to promote inclusion requires continuous support from DPOs and disability activists because the process of changing language accompanied by changing attitudes is a slow process (SIGAB uses the term "pengawalan" (accompaniment) to describe the process). The new labels will not easily lead people to treat people with disabilities more humanely, but it increases the possibility.

At the end of the interview, SIGAB provided the following notes and suggestions:

Learnings and Outcomes:

- The logistics were generally considered accommodative and inclusive, one of the best arrangements among other national events SIGAB had ever attended. IDF created a space and opportunity for interaction with policy makers and government officials. SIGAB had intended to use the IDF as a platform to ask Bappenas or relevant government agencies to scale up pilot inclusive villages in Kulon Progo district, but they realized that there was no space for this in IDF.

Things to consider for future Forums:

- A strategy to follow up ideas that were discussed during IDF, and a monitoring and review mechanism to track implementation and impact, would be useful.

³ According to Bappenas' Director for Alleviating Poverty and Development of Social Welfare, this input has helped them to improve their master plan on inclusive development that will serve as one of the references in the Musrenbang process. It stipulates that "the welfare of people with disability" as one

of the priority projects in the area of social protection and citizen governance.

⁴ Inspire Special Session on July 22, 2019, hosted by MAMPU Program, presentation by Erika Rosmawati, Program Coordinator, Indonesian Rural Skills (BITRA) Foundation and Wahyu Susilo, Executive Director, Migrant CARE.

Inclusive development planning at the grass-roots level: experience from IRE Yogyakarta

Titok is a senior researcher with the Institute for Research and Empowerment (IRE) in Yogyakarta. As KSI's partner, IRE has attended IDF since its debut in 2017. IRE works on the development of democratisation at the village level. IDF broadened Titok's horizons on various approaches to addressing village issues. He also met many other organisations working on a range of village development issues. IRE's core approach to village development is through promoting better governance. Meeting with other organisations that focus on community organising and service delivery has created potential collaborations and synergies. One of the inspirations he took away is about disability and social inclusion in village development: "Nothing About Us Without Us" is more than a slogan. It made him realize that for village governance to be inclusive and responsive to the needs of people with disabilities it is not enough to have principles or policies on people with disabilities, that it should be deeper and rooted in the principle of full participation for all. This slogan was a wake-up call for village development activists like him whose discourse is dominated by mainstream issues such as village finances.

IRE has been active in village governance since the announcement of the 2014 Village Law (Law No. 6/2014). The idea of inclusive villages, where people with disabilities would be accepted by the community and participate in government decision-making processes is not new and IRE fully supports this important principle. However, moving from policy to implementation has not been easy, and not very successful. The "Nothing About Us Without Us" principle has reminded him that inclusive village governance still has a long way to go. Convincing village governments to allocate budget for the needs of people with disabilities has not been easy. Village governments argue that they are a minority, they say ... 'we don't have enough budget and people with disabilities are just a small part of the community.'

The other form of awareness about social inclusion that Titok learned from IDF is about being intentionally inclusive from the design

stage, especially in ensuring gender equity. IRE adopted this practice in their internal knowledge processes and discussions, as well as their research.

Titok shared some reflections on the experience of IDF:

Learning and Outcomes:

- While diversity in issues and themes is one of IDF's selling points, the trade-off IRE experienced was a lack of focus and limited opportunities to explore potential collaboration with other participants. Exploring potential collaborations in such a short timeframe is very challenging.
- The Marketplace session was very interesting for Titok. It facilitated sharing among participants, but the time was so short.

Things to Consider for future Forums:

- Success stories presented in IDF were mostly the stories of local NGOs. In the future, it would be better if the story tellers are the members of the community.

Increased awareness on the importance of GESI in job and vocational training

Nurtria Rendi Rahmadi participated in IDF 2019 as an individual. She works in the field of Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) but joined the event on her own initiative and paid her own expenses. Nurtria reported that she broadened her network and has identified opportunities to collaborate with other organisations in data and information sharing about multiple partnerships in job training and research collaboration on TVET in Indonesia. In addition to new people and networks, new knowledge and potential data sources for her doctoral research are very valuable to her.

For Nurtria, the takeaway from IDF is the importance of social inclusion in workforce management/job creation. This is not only a moral imperative, but is important for workforce development, especially in the informal sector. For her, it is strategic to promote social inclusion by extending access to education and training for those who are disadvantaged in society. She appreciated evidence presented in IDF that

supports her experience on the impact of inclusive vocational education and training on social exclusion, not only among people with disabilities, but also marginalized groups like youth and women. Her experience suggests that second-chance initiatives can promote inclusion and engender healthier and more peaceful attitudes and behaviours. Well-designed, intentionally gender and social inclusive, skills training interventions have been found to increase young people's economic, social and political engagement in addition to improving their employment outcomes. Moreover, simply participating in non-formal TVET has been shown to raise the self-esteem and social standing of marginalised youth in fragile and conflict-affected settings. Data presented at IDF that emphasized inclusive TVET and job opportunities has expanded her knowledge horizon as a middle level official whose responsibility is providing technical documentation for her training centre.

Of particular interest is the positive impacts of multi-component second-chance initiatives – which combined with, for example, life skills training, mentoring and conflict mediation. They not only provide work skills but are found to lead to better personal hygiene, decreased levels of depression and aggression, greater positivity about the future, and a higher propensity among participants to contribute to their local community. These findings have made her commit to improving the quality of the services provided by her organisation.

Things to consider for future Forums:

- The next IDF could usefully provide a database of participants and speakers so that after the event, the people involved could follow up on potential collaborations.
- Allocate more time for each session so that the discussion can be longer and more fruitful.
- Get better at matching the level of interest with the size of the room provided for the session. It is uncomfortable for the participants to crowd a large audience into small room.
- Provide the material before the workshop or lecture.
- Prepare the speakers to ensure they are relevant to the topic of the session.

Mainstreaming of GESI in teaching

Arina Hayati participated in IDF 2019. She is a lecturer at the Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember (ITS) Surabaya.

An important outcome for her from IDF is that she learned to understand problems from different points of view and how different perspectives can strengthen national and international networks. This has helped her to discuss with her supervisor at ITS on ways to mainstream equality, disability and social inclusion, not only in the teaching materials, but also in the learning process.

Below are some of her thoughts on the on-going process of GESI awareness raising and mainstreaming:

- *The importance of acknowledgement and disclosure of bias in any selection of teaching materials, methodology and assessment of academic performance:* In spite of the formal endorsement of equal opportunity, and intentions to select and reward based on merit, evidence of implicitly biased treatment at universities has become abundantly clear in recent decades. Subtle and implicit discrimination can be equally - or even more - harmful for wellbeing and performance than overt discriminatory treatment. Symbolic endorsements of equal treatment only make it more difficult to identify instances of bias. While she is still in the process of "awareness raising" with her dean, she has started by acknowledging bias in her teaching plan.
- *The importance of eliminating bias and blind spots in research and knowledge generation:* The selection of research topics in her department is under scrutiny now, to review potential bias. The systematic absence of gender considerations at all levels of the organisation makes it difficult to eliminate gender bias in the research. Biases have taken root in many areas of research and methodology in her department. These include scholarly publication, hiring and promotion, grant funding, and university league tables, all of which can impact the experiences and career opportunities of researchers.
- *Embedding inclusive research and innovation across the university:* Inclusivity and diversity in the content of research ensures that university research and innovation, as well as its research-

led teaching, are geared towards equitably benefiting all members of society. Present inequalities risk narrowing the focus of research design. For example, the research questions asked or the outcomes to be implemented may primarily apply to men, overlook cultural and ethnic minority groups, or be less relevant to the poor and marginalized groups.

- *Recognising the less visible characteristics of GESI:* Gender and ethnicity are (mostly) visible, making people with those characteristics readily susceptible to stereotyping and bias. Sexual orientation, social class or invisible handicaps and disabilities that may not be so easily perceived but can still lead to exclusion through behaviour driven by implicit norms.

Things to consider for future Forums:

- The structure or categorization of IDF topics and how they were communicated seems to be very conventional. Good intention to have some dedicated sessions on disability and social inclusion issues has some unintended consequences, namely that these sessions preach to the choir.
- Broaden the discussion to include different perspectives and points of view.
- Involve more academicians in the discussion and as speakers

Case 2: Policy Research Institutes' Role in IDF

Introduction.

In Indonesia, policy research institutes (PRIs)⁵ play a vital role in the political and policy arenas in both local and national level policymaking (STATT, 2012). KSI has documented various forms of policy influence by their PRI partners using various policy influence strategies, some around cooperation and some around confrontation.

IDF provides a platform for PRIs, both PRI partners and non-partners to meet and exchange ideas and approaches to addressing Indonesia's key development challenges. It also presents an opportunity to promote collaboration. This case discusses the role of PRIs in supporting these

goals. Data were collected from interviews with five KSI PRI partners and two non-KSI PRIs during the IDF event in July 2019 and in the six months after the event.

In terms of participation, in the last three IDFs at least one-third of the participants were from the NGO sector with around five percent (5%) from NGO-based research institutes. While the main plenary sessions were usually dedicated to speakers from the government, the academy and the private sector, the parallel sessions, and marketplace were dominated by speakers from NGOs, social enterprises, and local governments. Despite PRI presence, the question is how far their voices were heard? And how did PRIs inspire the development agenda through IDF?

In assessing PRI's influence on development policy through IDF, we use two frameworks: first is the 'policy cycle' framework that divides the cycle into four neat stages – problem definition and agenda-setting, formal decision-making; policy implementation; and evaluation. The second framework is around the mechanisms that are in place to achieve policy change (Expanding Policy Capacities and Broadening Policy Horizons).

Most of stories from PRIs demonstrate that their influence was limited largely to the *problem definition* phase and partly in *agenda-setting*. Only one story on policy change - SMERU's work with Bappenas in developing the Inclusive Economic Development Index (IPEI) in IDF 2018 – can be seen as PRI influence on policy. This special case of policy influence happened as SMERU has been working with Bappenas on this before IDF 2018. The event was simply the opportunity to launch the work.

Using the second framework, stories from PRIs below describe how IDF led to expanded policy capacities by PRIs, the capacity to put research into frames and forms that are useful for policy makers and for those who influence them. They are stories about better understanding of context and broadening their policy horizons to include evidence that fits with values, beliefs, political perspectives. This is the professional knowledge

⁵ In this section, we use "PRI" as a generic term for a non-government research organisation that conducts policy research, not only KSI's partner organisations.

and local knowledge that also play roles in policy influence. The stories also speak to the role PRIs played on the demand side, meaning the influence of the PRIs on improving the capacity of policy makers to situate the role of evidence in the policy process - how the policy makers integrate evidence and knowledge from PRIs into their thinking.

The key findings of these cases as well as suggestions for the conduct of IDF are summarized here.

Learnings and Outcomes:

- Policy influence needs strong ongoing relationships and strong institutional knowledge of the organisations you want to influence.
- Policy Research Institutes need to expand their policy skills and broaden their policy horizons to understand the influence of sectors on each other.
- IDF provides space to meet colleagues working in the same spaces, to share ideas and strengthen networks.
- Strengthening local economies can be done and helps keep youth employed locally.

Things to consider for future Forums:

- Follow-up after IDF is needed.
- IDF needs to be more strategic in its intent.
- Broad engagement in planning IDF would strengthen its strategic direction and broaden participation of other relevant organisations or ministries that are not yet involved.

Inspire, Innovate and Celebrate Policy Influence: The case of SMERU

The SMERU Research Institute (SMERU) has been the most active PRI at IDFs since 2017. Each year, at least four sessions were either hosted by or had speakers from SMERU. The most active year was IDF 2018 when SMERU provided four speakers and one host/facilitator. On the first day of IDF 2018, Dr. Asep Suryahadi (Director of SMERU) facilitated a policy dialogue on strategies to address the underlying causes of regional disparity in Indonesia. This included issues of connectivity and accessibility, access to basic services, local governance, and the use of local natural resources for development. This policy dialogue was attended by a national policy maker (Deputy Minister for Development of Human Resources, Communities, and Culture at Bappenas), a sub-national policy maker (Regent of North Luwu, South Sulawesi), a member of the

private sector (President Director, Koperasi Syariah Benteng Mikro Indonesia), and the Founder and Director of PEKKA (Women-led Family Empowerment). This session demonstrated SMERU's legitimacy and authority on regional disparities. This contributed to increased ability by policy makers to identify policy problems and as well expanded policy horizons through bringing different sectors to the dialogue.

Toward the closing of the IDF 2018, the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas) launched the Inclusive Economic Development Index (IPEI) created in collaboration with SMERU as a technical partner in the process of developing the index. The Head of Bappenas symbolically pushed the launch button, accompanied by a Senior Adviser to the Minister for Economic and Financing Synergies and the Director of The SMERU Research Institute. For SMERU, this event was a celebration of their policy influence work with Bappenas that they have nurtured since the establishment of SMERU in 2001.

Further raising SMERU's profile in this space, a SMERU researcher won the award as the best presenter in INNOVATE: The Marketplace of Ideas and Innovations. The award was delivered by the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas.

Broadening Policy Horizons: Village Matters

Policy change requires trusting relationships, effective networks, appropriate communications, and good institutional knowledge (who needs to be influenced? And, where are the levers of change?) Village development has been growing as a technical subject in development policy in Indonesia. This has been influenced by IRE's advocacy work with various stakeholders to push the government to issue a Village Law (Law No 6/2014). Since 2014, the village is no longer seen only as a geographic space for development initiatives but has been emerging as a contested space for policy development. Any development policy in contemporary Indonesia needs to consider the village as the real ground to test policy efficacy.

IRE is gaining in popularity and influence in the national discourse on village development. This has been a challenge for IRE as it is called on to influence policy making beyond its core competencies in village governance and democratization. For example, addressing the management of village funds requires technical know-how on fiscal policy and financial management. For IRE, the most important aspect of KSI support was the space, time, and funding it provided for the institution to transform from a local NGO to a key national NGO. Evidence of this “graduation” are for example its convening capacity and reputation among ministries (especially the Ministry of Villages and Transmigration), and the National Parliament (DPR). The evidence of IRE’s emergence as a key national NGO is also highlighted by its award of a large contract to lead a program on social accountability, a scale of contract usually granted to an international development agency.

For IRE, IDF is a space provided by KSI and Bappenas to broaden their policy horizons especially among stakeholders outside the usual village development stakeholders. It has helped them to understand the institutional knowledge about who needs to be influenced and helped them identify the levers of change. IRE also learned from other PRIs (SMERU-KSI partner and PEKKA, non KSI partner) about social inclusion in village development. Sunaji, former Director of IRE who was a presenter in IDF 2017 reported that one important take-away from IDF was information about the strategies to reduce economic inequality in the villages, for example the development of a marketplace platform for crops, and education quality improvement in the remote areas. This encouraged the IRE research division to do follow-up research on innovations in agriculture, basic services in the villages, and in renewing village governance and democracy from a social inclusion perspective.

In terms of advocacy capacity, IRE was already in a strong position and had good relationships with national and local governments due to their reputation as pioneers in promoting the Village Law. IDF has provided IRE more space to address the knowledge to policy problems in their sector. For example, while support from the Australia-Indonesia Governance for Growth Program (KOMPAG) is enabling IRE to influence policy with

the Ministry of Village Development and Transmigration, IDF has enabled IRE to identify key policy challenges which it has subsequently designed research activities to address. As well, IDF has strengthened their collaborative research with some sub-national governments. For example, IRE has helped a Head of village to be a presenter at IDF every year.

Inspire, Innovate, and Collaborate

Afrianto Nurdin is a former member of Perkumpulan Wallacea (Wallacea Association) who spoke at IDF 2018. He presented an innovation on accelerating a local economy through democratization of access to market information and production infrastructure. Through a community-based learning centre, a platform called Rumah Usaha Bersama (RUB, or Community Economic House), the initiative provides one-stop service for small and medium enterprises to start, manage, and expand their businesses.

RUB’s members are not only small enterprises but also government institutions and CSOs. According to Afrianto, the participants were very enthusiastic to adopt this idea. Having a functional multi-stakeholder membership, including from the government, is one of the characteristics that drew the audience’s interests.

An important follow up after presenting RUB at IDF 2018 in Jakarta was the replication of RUB in some organisations and in some other locations. A week after presenting RUB at IDF, NGOs in Jakarta invited Afrianto to discussions on RUB because they were interested in the potential of RUB for their economic programs. A community in Muna district in the province of Sulawesi Tenggara also invited him to visit so they could learn more about RUB.

After the meetings in Muna, the community initiated a platform like RUB, but without government support. One of the businesses that is managed by RUB in Muna is the provision of training in electricity installation; the Muna RUB provides an official certificate from the national state electricity company (PLN) on successful completion of the program. Four villages have replicated the initiative. The training in electricity installation has become a role model in other

villages. The training and certificate empowered some of the unemployed in Muna with skills they can market. The government was not interested in the initiative until it became well established and developed. The village government finally joined the activity through Village Owned Enterprises (Bumdes). Bumdes and Muna now collaborate on RUB.

Another important development after IDF 2018 was that Afrianto was able to expand RUB independently from the sub-district government at Palopo in South Sulawesi. He scoped the business and market potentials for small and medium enterprises. He documented his experience in a book describing the condition of the micro economy at the sub district level. The strong reception of his innovation at the IDF supported him with the legitimacy to continue to expand. This suggests sustainability and replicability of this initiative presented at IDF and illustrates the role IDF played in expanding awareness of the innovation.

RUB is functioning and fulfilling its objectives. Their businesses and reputation are growing. They also expanded their training service to a neighbouring district, Luwu Timur. The RUB team presented a series of trainings for village government and college students about micro economic development. The government of Luwu Timur invited Afrianto to be an advisor to small enterprise quality assurance within their research and development agency. The Governor's Office asked him and his team to conduct research on economic mapping and small enterprise development in Luwu Timur. The result of the study is to be integrated with local government development planning and the recommendations of the study will be delivered to relevant government agencies.

Afrianto said that it was not always easy to gain the commitment of the relevant stakeholders to willingly join in the development of RUB. The discussion with some local governments did not always result in an agreement to follow up on mainstreaming the activity of RUB into local development planning. He suggested that central government (Bappenas) also play their roles to encourage local government to follow up alternative ideas resulting from IDF.

Afrianto observed that he saw a lot of creative and interesting ideas presented by participants at IDF which should be followed up but exchange just ends at the IDF event.

Recommendations for future Forums:

- There should be mechanisms so that ideas emerging at IDF could be adopted or followed up by local government; it is difficult to implement without support from government.
- Involve speakers from previous IDFs to be part of the evaluation and planning team to talk about implementation and follow-up. They could look at challenges and the progress of ideas presented at IDF. This would build a link between the IDF event and reflection on lessons learnt after IDF.

Sustaining a vibrant event: The role of PRIs in Regional Development Forums

In terms of its objectives and ambitions, IDF might be seen as a transformation of the Eastern Indonesia Knowledge Exchange biennial festival organized by Yayasan Bakti since 2004. This development festival provides a regular platform for curation and distribution of development knowledge. It is delivered in collaboration with local governments and communities through a variety of small-scale activities initiated by local partners. This approach has been adapted by IDF in its four mantras: inspire, imagine, innovate, and initiate. Here, we see that IDF is not created in a vacuum. IDF is inspired by Bakti's regional knowledge exchange festival and in the same time, expands and inspires other regional development forums in various forms. Some regional forum is inspired by IDF in terms of the approach (Gorontalo Development Forum), some in the selection of the theme, i.e. contextualisation of IDF theme in regional context (West Java and Papua). This section describes the role of PRIs, both KSI partners and non-partner in expanding the influence of IDF.

Yayasan Bakti whose regional development forum has inspired IDF is a regular participant of IDF since 2017 and shares similar approach in facilitating interactions among the participants such as marketplace, seminar and plenary with key note speakers. What makes this platform different from IDF is that Bakti also provides the space for individual relationships to develop. Biennial gatherings among heads of provincial development planning agencies (Forum Kepala Bappeda Propinsi) ensures follow-up of the

development agenda and relationships built during the festival. According to Bakti, these interim meetings and supporting activities have led to institutionalisation of relationships through agreements and common understanding among the individuals involved. This also allows each stakeholder space to confirm their understanding of the benefits of collaboration, as well as negotiate their own roles and positions. Overall, these platforms aim to institutionalise commitments and present an opportunity to conduct a reality check.

While institutional support and leadership by the government has been secured, what makes this festival and forum continuously vibrant is the inclusive process in preparation of the agenda, and acknowledgement of the important role of, and space for, CSOs and community-level organisations. In this inclusive space, this festival is able to escape from the “institutionalisation trap”, that transforms a vibrant, inclusive, multi-stakeholder event into a “doing business as usual” event, dominated by formal protocolary activities.

In addition to Yayasan Bakti, SMERU is also active in supporting provincial and regional development events. In 2018, in collaboration with Bakti, SMERU facilitated policy dialogues⁶ at the Regional Development Forum sponsored by the South Sulawesi Governor’s Office. The theme of this event was “Toward a More Inclusive Economic Development in South Sulawesi”. It was attended by the Minister of National Development Planning, Australian Consul-General in Makassar, policymakers, members of the Provincial House of Representatives, academics, donor agencies, nongovernmental organisations, practitioners, private sector, media, experts on development issues as well as resource people and experts from national and regional government.

In 2019, after the IDF, SMERU continued their support to regional level development forums. One week after IDF 2019, SMERU was one of keynote speakers and facilitators for the West Java Development Forum that was also attended by Bappenas. The theme was around reducing

regional disparities, among districts and sectors in West Java.

Findings and Outcomes:

- PRIs can play important roles in regional development forums in bringing evidence to bear on the theme.

Things to consider for future Forums:

- To remain vibrant, regional, and national development forums need to have continuity through interim events, linking the themes from year to year in some way, and ensuring broad participation in development of the forum.

Case 3: Providing opportunities for other types of knowledge to inform policy

Introduction

The knowledge to policy process is largely understood as generating academic research and scientific knowledge to inform policy. There is a common perception that scientific knowledge is traditionally considered to be the highest form of knowledge. The less precise forms of knowledge (professional and local) are relegated to lower levels of prestige. IDF is designed to provide opportunities for other types of knowledge to inform policy and be part of an inclusive development planning process.

Stories from IDF participants in this section show the roles other forms of knowledge played in influencing the public and solving practical development problems; they also show their struggle in influencing public policy.

The key findings of these cases as well as suggestions for the conduct of future IDFs are summarized here.

Learnings and Outcomes:

- IDF provides an important opportunity to share the challenges of working in a contested policy space.
- IDF provides space to meet colleagues working in the same spaces, to share ideas and strengthen networks.

⁶“Challenges against Inclusive Development in South Sulawesi” and two talk shows, respectively on “Policy

Dialogue on Inclusive Development” and “Policy Dialogue on Inclusive Economic Development”.

- Exposure to new ways of doing helps change practice.
- Local ownership matters.
- Community systems work but scaling up of local knowledge is a challenge.
- Policy making is political and communities have power as electoral assets.
- Jobs can be created in rural areas to help youth stay in their villages.
- Bringing art and culture to the development policy agenda is difficult and needs more than the arts community to promote it.

Things to consider for future Forums:

- Follow-up after IDF as an integral part of the IDF is needed.
- Cross pollination of ideas and innovations could be stronger.
- Develop an explicit strategy to bring IDF innovations to the policy level.
- Government engagement should be at both the senior policy level and the program planning and implementation levels.
- Create a database of participants and speakers in advance of IDF so participants can plan their networking before they arrive.

Local knowledge is heard

Kamilus Tupen spoke at IDF 2017 and 2019. He was invited by Bappenas because of his successful initiative implementing sustainable farming in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province. He is the co-founder and chair of the Lewowerang Farmers Group (KTL) from Kampung Honihama, Tuwagoetobi village. He was granted a national award (Kusala Swadaya) in 2013 for his innovation in integrated sustainable farming and the use of micro finance. Through this integrated service (that also serves as a social safety net), his village can discourage its workforce from becoming migrant workers and encourage them to be farmers in their own village.

At IDF 2019, focused on the conference theme around local employment, Kamilus shared an example of how his farmer groups effectively combine traditional local ways and modern ways of working to create jobs for the local workforce. The business model is unique, transforming local values in communal work to give economic value. Previously the communal model had been thought of as social work in the community. Working in a region where most of the youth leave their villages to work in big cities, KTL has helped the women who are left behind to obtain

the labour they need to work on previously neglected lands through a better local labour market. As a result of this more efficient labour market, the community is now able to provide more opportunities to help the youth remain in their village, as well as helping women with their labour needs. The farmers group also has a commodity purchase system, where it buys the produce from farmers at a higher rate than the wholesale buyers, lessening the role of the loan sharks in the area. KTL now has more than 400 members, more than half of whom are women. Members are spread across Adonara, Larantuka and Lewoleba as well as migrant workers from the village.

At the IDF Kamilus was approached by many participants. Two of them are realising their intention to collaborate, Panah Merah (a seed company) and Bina Swadaya (an NGO). Panah Merah in December 2019 has provided some examples of corn seeds for KTL for their pilot farm. Bina Swadaya has linked KTL with a national well-known magazine for agriculture products called "Trubus". He was also invited by Yayasan Bakti and The British Council to share knowledge and experience with farmers in South Sulawesi. Beyond some ceremonial events, there has been no demand from the government to solicit information to inform policy. While demand for publication was high, most of the publications are simply success stories, with no effort to codify this knowledge in a structured manner, compatible with policy makers' needs.

Another important challenge to highlight was the unexpected – and potentially negative – outcome of the collaboration between the farmers and the [Panah Merah Company](#). Panah Merah provided seeds directly to the farmers, so they do not need to buy online seed as they used to do. The company provides consultancy services for farmers on the seeds. This practice ("free" seed distribution) has been criticized as potentially creating dependencies and a reliance on industrially produced seeds and other expensive inputs. In this process, farmers lose control over their basic means of production - seeds and soil - and their own techniques and technologies are disappearing.

An example from East Java below has shown how farmers' dependency on industrially produced

seeds is problematic. Once farmers become reliant on the commercial seed, the companies put the prices up, making it increasingly difficult for farmers to afford the seed and the expensive fertilisers and pesticides that are needed when these seeds are used. Between 2005 and 2010, more than a dozen farmers from Kediri and Nganjuk regencies in East Java were prosecuted after seed companies accused them of stealing their patents. But a judicial review by Indonesia's constitutional court has found several key articles of the legislation used to go after the farmers are unconstitutional. The Institute for Global Justice (IGJ), together with the Indonesian Peasant Alliance brought a case to the Constitutional Court in 2012, arguing that the Plant Cultivation Law unfairly treated small farmers and breeders as though they were large commercial enterprises.

There is a risk that Kamilus' success stories might end up in similar situation as in East Java, demonstrating that negative outcomes occur from time to time; when we collaborate and promote new relationships, risks need to be considered and mitigated.

Uptake of local knowledge: stagnation in knowledge sharing

IDF aims to promote not only scientific knowledge in Indonesia's knowledge to policy arena, but also other forms of knowledge, that is professional and local knowledge. This story describes the presence of local knowledge in IDF, based on interviews with three presenters of local knowledge from East Nusa Tenggara (NTT). Yayasan Pikul, Pokja Organisasi Ataimamut, and the Lewowerang Farmer Group (Kelompok Tani Lewowerang-KTL) shared their stories. The stories share similar situations whereby their knowledge is indeed heard and acknowledged, and follow-up was carried out - but tracing their influence in public policy is challenging. First, a brief description of each case:

Yayasan Pikul

At IDF 2017 Yayasan Pikul presented their research on the use of local knowledge in addressing water management issues in rural East Nusa Tenggara (NTT). The research was conducted in five locations in NTT (Semau Island,

TTS District, Kupang District, Alor, and Malaka). The findings emphasize the efficacy of local knowledge: the clan-based water management system has been more effective and functional as compared with the external technocratic mechanism introduced through the government community water and sanitation infrastructure project (Penyediaan Air Minum dan Sanitasi Berbasis Masyarakat --PAMSIMAS).

Pokja OAT

Aleta Baun is the Founder of the A'taimamut Organisation (Pokja OAT) which has 640 farmers, livestock farmers, weavers and fishermen, scattered across the Timor Tengah Selatan (TTS) District. The goal is to support women fighting for conservation. Aleta was awarded the 2013 Goldman Environmental Prize for her successful efforts to halt the ecologically destructive practices of mining in the remote forests of western Timor. At IDF 2019, she presented her ongoing crusade against future development projects by working with other communities throughout western Timor to map out their traditional forests. The goal is to establish indigenous territorial rights and defend indigenous lands from exploitation by the mining, oil, and gas industries, as well as by commercial agriculture. She shared her efforts to safeguard and reforest the areas damaged by the mining activities as well as efforts to encourage economic independence for the region by establishing a local economy focused on sustainable farming and the sale of local handiwork.

Lewowerang Farmers' Group (KTL)

At IDF 2019, Kamilus shared an example that addresses the main thematic of the Forum: how to capitalize on local values to develop local enterprises that creates inclusive jobs for local workforce. The first example in this case provides more detailed information about this farmer group. Here we highlight the role of collaboration in village development. Through KTL (Lewowerang Farmers Group), Kamilus combines a local custom called *gemohing* (communal work and mutual aid) with a modern system that combines human and financial capital. KTL creates a loan system that can only be used by members to get other people to help – on plantations, in building houses, or other jobs as required. In this way, a person can become an

employer or an employee either for themselves or for other members of the KTL at different times.

During the IDF, all three presenters reported abundant appreciation and acknowledgement of their work with local communities and the importance of local knowledge in addressing development problems. Kamilus (KTL) reported collaboration with a seed company, and Aleta (from Pokja) continues to expand her sphere of influence through various events, national and international. Although she saw great appreciation from the audience to her talk, in terms of interest in exploring collaboration, Aleta felt that the audience (mostly made up of CSOs) was more interested in exploring collaboration with policy makers and donors, rather than an ordinary rural person like her. She said, "to me, the audience pay more attention to the people from the government and donors, not to what I presented, especially from an ordinary woman like me". But she is not an ordinary woman. She is an award-winning Indonesian environmental activist who has been described as the Indonesian Avatar. She has attended many international prestigious events, including the "Summit on Women and Climate," hosted by Global Greengrants Fund, the International Network of Women's Funds and Greengrants Alliance of Funds as well as some special sessions with high level policy makers in Jakarta (Minister of Forestry and Environment, National Parliament/DPR and national activists). The priority focus on building links into policy makers more than activist CSOs means it might be not the appropriate venue for her advocacy work.

Six months after the event, the focus of the observation was on what happened with the knowledge presented at IDF and the presenters' roles as intermediary actors in bridging local knowledge to public policy processes so that their knowledge can be understood by policy makers. What the presenters and their organisations have done is translate local knowledge into a language or currency that can be easily understood by policy makers as political appointees. In this regard, translating local knowledge as an electoral asset is a common strategy shared by

the informants. As reported by Pikul in 2018, when Pikul brought evidence to sub-national authorities in East Nusa Tenggara that local water systems were more effective, it was not how strong the technical solution was that won the day, but that the system was accepted by a large number of people who represented a significant electoral asset. This message made local politicians more conscious of local solutions. Local wisdom is an important element when making policies to establish an environmentally friendly city or to adapt to global climate change.

In March 2020 Kamilus and KTL, with their "corn plantation mall"⁷ managed to engage the Vice Head of the District of East Flores to expand the plantation to meet the increasing demand for animal feed in the regency. Broad media coverage of what Aleta has been doing has kept her prominent in the political sphere through her political party platform. She was a member of provincial parliament of NTT (2014-2019) and since 2019, has been an elite member at the national level as Secretary for the Department of Environment and Tourism at Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa, one of the national political parties.

All of these cases were successful in generating, mobilising, and communicating good local knowledge practices and at some levels, influenced local policy and policy makers' behaviour. But institutionalizing their ideas and formalising local knowledge into public policy that has implications on government funding is challenging. There has been little progress to date. The community-based water management project is still active on a limited scale but has not been scaled up by the district government. Kamilus' business model continues growing but is still limited to the non-government and community space. Aleta's work against mining companies still requires time and persistence.

A couple of common themes come through in the different case-studies. One relates to the disconnect between discourse and practice. During IDF, acknowledgement of the importance of using local wisdom in development was clear. However, this does not translate downwards to local governments, which are the implementers

⁷ A marketing strategy by Kamilus and KTL to attract broader buyers, including the millennials to visit and learn about their farmer group as well as buying their agriculture products

locally, through a self-service mechanism much like in a supermarket in a shopping mall.

of frontline public services. The level of recognition of local knowledge is thus much lower at the local level than at the national level. All three informants reported that after the IDF they had difficulties accessing national-level stakeholders who might be more open to the solutions provided and they were limited to working with subnational governments, who were less responsive.

Things to consider for future Forums:

- These stories emphasise the importance of intentionally curated matchmaking between local knowledge initiatives, policy makers, and policy making processes as well as the need for more strategic consideration of who would benefit from attending an IDF.
- While the organisations' experience and knowledge were acknowledged, follow-up with concrete collaboration requires investments before and after the event.
- Follow-up is also needed to address structural reform in government funding mechanisms that inhibit the adoption of local knowledge. For example, one of the reasons for so little buy-in from local governments is that Indonesia's budget/programming administration is not adaptive to new practices. The government unit in charge of this initiative must get an approval from many government units, including national government agencies. It takes a lot of effort, so the opportunity costs are high. This is an area where Bappenas, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Finance could play roles and provide incentives to innovate.

The role of culture is acknowledged, but this is not sufficient

Retha Dunga of Koalisi Seni Indonesia (Indonesian Art Coalition) is very prominent in the arts community in Indonesia. She attended IDF 2018 and 2019 as a facilitator and drawcard (because of her prominence), to ensure participants from the art and culture community attended. Her organisation, Koalisi Seni participated in designing IDF, organising discussions, organising spaces and speakers. She acknowledged IDF's attempt to integrate culture in the process.

The advantage of IDF 2019 for her was that she sat together with UNESCO and The British Council and had a very productive discussion on the role of culture in development, how discourses on development policy development are dominated

by economic data, and how they can collaborate to follow up the discussion on this subject knowing that the main speaker (Prof. David Throsby) of the Culture and Economy Department at Macquarie University was unable to attend the IDF. This conversation has encouraged Retha/Koalisi Seni Indonesia to invite Prof. David in a discussion on the subject after the IDF. The discussion took place because of effective communication and good relationships with the Australian Embassy, UNESCO, and The British Council. These relationships were developed during IDF 2019.

The discussion with Prof David after the IDF event drew a large audience. Koalisi Seni received recognition from Prof. David Throsby, an internationally prominent researcher in the field (economics of cultural policy). Another positive and important follow up was that Koalisi Seni also developed a collaboration with The British Council for a music program, as well as close communication with UNESCO. They are now in discussion with the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS). The discussion with CSIS brought awareness that it was crucial to bring in art and culture to development planning, whereas usually development planning focuses on the economics of development. While culture has much to offer development, in times of crisis, art and culture get ignored unless commercial benefits can be realised. While Bappenas has not yet clearly included art and culture in national development planning, Retha reported that, following IDF, her organisation is privileged to have support from the Director General for Culture at the Ministry of National Education and Culture. According to her, the Directorate supports her organisation's mission and thinking and put them in touch with the Art and Culture Directorate's general planning division. Retha has approached the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Finance but unsuccessfully so far. Koalisi Seni Indonesia was expecting that Bappenas would play role in the process of integrating art and culture substantively, but this has not yet happened.

Retha appreciated the IDF as it was inclusive and accessible by using digital platforms. She had some suggestions to consider for the next IDF:

- A guideline on using Whova is needed, as it is a new tool for conferences; without support on how to use it a number of participants were confused about the schedule.
- Facilitators and event designers need to be involved early on in planning as well as in pre-events to have a deeper understanding of the event and its context.
- It would be useful to have update and a follow up event after IDF, so that recommendations reach target organisations or people.

Connecting sub-national initiatives

Museum Lontar aims to reduce brain drain in Lontar village due to urbanization and a lack of opportunities in the village. It is not possible for the village government to discourage villagers from leaving the village without providing local employment alternatives. The museum is one such alternative. To achieve this goal, a key challenge for the management of Museum Lontar is finding a balance between preserving indigenous culture while at the same time making it relevant to the needs of the younger generation for a livelihood.

I Nengah Arya, the manager of Museum Lontar, participated as a speaker at IDF 2018 and 2019. He presented his idea about how to preserve culture, in this case writing on the "Lontar" Leaf. He had an opportunity to meet several leading people in the art and culture sector in Indonesia, such as General Directorate of Culture, Koalisi Seni, and a startup from Bandung.

I Nengah presented his ideas as well as his struggles. He felt IDF has helped him find opportunities to address his struggle as well as contributing to boosting the profile of his work and his connections to support this. For example, he managed to make an appointment with the Director General of Culture at the Ministry of National Education and Culture to visit Lontar Museum in Bali. During the visit, they held long discussions. These resulted in some discursive commitments, one of which was changing the thought paradigm of the museum from being a cost centre, to the museum as a profit centre. In this new paradigm, Museum Lontar is no longer seen only as a centre of Lontar Leaf preservation, but also as a productive institution. Based on this idea, Museum Lontar hired local people, especially youth. The Directorate of Culture supported the idea and gave advice on how to

register the museum as a part of the original Bali culture. In this way, it is eligible for support from the government and can also preserve and register intellectual property rights.

As a participant and speaker at IDF, I Nengah had many opportunities for exchanging ideas, offering support, and learn about innovation from people with similar interests. He also noted the same opportunity for every participant to learn, to speak, and to present creative ideas and innovation. His discussion with the start-ups made him aware of how to be strategic in the digital era. One of the start-up digital business owners has agreed to help him in the development of promotional materials for Museum Lontar. This will be a big advancement for Museum Lontar which previously relied on traditional tools for management and communication. At this moment, the Lontar Museum is trying to build cooperation with various parties in developing their website, including one of the universities in Bali.

As a result of their participation in IDF 2019, Museum Lontar became a member of Koalisi Seni Indonesia. I Nengah was interested in joining Koalisi Seni because Museum Lontar was built and managed by a traditional village group, not by individuals, or as a business entity like other museums in Bali that have been built primarily for tourism purposes. Museum Lontar hopes to work with Koalisi Seni Indonesia to expand this community-managed cultural business with models that do not compromise the community's traditional values.

Things to consider for future Forums:

- IDF should not only be held in Jakarta, but also in the regions. If it is held in a region, other communities can also participate.
- As a former speaker, he hoped that in the next IDF, Museum Lontar will be invited so that they can keep up to date on developments since the last IDF, be able to follow new ideas, and be exposed to other innovations.
- Follow-up communication between IDF and various parties, both speakers and participants should be actively promoted.

Struggling from the Inside

Hilmar Farid, a senior government official, spoke IDF 2018 and IDF 2019. He brought thinking on how to integrate other forms of knowledge to

development planning. The timing of IDF coincided with the processes of drafting laws and a national cultural strategy that is led by his directorate. His main motivation to participate in IDF was to mainstream a cultural perspective into policy development. In his view, IDF was very positive because it involved varied parties, such as Government, NGOs, Universities, the private sector, among others. In this way, IDF accelerates the dissemination of local initiatives and culture among policy makers. It created a platform and sense of endorsement, both of the initiatives and the connection between culture and development. It also helped connect the CSOs and the academy to government.

From the Directorate General of Culture, Farid put forward some things to consider for future Forums:

- The discussion at IDF 2019 was held based on sectors, meaning that people with the same interest had deep discussions on their common interests. On the positive side, they strengthened each other, but sometimes it sounded more like echoing and it was difficult to break into the groups to introduce the importance of culture to development planning.
- In 2019, there was no connection to the issues and progress of IDF 2018. In 2018, there was a discussion on budgeting, demonstrating to the finance ministry the benefits of supporting cultural businesses, but the design of IDF 2019 limited the opportunity to speak across sectors. This was a lost opportunity.
- People still think of culture as events, plays, a museum. Culture in a broader sense is about tradition or local knowledge, 'adat' traditional communities as well as being about indigenous people and culture. In this sense, culture is as central to our values and how we live as is economy.
- In his experience, to mainstream special agendas in planning, such as strengthening and developing culture, the messenger is important. It would be useful to engage others such as the private sector to talk about culture, rather than the people like him, who are known as promoters. That would help change perspectives and raise interest in a new way.
- International organisations could play more of a role in questioning Bappenas' thinking and strategy in ensuring equality, disability and inclusion in development planning and in policy implementation.
- There should be an explicit strategy on mainstreaming the ideas from IDF into the policy making process. For this to happen, follow up

activities with Bappenas planning processes is needed.

- Most important was the question of how to translate and operationalize the ideas into programs? The discussion at the IDF should be followed up directly on how to implement the inspirational ideas. This follow up should be seen as part of the cycle of the IDF.
- It is important to pay attention to government participation, both those in the strategic decision-making positions and those at the planning and implementation levels. IDF should not only be about listening to ideas but also mainstreaming them into government planning.

Broadening knowledge horizons: integrating local knowledge and professional knowledge in higher education

In addition to policy, IDF is also about learning and practice. Dilla Novita, a lecturer at Islamic University '45 Bekasi participated in all three IDF events, from 2017-2019. In 2019 IDF, Dilla met a mother from an inclusive school who had concerns about the job market for people with disabilities. This meeting and discussion during IDF changed her perspectives on marketing as well as on increasing access to the job market for people with disabilities. She said that previously she had a conventional perspective on marketing and the job market. At IDF she was exposed to new information and ideas. In terms of marketing, she learned about the use of social media to market local products, to develop product markets, and to build networks. Through the 2019 IDF theme about inclusive job markets, she gained new perspectives on the types of future employment that she will share with her college students for discussion. For example, she learned how technology can create innovative and inclusive jobs in the future.

Dilla also learned new teaching techniques that she is integrating into her classes. For example, storytelling using dolls that can be adapted in her teaching methodology, when she delivers her lectures. Another useful technique was online feedback forms which she recognised could be applied to evaluate learning.

The knowledge Dilla gained at IDF has broadened her perspective. From the research point of view, she appreciated the quality of the speakers and

presentations as well as the information they shared. She has shared the resources with her fellow lecturers so that they could also benefit from the IDF.

Dilla made some suggestions for future Forums:

- Develop a database for participants with contact details before the event so that participants can plan networking and perhaps communicate with other participants or speakers before the event.
- It would be useful to plan for publications from the IDF presentations to broaden access, especially in international journals.

Case 4: IDF Policy Influences: changes in the process whereby policy decisions are made

Introduction

The Indonesia Development Forum (IDF) is designed to inspire policy actors. It does so not only with technical content on the subject matter, but also through sharing ideas, approaches, and innovations in policy making processes. In this regard, in investigating the outcome of IDF around policy influence, we explore the influence of IDF beyond policy change itself. That is, we look at the mechanisms that are in place to achieve influence over the long term: 1) Expanding Policy Capacities and 2) Broadening Policy Horizons. In terms of policy capacities, this relates to the capacity of researchers and advocates to put evidence into frames and forms that are useful for policy makers and also for those who influence them. This implies a clear understanding of context and how the evidence fits with values, beliefs, political perspectives, professional knowledge and local knowledge. For policy makers, it means stronger capacities to situate the role of evidence in policy processes. Broader policy horizons is about recognising that a particular policy, say education, is affected by and affects health policy, labour policy, finance policy, and so on. It is the capacity to think beyond the immediate to the interactions and relationships of policies and sectors, crucial to reducing the unintended consequences of policy change.

From our interviews in March and April 2020, the following stories were selected to highlight how

IDF has – or has not – influenced the work of participants from government (policy makers and implementers).

The key findings of these cases as well as suggestions for the conduct are summarized here.

Learnings and Outcomes:

- IDF can be replicated at the regional level, spreading the benefits beyond Jakarta.
- IDF inspired the use of consultative processes between government and communities.
- Local employment and economic growth results from strong collaborations.
- IDF inspires follow-up visits to explore innovations in more depth.

Things to consider for future Forums:

- Encourage participation from government program planners and implementers to complement high level government participation.
- Find ways to bring other Ministries to IDF.
- Build a cross sectoral design team.
- Build in follow-up after IDF.

Adapting the IDF methodology at the sub-national level: Gorontalo Development Forum

As described in Case 2, IDF is inspired by, regional development forum, but also leverages, and inspires other regional development forums in various forms. There is a broader trend in Indonesia that some provincial governments (led by Bappeda) organise regional development forum which are inspired by IDF in various forms. Gorontalo Development Forum is an example of a regional development forum where the approach (inspire, imagine, innovate, and initiate) is inspired by IDF. IDF also influences in the selection of the theme, i.e. contextualisation of IDF theme in regional context (West Java and Papua). This case story describes IDF influence on Gorontalo Development Forum.

On 20-21 November 2019, four months after IDF 2019, the provincial development planning agency (Bappeda) of Gorontalo Province organized the Gorontalo Development Forum (GDF). As reported by the head of the Economy Department at Bappeda Gorontalo, GDF 2019 was structured into five sessions, adapted from

the structure of IDF 2019: the main plenary, thematic dialogues, parallel sessions, an ideas and innovations marketplace, and an appreciation session (award/door prize). GDF 2019 also adopted the inclusive approach of IDF, both in terms of the diversity of the participants and speakers, as well as the logistics of the conference to support access for people with disabilities.

GDF also used a theme similar to that of IDF 2019, namely, 'Landscape for People, Food and Nature'. GDF engaged 30 presenters from outside Gorontalo including Bappenas, two ministries (Environment and Villages), the private sector, CSOs, development partners, and organisations for people with disabilities. GDF was driven by a concern about finding a balance between socio-economic development and resource conservation (sustainable natural resources management).

While GDF engaged some academicians (from the Bogor Institute of Agriculture and Hasanuddin University) to present scientific knowledge related to the theme, as with IDF 2019, the focus was squarely on practice. Most of the evidence and knowledge presented at GDF was related to governance practice (professional knowledge) and the development good practices by the community (local knowledge).

As a provincial level event, GDF was designed as a platform for collaboration among districts in the province (for example, facilitating an association of Conservation Districts), as well as translating or contextualizing global and national agendas such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and National Development Plan (RPJMN). The National Secretariat for the SDGs and UNDP Jakarta presented on the SDGs and how they are reflected in the 2020-2024 National Development Plan (RPJMN). GDF closed with a celebration, announcing awards to local SDG champions as a way to inform and reinforce the role of the SDGs at the provincial level.

Looking at the structure, methodology and the nuance of GDF 2019, it seems to be reasonable to conclude that one of IDF's goals – to inspire development actors – was realised in this case. They "Secured procedural change at sub-national level: changes in the process whereby policy

decisions are made, such as opening new spaces for policy dialogue." (Jones and Villar 2008).

Inspiration to design an innovative methodology to improve development planning in the Ministry of Forestry and Environment

Erna Rosdiana is a director in the Ministry of Forestry and Environment. She spoke at the IDF 2019 Market Place. Erna presented a new way of serving the communities of people living in social forestry areas. She developed a new approach to reaching out to these communities which are often seen as forest encroachers. The approach is designed to help the community manage forests in a sustainable manner and thereby reduce conflict with the forest management unit of the Ministry which is tasked to protect the forests.

Erna reported that she was inspired by IDF in terms of its approach to building linkages and providing an inclusive approach to consultation. The structure and design of IDF was useful as it provided room for everybody to be involved. As a result, Erna has replicated the way IDF was organized in her office. She is now convinced that inclusive consultative forums are manageable, effective, and fun. She has also adopted the approach of organising IDF for some internal meetings in her office.

IDF provided a space and opportunity to follow up preliminary discussions she had at IDF with the Bulukumba District Vice-Head. Following IDF, Erna continued the discussion and the District Vice-Head agreed to collaborate to support the community in obtaining legal access for forest encroachers. The change to more intensive communication and collaboration had several important impacts on the ground:

Findings and outcomes:

- Communities were granted legal access to permits more quickly.
- Bulukumba district government and the Ministry of Forestry and Environment collaborated to train local people at the district level to use an online platform for applying for a license for forest/land use.
- The team succeeded in encouraging the local government of Bulukumba to be more active in

supporting the community to manage forest conflicts by forming a cross-sectoral task force to manage participatory social forestry development (PKPS-Penyiapan Kawasan Perhutanan Sosial). The head of the district (Bupati) felt supported by this mechanism (PKPS) because conflicts in the forest area, which had been difficult to resolve were finally being resolved.

- Forest encroachers in three villages willingly followed the PKPS mechanism to process their permits. At the same time community members received health cards (BPJS). These provided them with government subsidized health care. This was an unexpected positive outcome that happened after some community members became ill during the dialogue process. Because the team from the government was a cross-sectoral team, there were team members who could assist the community members to apply for health cards.
- PKPS provided training for youth in the villages with a goal of providing opportunities for them to stay in the villages. In addition to the training in online applications, they received training on operating drones, and developing photographic skills to promote their area. One of the results of the training was that youth found that their area had significant honey potential that was not being exploited. This led to followed-up training on packaging, promoting, and marketing.
- The Governor of South Sulawesi suggested the activity be replicated to North Luwu District.
- The IDF inspired new directions to the work in Bulukumba that proceeded because of the trust and relationships that had been built over time between the Ministry and the District government.

In addition to meeting with the District Vice-Head from Bulukumba, at IDF 2019, Erna learned about innovations developed by Rumah Kreasi Halmahera (Halmahera Creative House) through the marketplace session. She planned to link the work of Rumah Kreasi Halmahera in forest conservation with the approach that has been developed by her team (participatory social forestry development - PKPS). She would like to do an assessment of whether the Rumah Kreasi approach could be used for social forestry in West Halmahera District. Erna's plan to visit Rumah Kreasi Halmahera has been delayed due to Covid-19.

Erna also suggested some issues to consider for future Forums:

- Most government participants were high level strategic thinkers. Those who implement the government's programs did not attend IDF and they often have different perspectives than the strategic thinkers. As a result, there was no translation of conceptual thinking into implementation of programs. There was very limited attendance from other Ministries which limits the value of the discussions to have an influence on policy.
- Because IDF strives to be a cross-sectoral forum, a cross-sectoral design team is needed.
- Erna suggested a session to cultivate nationalism, to help create the spirit of IDF as contributing to a better Indonesia.

A learning opportunity between local government and other institutions to share knowledge and good practices

Hasto Wardoyo, the head of Kulon Progo district (2011-2019), was a speaker at IDF 2017 and 2018. He presented an innovative program that combines local livelihood and economic resilience to promote buying local products in Kulon Progo: "Bela Beli Kulon Progo" (Buy Local in Kulon Progo). The initiative linked local rice product development with health interventions, such as education for teachers on reproductive health, healthy environments, campaigns to discourage smoking, and promotion of antenatal visits to clinics. This initiative used conditional cash transfers to overcome financial barriers and at the same time directly incentivise targeted behaviours by making economic incentives conditional on the delivery of health interventions. The government provides economic incentives (rice) bought locally to support the poor with conditions that the communities promote health improvements as outlined above. Kulon Progo received many awards for this development innovation, which also inspired other areas to learn from and replicate the program.

After Hasto's presentations at IDF 2017 and 2018, many institutions and organisations visited Kulon Progo to learn more about the innovations. Over the period 2018-2019 the following visits took place:

Findings and Outcomes:

- Tabanan District Government, Bali - To learn about local economic development initiatives in Kulon Progo (agro-tourism, cocoa, coffee, goat dairy products and their processing);
- Center for Research and Development at the Ministry of Research and Higher Education (Pusdiklat Kemenristekdikti) – direct observation of the Innovation Program;
- Presenter in a pre-job training program for civil servants managed by the State Administration Agency (PKP2-LAN) in Samarinda, East Kalimantan. The representatives from Kulon Progo presented the role of local government officials in facilitating local innovations;
- District parliament members (DPRD) from Kediri, East Java, for a study tour on Tourism Destination Development and Public Information Management in Local Government; and
- Plantation School, Yogyakarta (STTP Yogyakarta) conducted research on farmer's empowerment in the Kulon Progo program.

According to Hasto, IDF has encouraged and stimulated learning opportunities between local government and other organisations. It is a space to share knowledge and good practices. It has contributed knowledge investment and knowledge transfer to promote innovation as well as adjustment or adaptation of innovations from other areas.

Things to consider for future Forums:

- Add a cycle of follow-up after IDF, where organisations are encouraged to exchange experiences, learn from efforts to innovate in different regions, with a view to improving implementation over time.

Case 5: The Private Sector

Introduction

A vibrant business sector is a critical component of any successful national development strategy. IDF is an event that aims to convene development actors to shape Indonesia's development agenda; it also engages private sector representatives as a core component of that reshaping. The goal of this engagement is to discuss strategies for creating new job opportunities and to hear private sector perspectives and ideas. The discussions explored options to increase productivity to enable all

Indonesians access to decent work and other economic opportunities.

IDF 2019 emphasized the important role of the private sector in the following key topics: preparing future workers, creating decent jobs, driving structural transformation, and ensuring equitable, inclusive and sustainable development outcomes.

Private sector participation at IDF 2019 was fairly strong. There were speakers from the private sector in almost all the key sessions (main plenary, parallel session, and marketplace). Twelve percent (12%) of the participants (51% women) were from the private sector.

Post IDF interviews with some participants from the private sector indicate that the first three phases (inspire, imagine, innovate) were partly accomplished. However, there is no evidence to support that the last phase (initiate) of IDF was achieved. Two out of four private firms that were contacted in early 2020 (six months after IDF 2019) reported their appreciation of IDF in terms of “inspire, imagine and show case of innovations”. However, initiatives to follow up the collaboration are still in very early stages. One of the startup companies reported that no collaboration is being pursued as a result of their participation in IDF.

The key findings of these cases as well as suggestions for the conduct are summarized here.

Learnings and Outcomes:

- IDF did not provide most start-ups with links to potential investors.
- Some insights were gained on implementing the government regulation on employing people with disabilities.

Things to consider for future Forums:

- To create effective links between investors and start-ups, it is important that the start-ups be curated and screened in advance of the IDF.
- Investors need a directory of start-ups coming to the event well in advance so that they can review and carry out their own due diligence where they see potential.
- Linkages between the private sector and government need preparation in advance of the IDF and follow-up after the event to help

address potential administrative and bureaucratic delays.

- Building connections takes time, persistence and ongoing effort.

Innovate: philanthropy and inclusive employment opportunities

Anugraha Dezmercoledi represents the Rajawali Foundation, the philanthropic arm of Rajawali Corporation. The Corporation is a diversified Indonesian investment company. The Foundation is a longstanding partner of Bappenas along with the Provincial Government of Central Java and the Ministry of Labour and Transmigration in a public-private initiative called "SINERGI". SINERGI aims to improve access to skills, training, information, experience and relevant services for Poor and Vulnerable (P&V) youth, women, persons with disabilities, and higher education students.

The Foundation was active in both the preparation and delivery of the conference. Anugraha facilitated Session Innovate 3 (Creating Inclusive Employment Opportunities), with four speakers from Migrant Care, Sang Akar Institute, Diffago, and Article 33, a KSI research partner. He found the discussion very insightful and was impressed with the innovations presented. For example, Diffago, a start-up digital platform to help people with disabilities presented an innovation to address challenges in inclusive job opportunities to meet government regulation (UU No 8/2016). This regulation requires that private companies hire people with disabilities for at least one per cent of their staff. In particular, the following insights were reported useful and relevant to the Foundation in improving their work in promoting inclusive job opportunities:

- Internal policies are needed to reduce barriers to decent employment for vulnerable groups.
- Innovative approaches (e.g., job aid) are needed to raise awareness among companies within the Rajawali Corporation to create an inclusive working environment and equal employment opportunities.
- Approaches to increasing collaboration among employers, employees, and NGOs are needed to build their capacity to apply principles of equality and non-discrimination in the workplace.

The Foundation is exploring a collaboration with one of the start-up financial technology (fintech) social enterprises that presented at IDF 2019. He believes that this would be a good investment to help promote more inclusive economies and societies, to create jobs, and to help tackle social and environmental challenges. In addition, this platform will increase public literacy on the digital economy; for example, it will help young people make smart decisions in dealing with digital financial services. The due diligence before creating a partnership takes time. If the start-up businesses present at IDF had been curated and screened before the event in terms of their diligence and investment feasibility, the follow up process would be much easier for prospective investors.

Things to consider for future Forums:

- Conducting sub-national/regional level IDF could increase the possibility to capture local innovations and build links with potential adopters at the regional level.
- A big event at the national level is also important, but it might be focused on high level policy influencing and scaling up of national scale initiatives.
- A smaller scale IDF would provide more space for local initiatives to build and develop cooperation with investors and potential adopters in the region. As well, more local initiatives could join because the costs to attend the meeting would be lower. Bappenas and Bappeda might need to work together to organise this regional level IDF in the future.
- If the IDF is designed as a matchmaking event (initiate), on the spot collaboration between investors and start-ups is not likely to happen. To achieve this goal, the IDF would need significant preparation. Investors need curated information and guidance about the companies so that they have the opportunity to review the directory of start-ups before the event. That gives them the opportunity to prepare ahead of the event, increasing the possibility relationships will begin to emerge at the IDF, and be followed up without undue delay.

'Inspire' was somewhat successful but with limited support to follow up collaboration

The Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development (IBCSA) participated in IDF. One week after IDF, a member of the IBCSA, PT Nestlé Indonesia announced the expansion of its

three factories in Karawang (West Java), Kejayan (East Java) and Panjang (Lampung). With the USD 100 million investment, Nestlé Indonesia aims to increase its current production capacity by 25%. In this regard, Nestlé Indonesia is expecting more employment opportunities in the coming months. Participating in IDF, especially in the session, 'Reforming the Vocational Education and Training (TVET) System for Future Jobs', inspired the Nestlé representative to explore the possibility of working with SMK (Indonesia's vocational education program). The Nestlé representative approached the Ministry of National Education, but the ground had not been prepared and the officials in the Ministry seem unaware of the discussion at IDF on the role of TVET in employment. As a result, the bureaucratic process in the Ministry has stalled the initiative. Nestlé was expecting that Bappenas (or some other group in IDF), could play an intermediation role to follow up the initiatives that emerged at IDF. That impression was reinforced by the introduction of the 'Initiate' component of the IDF among many of the members of IBCSD (BNI, APP Sinar Mas, PT Nestlé Indonesia, APRIL, PT Vale Indonesia Tbk, PT HM Sampoerna Tbk, PT Repal Internasional Indonesia and Sintesa Group).

Things to consider for future Forums:

- Engaging the private sector through associations like IBCSD can be effective in terms of monitoring achievements in contributing to SDGs, but support is needed both to prepare to IDF and to follow-up.

Evaluation of the Indonesia Development Forum (IDF) 2019

Annex 2

The Evolution of the IDF

Annex 2: The Evolution of the IDF

Introduction.

This section of the report compares and contrasts the delivery and outcomes of the IDF over three years. The fact that the IDF has continued for three years and plans are already underway for year four is a remarkable achievement in itself. It is challenging to launch and sustain a new event on a country's development calendar.

The comparison has limits. There was no evaluation in 2017 and the evaluation in 2019 is not yet complete. The shift in thematic focus each means that the data on returning participants is essentially meaningless. That said, a number of insights to its evolution can be derived.

This section of the report is primarily descriptive with limited commentary on the effects of the changes on the IDF.

Size: IDF grew slightly from 2017 to 2018, from about 1400 participants to 1800. It then grew tremendously, almost doubling in 2019 to over 3100 people. This kind of rapid growth inevitably creates logistical challenges. These were compounded in 2019 by the hiring of a poorly qualified organiser resulting in KSI having to pick up the pieces and make sure the event went as smoothly as possible.

Themes: Each year, IDF has selected a different theme based on priorities of the Indonesian government and Bappenas' development strategy, with a broader focus on economic development underlying the choices. The social agenda has received lesser attention, with the exception of the priority on inclusion of people with disabilities and efforts to increase the role of women as well as the role of culture in economic development, both co-promoted strongly by KSI and non-governmental partners. Other aspects of the social agenda, including health and education are noticeably absent, though both are central to improving economic potential.

- 2017. The theme was *'Fighting Inequality for Better Growth'*. This follows a directive from President Joko Widodo delivered

during a cabinet meeting at the Bogor Palace in January about the Government's commitment to reducing inequality and creating inclusive growth. "It is not possible to create strong, equitable, inclusive and sustainable development growth without narrowing the gaps of inequality, be they economic, social, cultural or regional." (Minister Bappenas).

- 2018. *Regional Disparities*: One of the key strategies of President Joko Widodo's Nawa Cita agenda is to 'develop Indonesia from the margins. This has included large investments in infrastructure to improve transport and connectivity, strategies to develop growth centres outside Java, and efforts to accelerate the development of border areas, outer islands, and disadvantaged regions. IDF 2018 is designed to promote open discussion of key issues and challenges in tackling the uneven pace of human and economic development across Indonesia.
- 2019. *Strategies to create jobs, increase productivity, and ensure that all Indonesians have access to decent work and other economic opportunities*: "Indonesia has enjoyed stable economic growth of above five percent in recent years. To further accelerate the growth, it was necessary to ensure that structural transformation could be continued, and no one would be left behind". (Minister Bappenas).
- 2020: Industrialisation. This theme is being articulated now. It is worth noting that this is also the year of transition from one Minister for the first three IDFs, to a new Bappenas Minister.

There has been a strong focus on economic development over the life of the IDF. While the prevailing thematic has always focused on some aspect of inequality, there has been limited attention paid to social issues such as education and health as key dimensions of inequality and workforce development. Of 34 sessions in 2017¹ one (1) session focused on health and one (1) more directly on education. Four (4) sessions

¹All these counts exclude opening sessions and formal plenaries, as well as marketplaces.

focused on some aspect of social security and basic services, meaning over 80% of sessions addressed the economic dimensions of inequality. In 2018 (with a focus on regional disparities), of 31 sessions one (1) each focused on health and culture, three (3) focused on basic services and two (2) focused in disability issues. This leaves over 75% focused essentially on the economic and technocratic dimensions of regional disparities. In 2019 a similar situation prevailed. Of 51 sessions three (3) addressed TVET (technical and vocational education and training), three (3) addressed improving the quality of human capital and five (5) on workplace inclusion, leaving almost 80% of sessions addressing the economic and technocratic dimensions of the thematic. No sessions addressed the related health issues.

Although the mainstream themes were around technocratic approaches to address development challenges (inequalities, disparities, job creation and productivity), there have been growing attempts and initiatives to complement (in some cases to counter) the technocratic approach with other views. For example, what the Director General, Ministry of Education and Culture and the Indonesian Art Coalition (Koalisi Seni Indonesia) presented at IDF in 2018 and 2019 was an attempt to remind the participants that “culture matters” in economic development. The presentations cited a number of examples of interventions that have determined a cultural change that triggered improvements in welfare, for example political affirmative action for women and indigenous groups.

Make-up: With participation at 55% female in the parallel sessions², IDF 2019 was the first year there was gender parity, in fact more women than men on the panels, a significant growth from 34% in 2018. As well, the participation of people with various disabilities and the services to support their participation were clearly stronger with 11% of participants identifying as having some sort of disability in 2019. Clearly consider effort went in to making this a reality.

Geographic Distribution: Again, absent context and changing content of IDF, the distribution of participants appears to vary a lot.

In 2018,³ 17% of participants were from Jakarta and 25% were from sub-national governments; 14% were international participants. In 2019, 98% of participants were Indonesian, 90% were from Java with 66% of those from the greater Jakarta area. The ‘Road to IDF’ added in 2018 and 2019 were aimed at addressing geographic disparity and variety of aspirations by soliciting sub-national contributions. Our preliminary findings suggest that ‘Road to IDF’ events were considered successful in raising awareness about the event (IDF), and that this led to demand to participate. But in terms of soliciting sub-national contributions and translating these into the IDF agenda, themes and presenters, we have no evidence of an intersection between ‘Road to IDF’ events and the platform where decisions on IDF agenda, theme and presenters were made. It seems that ‘Road to IDF’ and the design of the Forum were conducted in parallel with no deliberate overlap.

Voice: Voice refers to participation in panels by government, the private sector, universities and the third sector – CSOs and Policy Research Institutes among others. The profile of speakers from each sector is not a meaningful comparator. For example, the focus in 2019 on employment and the priority given to start-ups inevitably resulted in significant private sector participation, something not so evident in previous years.

In 2019, there was some sense among the CSOs engaged that they ended up talking to the converted with limited government participation in the sessions they hosted. Among the Policy Research Institutes supported by KSI there was a sense of changing participation in 2019 as IDF shifted away from policy research to a more professional knowledge orientation and with a theme and approach in 2019 that focused more on technology and the role of start-ups.

The 2018 evaluation noted the weak participation from the university community (and primarily student participants). It recommended addressing the weak participation by university faculty in future as this is an important community in the generation of evidence. The 2019 participation rates for universities remained

² If we included total participants who attended only the opening and closing sessions, female participants were 43%.

³ We do not have comparable numbers for 2017.

low, again with a primarily student contingent from that sector.

International Participation in Panels: In 2017 IDF brought in a number of high-profile international development thinkers. The 'Inspire' sessions almost always had one international speaker and sometimes two; the 'Imagine' session usually had one international speaker and the 'Innovate' sessions had two international speakers alongside the Indonesian speakers. In 2018 the numbers were down significantly, with usually one international speaker on a panel. The new 'Initiate' session was mentioned in the introduction to the report of the conference but does not appear on the agenda. In 2019, there was sometimes an international speaker in each of 'Inspire', 'Imagine', and 'Innovate'. According to the agenda the newly added 'Initiate' session was limited to a plenary. So, we see a significant decline in international participation in IDF over time. This is not necessarily good or bad, but it does signal that either there is less interest in bringing external ideas to the discussion, or planning has been too short-term to obtain commitments from international speakers (the 2018 report notes considerable effort put into the identification and engagement of relevant international speakers).

Media: Media coverage has improved over the three years of IDF. In 2019 coverage lasted well past the end of the event for the first time. While the public relations estimated value⁴ is decreasing (from IDR 36 billion in 2017, IDR 26 billion in 2018 and IDR 19 billion in 2019), media coverage by substance in 2019 was coverage in 60% of monitored publications as compared with coverage in only 40% of monitored publications in 2018). No estimates for 2017 are available.

Sessions: On the whole the sessions appear to have been well received each year with little variation in assessment by participants in 2018 and 2019 (no evaluation data for 2017 is available.)

Connections: An event of this scale and priority in the development sector would appear to be a useful place to make new connections. Knowing that one-fifth (20%) of 2019 IDF participants

attended 2018 IDF and only 7% attended both IDF 2018 and 2017, there was a big opportunity to facilitate new connections. Some sessions were specifically designed to facilitate connections such as marketplace, and social entrepreneur startup session. The IDF was perceived by 84% of the participants was effective in enabling engagement between researchers, policymakers and other key players in the knowledge sector. However, these were not adequate. Some participants in the interview reported their struggling in initiating new connections. According to them, there was no easy way to identify participants from other sectors who might have been useful contacts; participants who have participated previously commented that it was a place to reconnect rather than develop new connections. In 2018, the evaluation notes a broad range of participants but does not appear to have addressed the question of connections across these communities of participants.

What has not changed: On the whole the IDF remains unchanged in some ways over time. IDF continues to reflect the priorities of the Indonesian government through the identification of one key priority each year. IDF was launched by Bappenas with support from KSI. There has been limited involvement of other ministries even where the topics would suggest the importance of a greater role if IDF is to influence national policy. The focus of sessions at IDF has tended towards the economic rather than social elements of employment and economic growth. In addition to this, IDF is still seen as an annual event that is managed as single, disconnected event. As a consequence, learning and follow up actions are difficult to generate from year to year. Some interviewees reported that the internal dynamics of Bappenas' approach to event planning and logistics, as well as its bureaucratic dynamics and challenges in managing to the government's budget cycle are not conducive to multi-year planning.

⁴ This is based estimates for purchasing the coverage had they had to pay for it. Both this estimate and the coverage data

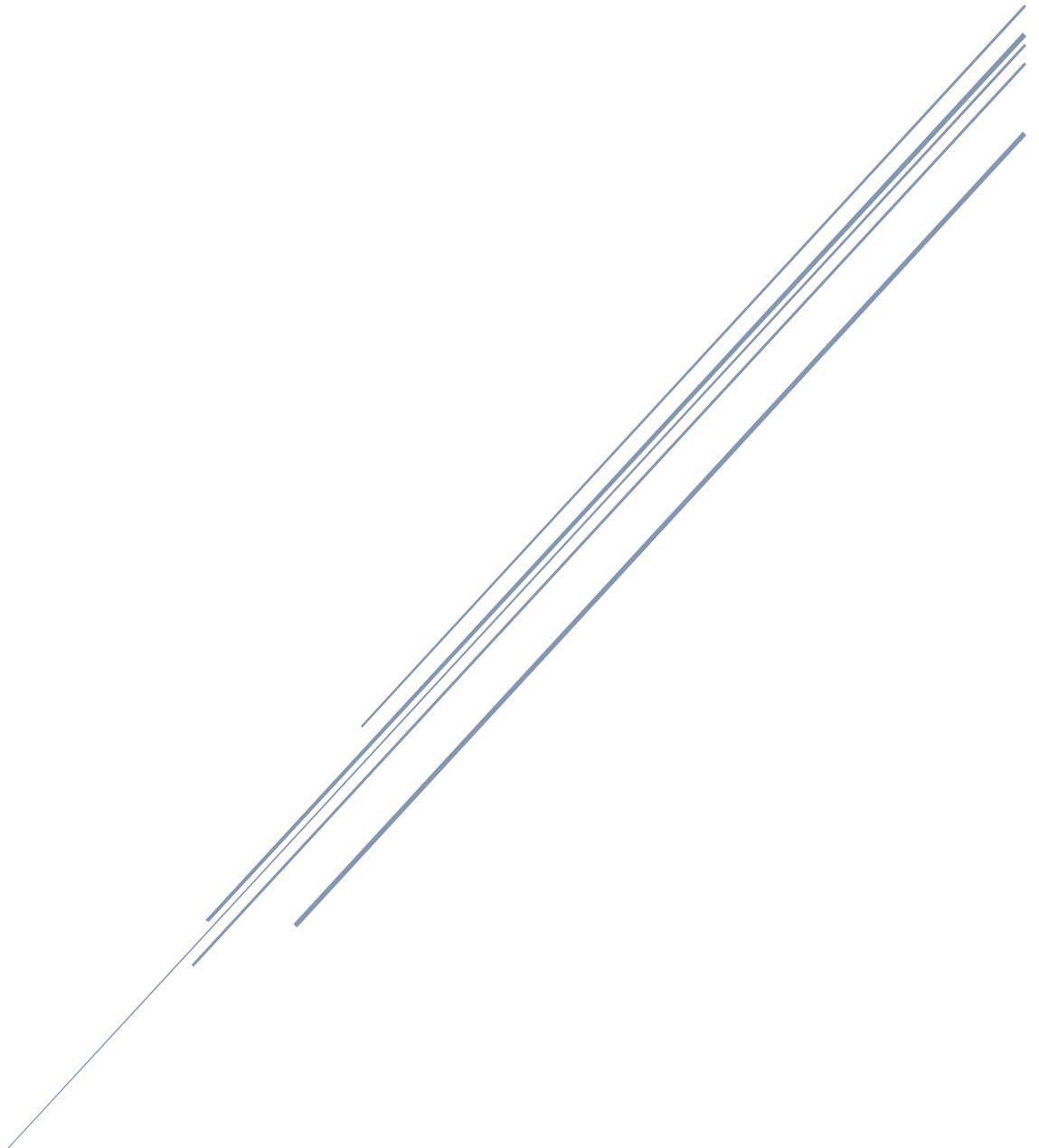
that follows were provide by KSI and are based on their estimates.

Evaluation of the Indonesia Development Forum (IDF) 2019

Annex 3 IDF 2019 Evaluation Survey Tabulation

IDF 2019 EVALUATION

Survey tabulation



Contents

A. July 22-23, 2019 Survey	3
Q: What is your gender?	3
Q: Do you identify as having a disability?	3
Q: Country of residence	3
Q: Province (for Indonesian only)	3
Q: District / Municipality (for Indonesian only)	4
Q: What type of organization do you work for?	5
Q: Name and acronym of organization?	5
Q: Which category best describes the kind of work your organisation does?	9
Q: What is your job level within your organisation?	9
Q: In your opinion, which were the three most useful sessions you attended today? (Day-1)	10
Q: In your opinion, which were the three most useful sessions you attended today? (Day-2)	13
Q: Did you attend IDF 2017?	17
Q: Did you attend IDF 2018?	18
Q: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	18
Q: Today, roughly how many people have you had a meaningful conversation with about the theme or content of the IDF?	19
Q: Have you met anyone at IDF who you intend to communicate with further?	19
Q: If you have any other comments or suggestions for improving IDF in the future, please tell here:	19
Follow-up Survey December	27
Q: How relevant was the information presented at IDF to your work?	27
Q: How well organised was IDF?.....	27
Q: Who funded your participation in IDF 2019?.....	27
Q: Did you share any new ideas with your colleagues from the conference?	27
Q: If yes, has it made a difference to your work in some way?.....	28
Q: If so, what?	28
Q: Did you reach out to someone outside your organization that you met at IDF 2019 to follow up on ideas or activities?	30
Q: If yes, how many people?.....	30
Q: If yes, who did you follow up with and why?.....	30
Q: If yes, do you expect to follow up further?	32
Q: If yes, do you anticipate these follow ups will lead to or support new approaches or products?	32
Q: How well did IDF promote the inclusion of women?.....	33
Q: How well did IDF promote the inclusion of other marginalized groups?	33

Q: To what extent do you anticipate that your experience of IDF 2019 will contribute to improving work futures or to driving inclusive growth?	33
Q: Please summarise the contribution you see or expect to see	33
Q: Do you plan to attend IDF 2020?	36
Follow-up Survey February	36
Q: Have you had any further follow up with colleagues on the ideas you shared from your IDF 2019 experience?	36
Q: If yes, what has resulted to date and what further results are you working on?	37
Q: Have you had any further contact with people you met at IDF 2019?	37
Q: If yes, with who and why?	37
Q: If yes, are you seeing or expecting to see any results or benefits from these relationships?	38
Q: If yes, please explain what results or benefits you have seen or expect to see.	38
Q: Would you recommend to your employer/project they fund you to attend IDF 2020?	39
Q: Do you plan to attend IDF 2020 in Bali?	39

A. July 22-23, 2019 Survey

Q: What is your gender?

	Count	Column N %
nd	3	%
Male	333	46%
Female	386	53%

Q: Do you identify as having a disability?

	nd		Male		Female	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
nd	1	33%	6	2%	8	2%
Yes	0	0%	17	5%	34	9%
No	2	67%	310	93%	344	89%

Q: Country of residence

	nd		Male		Female	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
nd	1	33%	52	16%	64	17%
Australia	0	0%	1	%	7	2%
Benin	0	0%	0	0%	1	%
Cambodia	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%
Indonesia	2	67%	278	83%	314	81%

Q: Province (for Indonesian only)

	nd		Male		Female	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
Bali	0	0%	5	2%	5	1%
Banten	0	0%	21	6%	25	6%
DI Yogyakarta	0	0%	9	3%	6	2%
DKI Jakarta	1	33%	108	32%	146	38%
Jawa Barat	0	0%	47	14%	63	16%
Jawa Tengah	0	0%	7	2%	2	1%
Jawa Timur	0	0%	3	1%	8	2%
Kalimantan Barat	0	0%	1	%	1	%
Kalimantan Selatan	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Kalimantan Timur	0	0%	0	0%	1	%
Kalimantan Utara	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Kepulauan Riau	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%
Lampung	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%
Maluku	0	0%	0	0%	1	%
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD)	0	0%	2	1%	1	%
Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT)	0	0%	3	1%	4	1%
Papua	0	0%	1	%	1	%
Papua Barat	0	0%	4	1%	0	0%
Sulawesi Selatan	0	0%	4	1%	2	1%
Sulawesi Tengah	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Sulawesi Utara	0	0%	1	%	0	0%

Sumatera Barat	0	0%	2	1%	1	%
Sumatera Selatan	0	0%	1	%	1	%
Sumatera Utara	0	0%	0	0%	3	1%
<i>nd</i>	2	67%	107	32%	115	30%

Q: District / Municipality (for Indonesian only)

District/Municipality	<i>nd</i>		Male		Female	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
Ambon, Kota	0	0%	0	0%	1	%
Balikpapan, Kota	0	0%	0	0%	1	%
Banda Aceh, Kota	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%
Bandung Barat, Kabupaten	0	0%	1	%	2	1%
Bandung, Kabupaten	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Bandung, Kota	0	0%	9	3%	6	2%
Bangka Barat, Kabupaten	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Bangli, Kabupaten	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Banjarmasin, Kota	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Bantul, Kabupaten	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Bekasi, Kabupaten	0	0%	1	%	4	1%
Bekasi, Kota	0	0%	9	3%	14	4%
Bintan, Kabupaten	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Blitar, Kabupaten	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Boalemo, Kabupaten	0	0%	0	0%	1	%
Bogor, Kabupaten	0	0%	3	1%	7	2%
Bogor, Kota	0	0%	4	1%	6	2%
Bukittinggi, Kota	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Bulungan, Kabupaten	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Cilacap, Kabupaten	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Cimahi, Kota	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Cirebon, Kabupaten	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Cirebon, Kota	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%
Denpasar, Kota	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
Depok, Kota	0	0%	12	4%	17	4%
Gorontalo, Kota	0	0%	0	0%	1	%
Gowa, Kabupaten	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Indramayu, Kabupaten	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
Jakarta Barat, Kota	0	0%	7	2%	7	2%
Jakarta Pusat, Kota	0	0%	19	6%	19	5%
Jakarta Selatan, Kota	0	0%	27	8%	33	9%
Jakarta Timur, Kota	0	0%	7	2%	14	4%
Jakarta Utara, Kota	0	0%	4	1%	3	1%
Jayapura, Kabupaten	0	0%	0	0%	1	%
Jayapura, Kota	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Jepara, Kabupaten	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%
Karawang, Kabupaten	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Kupang, Kabupaten	0	0%	0	0%	1	%
Kupang, Kota	0	0%	2	1%	1	%
Lampung Selatan, Kabupaten	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Makassar, Kota	0	0%	2	1%	2	1%
Malang, Kabupaten	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Malang, Kota	0	0%	0	0%	1	%
Manado, Kota	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Manokwari, Kabupaten	0	0%	3	1%	0	0%
Morowali, Kabupaten	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Musi Banyuasin, Kabupaten	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Nagekeo, Kabupaten	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Palembang, Kota	0	0%	0	0%	1	%
Pontianak, Kota	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Raja Ampat, Kabupaten	0	0%	1	%	0	0%

Samosir, Kabupaten	0	0%	0	0%	1	%
Semarang, Kota	0	0%	3	1%	1	%
Serang, Kota	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%
Sleman, Kabupaten	0	0%	3	1%	2	1%
Sukoharjo, Kabupaten	0	0%	0	0%	1	%
Sumedang, Kabupaten	0	0%	0	0%	1	%
Surabaya, Kota	0	0%	0	0%	7	2%
Surakarta, Kota	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Tanah Datar, Kabupaten	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Tangerang Selatan, Kota	0	0%	14	4%	17	4%
Tangerang, Kabupaten	0	0%	1	%	2	1%
Tangerang, Kota	0	0%	3	1%	4	1%
Tasikmalaya, Kabupaten	0	0%	1	%	0	0%
Temanggung, Kabupaten	0	0%	0	0%	1	%
Toba Samosir, Kabupaten	0	0%	0	0%	1	%
Yogyakarta, Kota	0	0%	4	1%	0	0%
<i>nd</i>	3	100%	161	48%	201	52%

Q: What type of organization do you work for?

	<i>nd</i>		Male		Female	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
National government ministry/agency	0	0%	55	17%	52	14%
Subnational government agency	0	0%	37	11%	19	5%
International Development Partner (eg international NGO, multilateral agency, bilateral agency/embassy)	1	50%	28	9%	58	15%
International university, educational institution or research organisation	0	0%	22	7%	24	6%
Indonesian NGO or community organisation	1	50%	69	21%	95	25%
Indonesian university or educational institution	0	0%	35	11%	19	5%
Private business, social enterprise or State-Owned Enterprise, private philanthropic/CSR	0	0%	43	13%	45	12%
Indonesian non-government research organization	0	0%	10	3%	19	5%
Media	0	0%	7	2%	6	2%
Other	0	0%	20	6%	40	11%

Q: Name and acronym of organization?

Affiliation Category	Organization	
National government ministry/agency	ASDP	PT ASDP Indonesia Ferry
	BAPETEN	Badan pengawas tenaga nuklir
	Bappenas	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional
	BBPLK Serang	Balai Besar Pengembangan Latihan Kerja Serang
	CSIRO	Commonwealth Science Industrial Research Organization
	KDPDTT	Kementerian Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal, dan Transmigrasi
	KEMENKES RI	Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia
	kemenkeu RI	Kementrian Keuangan RI
	Kemenko PMK	Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Pembangunan Manusia dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia
	Kemenpar	kementrian pemuda dan olahraga
	KEMENTERIAN LHK	Kementerian lingkungan hidup dan lingkungan

Affiliation Category	Organization		
	Kemnaker	Kementerian Tenaga Kerja	
	KLHK	Kementerian lingkungan hidup dan kehutanan	
	PKPM	Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal	
	SKP Komunikasi	Staf Khusus Presiden Bidang Komunikasi	
Subnational government agency	Bapelitbang	Badan Perencanaan Penelitian dan Pengembangan	
	Bappeda	Badan Perencana Pembangunan Daerah	
	Disdikbud	Dinas PEndidikan dan Kebudayaan	
	Pemkot	Pemerintah Kota	
International Development Partner (eg international NGO, multilateral agency, bilateral agency/embassy)	British council		
	CBM	CBM	
	ICCO cooperation	Interchurch Coordination Committee Development Aid	
	INOVASI	The Innovation for Indonesia's School Children	
	KSI	Knowledge Sector Initiative	
	Unicef	United Nation's Children Fund	
	AAI	Australia Awards Indonesia	
	ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	
	AKATIGA		
	AUP	Australian Volunteers Program	
	AVPN	Asian Venture Philanthropy Network	
	Awardee AAS	Awardee AAS	
	DFAT	Department of Foreign Affair and Trade - Australian Embassy	
	ILO	International Labour Organization	
	IsDB	Islamic Development Bank	
	IW	Investing in Women	
	OPML	Oxford Policy Management Ltd	
	PBB	Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa	
	PSHK	Pusat Studi Hukum Kebijakan Indonesia	
	READI Project	Rice Management Economic Sustainability and Acturial Science Development in Indonesia	
TAF	The asia foundation		
USAID	US Agency for International Development		
International university, educational institution or research organisation	Moscow State University of Civil Engineering		
	Stanford University		
	UNIVERSITAS TRILOGI		
	University of Melbourne		
	ANU Enterprise	Australian National University	
	ATC Widyatama	Artheraphy Center Widyatama	
	Atmi	Poltek atmi solo	
	CDRI		
	HMJA	Himpunan mahasiswa jurusan akuntansi	
	Iluni UI	Iluni Program Pascasarjana UI	
	IMM	Ikatan Mahasiswa Muhammadiyah	
	ITB	Institut Teknologi Bandung	
	NYU	New York University	
	PGP LSPR	PGP LSPR	
	SDN Kemayoran 1/24 Surabaya		
	TGGUI	teens go green/UI	
	UGM	Universitas Gajah Mada	
	UI	Univ. Indonesia	
	UIN JKT	UIN Syarif Hidayatulloh	
	UIN Syahid Jakarta	UIN Syarif Hidayatulloh Jakarta	
	Unindra	universitas indraprasta	
	UNISBA	Universitas Islam Bandung	
	UPDM (B)	Univ. Prof. Dr. Moestopo	
	USG	unisadhuguna	
	Indonesian NGO or community organisation	Aisyiyah Wilayah	Aisyiyah Wilayah
		CISDI	CISDI
Kitong bisa		Kitong bisa	
MAMPU		MAMPU	
Migrant care		Migrant care	

Affiliation Category	Organization	
	PASKA Aceh, NCC API Indonesia	PASKA Aceh, NCC API Indonesia
	Sahabat beasiswa chapter jakarta	Sahabat beasiswa chapter jakarta
	WLF	William&Lily Foundation
	Yayasan Papua cerdas	Yay. Papua cerdas
	Yayasan EcoNusa	Yayasan EcoNusa
	Young voices indonesia	
	Atmaconnect	atma connect
	AUDISI Fondation	Advokasi inklusi disabilitas
	AVP	Australia Volunteers Program
	CCPHI	
	CII	Care Internasional Indonesia
	DKI	Disabilitas Kreatif Indonesia
	Dnetwork	
	DPDK Sarbumusi	Konfederasi Serikat Buruh Muslim Indonesia
	FKDC	Forum Komunikasi Difabel Cirebon
	GPDLI	Gerakan Peduli Disabilitas dan Lepra Indonesia
	GPS	Global Empowerment Steri
	IBCSD	The Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development
	IBL	Indonesia Business Link
	IGCN	Indonesia Global Compact Network
	INFID	
	Kapal	Institut kapal perempuan
	Koalisi Seni	Koalisi Seni Indonesia
	KPPOD	Komite Pemantauan Pelaksanaan Otonomi Daerah
	KSPSI	Konfederasi Serikat Pekerja Seluruh Indonesia
	MCI	Mercy Corps Indonesia
	NOP	Never Okay Project
	PPDI	persatuan penyandang disabilitas indonesia
	PUPUK	Perkumpulan untuk Penguatan Pengusaha Lokal
	QIP	Quran ID Project
	Santera	Yayasan Bahtera Sumba NTT
	School spesial	Yayasan annasr farullah
	SIGAP	Sarana Inklusi dan Gerakan Advokasi Disable
	SUARISE	Suara-Rise
	TII	The Indonesian Institute
	TTB	Yayasan teman tanpa batas
	TURC	Trade Union Rights Centre
	WALHI	Wahana Lingkungan Hidup
	WMI	World Merit Indonesia
	YCG	Yayasan Cahaya Guru
	YDAI	Yayasan diffable acion indonesia
	YDP	
	ZAKKI	Integrity Syariah (ZAKKI)
Indonesian university or educational institution	Universitas Tapanuli Utara	
	Waterloo	
	AESEC	
	ATMI	Politeknik Atmi Solo
	CSSN	Center for Student Special Needs
	Formapi	Forum Mahasiswa Peduli Inklusi
	PERBANAS	PERBANAS INSTITUTE
	Prodek FE USD	Universitas sanata dharna (prodi ekonomi)
	TII	The Indonesia Institute
	UGM	Universitas Gajah Mada
	UI	Universitas Indonesia
	UMJ	Universitas Muhamadiyah Jakarta
	Unindra	universitas indraprasta

Affiliation Category	Organization	
	Uniprep	Unishadhabuna International Education
	Unpad	Universitas Padjajaran
	Unpam	Universitas pamulang
	YPAB	PKBM Pemimpin Anak Bangsa
Private business, social enterprise or State-Owned Enterprise, private philanthropic/CSR	Berbagi Listrik	
	campaign.com	
	Daughter of Klaten	
	Eddemy	
	Eureka Analytics	
	Impro-visual Storyteller	
	Individu	
	Mandiri	
	Maxima	
	Maxima Indonesia	
	Megaxus	
	PT Lontarag Prima Prospera	
	Quipper Indonesia	
	Shop.141	
	Banter	Bantu Ternak
	BTC	brasmy training center
	CSNA	PT Cyber Smart
	DKI	PT. Disabilitas Kerja Indonesia
	FIM	Forum Indonesia Muda
	GRI	Global Risk Intelligence
	HMS	HM Sampoerno Tbk.
	Inclesa	Inclusive Indonesia
	KADIN INDONESIA	KAMAR DAGANG DAN INDUSTRI INDONESIA
	Kampung IPB	Kampung Insan Prima Berdikari
	LELOQ	
	Solider	Media dan advokasi lewat kontributor penulis
	Nusa Fresh	PT Nusa Berdaya Indonesia
	OPML	Oxford policy management
	Perisai BPJS Ketenagakerjaan	
	PSC	People Systems Consultancy
	PT. PEINDO	PT. Permata Engineering
	RF	Rajawali foundation
SP		
vci	vanaya coaching internet	
YHK	Yayasan haji kalla	
Indonesian non-government research organization	J-PAL	
	Kajavva Indonesia	
	Prakarsa	
	Ruang Waktu	
	A33	Article 33 Indonesia
	AIC	Australia-Indonesia Centre
	CIPS	Center For Indonesia Policy Studies
	IAF	International association facilitator
	PUSAD Paramadina	Pusat Studi Agama & Demokrasi Paramadina
	SMERU	The semeru research institute
Media	Investor Daily	
	KOMPAS	
	Republika	
	REUTERS	
	BSGM	Berita satu
	IT	
	pi research	pi research
Other	amggrek kcb	
	BMT Al-Fithrah Surabaya	
	Enveritas	
	Independent Organization	
	Jahitin. Com	

Affiliation Category	Organization	
	Kain Kita	
	Klobility Indonesia	
	Perisai bpjs ketenagakerjaan	
	Puntama	
	terra nendura	
	CDRI	cambodia development resource institute
	Diffable go	Diffago
	DKI	Disabilitas Kreatif Indonesia
	FIM	Forum Indonesia Muda
	K-Sarbumusi	Konfederasi Sarikat Buruh Muslimin Indonesia
	karya cacat berkreasi	anggrek KCB
	LPK ADS BINA ANAK	Lembaga pendidikan khusus anak down syndrome
	Maxima	Maxima indonesia
	Pundi tata prima	Puntama
	SDR	sehat dari rumah
	SUARISE	

Q: Which category best describes the kind of work your organisation does?

	nd		Male		Female	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
Producing evidence	1	50%	74	23%	63	17%
Communicating and disseminating evidence	0	0%	69	22%	103	28%
Developing government policy or programs	0	0%	64	20%	65	17%
Implementing policy or programs	0	0%	51	16%	65	17%
Funding research or analysis	0	0%	9	3%	11	3%
Other	1	50%	53	17%	65	17%

Q: What is your job level within your organisation?

	nd		Male		Female	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
Echelon 1	0	0%	4	1%	2	1%
Echelon 2	0	0%	16	5%	4	1%
Echelon 3	0	0%	16	5%	7	2%
Echelon 4	0	0%	13	4%	7	2%
Staff	0	0%	72	23%	99	27%
Lecturer	0	0%	10	3%	5	1%
University Student	0	0%	30	9%	32	9%
Student	0	0%	4	1%	3	1%
Senior Leadership/Management	1	100%	53	17%	60	16%
Middle Leadership/Management	0	0%	22	7%	33	9%
Senior Researcher	0	0%	17	5%	18	5%
Junior Researcher	0	0%	15	5%	21	6%
Other, please specify	0	0%	45	14%	74	20%

Q: In your opinion, which were the three most useful sessions you attended today? (Day-1)

1 st Most Useful Session	nd		Male		Female	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
nd	1	50.0%	82	43.6%	82	34.7%
[10:25-12:15] Inspire Main Plenary: Structural Transformation	0	0.0%	31	16.5%	40	16.9%
[13:30-15:15] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Co-Creating and Collaborating	0	0.0%	6	3.2%	11	4.7%
[13:30-14:15] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Arts, Culture and Development	0	0.0%	4	2.1%	6	2.5%
[13:30-15:15] Inspire Special Session: Decent Work for Women in the Informal Sector	0	0.0%	1	.5%	2	.8%
[13:30-15:15] Imagine Special Session: Skills of the Future: Accelerating Indonesia's Human Capital Transformation ...	0	0.0%	1	.5%	4	1.7%
[15:30-17:15] Inspire Plenary 2: Future Jobs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.3%
[15:30-17:15] Inclusive Digital Economy Accelerator Space (IDEAS): Inspire Developing Local Talent and Local Markets	0	0.0%	1	.5%	4	1.7%
[15:30-17:15] Inspire 2019 Regional Development Award Winners	0	0.0%	6	3.2%	1	.4%
[15:30-17:15] Inspire Special Session: Food and Land Use in West Papua to Support Job Creation for Papuans	0	0.0%	5	2.7%	4	1.7%
[15:30-17:15] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Capturing and Sharing Knowledge	0	0.0%	3	1.6%	8	3.4%
[15:30-17:15] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Co-Creating and Collaborating	0	0.0%	1	.5%	1	.4%
[13:30-15:15] Inspire Plenary 1: Growth and Jobs	0	0.0%	16	8.5%	17	7.2%
[15:30-17:15] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Arts, Culture and Development	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	3.0%
[15:30-17:15] Inspire Special Session: Indonesia Development Channel (hosted by Ministry of National Development Pla...	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	3	1.3%
[15:30-17:15] Inspire Special Session: (hosted by British Council)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
[13:30-15:15] Inclusive Digital Economy Accelerator Space (IDEAS): Building a Strong Start Up: an Expert Story	1	50.0%	5	2.7%	0	0.0%
[13:30-15:15] Inspire 2: Reforming the Vocational Education and Training [TVET] System for Future Jobs	0	0.0%	12	6.4%	10	4.2%
[13:30-15:15] Inspire 3: Creating Inclusive Employment Opportunities	0	0.0%	1	.5%	12	5.1%
[13:30-15:15] Inspire 4: Improving the Investment Climate for Employment Creation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	.4%

[13:30-15:15] Inspire 5: Developing Globally Competitive Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise	0	0.0%	5	2.7%	4	1.7%
[13:30-15:15] Inspire 6: Fostering Social Enterprises	0	0.0%	1	.5%	6	2.5%
[13:30-15:15] Inspire 8: Improving the Quality of Human Capital	0	0.0%	5	2.7%	10	4.2%

2 nd Most Useful Session	nd		Male		Female	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
<i>nd</i>	2	100.0%	136	72.3%	166	70.3%
[10:25-12:15] Inspire Main Plenary: Structural Transformation	0	0.0%	7	3.7%	11	4.7%
[13:30-15:15] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Co-Creating and Collaborating	0	0.0%	4	2.1%	7	3.0%
[13:30-14:15] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Arts, Culture and Development	0	0.0%	3	1.6%	0	0.0%
[13:30-15:15] Inspire Special Session: Decent Work for Women in the Informal Sector	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.3%
[13:30-15:15] Imagine Special Session: Skills of the Future: Accelerating Indonesia's Human Capital Transformation ...	0	0.0%	3	1.6%	2	.8%
[15:30-17:15] Inspire Plenary 2: Future Jobs	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	3	1.3%
[15:30-17:15] Inclusive Digital Economy Accelerator Space (IDEAS): Inspire Developing Local Talent and Local Markets	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	0	0.0%
[15:30-17:15] Inspire 2019 Regional Development Award Winners	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	2	.8%
[15:30-17:15] Inspire Special Session: Food and Land Use in West Papua to Support Job Creation for Papuans	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
[15:30-17:15] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Capturing and Sharing Knowledge	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	3	1.3%
[15:30-17:15] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Co-Creating and Collaborating	0	0.0%	1	.5%	0	0.0%
[13:30-15:15] Inspire Plenary 1: Growth and Jobs	0	0.0%	3	1.6%	12	5.1%
[15:30-17:15] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Arts, Culture and Development	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	4	1.7%
[15:30-17:15] Inspire Special Session: Indonesia Development Channel (hosted by Ministry of National Development Pla...	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	.4%
[15:30-17:15] Inspire Special Session: (hosted by British Council)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
[13:30-15:15] Inclusive Digital Economy Accelerator Space (IDEAS): Building a Strong Start Up: an Expert Story	0	0.0%	7	3.7%	8	3.4%
[13:30-15:15] Inspire 2: Reforming the Vocational	0	0.0%	5	2.7%	4	1.7%

Education and Training [TVET] System for Future Jobs						
[13:30-15:15] Inspire 3: Creating Inclusive Employment Opportunities	0	0.0%	1	.5%	2	.8%
[13:30-15:15] Inspire 4: Improving the Investment Climate for Employment Creation	0	0.0%	4	2.1%	2	.8%
[13:30-15:15] Inspire 5: Developing Globally Competitive Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise	0	0.0%	1	.5%	3	1.3%
[13:30-15:15] Inspire 6: Fostering Social Enterprises	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	2	.8%
[13:30-15:15] Inspire 8: Improving the Quality of Human Capital	0	0.0%	1	.5%	1	.4%

3rd Most Useful	nd		Male		Female	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
nd	2	100.0%	163	86.7%	209	88.6%
[10:25-12:15] Inspire Main Plenary: Structural Transformation	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	1	.4%
[13:30-15:15] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Co-Creating and Collaborating	0	0.0%	3	1.6%	2	.8%
[13:30-14:15] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Arts, Culture and Development	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	.4%
[13:30-15:15] Inspire Special Session: Decent Work for Women in the Informal Sector	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.3%
[13:30-15:15] Imagine Special Session: Skills of the Future: Accelerating Indonesia's Human Capital Transformation ...	0	0.0%	1	.5%	1	.4%
[15:30-17:15] Inspire Plenary 2: Future Jobs	0	0.0%	3	1.6%	1	.4%
[15:30-17:15] Inclusive Digital Economy Accelerator Space (IDEAS): Inspire Developing Local Talent and Local Markets	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	.8%
[15:30-17:15] Inspire 2019 Regional Development Award Winners	0	0.0%	1	.5%	3	1.3%
[15:30-17:15] Inspire Special Session: Food and Land Use in West Papua to Support Job Creation for Papuans	0	0.0%	4	2.1%	1	.4%
[15:30-17:15] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Capturing and Sharing Knowledge	0	0.0%	1	.5%	1	.4%
[15:30-17:15] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Co-Creating and Collaborating	0	0.0%	1	.5%	0	0.0%
[13:30-15:15] Inspire Plenary 1: Growth and Jobs	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	0	0.0%
[15:30-17:15] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Arts, Culture and Development	0	0.0%	1	.5%	0	0.0%
[15:30-17:15] Inspire Special Session: Indonesia Development Channel (hosted by Ministry of National Development Pla...	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	.8%

[15:30-17:15] Inspire Special Session: (hosted by British Council)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
[13:30-15:15] Inclusive Digital Economy Accelerator Space (IDEAS): Building a Strong Start Up: an Expert Story	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
[13:30-15:15] Inspire 2: Reforming the Vocational Education and Training [TVET] System for Future Jobs	0	0.0%	1	.5%	3	1.3%
[13:30-15:15] Inspire 3: Creating Inclusive Employment Opportunities	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	.8%
[13:30-15:15] Inspire 4: Improving the Investment Climate for Employment Creation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	.8%
[13:30-15:15] Inspire 5: Developing Globally Competitive Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise	0	0.0%	1	.5%	2	.8%
[13:30-15:15] Inspire 6: Fostering Social Enterprises	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	0	0.0%
[13:30-15:15] Inspire 8: Improving the Quality of Human Capital	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	0	0.0%

Q: In your opinion, which were the three most useful sessions you attended today? (Day-2)

1 st Most Useful	nd		Male		Female	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
nd	5	20.0%	73	40.6%	67	33.3%
[8:30-10:00] Imagine Plenary Special Session: East Nusa Tenggara	4	16.0%	8	4.4%	12	6.0%
[8:30-10:00] Networking DEVI Speed Date: Meet, Match and Collaborate	2	8.0%	2	1.1%	4	2.0%
[8:30-10:00] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Capturing and Sharing Knowledge	0	0.0%	4	2.2%	3	1.5%
[8:30-10:00] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Arts, Culture and Development	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	3.5%
[10:15-12:00] Imagine Keynote: Inclusive Jobs	0	0.0%	13	7.2%	5	2.5%
[10:15-12:00] Inclusive Digital Economy Accelerator Space (IDEAS): Innovate Developing Local Talent and Mark	1	4.0%	3	1.7%	2	1.0%
[10:15-12:00] Innovate Special Session: East Nusa Tenggara - Bangkit	0	0.0%	3	1.7%	2	1.0%
[10:15-12:00] Innovate Special Session: East Nusa Tenggara - Sejahtera	0	0.0%	1	.6%	2	1.0%
[10:15-12:00] Imagine 5 Developing Globally Competitive Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	0	0.0%	3	1.7%	5	2.5%
[10:15-12:00] Innovate 1 Accelerating Structural Transformation	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.0%
[10:15-12:00] Innovate Special Session: The Long and Winding Road to Quality Apprenticeship in Indonesia (Hosted by: ...	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	2	1.0%
[8:30-10:00] Inclusive Digital Economy Accelerator Space (IDEAS): Imagine Fostering Social Enterprises	1	4.0%	7	3.9%	10	5.0%
[10:15-12:00] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Connecting for Scaling Up	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	3	1.5%

[10:15-12:00] Networking DEVI Speed Date: Meet, Match and Collaborate	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	1	.5%
[13:00-14:30] Innovate Special Session: Employment and Human Capital Development in the Indonesian Arts and Culture S...	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	2.5%
[13:00-14:30] Inclusive Digital Economy Accelerator Space (IDEAS): Innovate Fostering Social Enterprises	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	2	1.0%
[13:00-14:30] Innovate 2 Reforming the Vocational Education and Training (TVET) System for Future Jobs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
[13:00-14:30] Innovate 3 Creating Inclusive Employment Opportunities	0	0.0%	9	5.0%	5	2.5%
[13:00-14:30] Innovate 4 Improving the Investment Climate for Employment Creation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	.5%
[13:00-14:30] Innovate 5 Developing Globally Competitive Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
[13:00-14:30] Innovate 8 Improving the Quality of Human Capital	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	2	1.0%
[13:00-14:30] Inspire Special Session: Workplace Inclusion in Australia and Indonesia: From Principle to Practice (Ho...	0	0.0%	4	2.2%	4	2.0%
[8:30-10:00] Imagine 1 Accelerating Structural Transformation	0	0.0%	7	3.9%	9	4.5%
[13:00-14:30] Innovate Special Session: Women's Economic Empowerment through Financial Inclusion (Hosted by: Mercy ...	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	0	0.0%
[13:00-14:30] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Connecting for Scaling Up	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	5	2.5%
[13:00-14:30] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Arts, Culture and Development	1	4.0%	4	2.2%	3	1.5%
[14:45-16:30] Initiate Plenary	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
[8:30-10:00] Imagine 2 Reforming the Vocational Education and Training (TVET) System for Future Jobs	3	12.0%	9	5.0%	9	4.5%
[8:30-10:00] Imagine 3 Creating Inclusive Employment Opportunities	1	4.0%	2	1.1%	2	1.0%
[8:30-10:00] Imagine 4 Improving the Investment Climate for Employment Creation	1	4.0%	3	1.7%	3	1.5%
[8:30-10:00] Imagine 7 Developing Local Talent and Local Market	2	8.0%	6	3.3%	10	5.0%
[8:30-10:00] Imagine 8 Improving the Quality of Human Capital	2	8.0%	1	.6%	6	3.0%
[8:30-10:00] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Connecting for Scaling Up	0	0.0%	6	3.3%	8	4.0%

2 nd Most Useful	<i>nd</i>		Male		Female	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
<i>nd</i>	13	52.0%	132	73.3%	136	67.7%
[8:30-10:00] Imagine Plenary Special Session: East Nusa Tenggara	2	8.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.5%

[8:30-10:00] Networking DEVI Speed Date: Meet, Match and Collaborate	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.0%
[8:30-10:00] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Capturing and Sharing Knowledge	0	0.0%	1	.6%	6	3.0%
[8:30-10:00] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Arts, Culture and Development	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	.5%
[10:15-12:00] Imagine Keynote: Inclusive Jobs	2	8.0%	4	2.2%	2	1.0%
[10:15-12:00] Inclusive Digital Economy Accelerator Space (IDEAS): Innovate Developing Local Talent and Mark	0	0.0%	4	2.2%	5	2.5%
[10:15-12:00] Innovate Special Session: East Nusa Tenggara - Bangkit	1	4.0%	1	.6%	1	.5%
[10:15-12:00] Innovate Special Session: East Nusa Tenggara - Sejahtera	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	4	2.0%
[10:15-12:00] Imagine 5 Developing Globally Competitive Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	0	0.0%	1	.6%	1	.5%
[10:15-12:00] Innovate 1 Accelerating Structural Transformation	0	0.0%	1	.6%	0	0.0%
[10:15-12:00] Innovate Special Session: The Long and Winding Road to Quality Apprenticeship in Indonesia (Hosted by: ...	0	0.0%	1	.6%	0	0.0%
[8:30-10:00] Inclusive Digital Economy Accelerator Space (IDEAS): Imagine Fostering Social Enterprises	0	0.0%	1	.6%	1	.5%
[10:15-12:00] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Connecting for Scaling Up	1	4.0%	2	1.1%	1	.5%
[10:15-12:00] Networking DEVI Speed Date: Meet, Match and Collaborate	1	4.0%	1	.6%	3	1.5%
[13:00-14:30] Innovate Special Session: Employment and Human Capital Development in the Indonesian Arts and Culture S...	0	0.0%	1	.6%	2	1.0%
[13:00-14:30] Inclusive Digital Economy Accelerator Space (IDEAS): Innovate Fostering Social Enterprises	0	0.0%	4	2.2%	4	2.0%
[13:00-14:30] Innovate 2 Reforming the Vocational Education and Training (TVET) System for Future Jobs	0	0.0%	1	.6%	1	.5%
[13:00-14:30] Innovate 3 Creating Inclusive Employment Opportunities	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.0%
[13:00-14:30] Innovate 4 Improving the Investment Climate for Employment Creation	0	0.0%	1	.6%	1	.5%
[13:00-14:30] Innovate 5 Developing Globally Competitive Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	0	0.0%	1	.6%	0	0.0%
[13:00-14:30] Innovate 8 Improving the Quality of Human Capital	0	0.0%	3	1.7%	4	2.0%
[13:00-14:30] Inspire Special Session: Workplace Inclusion in Australia and Indonesia: From Principle to Practice (Ho...	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	2	1.0%
[8:30-10:00] Imagine 1 Accelerating Structural Transformation	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	2	1.0%
[13:00-14:30] Innovate Special Session: Women's Economic Empowerment through Financial Inclusion (Hosted by: Mercy ...	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	4	2.0%

[13:00-14:30] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Connecting for Scaling Up	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	1	.5%
[13:00-14:30] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Arts, Culture and Development	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
[14:45-16:30] Initiate Plenary	1	4.0%	1	.6%	3	1.5%
[8:30-10:00] Imagine 2 Reforming the Vocational Education and Training (TVET) System for Future Jobs	1	4.0%	3	1.7%	0	0.0%
[8:30-10:00] Imagine 3 Creating Inclusive Employment Opportunities	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	1	.5%
[8:30-10:00] Imagine 4 Improving the Investment Climate for Employment Creation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.5%
[8:30-10:00] Imagine 7 Developing Local Talent and Local Market	0	0.0%	1	.6%	4	2.0%
[8:30-10:00] Imagine 8 Improving the Quality of Human Capital	1	4.0%	1	.6%	1	.5%
[8:30-10:00] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Connecting for Scaling Up	0	0.0%	4	2.2%	0	0.0%

3 rd Most Useful	nd		Male		Female	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
nd	24	96.0%	155	86.1%	179	89.1%
[8:30-10:00] Imagine Plenary Special Session: East Nusa Tenggara	0	0.0%	1	.6%	1	.5%
[8:30-10:00] Networking DEVI Speed Date: Meet, Match and Collaborate	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
[8:30-10:00] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Capturing and Sharing Knowledge	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
[8:30-10:00] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Arts, Culture and Development	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
[10:15-12:00] Imagine Keynote: Inclusive Jobs	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	1	.5%
[10:15-12:00] Inclusive Digital Economy Accelerator Space (IDEAS): Innovate Developing Local Talent and Mark	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
[10:15-12:00] Innovate Special Session: East Nusa Tenggara - Bangkit	0	0.0%	3	1.7%	0	0.0%
[10:15-12:00] Innovate Special Session: East Nusa Tenggara - Sejahtera	0	0.0%	1	.6%	0	0.0%
[10:15-12:00] Imagine 5 Developing Globally Competitive Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
[10:15-12:00] Innovate 1 Accelerating Structural Transformation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
[10:15-12:00] Innovate Special Session: The Long and Winding Road to Quality Apprenticeship in Indonesia (Hosted by: ...	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	1	.5%
[8:30-10:00] Inclusive Digital Economy Accelerator Space (IDEAS): Imagine Fostering Social Enterprises	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
[10:15-12:00] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Connecting for Scaling Up	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	.5%
[10:15-12:00] Networking DEVI Speed Date: Meet, Match and Collaborate	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

[13:00-14:30] Innovate Special Session: Employment and Human Capital Development in the Indonesian Arts and Culture S...	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	.5%
[13:00-14:30] Inclusive Digital Economy Accelerator Space (IDEAS): Innovate Fostering Social Enterprises	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	2	1.0%
[13:00-14:30] Innovate 2 Reforming the Vocational Education and Training (TVET) System for Future Jobs	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	1	.5%
[13:00-14:30] Innovate 3 Creating Inclusive Employment Opportunities	0	0.0%	1	.6%	0	0.0%
[13:00-14:30] Innovate 4 Improving the Investment Climate for Employment Creation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
[13:00-14:30] Innovate 5 Developing Globally Competitive Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	0	0.0%	1	.6%	1	.5%
[13:00-14:30] Innovate 8 Improving the Quality of Human Capital	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
[13:00-14:30] Inspire Special Session: Workplace Inclusion in Australia and Indonesia: From Principle to Practice (Ho...	0	0.0%	1	.6%	0	0.0%
[8:30-10:00] Imagine 1 Accelerating Structural Transformation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.5%
[13:00-14:30] Innovate Special Session: Women's Economic Empowerment through Financial Inclusion (Hosted by: Mercy ...	0	0.0%	1	.6%	0	0.0%
[13:00-14:30] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Connecting for Scaling Up	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	1	.5%
[13:00-14:30] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Arts, Culture and Development	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	.5%
[14:45-16:30] Initiate Plenary	0	0.0%	1	.6%	1	.5%
[8:30-10:00] Imagine 2 Reforming the Vocational Education and Training (TVET) System for Future Jobs	0	0.0%	3	1.7%	1	.5%
[8:30-10:00] Imagine 3 Creating Inclusive Employment Opportunities	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.0%
[8:30-10:00] Imagine 4 Improving the Investment Climate for Employment Creation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
[8:30-10:00] Imagine 7 Developing Local Talent and Local Market	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	1	.5%
[8:30-10:00] Imagine 8 Improving the Quality of Human Capital	0	0.0%	1	.6%	3	1.5%
[8:30-10:00] Ideas and Innovations Marketplace: Connecting for Scaling Up	0	0.0%	1	.6%	0	0.0%

Q: Did you attend IDF 2017?

	nd		Male		Female	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
Yes	0	0%	36	11%	36	9%
No	2	100%	294	89%	343	91%

Q: Did you attend IDF 2018?

	nd		Male		Female	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
Yes	0	0%	66	20%	72	19%
No	2	100%	265	80%	308	81%

Q: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

		nd		Male		Female	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
<i>"I heard information at the IDF that will change the way I do my work"</i>	nd	1	33%	9	3%	5	1%
	Strongly disagree	0	0%	5	2%	1	%
	Disagree	0	0%	9	3%	11	3%
	Undecided	1	33%	72	22%	107	28%
	Agree	1	33%	183	55%	229	59%
	Strongly agree	0	0%	55	17%	33	9%
<i>"Research presented at IDF was of high quality"</i>	nd	1	33%	13	4%	5	1%
	Strongly disagree	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%
	Disagree	0	0%	8	2%	5	1%
	Undecided	2	67%	75	23%	95	25%
	Agree	0	0%	177	53%	234	61%
	Strongly agree	0	0%	58	17%	47	12%
<i>"The research presented at IDF today is relevant to addressing Indonesia's policy challenges"</i>	nd	1	33%	12	4%	6	2%
	Strongly disagree	0	0%	4	1%	0	0%
	Disagree	0	0%	5	2%	5	1%
	Undecided	1	33%	46	14%	61	16%
	Agree	1	33%	187	56%	250	65%
	Strongly agree	0	0%	79	24%	64	17%
<i>"I met people at the IDF that will change the way I work"</i>	nd	1	33%	12	4%	6	2%
	Strongly disagree	0	0%	3	1%	1	%
	Disagree	0	0%	9	3%	9	2%
	Undecided	1	33%	82	25%	105	27%
	Agree	1	33%	187	56%	200	52%
	Strongly agree	0	0%	40	12%	65	17%
<i>"I want to collaborate with other stakeholders around new ideas and solutions for tackling Indonesia's policy challenges"</i>	nd	1	33%	11	3%	5	1%
	Strongly disagree	0	0%	3	1%	2	1%
	Disagree	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%
	Undecided	0	0%	37	11%	37	10%
	Agree	2	67%	176	53%	228	59%
	Strongly agree	0	0%	104	31%	114	30%
<i>"The IDF was effective in enabling engagement between researchers, policy-makers and other key players in the knowledge sector"</i>	nd	1	33%	10	3%	4	1%
	Strongly disagree	0	0%	3	1%	1	%
	Disagree	0	0%	7	2%	6	2%
	Undecided	0	0%	35	11%	55	14%
	Agree	2	67%	182	55%	243	63%
	Strongly agree	0	0%	96	29%	77	20%
<i>"There was a good balance today of participants across researchers, policy analysts, policy makers, private sector and other key players in the knowledge sector"</i>	nd	1	33%	17	5%	9	2%
	Strongly disagree	0	0%	2	1%	1	%
	Disagree	0	0%	10	3%	9	2%
	Undecided	0	0%	73	22%	101	26%
	Agree	2	67%	179	54%	224	58%
	Strongly agree	0	0%	52	16%	42	11%

Q: Today, roughly how many people have you had a meaningful conversation with about the theme or content of the IDF?

	Valid N	Mean	Median
<i>nd</i>	2	4	4
Male	270	9	6
Female	299	8	5
Total	571	8	5

Q: Have you met anyone at IDF who you intend to communicate with further?

			Male		Female	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
<i>nd</i>	1	33%	88	26%	119	31%
Yes	2	67%	156	47%	168	44%
No	0	0%	89	27%	99	26%

Q: If you have any other comments or suggestions for improving IDF in the future, please tell here:

Affiliation	Input
National government ministry/agency	"A lot of interesting topics, I want to follow two topics but must choose one of them".
	1. Participants are more varied; 2. There were more speakers from academics; There are not enough participants in each session
	Some are too dominating; some are not from the private sector lacking. Ministry of Manpower does not exist even though it is important. There must be government stakeholders.
	To be more informative in the publications/information
	So that the proposed policy in IDF is followed up to the technical ministries concerned
	Between speakers with the room, and the audience needs to be more synchronous.
	This activity is great, hopefully more inspiring
	Good, this activity can accommodate communication needs in one place
	In some sessions, the presentation has not been sharp
	Just continue, whatever has been done
	Held in the area to be more down to earth
	The panel discussion is limited, next year I hope more seats and bigger space
	Documentation in video format
	Excellent
	Please expose social media exposure; Social media and website information on the wall of fame does not exist; Hashtag information is not displayed, once my visitor has shared in social media, the exposure is less traceable, the placement of the LED interferes
	Too many forums
	Indonesia Administrative Emergency, need to harmonize development policies, planning strategies and preparation of work programs
	Event information, infographic agenda on the wall of fame is not clear, the text is too small and can't read it too. There needs to be instructions on where to take good angles. Too many LED lights but not too informative.
	Involve more young entrepreneurs
	The schedule is too crowded, many presenters don't have a significant impact
The distance between ablution and praying place (musholla) is too far	
The quality of live streaming isn't good	
Continue	
Continue!	

Affiliation	Input
	<p>LCD for your Kasuari room needs real broadcasts</p> <p>The location of the projector / screen and presenter are less convenient. Lunch location is quite far</p> <p>Written material is available from the speaker</p> <p>provide easier access to registration for participants, especially students</p> <p>Become part of the PNV Musreimbang and Musreimbang Nas process</p> <p>Please have a discussion session for each topic with a question and answer session between participants and speakers</p> <p>Maybe it's a good idea for the upcoming IDF as well as direct results such as transactions + commitments + or whatever-> MOU and so on</p> <p>Okay</p> <p>The speaker is more creative and credible</p> <p>Keep up</p> <p>Participants were more varied, more speakers from academics were increased, participants in each session were less numerous / quiet</p> <p>Satisfied happy</p> <p>Really Great!</p> <p>I think it is good enough. continue</p> <p>In addition to ideas, please include a paper which includes research</p> <p>Cheer up, hopefully getting better again</p> <p>Hopefully the results of the discussion can be used to refer BAPPENAS to the future RPJMN</p> <p>Signage / influence of grooves is less informative. There needs to be a sitemap around the gate and intersection</p> <p>Speakers are OK, improve next year.</p> <p>It's good to maintain but if possible all the topics are attended by participants because many good topics are held together</p> <p>It's good enough, communicative, maybe it can be made more relaxed again, for example the discourse is made circular</p> <p>In order for more audiences, registration is facilitated / user friendly including in the question session on the slide, many questions are not visible on the screen</p> <p>In order to further involve the substance of technology and information security</p> <p>Thank You</p> <p>The PPT from the speakers should be shared online</p> <p>The theme is broader this year, covering broader sectors, compared to last year</p> <p>There should be a copy of PPT to be downloaded</p> <p>There was a lot of overlap between some sessions could benefit from more clearly defined topics</p> <p>Language topics need to reach a greater extent, please follow up the results of the discussion</p> <p>The topic presented as the main theme can touch all sectors. It is hoped that in the future it can bring topics that embrace all</p> <p>It is better to make a longer time, so that not too many parallel sessions are missed</p>
Subnational government agency	<p>To be more directed to participants to sessions that are related to the session</p> <p>Discussion has not been too flowing due to time constraints. Enough speaker 3</p> <p>More days, duration of the event will be held, for example 5-7 days</p> <p>Follow up after the forum to collaborate</p> <p>"Best practice" forums need to be given their respective spaces</p> <p>IDF 2019 is better than IDF 2017</p> <p>IDF did a brilliant result. Such event should be exercised more often, not just by government but also NGOs.</p> <p>IDF is more socialized to the regions</p> <p>Continue</p> <p>It's important to evaluate the goals to change for the better</p> <p>We were not well informed about IDF from the start, TOR might have been included at the time of inviting</p> <p>More chairs</p> <p>More special sessions for the western regions of Indonesia</p> <p>More publicized in print and electronic media to further increase participants</p> <p>In my opinion, IDF needs to be developed into a multi-development event with a longer duration of implementation given the importance of development in every sector and management put together by work</p> <p>More publicity to local government so more civil servants join the event</p>

Affiliation	Input
	<p>Expert and experienced resource persons (overcoming development problems) aren't only normative</p> <p>Continue</p> <p>This program needs to be followed up with related institutions to be sustainable</p> <p>Very good, then it can be better</p> <p>Important sessions like assembly hall 1 and 2 should be made fishbowl to be more interactive. Sessions in assembly hall 1 and 2 should also be attended by expert participants, so that the speaker might be able to get input from the experts.</p> <p>Maintained and continued, open to changing HR</p> <p>The dissemination of information to subnational government should be intensified</p> <p>There should be a follow-up post conference activity to give a real chance for collaboration</p> <p>Nothing</p> <p>Increase the quality of speakers or resource persons from the researchers</p> <p>To come up with new ideas, it would be better if the regions were explored again and the results of this forum could be disseminated in the regions</p> <p>Limited time to get more in-depth information from sources</p> <p>Time for more discussion</p>
<p>International Development Partner (eg international NGO, multilateral agency, bilateral agency/embassy)</p>	<p>1. Room noise is quite noisy</p> <p>2. Complete with beneficiary's point of view to share experiences</p> <p>AC is not too cold, always have morning coffee</p> <p>There is a follow up for the questioner online</p> <p>There is a management response from each session</p> <p>There are sessions where the topic is less related, although it is still good because connecting people with different interests, but there is a risk that you are not interested</p> <p>There are sessions where the topic is less related, although it is still good because connecting people with different interests, but there are also risks that are not interested</p> <p>Accessibility for deaf participants is still not accommodating. Suggestions are made by special teams or divisions preparing deaf needs. The proposal invites the cooperation of interpreter service institutions to become a committee for the facilitation of deaf</p> <p>Alot of technical sound issues</p> <p>Some sessions do not have adequate room capacity</p> <p>Definitely need more private sector speaker and youth 15-18 years on stage</p> <p>In each session hope there is a useful translator for international partners</p> <p>Increased topics in the digital economy</p> <p>Improved in terms of operational and committee</p> <p>Event marketing -> I only found out 2 days before the event</p> <p>Facilities for disabled participants are added</p> <p>Questionnaire Form is expected to be in English</p> <p>The schedule format should be easier to see or choose.</p> <p>Great, please on time</p> <p>IDF must now be a celebration or continuation of the previous IDF</p> <p>IDF to continue the thematic issues directly as a follow up</p> <p>Include coffee in the morning</p> <p>It would be nice to see some more indonesian organizations with booths/stalls presenting their work</p> <p>In the future, there will be representatives from relevant K / L that are relevant</p> <p>Coordination between the material curator and the session material handler</p> <p>More inclusive for the panel</p> <p>LO is more informative</p> <p>Map (directions for each event)</p> <p>More balanced between time allocation & number of panels to allow more time for discussion</p> <p>More session on inclusion</p> <p>No</p> <p>Multiply the question and answer session</p> <p>PPT presentation to be accessed by participants</p> <p>Good session promotion</p> <p>Hopefully at IDF 2020, there will be additional issues / sessions regarding international human rights mechanisms</p> <p>Good</p>

Affiliation	Input
	<p>The text is good, but from the sessions that followed, discussion of inclusive issues was still very minimal. IDF to come and so on must support the rejection of the use of disposable drink bottles. For evaluation questions it is also better to include PU</p> <p>Time management</p> <p>Please do not force anyone to download and use any app, it is very troublesome. Don't start late, please be on time</p> <p>Schedule updates on the spot</p> <p>Extend the time</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Room noise is quite noisy 2. Complete with beneficiary's point of view to share experiences
International university, educational institution or research organisation	<p>Cool</p> <p>There is a follow up on concrete proposals</p> <p>Better program design to make it easier to navigate session/agenda</p> <p>Create special student sessions, multiply print rundowns at events, speakers in the marketplace are less effective ideas, create categories</p> <p>In the implementation of the speakers provide question sessions in a longer duration and the number of questions added</p> <p>Evaluation form is a digit, right? This day is still manual, so annoyed</p> <p>IDF forums are very useful</p> <p>Good content and organizing</p> <p>Keep learning. The information submitted by volunteers is more validated</p> <p>More institutions of higher education</p> <p>Bring in international speakers. so that they can see from a different perspective that can open the mind</p> <p>Maybe the information is more popular again, get info from the website</p> <p>Nothing</p> <p>Registration seems difficult, a little contradictory to the inclusive theme</p> <p>I hope that the upcoming IDF can allow anyone who wants to witness the opening ceremony firsthand</p> <p>All themes are very good, so confused choosing. Please give direction to the room</p> <p>The setting in the assembly hall 3 is noisy / not conducive and breaks the concentration of participants</p> <p>IDF socialization to Papua must be increased</p> <p>It's good enough</p> <p>The place of implementation should not be centralized, but in other parts of Indonesia as well</p> <p>Continues to be implemented and involves many stakeholders</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The translator is very good 2. The content is good. 3. Earphone is not good enough.
Indonesian NGO or community organisation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire Day 1 should be asked to fill in when the session ends. I have filled it 2x today even though it does not adequately describe what I got in the whole of today 2. The time keeper must be more assertive <p>There is a system for participant discipline (time and active participation), there is a theme raised for the digital campaign so that the IDF becomes trending in digital)</p> <p>The agenda is easier to read</p> <p>It would be useful if there is a private / philanthropic sector</p> <p>More accommodation and facilities for difable</p> <p>The Whova application is not compatible with some phones and I hope I can get the presentation notes or the material in the form of "soft files".</p> <p>Good, if you can continue. arouse motivation. bring in business actors who provide employment for persons with disabilities</p> <p>The good in each session is written what the session is ongoing. The booth is less lively</p> <p>Many foods are not eateded. looks like participants are coming little or in accordance with invitations in which are hard to register on idf</p> <p>Can I contact Ms. Josephine? I really need that</p> <p>Session time / discussion takes longer</p> <p>Can better embrace the academic community (students) as agents of change</p> <p>Reported for a longer duration</p>

Affiliation	Input
	Please sharpen the discussion
	EO SHOULD BE UNDERSTANDING THE ROLE OF CULTURE ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT
	The form is 2-side please, just try using the Kobo app, less paper so it doesn't input twice
	Present successful policy makers / governments in sessions
	It must be more collaborative so that the forum can really generate ideas and ideas
	IDF 2019 is better than the implementation of IDF 2018
	Furthermore IDF must maintain an inspiring concept like this year. Inspiring and provocative
	IDF invites more participants from the union
	IDF is very good and inspiring
	In every seminar room, there is a sign language expert so we don't need a screen like in the assembly
	Increase the disability quota and facilities
	Invite the government sector to talk about social enterprises
	Don't make IDF participants confused, because information about BYA registration is unclear, the language is also mostly English
	Distance of spaced rooms
	If you can, the panel in one time, not too many topics. The topic is good but coming to all is rather difficult.
	If possible, also invite business actors or business groups such as supporting NGOs or local NGOs
	The capacity of the discussion room is bigger and not noisy because of outside noise
	Yesterday I was always confused about confusing information via email & social media. For example about full paper deadlines. I hope that the year of internal coordination will be better. Then a week before D-Day I saw an article published on the website. IDF
	Cool
	Specifically for the assembly room, JBI is available for questions and answers for the deaf
	Better coordination of the committee before D-Day. 1 speaker 1 PIC and directly contact the speaker
	Better coordination of the committee before D-day. 1 speaker 1 PIC and contact the speaker directly, with cctim
	Less networking session
	More representation to share local innovations
	More invited NGOs to share proviteable
	More Q&A
	More sign interpreters, please summarize everything so you can read it later
	More information
	More space for creators of artistic creativity
	Less speakers in each session, 3 people top
	The next IDF location is if possible, not in Jakarta anymore
	Make private srctor input for this particular theme
	Speaker material can be reproduced and given to participants
	Consider mental health issues and the relationship between identity groups as a challenge
	Fun, can add knowledge. But many poor cables cross. I tripped
	PLEASE FOR FURTHER IDF MORE FACILITATING PARTICIPANTS OF DISABILITIES
	It may be possible to give a presentation related to speakers or institutions along with the results that have been created
	Navigating the program was difficult, there was no session description "paper absorption"
	Operators at Assembly session at 1 are less responsive!
	The committee did not provide information for registration between invited participants and pure participants
	The government can be involved as an IDF speaker in order to know the people's aspirations
	Technical improvements
	There needs to be a water filling station for those who carry tumblers
	Need a standard presentation in the market of ideas and innovation. so that the speakers do not block
	The need for transport funds for disability
	Participants with disabilities are supported by accommodation
	Participants who will attend get an email before the event related to the arrangement of the event / sessions in IDF
	Show location instructions, hours. Booth is less creative. Performing art
	Publication about the contest for participants is more elaborated

Affiliation	Input
	<p>Registration that is not complicated, digital</p> <p>Spaces with favorite topics expanded and tickets opened with clear announcements (not periodically 3x)</p> <p>It is best to have informal panels for those who fail to pass the presentation</p> <p>The quality of the microphone in the Idea Market should be improved</p> <p>Better than last year</p> <p>Parallel sessions are very interesting but quite troublesome so you can hear well</p> <p>Short sessions require moderators who are able to cut the questioner to be more effective</p> <p>Already well</p> <p>It's good, it's good to have a food and drink booth</p> <p>Good enough</p> <p>Very good already. I also want to contact further with Vishnu from the Harvest Tani.</p> <p>This year the registration section is not neat, too much information from many parties</p> <p>This year is more tidy, hopefully more opportunities to become speakers</p> <p>Theme is intermittent, planary is deleted if the session is small, a guide so that the topic ideas are connected, the speaker must be 3 sectors (gov, sector, NGO), participants are not complementary to the event</p> <p>The theme is very interesting</p> <p>Continue to increase effectiveness and cooperation between existing institutions and organizations</p> <p>Continue to increase effectiveness and cooperation between existing institutions and organizations</p> <p>The discussion scope was too broad and needed to be more specific and practical</p> <p>The discussion was too broad and needed to be more specific and practical</p> <p>There should be more speakers from subnational organizations; There is no information about who joins Murenbang; PRI is not active</p> <p>There should be an online comment repository</p> <p>There will be more participants in each room</p> <p>Three days. Mirroring sessions on day 3, so participants can attend all sessions / at least two sessions</p> <p>When it is stretched, the distance to the place is further away</p> <p>Time is too tight and discussion is only surface, not in-depth</p> <p>1. Questionnaire Day 1 should be asked to fill in when the session ends. I have filled it 2x today even though it does not adequately describe what I got in the whole of today</p> <p>2. The time keeper must be more assertive</p> <p>There is a system for participant discipline (time and active participation), there is a theme raised for the digital campaign so that the IDF becomes trending in digital)</p>
Indonesian university or educational institution	<p>1. Please provide information about the type of registration because it was refused entry into the opening</p> <p>2. Not enough balance between practitioners and researchers</p> <p>There is a follow up to complete the concrete proposal</p> <p>Such forums may also need to be considered to be held in Eastern Indonesia</p> <p>IDF should be more widespread so that there is no miscommunication among participants</p> <p>IDF is still there and more interesting</p> <p>Is it possible for studnet to join Jost for sake of curiosity? Not actually represent institution</p> <p>Parallel activities thus minimizing the opportunity to participate in many events</p> <p>cooperation with universities is more intensified</p> <p>Audio quality between panels / booths is still too noisy</p> <p>It is better to be informed from the beginning what sessions may be attended according to the invitation category</p> <p>More the best service possible, more disability friendly, well done</p> <p>Liven up this event again. Inform more about this event online and offline</p> <p>Improve mobilization to a place, make live music</p> <p>Less promotional activities</p> <p>More promotion</p> <p>Public Relations (because I have not heard information about this wide event.</p> <p>Registration is made simpler</p> <p>It's a good interaction, between participants with presenters too, there is an art market, relaxing concept is suitable, so it's comfortable</p> <p>It should be more crowded</p> <p>The more the quality of service is improved, the more disability is friendly. Well done!</p>

Affiliation	Input
	Are fit
	The time for discussion should be longer
Private business, social enterprise or State-Owned Enterprise, private philanthropic/CSR	"Keep it up, more water and less plastic waste
	1. Write the title of the presentation next to the presenter's name, 2. Select the presenter / presentation material that is more stringent to ensure relevant
	The event was too crowded so confused which one to follow because all are very important
	Are there shared (eg via cloud access) shared materials on IDF (presentations, visuals, documentaries, exposure profiles)
	Held outside Jakarta
	Always improving and leveraging the stakeholders
	Audience propagated by young people and non-governmental
	How to measure the collaboration that is actually carried out / followed up? and ensuring that at least 1 collaboration exists that is established and supported by the government
	Many sessions want to be followed but many together at the same time
	If there is a group discussion, don't forget, if necessary, translators, both verbal and signaling, will need more time
	Champion for the government that actually unites the institution and there should be follow-up and collaboration after the session
	Companies should be involved more as a strategic partner for the government
	In front of each room there should be schedule info
	Extend the reach out
	Good Keep fine, must be more good. Place bigger.
	Event information at the venue is unclear
	More complete information. But morning had come and waited but it turned out that the activity was only for the invitees.
	The program schedule and agenda are difficult to understand
	Don't waste food
	If there are any programs, please let me know
	When is the JBI volunteer specifically for the deaf in order to get complete
	Information from informal to formal
	Keep up the good working, better
	Technical comments, the lunch spot is too far away and less disability friendly
	PADI conductivity is further enhanced
	Organizer coordination improved
	Coordinating committee and participants.
	Continue
	Continue !!
	Link & match between education and employment
	Still not quite suitable with the actual condition of Indonesian society
	Mirroring Session
	Please hold more networking sessions / collaboration sessions
	N / A
Resource person nice and competent each in the field. but i can't participate all because the forum is paralel. good arrangements in buildings in conference	
Opening ceremony please for all participant	
The idea market needs to be created so that one speaker with another does not fight over the audience	
Need to increase the time of discussion / panel	
More speed dating is needed so there are more opportunities for collaboration	
Better preparation	
Questions for discussion can be published in advance	
Promotion of events must be more intense	
Publication about events from afar	
So far so good, it's just that I as an exhibitor are somewhat lacking in coordination during preparation	
Don't bump into many sessions	
There should be followup activities to foster more collaborations; There should be a champion who facilitates and unites stakeholders from each organization	
Increase again	

Affiliation	Input
Indonesian non-government research organization	<p>For next year, please invite me back to get more experience and collaboration</p> <p>1. More SPEED DATE sessions, 2. Some rooms in JCC cannot accommodate the enthusiasm of participants (too crowded) and the screen was pretty small that the audience cannot read the description of presentation</p> <p>Nice and exciting</p> <p>Very good, please provide an opportunity for non-government research institutions to disseminate</p> <p>Haven't seen all the sessions, just came today</p> <p>Develop more personal contact and data base for all Indonesian development actor</p> <p>Not many people attend small sessions</p> <p>More capacity of participants in the room</p> <p>Relevance with national issues is enhanced</p> <p>Room / spatial arrangement can be made better to incorporate participants proportionally.</p> <p>The theme is Food Security, food systems, Nutrition and sustainable Environment please</p> <p>There should be a building plan in the entrance (near the registration)</p> <p>WiFi in the media room does not work / cannot access. IDF events are increasingly here, more government oriented, less accommodating and carry issues that are usually "central" among NGOs, such as the issue of power, etc.</p>
Media	<p>For better 2-3 days because many panelists and speakers</p> <p>The programmed agenda should be on time</p> <p>Quite a number of interesting discussion theme choices</p> <p>Keep up the good work!</p> <p>Continue</p> <p>Speakers and presenters are good. The discussion of informal sector work can be deepened again. Discussion rooms for regional friends are reproduced.</p> <p>For better 2-3 days because many panellists and speakers</p>
Other	<p>1) The market for ideas and innovations is interesting because the speakers have interesting materials. 2) The room is noisy.</p> <p>Many rooms facing the stage are noisy</p> <p>Thanks to IDF, LTKL (my organization) was successfully paired with a resource person who was very suitable on the same topic. Sustainable investment where we are producers.</p> <p>From each institution participating in IDF can provide information related to the opening of job vacancies from that institution. Added the day of the IDF implementation to 1 week, etc.</p> <p>Created a suggestion box for sources</p> <p>The program must be reviewed so that it matches the needs of the real community</p> <p>More massive information</p> <p>Educational issues for children with Down syndrome</p> <p>Lack of news on social media</p> <p>Less structured, many participants lack information at the time of the event</p> <p>More info and data about disability education</p> <p>More extensive information</p> <p>Traditional food is lacking</p> <p>More and more people can join the disabled community to participate in the next IDF event</p> <p>Add participants from among the researchers and policy analysts</p> <p>Wants the next IDF to be held in Eastern Indonesia</p> <p>More commercial and information about the event</p> <p>More english sessions would be useful and helpful for international participants</p> <p>OK, my soul is strong, my nation and country</p> <p>The idea market is better given a little insulation because of the overlapping atmosphere</p> <p>The division of the room is not very clear</p> <p>PPT Should be in bilingual languages</p> <p>A simple program and for creating entrepreneurship</p> <p>The publications are not extensive, so few know this cool event</p> <p>More publications</p>

Affiliation	Input
	Roadshow to another city
	Very good method and agenda of the event. until confused choose. want to follow all areas
	Technically it should be better next year
	Exciting !!
	Social Media Information
	It's good, it needs to be developed innovation & creation in the years yad.
	Lifestyle themes in harmony with nature, climate change, inclusive zero waste
	Too much visual and not very informative at the start of the assembly. Registration location information is lacking. Event plan information needs to be displayed on location.
	Thanks!
	This is my first time and it was great forum!
	Not all speakers use cubes. because it's not ready yet
	Please provide mineral water
	For me there is no access to my companion anywhere. (participant deaf friends)
	For me, there is no access to my companions everywhere. Formed participants did not want to be contacted. But he gave a contact number.
	Less discussion time and less intimate

B. Follow-up Survey December

Q: How relevant was the information presented at IDF to your work?

	Valid N	Mean	Median
Female	45	7	8
Male	49	8	8
nd	57	7	8
Total	151	7	8

*1 worst – 10 best

Q: How well organised was IDF?

	Valid N	Mean	Median
Female	45	8	8
Male	49	8	8
nd	57	7	8
Total	151	8	8

*1 worst – 10 best

Q: Who funded your participation in IDF 2019?

	Female		Male		nd		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
Self	18	40.0%	19	38.8%	15	26.3%	52	34.4%
Employer	18	40.0%	25	51.0%	32	56.1%	75	49.7%
Project	5	11.1%	8	16.3%	6	10.5%	19	12.6%
Other	6	13.3%	3	6.1%	7	12.3%	16	10.6%

Q: Did you share any new ideas with your colleagues from the conference?

	Female		Male		nd		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %

Yes	41	91.1%	44	89.8%	42	73.7%	127	84.1%
No	4	8.9%	4	8.2%	13	22.8%	21	13.9%
N/A (no new idea)	0	0.0%	1	2.0%	2	3.5%	3	2.0%

Q: If yes, has it made a difference to your work in some way?

	Female		Male		unidentified		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
Yes	31	75.6%	39	88.6%	19	45.2%	89	70.1%
No	10	24.4%	5	11.4%	23	54.8%	38	29.9%

Q: If so, what?

Affiliation	Changes
Indonesian NGO	There are many ideas to be implemented in everyday cases, ideas to be further shared in similar projects
	Can share the experience that I get to colleagues to build a better organization
	Type of disability is deaf
	When making simple things in the village with IDF Labor Savings 2019 can promote innovations that can be replicated. Finally it can be replicated in other villages. But being packaged for an online application Workforce will make it easier.
	Order labor or want to be a workforce in the application. Ease
	Making institutional activities dynamic like the market place model of IDF activities
	Gain more knowledge about inclusive work and education where there is no difference anymore, all are equal.
	I got a lot of information and relationships so that we could exchange / share knowledge and practice with other institutions and personnel. Increasing my interest to increase knowledge and increase capacity through events like this IDF.
	I get more access to institutions that are concerned with disabilities
	I was inspired to do the idea market, and use it to pitch on institutional projects
	For programs on disability, inclusion has now begun
Indonesian University	Insights and information about Indonesia's development become broad and clear
	Yes much information about potential partners ...
	The network is getting bigger and the impact of work is getting wider
	More inspiring
	More confident and motivate coworkers
	Reflecting governance and dissecting vision and mission
	Understanding of agricultural startup (fintech)
	Development and implementation of ideas derived from IDF
The development of work programs and the suitability of the programs carried out in accordance with existing conditions in Indonesia.	
International Development Partner	I better understand how to make a strategic policy
	Better technology transfer and scaleup
International University	More rich approach that can be used both in terms of humanism, gender equality approach, and technology
	Get the results of SDG achievement in Indonesia from one of the speakers
Media	I am a registered nurse who completed my MBA and I am interested in the healthcare industry in Indonesia. It allowed me to see what currently was being done in the area of healthcare. I hope to become more involved
	More knowledge of innovative in Indonesia
National Government	Readers become clearer
	In our research, we were inspired to write about these different things.
	In new things, we discover new knowledge, which we did not know before
	New inspiration in designing events
	More understand
	More systematic

Affiliation	Changes
	Motivation for macro thinking and global situations
	Specialization to follow IDF and substance that can be subject to further study
Non-government Research Organisation	Add insights for performance improvement
	Increasingly opens up important information opportunities for my work
Others	Me and my colleague got a new perspective because of IDF
	Increasingly active at work ... because a lot of additional knowledge is also a lot of acquaintance with other participants.
Private sector, social or State-Owned Enterprises, CSR	There are several improvements to the company's management system that are more organized
	We want to hold events like IDF in other sectors
	Knowledge and business outlook
	Easier to accept and digest.
	The wider my point of view
	Get a lot of information that can be obtained to synergize with our stakeholders to increase the capacity of their fellow stakeholders.
	Get information about activities in IDF 2019
	Network slightly enlarged.
	Change in perspective of partnership
Sub-national Government	Disability awareness
	The enthusiasm and enthusiasm of Bappeda employees and other agencies that I discussed about IDF to continue to make various efforts in maximizing the organization's potential for greater benefit
	Understanding of building networks and gaining experience of best practice local economic development
	My satker education program further strengthens the orientation on capacity building programs for young people in Southeast Sulawesi in a sustainable manner, not only those that are spot activities
nd	.
	\-
	There is a slight change in perspective and mindset regarding certain important issues
	Better informed, and enhanced professional networks.
	Better knowledge and more in-depth insights on certain issues
	Expand collaboration
	The inspiration that I got from IDF made me interested to apply it in my work environment.
	Yes, there is broad knowledge, new experiences and higher self-confidence.
	Networks and knowledge horizons increased
	We began to implement the recommendations of Dr. UDF in everyday settings
	In particular, Social Entrepreneurship provides insight into how this concept is implemented in various sectors
	More parties are interested in Disability research and organization.
	Focus more on the training of labor training institutions (TVET), especially partnerships with corporations because in IDF 2019 there are many complaints about the intensity and quality of labor training institutions, especially BLK which are under the management of district / city governments.
	Better understand the importance of art and culture in various development efforts and approaches
	More confident to run other ideas
	Be more aware of disabilities
	Better implementation mechanism
	Rethink the purpose of education, then apply it to the university curriculum
	Enriching the analysis we conducted in our research based on the theme of the IDF discussion I attended.
	Broadening the issues raised to be more multidisciplinary and expand networking cooperation with various organizations and agencies
	Adding knowledge from the wider / global side
	Understand the Government's focus on implementing disability compliance
	My colleagues become more aware about the current issues in the development sector in Indonesia
	New contact
	New Insight
	Our organization is more aware to participate in similar activities
	Add insight and team knowledge

Affiliation	Changes
	Differences in perspective and thinking on a particular issue
	The most influential difference is in how a system is built that can change with improvements or inputs from various fields. even in some systems, multidisciplinary discussion is important to see various points of view and build a system that can protect all
	The difference is that when I join IDF, I become more independent as a disability and know many new people who can inspire and work together
	Network expansion
	Business Conduct
	The discussion process is more relaxed and there are results of each discussion. Using media cannot be done yet
	I got a lot of information regarding the involvement of the private sector in development
	I get a lot of useful criticisms and suggestions
	I feel that I am not alone in facing the changing times associated with Indonesia
	I didn't know now I know a lot
	Friends become more motivated to become entrepreneurs
	Yes but equality of access to job

Q: Did you reach out to someone outside your organization that you met at IDF 2019 to follow up on ideas or activities?

	Female		Male		nd		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
Yes	27	60.0%	28	57.1%	18	31.6%	73	48.3%
No	18	40.0%	21	42.9%	39	68.4%	78	51.7%

Q: If yes, how many people?

	Valid N	Mean	Median
Female	27	6	3
Male	28	4	4
nd	18	6	3
Total	73	5	3

Q: If yes, who did you follow up with and why?

Affiliation category	Contacts made to
Indonesian NGO	Australia Awards, followers of Leadership Training in Australia, and proposing applied projects in the region.
	Bappenas because it is related to the activities of our institution, especially the pesantren economic development. Researchers are there because we need their services. Village innovation innovators because we are developing the Village Economics School program. Market place participants because part of it is related to our program
	Bappenas Sabda jogja Audisi foundation Yayasan difabel action Disabilitas bergerak
	Ekawati, Cucu Saidah, Dwi Ariyani
	Katharina Kadarsi
	Group in another village. Because if only we ourselves who run it will be bored and faded but when changes in large groups will be more resistant
	Communities that are members of the Bakrie Center Foundation
	They are from different Disability Organizations

Affiliation category	Contacts made to
	<p>British Embassy & Company of Game Education</p> <p>Solidarity, YRE, DEVI, Start-up, TLE, etc.</p> <p>New friends from IDF, who gave me new knowledge that I didn't know yet. Experience sharing</p> <p>Tracy Malone from Australia</p> <p>Nurul Saadah from Sapda</p> <p>Jimmy from Increase</p> <p>Cucu Saidah from Bilic</p> <p>Noah Tarigan</p>
Indonesian University	<p>Bappenas, business actors, startups and NGOs</p> <p>KSI, Bappenas, IDF</p> <p>Related to the development of studies on agricultural startups</p>
International Development Partner	<p>They are from activist organizations or fighters with disabilities, PEMDA, and Fintech</p> <p>Secret</p>
Media	<p>Related speakers</p>
National Government	<p>CSC Singapore, for cooperation in the development of training / Bangkom asn</p> <p>Mr. Kazutoshi CHanai, I'm interested in his statement about employment and skill links</p> <p>Bulukumba Deputy Regent because they need cooperation</p>
Non-government Research Organisation	<p>Muh. Iqbal Abbas (Bappenas) related to SDC, Ma'mur Rizal (BLK Competency) related to BLK and SDC, Amrin Rapi (Polytechnic ATI Makassar) related to SMK Revitalization</p> <p>Nanik Indarti from the UNIQUE project because it is still in contact with the cultural trust fund advocacy campaign work; Moe Chiba from UNESCO because it is still in contact with the campaign on cultural economy; the British Council Arts team because it deals with future collaboration projections.</p> <p>Coworkers, CSO networks and academic nets</p>
Others	<p>Andhika, Kopi Tuli</p> <p>From Unicef and a few others for giving each other business cards</p>
Private sector, social or State-Owned Enterprises, CSR	<p>Botika get information and share experiences for the development of our application (Signteractive), Ranie from Yakkum was involved in the Gradiation program, Saraswati collaborated in the Signteractive development consultant</p> <p>DEVI, SARASWATI, RUMAH D Semarang, Mrs. Yuli Anggrek Kacabi, Kitongbisa, I forget it seems like more.</p> <p>Harvardy & Maurine (Law Firm) for discussions on several legal startup issues & FERTILIZER to take part in SOLIDARITY (Scholarship) training</p> <p>Marthella, Nanik Indarti, Candice from ANGIN, keep in touch</p> <p>Resource persons from national governments and other institutions to explore information and potential for collaboration</p> <p>Government, NGO, Client / Startup</p> <p>My colleague in government</p> <p>Rizky from the YPAB foundation to work together to help education for disadvantaged people</p> <p>For cooperation</p> <p>Foundations and organizations engaged in the same field as us.</p>
Sub-national Government	<p>Disability advocates, because I have a special interest in disability issues.</p> <p>First Mbak Khoirun from Kitong Bisa in the framework I recommend with the OJK satker in Papua for collaboration. The rest of the IDF committee is in Bappenas.</p>
nd	<p>(1) CIPS who have just completed studies are also similar to my organization (2) IBCSD, but there is no follow up</p> <p>\-</p> <p>1. Calvin Sandabunga, Curriculum Coordinator and Teacher Trainer, Dian Harapan School, Makassar</p> <p>2. Mark Heyward, Governance & Management Advisor, PRIORITAS (USAID Education Project in Indonesia)</p> <p>3. Tomy Julianto, Deputy District Head, Bulukumba</p> <p>4. Paul Bird, CEO, Australian Volunteers International</p> <p>They are relevant to our current strategies</p> <p>1. Solider.id to channel disability as a writer</p> <p>2. Transformer community for disability polentors</p> <p>3. Copied as a disability distribution agency</p> <p>4. Word Foundation</p>

Affiliation category	Contacts made to
	5. Sigab a disability advocacy agency
	6. Difabike online motorcycle taxis with disabilities
	4 of KSI
	Bappeda, KL, private sector, academics, experts, Micro and Small Enterprises
	British council, KSI, individuals
	CEO and / or Manager (cq Startup), for the purpose of invitation to discussions, meetings etc.
	Chairunnisa from Saraswati, she remembers and invites the seminar with respect.
	Circa Handmade because the methods and processes of empowering women in the economic field are extraordinary and very inspirational at all.
	Contact by email
	Indonesian Creative Disability
	Contact the visiting booth
	Kopitul (Putri), Angkie, Slamet (UB Malang) and Australia The developers and ideas of the goals of the deaf children into the future
	Sub-branching institutions and think tanks
	NGOs related to trafficking in women and women
	Forget. I'm asking about how to invest through umkm coaching
	They are from BLK and LPK, because these institutions are the target of the program.
	New connections
	People from local institutions or organizations
	Disabled Organizations and Monev Consultants
	Administrators of WIdya Cahaya Nusantara Foundation: because they are concerned with the empowerment of indigenous peoples. Some other friends, to show the use of technology in events such as IDF
	I don't want to mention their names, certainly in the interests of achieving their respective goals
	I do not want to mention their names, certainly in the interests of achieving their respective goals
	Fellow mobilizers of community empowerment
	Fellow filling material, attendees and committee. We are acquainted and have the same vision and mission.
	Start up. because it is interesting
	Startup2 for development activities
	Surya Sahetapy, because he understands the contents of the Deaf.
	Old friend
	TLE, because it has succeeded in assisting SMEs. Tani Fund, interested in the concept of financing? Fintech
	University of Latrobe, Down Syndrome School (QIS) dan AIDRAN
	Australia Awards, followers of Leadership Training in Australia, and proposing applied projects in the region.

Q: If yes, do you expect to follow up further?

	Female		Male		nd		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
Yes	25	92.6%	27	96.4%	14	77.8%	66	90.4%
No	2	7.4%	1	3.6%	4	22.2%	7	9.6%

Q: If yes, do you anticipate these follow ups will lead to or support new approaches or products?

	Female		Male		nd		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
nd	18	40.0%	21	42.9%	39	68.4%	78	51.7%
Yes	22	48.9%	26	53.1%	12	21.1%	60	39.7%

No	5	11.1%	2	4.1%	6	10.5%	13	8.6%
----	---	-------	---	------	---	-------	----	------

Q: How well did IDF promote the inclusion of women?

	Valid N	Mean	Median
Female	45	4	4
Male	49	4	5
<i>nd</i>	57	4	4
Total	151	4	4

*1 worst – 5 best

Q: How well did IDF promote the inclusion of other marginalized groups?

	Valid N	Mean	Median
Female	45	4	4
Male	49	4	5
<i>nd</i>	57	4	4
Total	151	4	4

*1 worst – 5 best

Q: To what extent do you anticipate that your experience of IDF 2019 will contribute to improving work futures or to driving inclusive growth?

	Valid N	Mean	Median
Female	45	7	8
Male	49	8	8
unidentified	57	6	7
Total	151	7	7

*1 no influence – 10 significant influence

Q: Please summarise the contribution you see or expect to see

Affiliation category	Contribution
Indonesian NGO	There is an agreement for applied projects in the regions, especially us in Papua ... To be honest, there are still many difficulties in Papua because not all NGOs are allowed to enter Papua. It is hoped that in the future IDF will be more focused on Papua especially the disability issue is still having trouble getting partners to support from NGOs. Hopefully in the future with the implementation of IDF 2020 there is an opportunity for Disability in Papua .. Thank you IDF.
	There will be an application: Time Bank for Manpower If you need labor, then it is in the application, and if you want to be a workforce, then there is always in the application with the expertise / skills possessed.
	We develop new entrepreneurial programs that will benefit employment absorption.
	Building sociopreneurship
	Provide a lot of information about institutions that can support our activities and also provide a broad network not only in Indonesia but also the scope of international organizations
	Provide employment for disabled people who have not worked by channeling to private companies according to their abilities, as well as providing training to disabled people according to their interests and talents
	Give references to other parties about alternative jobs that are inclusive of the disabled

Affiliation category	Contribution
	Getting jejeering and partners to work together
	Organizing marginal groups, especially disability for small businesses such as weaving, other skills businesses while absorbing disability workforce
	Knowledge and ethical understanding of how to interact and deaf communication for workers to hear in the company. While encouraging companies to accept deaf workers in order to enjoy the life and welfare of the community
	Disability women become marginalized groups who are marginalized and vulnerable to violence, through sharing from female presenters, it is increasingly opening my eyes that women must be able and certainly able to be independent through various training and skills that will be their basic capital to be financially independent. When women are financially independent, they can avoid violence. Both physical and psychological violence.
	I can participate as a resource person at the IDF 2020 event
	Start-up activation, strengthening SME, market access
Indonesian University	Because we come to know the fields of work to come
	Developing industries that involve the community, such as the livestock industry, are joining people farmers as strategic partners
	Building community empowerment through community work as a forum to educate, think critically and be productive and have the awareness to develop its potential as an important capital to contribute to the country.
	Open up the horizons for the stakeholders
	Expanding disability networks and not, and linking the two closer and more intense
	Creating sporting events that will present many athletes, event workers, championship referees, committees, equipment vendors, food vendors, tenant bazaas
	Developing industrial sector human resources through education, certification and work placement
	Formation and implementation of programs related to the Vocational Education Program
	Development of market access for inclusive businesses Development of a model with the government to increase the existence of agricultural startup specifically
International Development Partner	That the IDF supported by my project or organization has created a way and made information and opportunities for other groups to interact and connect with each other which might then make them collaborate
	In activities that we are currently doing in several areas. We will try new approaches learned from fellow participants and IDF speakers.
	Inform work related contacts
International University	Concluding diverse works that inspire others, especially for the regional planning official that attend to the event
	I see how contributors are motivated for change. I did not realize how many initiatives have been implemented to help develop the healthcare industry.
Media	New MSME business
National Government	It works even harder
	Assisting the marketing of Social Forestry products
	Encourage the growth of the Bangkom e-learning platform At a minimum, when doing anything, we begin to think about involving marginalized people.
Non-government Research Organisation	Share ideas
	Empowerment of SDC pilot projects to reduce unemployment in the regions
	The meetings at IDF enable connections for further collaboration at the grassroot and high decision making levels.
Others	Make innovations and breakthrough new jobs ..
	Making HR competent with education to create other jobs
	Sounding about Social Enterprise
Private sector, social or State-Owned Enterprises, CSR	There is a more tangible network to create new program opportunities
	There are no specific ideas yet, but at least it encourages affirmation when involving individuals both in projects or working at SOLIDARITY
	By continuing to develop a special scholarship program for children with disabilities that I run with the team, namely Bumi Setara. Because there are no inclusive jobs if access and education are not provided early.
	Inspiration becomes action

Affiliation category	Contribution
	<p>In the future, Aku Pintar will give a greater impact to the people who need it by bringing more features that can be enjoyed by all people with ease and affordability.</p> <p>Give them an opportunity to participate</p> <p>Opening new jobs and business opportunities</p> <p>Increase output to the number of PWDs following the storytelling training</p> <p>Creating new innovations in creating the next work. New relations for collaboration. Hopefully in the future IDF will be better and its implementation will be added in 1 day to 3 days. The implementation of 2019 is too dense</p> <p>Project priorities and partnerships</p>
Sub-national Government	<p>Advocacy on disability mainstreaming in the regions</p> <p>This conference creates an ecosystem that encourages various ideas and programs to collaborate. I believe a significant factor in increasing outcomes is collaboration.</p> <p>Contribution in development mainly through the involvement of the parties including the community that is concerned in developing human resources and optimizing the management of natural resources for improving the people's economy.</p> <p>Improve approaches to regional development planning</p>
nd	<p>.</p> <p>\-</p> <p>Being a bridge between Australia and Indonesia business relationship</p> <p>Has never been</p> <p>Share about opportunities and content for increasing HR competency</p> <p>Network to grow opportunities for community empowerment</p> <p>Together with the assisted community, strengthen the capacity of human resources and the business ecosystem</p> <p>Better informed practice</p> <p>Better recommendation to policy makers and private sectors as well</p> <p>The way the IDF is organized can be applied in my institution to work, for example, how to pay more attention to the involvement of women and other marginalized groups</p> <p>By opening up new opportunities</p> <p>The dynamics that occur in today's jobs</p> <p>Good</p> <p>Ideas and cooperation with other parties</p> <p>Influence on the direction of office policy</p> <p>The network that is built can open up opportunities to initiate new job opportunities.</p> <p>Because I work as Managing Director of PT Disability Kerja Indonesia is a provider and Management of Disability Special Workers</p> <p>Entrepreneurship Policy</p> <p>Really equality in imagination</p> <p>Imaginative equality and uniqueness</p> <p>Collaboration</p> <p>Contribution in providing input on monitoring and evaluation on the issue of social protection towards future policy making</p> <p>Contribute in assessing participants' ideas</p> <p>Seeing the empowerment of people with disabilities</p> <p>Help set a more inclusive policy direction</p> <p>Providing alternative thinking for policy makers</p> <p>Facilitating government programs</p> <p>Improve labor policies</p> <p>Creating jobs by making the production of brand clothes on its own behalf</p> <p>Gaining new knowledge from various experiences of others</p> <p>Encourage employment opportunities for disabled people</p> <p>Delivering to CSO Associates (Civil Society Organizations) to be actively involved in the preparation of national planning</p> <p>New connections</p> <p>Chat with related parties</p> <p>Empowerment of disadvantaged village communities</p> <p>Job creation with social enterprise</p> <p>Funding from the government budget, for the services provided by NGOs</p>

Affiliation category	Contribution
	Improving the quality of training institutions, partnerships with the private sector, increasing the number of training participants from young people from the poor and marginalized, increasing employment opportunities.
	Increased knowledge and understanding of disability inclusion issues.
	Very helpful
	This is my first time attending IDF 2019. This is because the topic of IDF has covered the issue of inclusive-based development and involving marginalized communities including people with disabilities. As one of the panelists with the topic of opportunities for disability issues in the educational environment and employment opportunities, can contribute to sharing information for the general public and be a motivation for other friends.
	I want the experience of working group discussion
	I currently have a workforce development program where the program intends to provide assistance to poor and vulnerable young people so that they can get access to technical training so they are better prepared to enter the workforce.
	As part of the organizing committee, we have hope that the activities we present to the general public will contribute positively to the community. At least we try to open people's eyes about the latest issues around employment, and we open up opportunities for participants to network with various parties who are expected to be able to help them find work or add insight into their field of work.
	Sharing knowledge
	Of course in the IDF I will be able to propose or provide input on inclusive Indonesia and I can meet new people who provide good opportunities
	We become more aware about the difference nuances regarding this

Q: Do you plan to attend IDF 2020?

	Female		Male		nd		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
Yes	42	93.3%	49	100.0%	52	91.2%	143	94.7%
No	3	6.7%	0	0.0%	5	8.8%	8	5.3%

C. Follow-up Survey February

Q: Have you had any further follow up with colleagues on the ideas you shared from your IDF 2019 experience?

			Male		Female		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
No	7	54%	1	8%	1	17%	9	29%
Yes	6	46%	11	92%	5	83%	22	71%

Q: If yes, what has resulted to date and what further results are you working on?

Affiliation category	Result
Indonesian NGO	Network with new partners. Prepare a cooperation scheme.
	Must pay special attention to programs for people with disabilities especially deaf / hard of hearing disabilities
	Looking for collaboration opportunities
Indonesian University	Implement partnership development ideas and strengthen the effectiveness of partnership incentives
	I have successfully made a disability as a solider journalist thanks to joining IDF. So I hope to join IDF 2020 again and meet people who promote disability.
International Developme	Initial meeting for collaboration. The goal is to get a lot of attention and contributions from various parties for our project in Central Java and eastern Indonesia
National Government	Enriching substance and policy analysis in preparing the strategic plan of the Ministry of Social Affairs 2020-2024
Others	Already a participant in BPJS Employment / BP Jamsostek ... the next target is continuing to deliver the program so that all workers in Indonesia are protected while working
Private sector, social	Make a show
	Get both program and financial support for the sustainability of our application
	Produce program development plans in poor villages in DIY to improve the economy and assist youth to produce superior human resources engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry.
	More research and due diligence
Sub-national Government	Improving work motivation, building work systems with smart systems approach with advanced manufacturing 4.0 for vocational education, increasing linkages with industry for employment of vocational workers with educational approaches, BNSP competency certification and Job Placement.
	KLC OJK Southeast Sulawesi Development through Dilan Class
	More intensive coordination is needed so that the collaboration runs smoothly according to plan
	No further assessing disability data for the disability HR development program.
	Target of people with disabilities
nd	Disability
	Empowering and advocating for an inclusive policy movement for women, children with disabilities
	Completing shortcomings and trying to network
	Complete a thesis on disability employment opportunities in the animation industry.
	Planning for the dissemination of disability mainstreaming
	Participants both have valuable ideas and experiences that can be contributed

Q: Have you had any further contact with people you met at IDF 2019?

	nd		Male		Female		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
No	8	62%	3	25%	1	17%	12	39%
Yes	5	38%	9	75%	5	83%	19	61%

Q: If yes, with who and why?

Affiliation category	Contacts made & reason
Indonesian NGO	1. Australia Awards Indonesia. Short course in Sydney Australia, about leadership Disability advocacy.
	2. PT. Freeport Indonesia.
	From email Dnetwork
Indonesian University	1. Sigab Indonesia
	2. Solider.id

Affiliation category	Contacts made & reason
	3. Difabike 4. Difalink 5. Sabda 7. Komunitas brafo 8. Yayasan bumi setara Tani Hub
International Developme	Tanoto Foundation, Difago, IBL, and ILO. The four of us are actually familiar, but discussing collaboration in more depth in the event. The atmosphere is conducive in giving birth to new ideas.
Others	With Mrs. Dwi Purwestri ... Mrs. Lukita ... from Unicef ... because every month they are always connected ... related to payment of fees ...
Private sector, social	Relevant practitioners/experts - develop program design saraswati, botika Saraswati, DEVI, Ternaknesia for the development of product and technology markets that will be applied in the program
Sub-national Government	Ajarif Arif Hendardi Sigab. Discusses the issue of disability With vocational education institutions Muhammad Iqbal Abbas (Bappenas) related to Banten SDC, Bambang Wasito (UNS) related to the SDC research proposal
nd	Angkie who has the experience to give stories to friends to hear her study for the development of disability access Pitch attendees and pitch participants Katharina kadarsih from AVI, Surya Abdiningati from The Asia Foundation, Ranie Hapsari from YAKKUM to network and partner in Indonesia's inclusive struggle for disability Have met Thella in a disability event in Bandung Not specifically we make contact. What was done was an intro email, and there has been no follow up.

Q: If yes, are you seeing or expecting to see any results or benefits from these relationships?

	nd		Male		Female		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
nd	8	62%	3	25%	1	17%	12	39%
No	2	15%	1	8%	1	17%	4	13%
Yes	3	23%	8	67%	4	67%	15	48%

Q: If yes, please explain what results or benefits you have seen or expect to see.

Affiliation category	Result or benefit
Indonesian NGO	Communication is always built to prepare a programmed agenda to be proposed to the parties in partnership. Exchange information
Indonesian University	Building a partnership for agritech startup development I have made a disability as a journalist and I got new knowledge about the disability sector
International Developme	The concept of collaboration - although still in the form of discourse. Because we are busy in Central Java, we haven't focused much on collaborative planning in more detail.

Affiliation category	Result or benefit
Others	As a result they are become participants and my hope it will be continues ... that as long as they are working they still get protection ... so they can work comfortably ...
Private sector, social	Additional insights
	Communication to establish cooperation. But it is not yet.
	Technology transfer from industry for community empowerment
Sub-national Government	Can share knowledge and experience in disability organization to be more able to advocate disability issues
	Mutual collaboration and synergy and information for collaboration.
	I can get accurate data and information access
<i>nd</i>	Australian government support through the Knowledge Sector Initiative (KSI). KSI is a collaborative program between the governments of Indonesia and Australia which aims to improve the welfare of the Indonesian people through better quality public policies, which use research, analysis and evidence better. This time is the third time.
	Provides a lot of knowledge and insight
	There is a joint program plan for the implementation of the Indonesian Inclusive struggle

Q: Would you recommend to your employer/project they fund you to attend IDF 2020?

	<i>nd</i>		Male		Female		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
No	4	31%	3	25%	1	17%	8	26%
Yes	9	69%	9	75%	5	83%	23	74%

Q: Do you plan to attend IDF 2020 in Bali?

	<i>nd</i>		Male		Female		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
No	0	0%	0	0%	1	17%	1	3%
Unsure	7	54%	2	17%	1	17%	10	32%
Yes	6	46%	10	83%	4	67%	20	65%

Evaluation of the Indonesia Development Forum (IDF) 2019

Annex 4 Criteria for Assessing Calls for Proposals

Annex 4: Criteria for Assessing Calls for Proposals

A. Background/Introduction Problems

- Failing to set work in context of existing knowledge on the topic
- Not making a logical argument for why your work was needed/is important – the “so what” factor
- Providing information that is superfluous to your work
- Using old data, literature when newer exist, or making generalisations or statements that cannot be supported

B. Methods Section Problems

- Failing to set work in context of existing knowledge on the topic
- Not making a logical argument for why your work was needed/is important – the “so what” factor
- Providing information that is superfluous to your work
- Using old data, literature when newer exist, or making generalisations or statements that cannot be supported

C. Results Sections Problems

- Introducing results not described in the methods section
- Incomplete tables and charts (labels)
- Listing absolute numbers without denominators

D. Conclusion/Discussion Section Problems

- Writing conclusions not supported by the work
- Conclusions that don't reflect presented data
- Strong statements of causality or effectiveness, inconsistent with design
- Recommendations for scale up based on weak or limited evidence

