



IPB University
— Bogor Indonesia —

Karakteristik Umum Negara-Negara Berkembang, Daerah & Perkotaan-Perdesaan serta SDGs

oleh

Bambang Juanda

Departemen Ilmu Ekonomi

Fakultas Ekonomi dan Manajemen IPB

<https://bambangjuanda.com/>

- **Keragaman:** Output per tenaga kerja 2007 di **AS** (\$41950) 10x di India dan >50x di **Kongo**.
- Ketidakmerataan pendapatan di dunia (GR=0.67, UNDP 2005) lebih besar dari tiap negara, kecuali Namibia.
- **Ukuran kesejahteraan (UNDP 2007):** Harapan hidup 78 di AS, 64 di India, dan 44 di Kongo.
- Prevalensi yang kurang gizi : Kurang dari 2,5% di AS, 20% di India, dan 70% di Kongo.
- Hampir semua wanita dapat baca di AS, 48% di India, dan 54% di Kongo

- Dlm dunia sekarang dgn banyak pengetahuan, perpindahan penduduk, informasi, serta barang dan jasa relatif murah, kenapa gap besar tersebut tetap ada bahkan memburuk? Kenapa beberapa negara (wilayah) berkembang, banyak kemajuannya dlm mengatasi gap, tapi lainnya sedikit ?
- Bagaimana mendefinisikan negara-negara berkembang dan mengukur pembangunan ? Pendapatan per kapita (hanya) salah satu faktor.
- Indeks Desa Membangun vs IPD

Common Characteristics of Developing Countries (Regional & Urban-Rural?)

1. Lower levels of living and productivity
2. Lower levels of human capital
3. Higher levels of inequality and absolute poverty
4. Higher population growth rates
5. Greater social fractionalization
6. Larger rural population- rapid migration to cities
7. Lower levels of industrialization and manufactured exports
8. Adverse geography
9. Underdeveloped financial and other markets
10. Colonial legacies- poor institutions, external dependence (economic, political, cultural, & environmental)



Kendala
Pembangunan
dan Prioritas
Pembangunan

Classification of Economies by Region and Income, 2007

East Asia and the Pacific

American Samoa	UMC
Cambodia	LIC
China	LMC
Fiji	LMC
Indonesia	LMC
Kiribati	LMC
Korea, Dem. Rep.	LIC
Lao PDR	LIC
Malaysia	UMC
Marshall Islands	LMC
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	LMC
Mongolia	LIC
Myanmar	LIC
Northern Mariana Islands	UMC
Palau	UMC
Papua New Guinea	LIC
Philippines	LMC
Samoa	LMC
Solomon Islands	LIC
Thailand	LMC
Timor-Leste	LIC
Tonga	LMC
Vanuatu	LMC
Vietnam	LIC

Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina	UMC
Barbados	UMC
Belize	UMC
Bolivia	LMC
Brazil	LMC
Chile	UMC
Colombia	LMC
Costa Rica	UMC
Cuba	LMC
Dominica	UMC
Dominican Republic	LMC
Ecuador	LMC
El Salvador	LMC
Grenada	UMC
Guatemala	LMC
Guyana	LMC
Haiti	LIC
Honduras	LMC
Jamaica	LMC
Mexico	UMC
Nicaragua	LMC
Panama	UMC
Paraguay	LMC
Peru	LMC

South Asia

Afghanistan	LIC
Bangladesh	LIC
Bhutan	LIC
India	LIC
Maldives	LMC
Nepal	LIC
Pakistan	LIC
Sri Lanka	LMC

Sub-Saharan Africa

Angola	LMC
Benin	LIC
Botswana	UMC
Burkina Faso	LIC
Burundi	LIC
Cameroon	LMC
Cape Verde	LMC
Central African Republic	LIC
Chad	LIC
Comoros	LIC
Congo, Dem. Rep.	LIC
Congo, Rep.	LMC
Côte d'Ivoire	LIC
Equatorial Guinea	UMC
Eritrea	LIC

Classification of Economies by Region and Income, 2007

Europe and Central Asia

Albania	LMC
Armenia	LMC
Azerbaijan	LMC
Belarus	LMC
Bosnia and Herzegovina	LMC
Bulgaria	LMC
Croatia	UMC
Czech Republic	UMC
Estonia	UMC
Georgia	LMC
Hungary	UMC
Kazakhstan	LMC
Kyrgyz Republic	LIC
Latvia	UMC
Lithuania	UMC
Macedonia, FYR	LMC
Moldova	LMC
Poland	UMC
Romania	UMC
Russian Federation	UMC
Serbia and Montenegro	LMC
Slovak Republic	UMC
Tajikistan	LIC
Turkey	UMC
Turkmenistan	LMC
Ukraine	LMC
Uzbekistan	LIC

St. Kitts and Nevis	UMC
St. Lucia	UMC
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	UMC
Suriname	LMC
Trinidad and Tobago	LMC
Uruguay	UMC
Venezuela, RB	UMC

Middle East and North Africa

Algeria	LMC
Djibouti	LMC
Egypt, Arab Rep.	LMC
Iran, Islamic Rep.	LMC
Iraq	LMC
Jordan	LMC
Lebanon	UMC
Libya	UMC
Morocco	LMC
Oman	UMC
Syrial Arab Republic	LMC
Tunisia	LMC
West Bank and Gaza	LMC
Yemen, Rep.	LIC

Ethiopia	LIC
Gabon	UMC
Gambia, The	LIC
Ghana	LIC
Guinea	LIC
Guinea-Bissau	LIC
Kenya	LIC
Lesotho	LMC
Liberia	LIC
Madagascar	LIC
Malawi	LIC
Mali	LIC
Mauritania	LIC
Mauritius	UMC
Mayotte	UMC
Mozambique	LIC
Namibia	LMC
Niger	LIC
Nigeria	LIC
Rwanda	LIC
São Tomé and Príncipe	LIC
Senegal	LIC
Seychelles	UMC
Sierra Leone	LIC
Somalia	LIC
South Africa	UMC
Sudan	LIC
Swaziland	LMC

Classification of Economies by Region and Income, 2007

Sub-Saharan Africa

Tanzania LIC
Togo LIC
Uganda LIC
Zambia LIC
Zimbabwe LIC

Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
United States

French Polynesia
Greenland
Guam
Hong Kong, China
Isle of Man
Israel
Kuwait
Liechtenstein
Macao, China
Malta

High-Income OECD Countries

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep.
Luxembourg

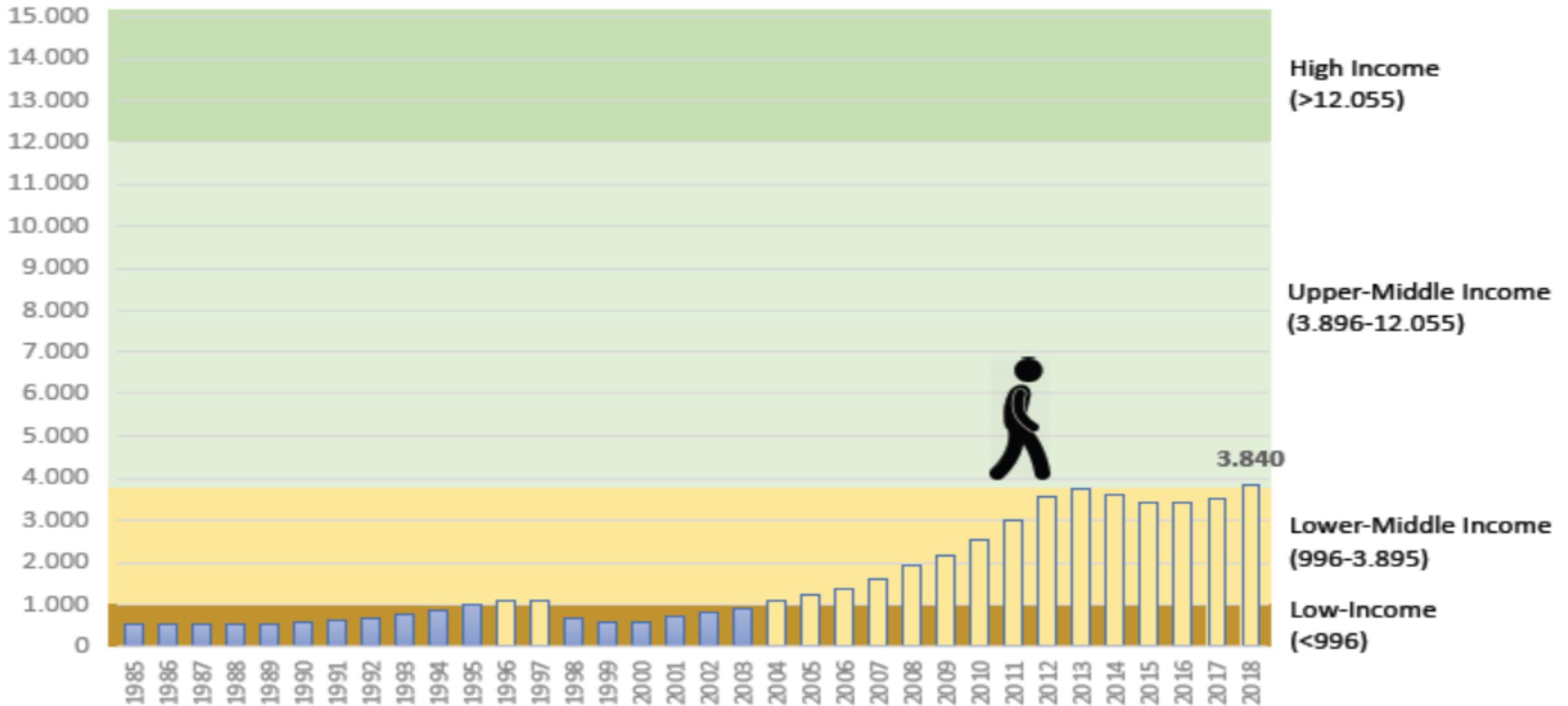
Other High-Income Economies

Andorra
Antigua and Barbuda
Aruba
Bahamas, The
Bahrain
Bermuda
Brunei Darussalam
Cayman Islands
Channel Islands
Cyprus
Faeroe Islands

Monaco
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia
Puerto Rico
Qatar
San Marino
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Slovenia
Taiwan, China
United Arab Emirates
Virgin Islands (U.S.)

Source: World Bank data.

Klasifikasi & Perkembangan Pendapatan Perkapita Indonesia (\$)



Sumber: World Bank, 2019 (Diolah)

Indonesia sulit lepas dari *Middle-Income Trap*?

Bgm Negara Berpendptan Rendah BERBEDA dg Negara Maju dlm Kondisi (tahapan) Awal:

1. Kekayaan SDA dan SDM yang rendah
2. Tk Pendapatan perkapita dan PDB
3. Perbedaan Iklim. (Tropis-Subtropis vs Dingin; Panas-Lembab)
4. Jml Penduduk, Distribusi, dan Pertumbuhan
5. Peranan Sejarah Migrasi Internasional (jarak, aturan imigrasi yg ketat dan sikap rasialis, Tenaga trampil berkurang)
6. Manfaat Perdagangan Internasional
7. Kemampuan Penelitian dan Pengembangan IPTEK
8. Efikasi (Stabilitas dan Fleksibilitas) Lembaga Domestik

Apakah Standar Hidup Negara Berkembang dan Maju akan Konvergen?:

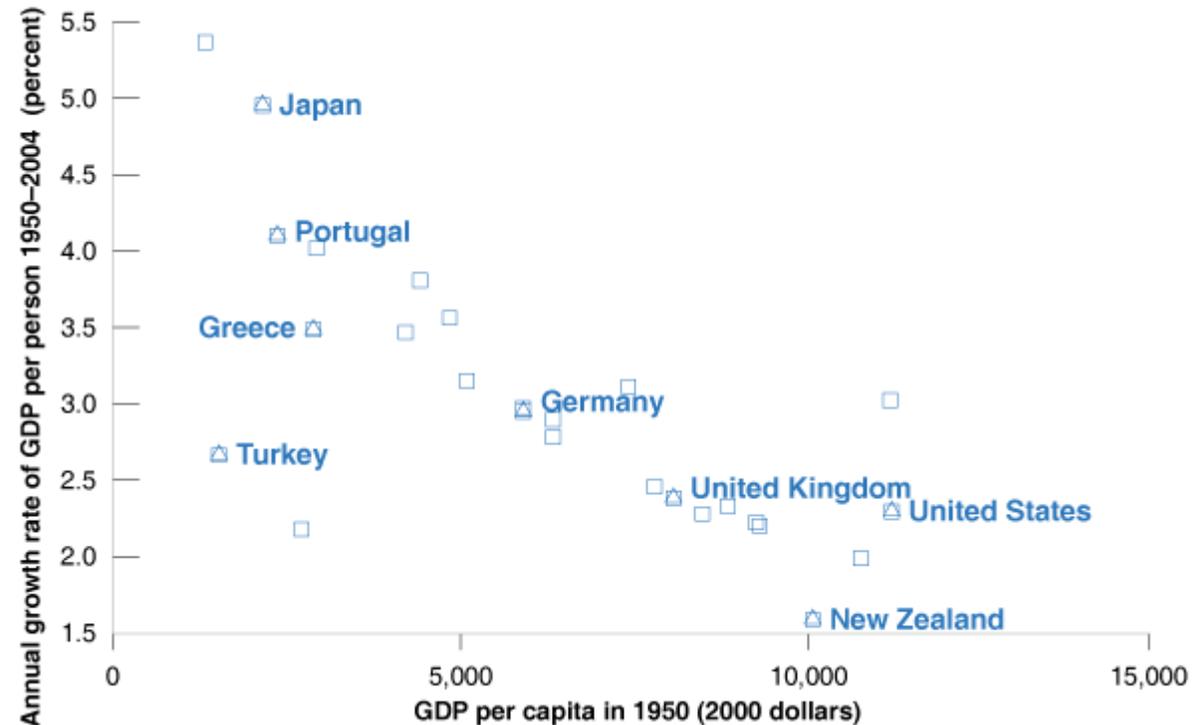
- Jika pengalamannya serupa, NB tumbuh lebih cepat, karena: transfer teknologi (meniru; Makin terlambat makin cepat menggandakan output); Akumulasi faktor produksi (MPK makin kecil; teori pertumbuhan neoklasik),
- Fakta di negara miskin makin divergen.
- 20 negara OECD (Kondisi Serupa) makin konvergen. Mampu meminjam teknologi, perdagangan, investasi.
- Banyak perbedaan shg sulit diubah. Negara miskin tdk dpt maksa agar diturunkan hambatan perdagangannya
- Jika NB dpt meningkatkan investasi dan menurunkan pertumbuhan penduduk maka pertumbuhan lebih cepat

The Convergence of Output per Person since 1950

■ Figure 10 - 2

Growth Rate of GDP per Person since 1950 versus GDP per Person in 1950, OECD Countries

Countries with lower levels of output per person in 1950 have typically grown faster.



Sumber: Blanchard (2017)

The **convergence** of levels of output per capita across countries is not specific to the four countries we are looking at, it also extends to the set of OECD countries.

Table 10-1 The Evolution of Output per Person in Four Rich Countries since 1950

	Annual Growth Rate Output per Person (%)	Real Output per Person (2000 dollars)		
	1950–2004	1950	2004	2004/1950
France	3.3	5,920	26,168	4.4
Japan	4.6	2,187	24,661	11.2
United Kingdom	2.7	8,091	26,762	3.3
United States	2.6	11,233	36,098	3.2
Average	3.5	6,875	28,422	3.9

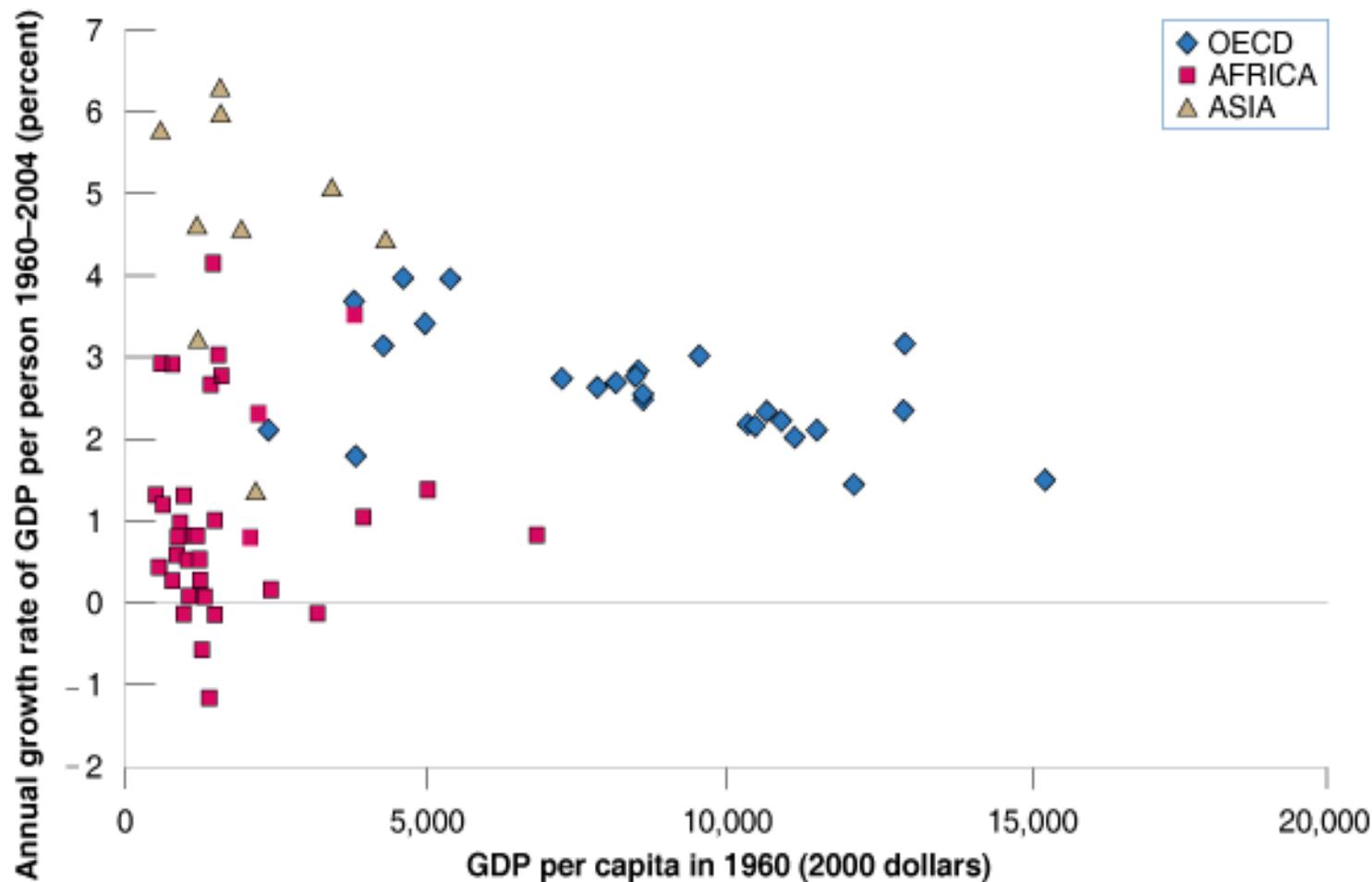
Sumber: Blanchard (2017)

- There has been a large increase in output per person.
- There has been convergence of output per person across countries.

Looking at Growth Across Many Countries

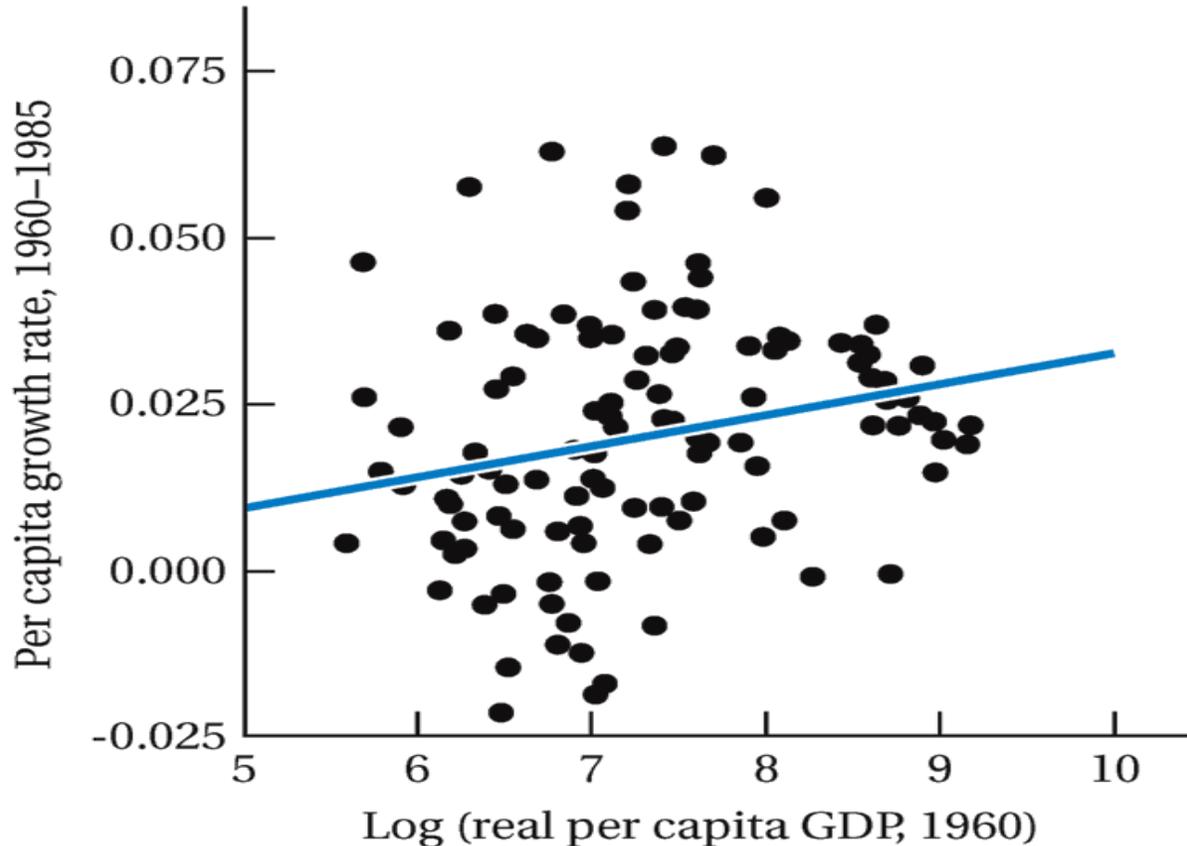
Growth Rate of GDP per Person since 1960 versus GDP per Person in 1960 (2000 dollars) for 70 Countries

There is no clear relation between per person the growth rate of output since 1960 and the level of output per person in 1960.

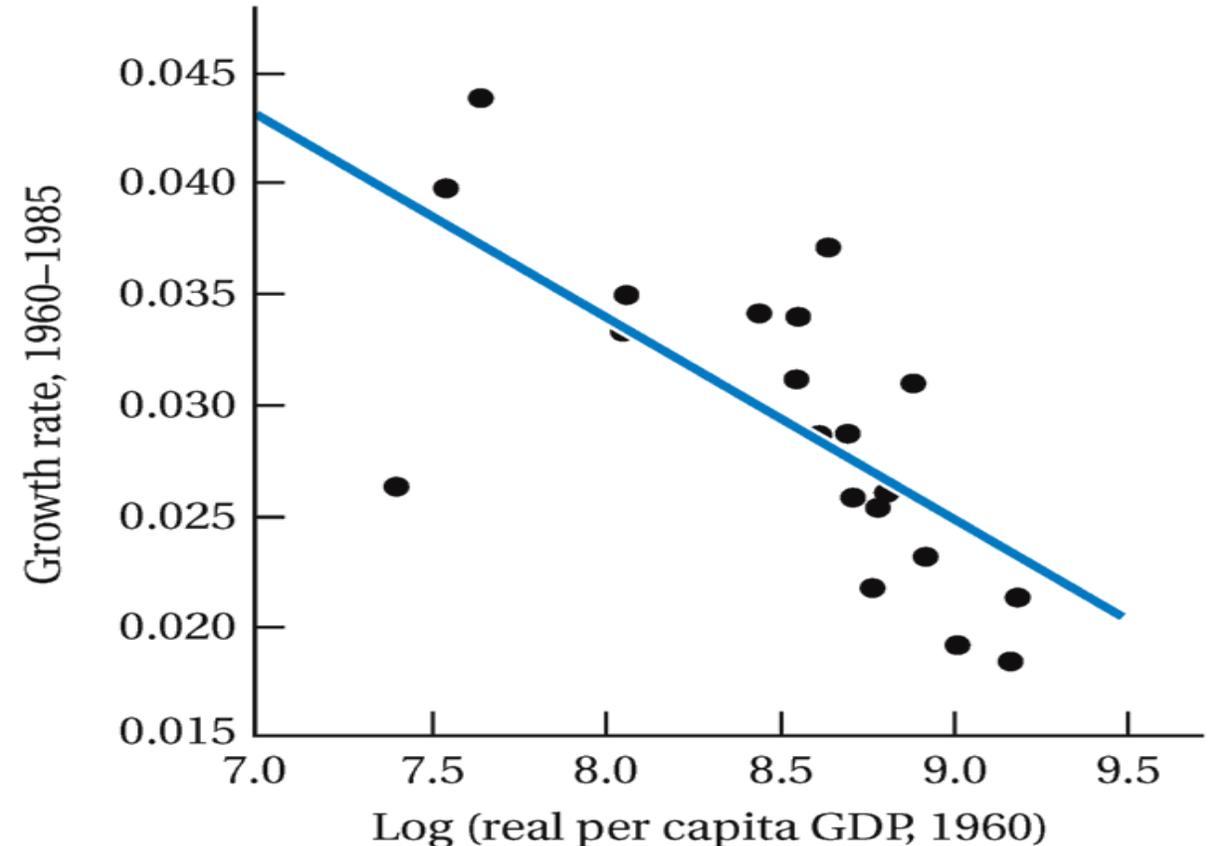


Sumber: Blanchard (2017)

Convergence among OECD Countries but Divergence in the World as a Whole



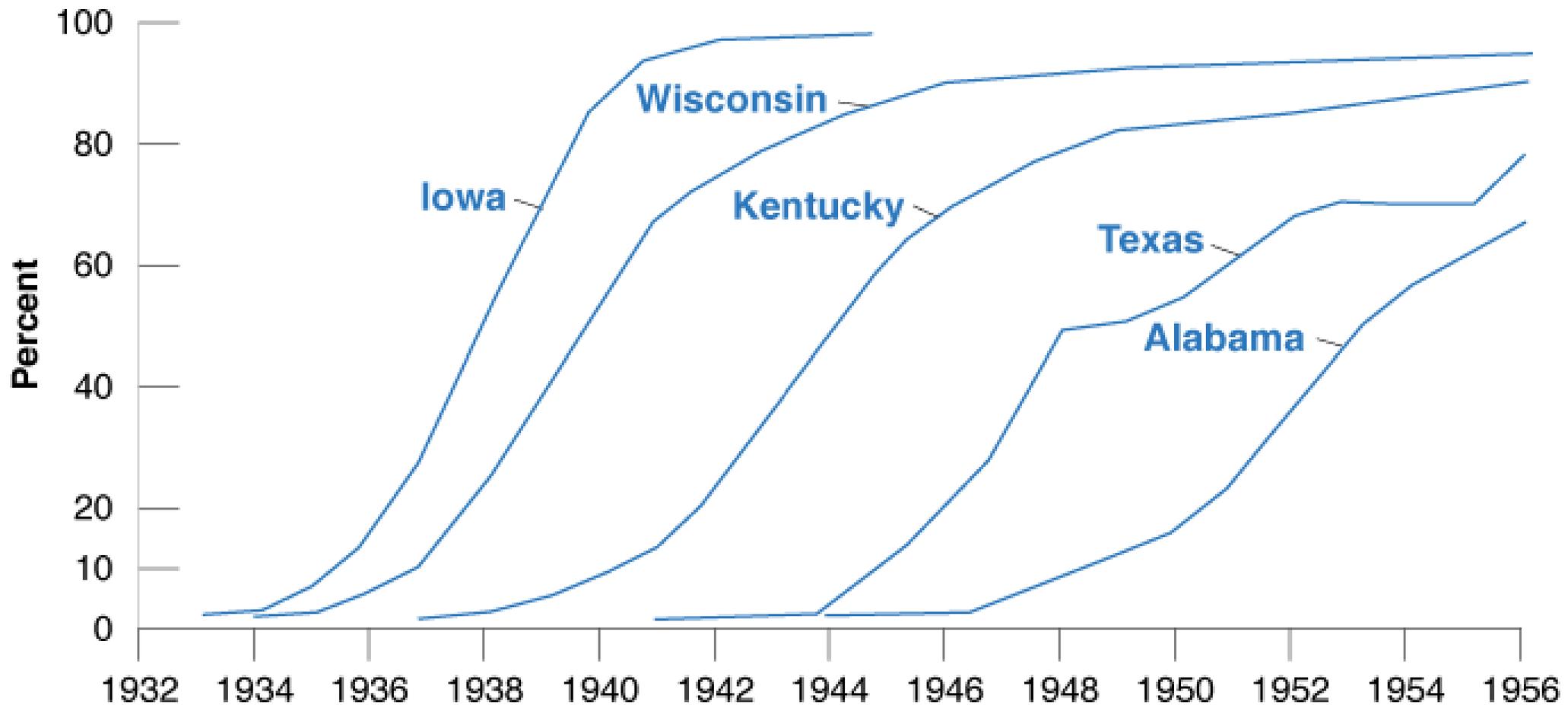
(a) World sample



(b) OECD sample

Source: Robert Barro and Xavier Sala-i-Martin, *Economic Growth* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1995), p. 27. Reprinted with permission.

The Diffusion of New Technology: Hybrid Corn

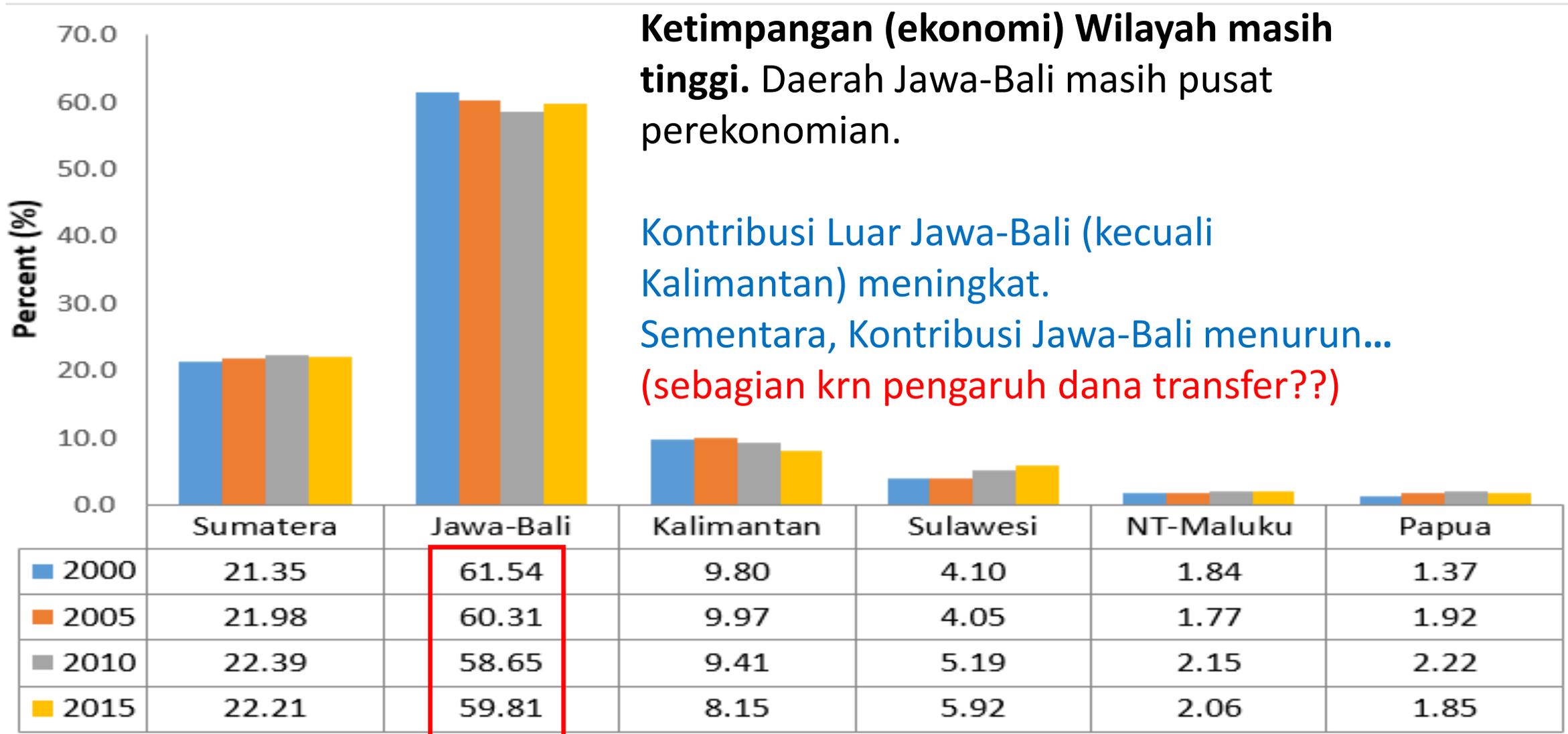


Persentase Total Area Jagung dengan Benih Hibrida di Beberapa Negara Bagian AS, 1932-1956

Peranan Wilayah dalam Output Nasional (PDB Nominal), Th 2000-2015

Ketimpangan (ekonomi) Wilayah masih tinggi. Daerah Jawa-Bali masih pusat perekonomian.

Kontribusi Luar Jawa-Bali (kecuali Kalimantan) meningkat.
Sementara, Kontribusi Jawa-Bali menurun...
(sebagian krn pengaruh dana transfer??)



Sumber: BPS, Data diolah



Tren Perbedaan Tk Kemiskinan Tertinggi & Terendah, 2010-2015

Tk Kemiskinan	2010	2015
Indonesia	13.33	10.8
Provinsi		
Tertinggi (Papua)	36.8	25.73
Terendah (DKI Jakarta)	3.48	3.61
Perbedaan (gap)	33.32	22.12

Sumber: BPS, Data diolah

Gap antara wilayah Barat dan Timur Indonesia masih tinggi.

Tren Perbedaan Tk Kemiskinan Tertinggi & Terendah menunjukkan ada perbaikan ketimpangan wilayah... (karena pengaruh dana transfer??)

Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) menurut Provinsi, Th 2010-2014

Province	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Aceh	67.09	67.45	67.81	68.30	68.81
Sumatera Utara	67.09	67.34	67.74	68.36	68.87
Sumatera Barat	67.25	67.81	68.36	68.91	69.36
Riau	68.65	68.90	69.15	69.91	70.33
Jambi	65.39	66.14	66.94	67.76	68.24
Sumatera Selatan	64.44	65.12	65.79	66.16	66.75
Bengkulu	65.35	65.96	66.61	67.50	68.06
Lampung	63.71	64.20	64.87	65.73	66.42
Kep. Bangka Belitung	66.02	66.59	67.21	67.92	68.27
Kepulauan Riau	71.13	71.61	72.36	73.02	73.40
Dki Jakarta	76.31	76.98	77.53	78.08	78.39
Jawa Barat	66.15	66.67	67.32	68.25	68.80
Jawa Tengah	66.08	66.64	67.21	68.02	68.78
Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta	75.37	75.93	76.15	76.44	76.81
Jawa Timur	65.36	66.06	66.74	67.55	68.14
Banten	67.54	68.22	68.92	69.47	69.89
Bali	70.10	70.87	71.62	72.09	72.48
Nusa Tenggara Barat	61.16	62.14	62.98	63.76	64.31
Nusa Tenggara Timur	59.21	60.24	60.81	61.68	62.26
Kalimantan Barat	61.97	62.35	63.41	64.30	64.89
Kalimantan Tengah	65.96	66.38	66.66	67.41	67.77
Kalimantan Selatan	65.20	65.89	66.68	67.17	67.63
Kalimantan Timur	71.31	72.02	72.62	73.21	73.82
Kalimantan Utara	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.99	68.64
Sulawesi Utara	67.83	68.31	69.04	69.49	69.96
Sulawesi Tengah	63.29	64.27	65.00	65.79	66.43
Sulawesi Selatan	66.00	66.65	67.26	67.92	68.49
Sulawesi Tenggara	65.99	66.52	67.07	67.55	68.07
Gorontalo	62.65	63.48	64.16	64.70	65.17
Sulawesi Barat	59.74	60.63	61.01	61.53	62.24
Maluku	64.27	64.75	65.43	66.09	66.74
Maluku Utara	62.79	63.19	63.93	64.78	65.18
Papua Barat	59.60	59.90	60.30	60.91	61.28
Papua	54.45	55.01	55.55	56.25	56.75
Indonesia	66.53	67.09	67.70	68.31	

$\Delta = 21.86$

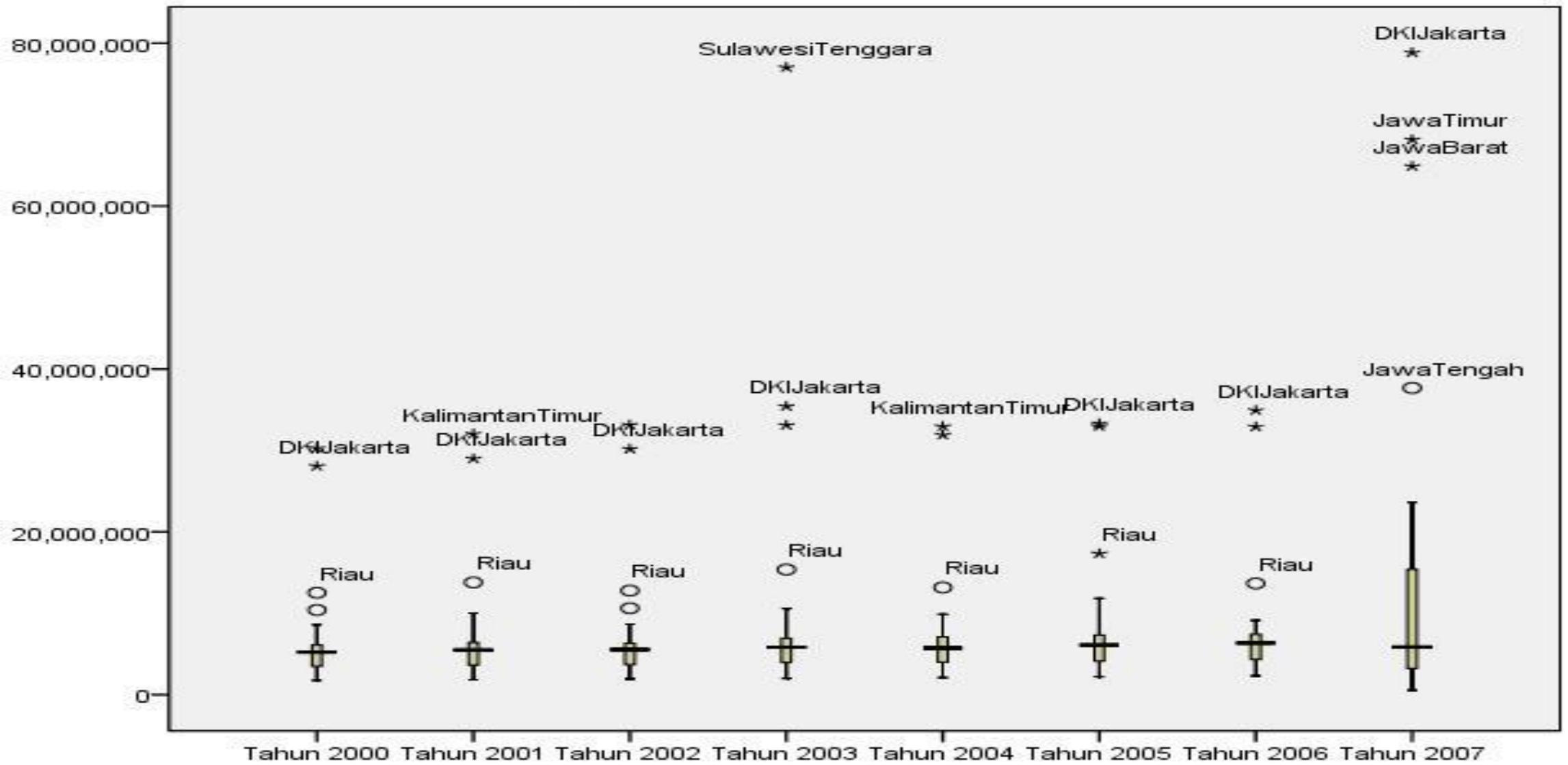
$\Delta = 21.64$

Angka Melek Huruf (AMH) menurut Provinsi, 2011-2015

Provinsi	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Aceh	95.84	96.11	96.7	97.42	97.63
Sumatera Utara	96.83	97.35	97.8	98.57	98.68
Sumatera Barat	96.2	96.67	97.4	98.44	98.56
Riau	97.61	97.79	97.9	98.75	98.87
Jambi	95.52	95.97	96.7	97.77	97.84
Sumatera Selatan	96.65	96.9	97.2	98.14	98.22
Bengkulu	95.13	95.69	96.5	97.52	97.63
Lampung	95.02	95.13	95.8	96.54	96.67
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	95.6	95.88	96.4	97.6	97.63
Kepulauan Riau	97.67	97.8	97.9	98.71	98.79
DKI Jakarta	98.83	99.07	99.1	99.54	99.59
Jawa Barat	95.96	96.18	96.7	97.96	98.01
Jawa Tengah	90.34	90.45	91.3	92.98	93.12
DI Yogyakarta	91.49	92.02	92.8	94.44	94.5
Jawa Timur	88.52	89.28	90.1	91.36	91.47
Banten	96.25	96.51	96.6	97.24	97.37
Bali	89.17	90.17	90.8	92.56	92.77
Nusa Tenggara Barat	83.24	83.68	84.7	86.96	86.97
Nusa Tenggara Timur	87.63	88.73	90.4	91.18	91.45
Kalimantan Barat	90.03	91.13	91.3	92.3	92.32
Kalimantan Tengah	96.86	97.48	97.9	98.82	98.88
Kalimantan Selatan	95.66	96.43	97	98.19	98.21
Kalimantan Timur	96.99	97.55	97.5	98.59	98.69
Kalimantan Utara	-	-	-	94.99	94.99
Sulawesi Utara	98.85	98.85	99.1	99.6	99.63
Sulawesi Tengah	94.51	94.95	96	97.08	97.34
Sulawesi Selatan	88.07	88.73	90.2	91.26	91.29
Sulawesi Tenggara	91.29	91.49	92.6	94.03	94.1
Gorontalo	94.69	95.22	96.8	97.9	98.24
Sulawesi Barat	87.61	88.79	90.8	92.27	92.64
Maluku	96.63	97.08	97.8	98.77	98.85
Maluku Utara	96.01	96.43	97.4	98.36	98.49
Papua Barat	92.41	94.74	95.6	96.75	96.88
Papua	64.08	65.69	67.3	70.78	70.83
Nasional	90.21	90.76	91.50	92.60	95.50

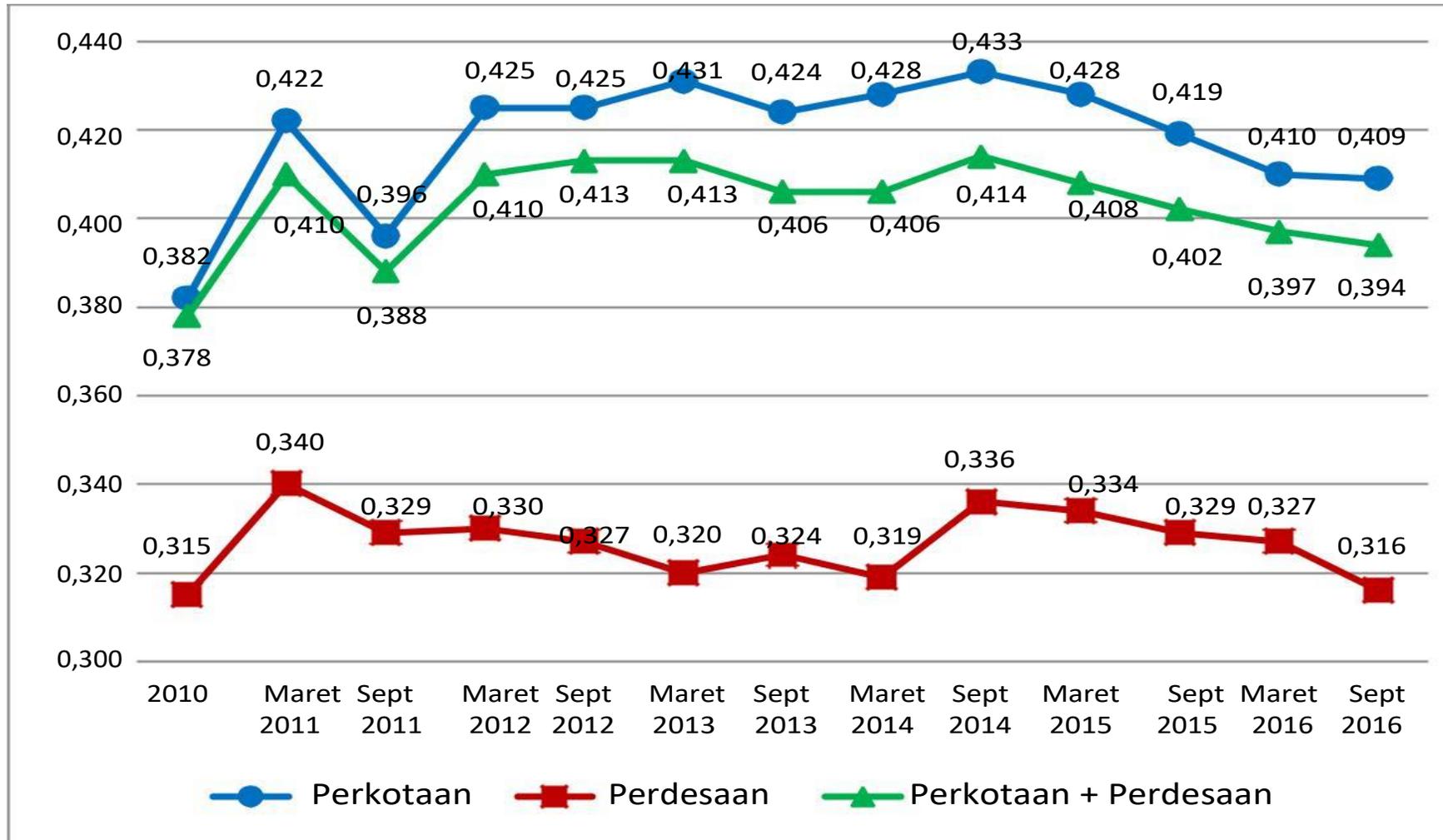
$\Delta = 34.77$

$\Delta = 28.80$



Sumber : BPS (diolah)

Perkembangan *Gini Ratio*, 2010–September 2016



Ketimpangan Memburuk sejak OTDA? (Kompas, 20 Juli 2017)

*'When you can **measure** what you are speaking about and express it **in numbers**, you **know** something about it. But when you **cannot measure** it, you **cannot express it in numbers**, so **your knowledge is of a meager and unsatisfactory kind**.'* (Lord Kelvin)



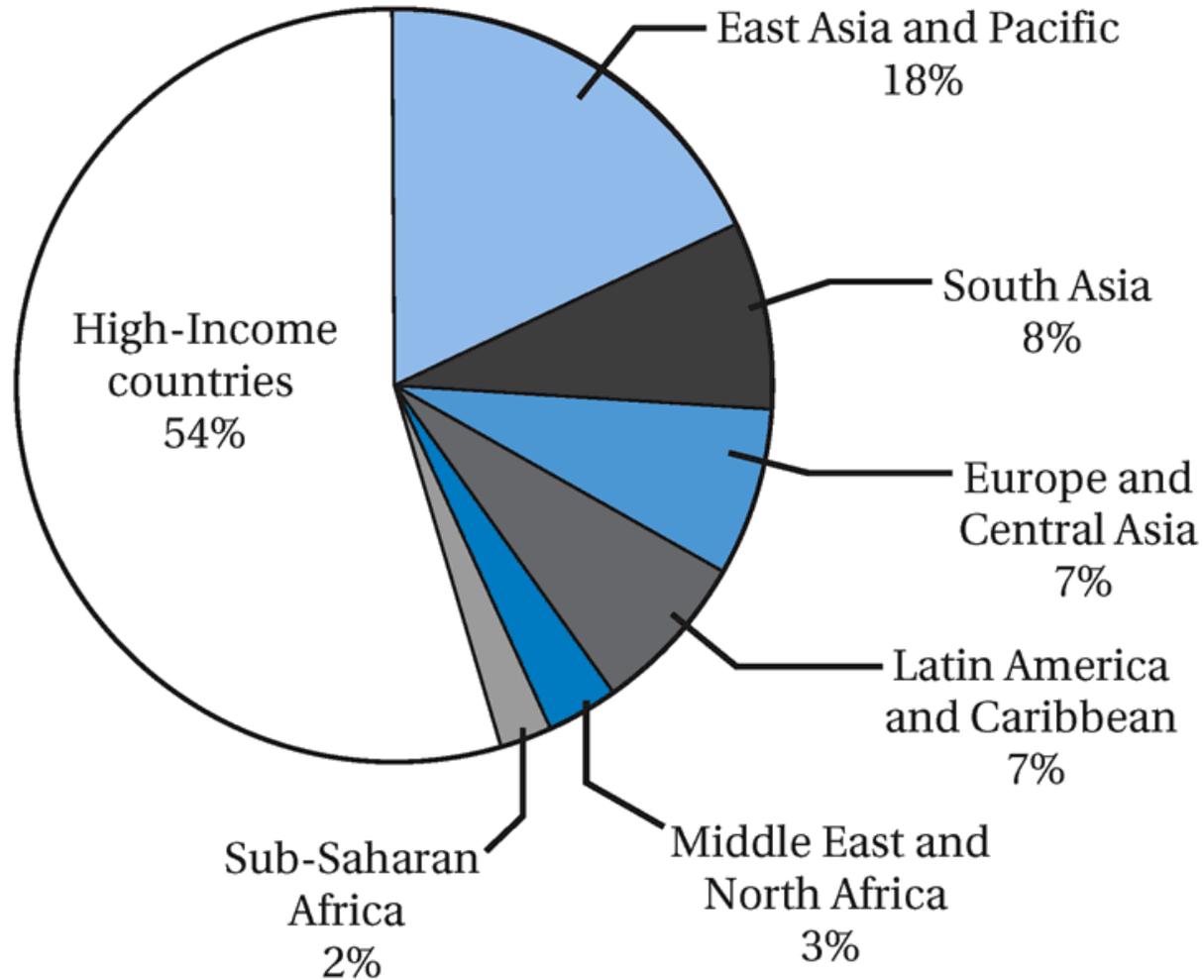
Commonality and Diversity: Some Basic Indicators

Country or Group	2005 Income Per Capita (U.S. \$)	2005 PPP (U.S. \$)	Life Expectancy (years)	Prevalence of Under-nourishment (%)	Under-5 Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	Crude Birth Rate	Adult Literacy	
							Male	Female
Income Group								
Low	585	2,486	59	24	114	29	71	50
Lower middle	1,923	6,314	70	11	39	16	93	85
Upper middle	5,634	10,931	71	4	27	16	96	93
High	35,264	32,550	79	3	7	10	99	98
Country								
Dem. Rep. Congo (LIC)	120	720	44	74	205	50	81	54
India (LIC)	730	3,460	64	20	74	24	73	48
Egypt (LMC)	1,260	4,440	71	4	33	26	83	59
Brazil (LMC)	3,550	8,230	71	7	33	20	88	89
Malaysia (UMC)	4,970	10,320	74	3	12	21	92	85
United States (high-income)	43,560	41,950	78	<2.5	7	14	99 ^a	99 ^a
Region								
East Asia and the Pacific	1,630	5,914	71	12	33	15	95	87
Latin America and the Caribbean	4,045	8,116	72	10	31	20	91	89
Middle East and North Africa	2,198	6,084	70	7	53	24	81	61
South Asia	692	3,142	63	21	83	25	70	45
Sub-Saharan Africa	746	2,004	47	30	163	40	70	53

Source: Data from World Bank, *World Development Indicators, 2007* (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 2007), various tables.

^a UNDP estimates.

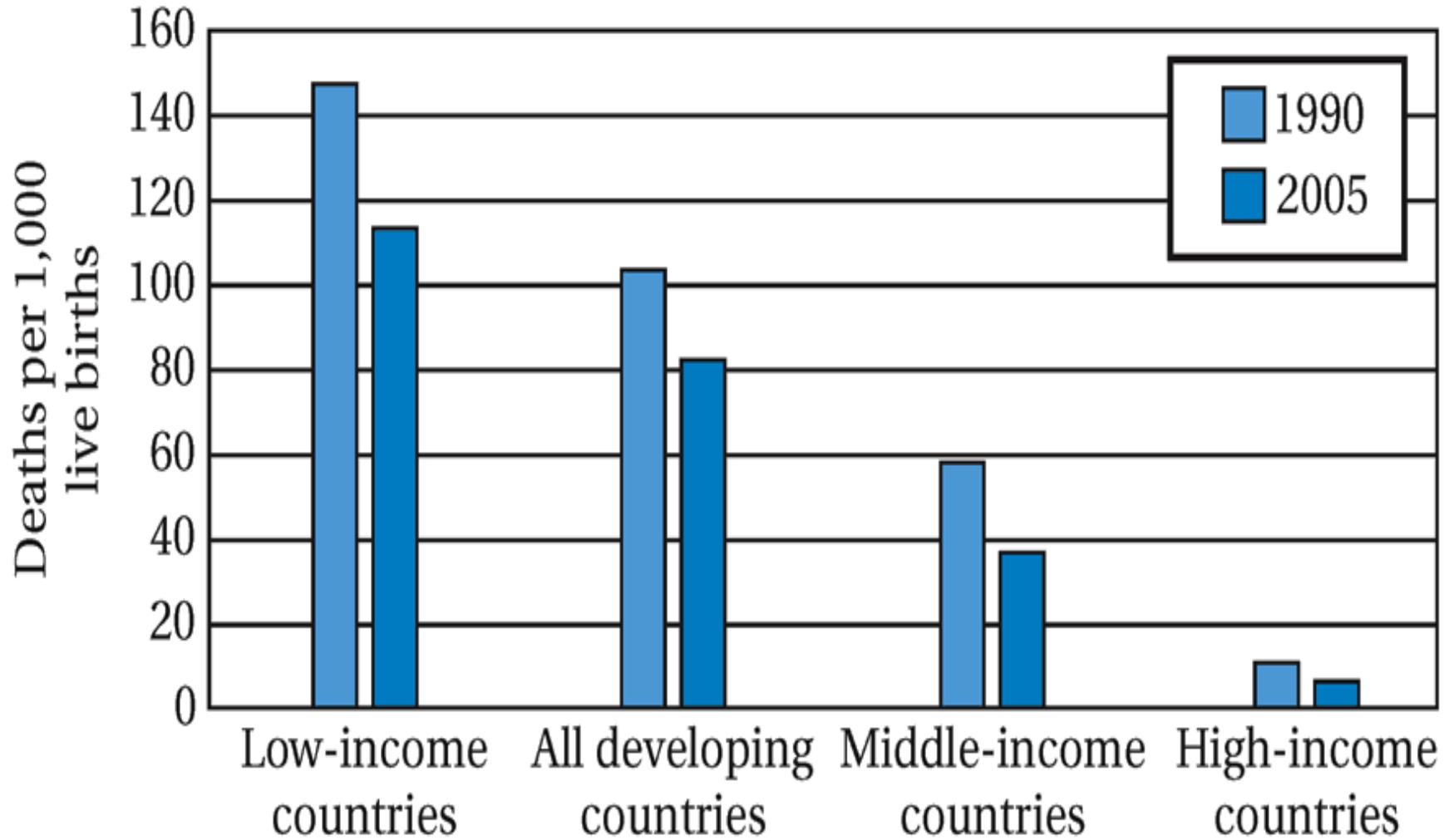
Shares of Global Income, 2005



84% of the world's people received less than half (46%) of the world's income

Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators, 2007* (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 2007), p. 17. Used by permission.

Under-5 Mortality Rates, 1990 and 2005



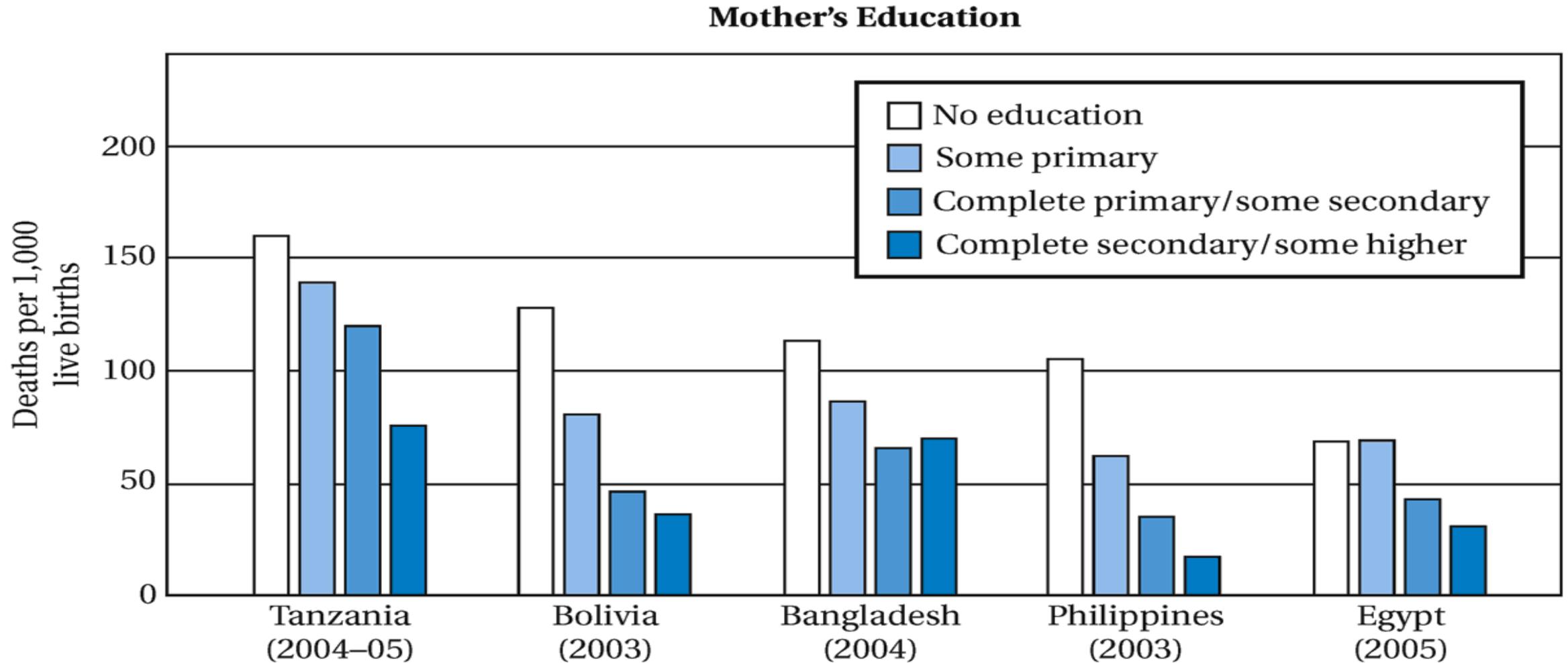
Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators, 2007* (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 2007), p. 36. Used by permission.

Primary School Enrollment & Pupil-Teacher Ratios

Region or Group	Net Primary School Enrollment (%)	Primary Pupil-Teacher Ratio
Income Group		
Low	78	42
Lower middle	92	22
Upper middle	93	22
High	94	16
Region		
East Asia and the Pacific	93	22
Latin America and the Caribbean	95	24
Middle East and North Africa	90	23
South Asia	86	41
Sub-Saharan Africa	66	48

Source: Data from World Bank, *World Development Indicators, 2007* (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 2007), tables 2.9 and 2.10.

Correlation between Under-5 Mortality and Mother's Education



Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators, 2007* (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 2007), p. 119. Used by permission.

Crude Birth Rates Around the World, 2005

50+	Congo Dem. Rep., Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Niger, Uganda
45-49	Angola, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Mali, Sierra Leone
40-44	Benin, Guinea, Mauritania, Rwanda, Somalia, Yemen
35-39	Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Senegal
30-34	Cambodia, Cameroon, Ghana, Guatemala, Laos, Sudan
25-29	Bangladesh, Bolivia, Egypt, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Saudi Arabia
20-24	Algeria, Dominican Republic, India, Peru, Philippines, South Africa
15-19	Argentina, Costa Rica, Iran, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Vietnam
10-14	Armenia, China, Cuba, Hungary, United Kingdom, United States
<10	Bulgaria, Germany, Hong Kong, Japan, Poland, South Korea, Ukraine

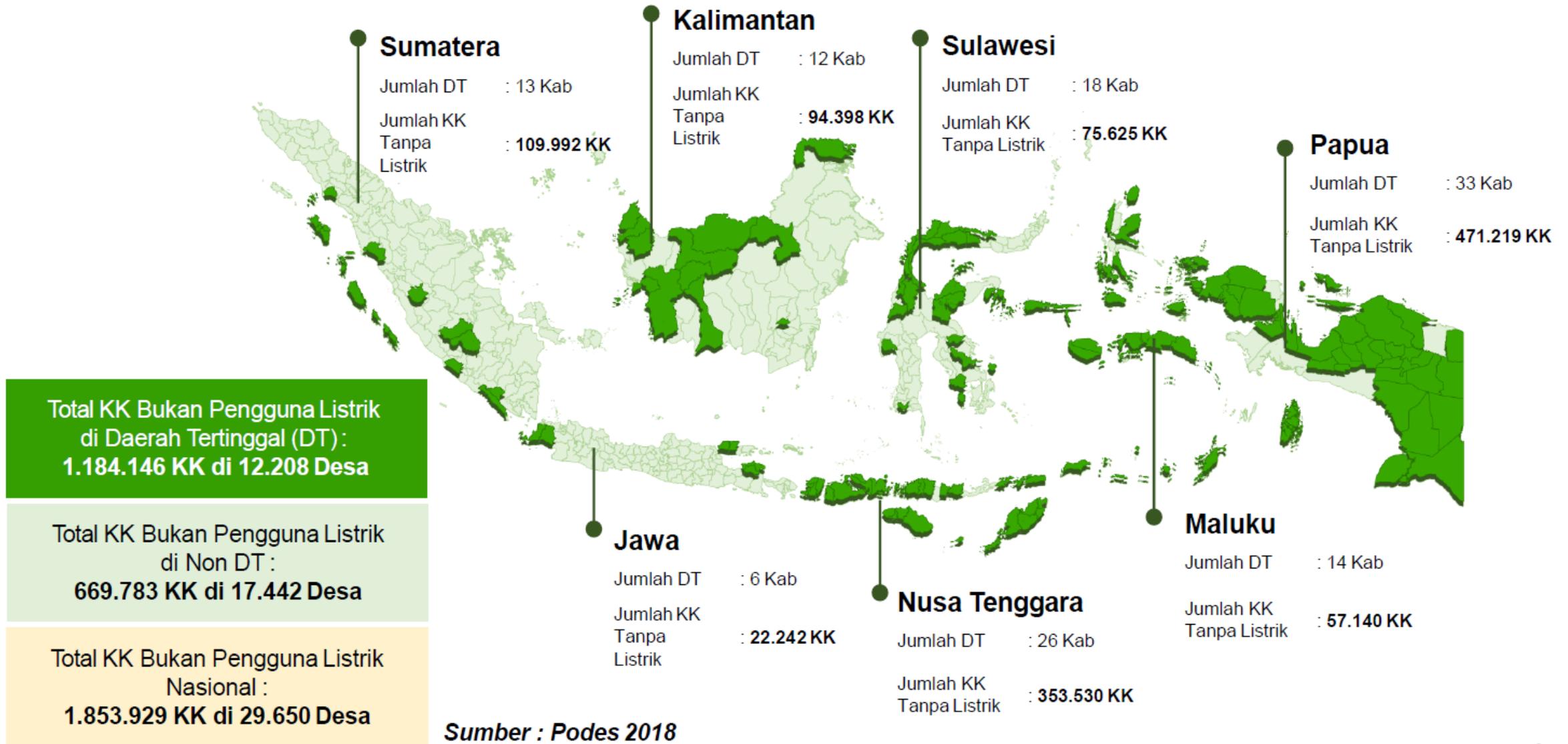
Source: Data from World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 2007 (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 2007), tab. 2.1.

Share of the Population Employed in the Industrial Sector in Selected Countries, 2000-2005 (%)

	Agriculture			Industry			Services		
	Males	Females	Share of GDP	Males	Females	Share of GDP	Males	Females	Share of GDP
Africa									
Egypt	28	39	15	23	6	46	49	55	39
Ghana	60	50	38	14	15	23	27	36	39
Madagascar	77	79	28	7	6	16	16	15	56
South Africa	13	7	3	33	14	30	54	79	67
Uganda	60	77	33	11	5	25	28	17	43
Asia									
Bangladesh	50	59	20	12	18	27	38	23	53
Indonesia	43	45	13	20	15	46	37	40	41
Malaysia	16	11	9	35	27	52	49	62	40
Pakistan	38	65	22	22	16	25	40	20	53
South Korea	7	9	3	34	17	40	59	74	56
Philippines	45	25	14	17	12	32	39	64	53
Thailand	44	41	10	22	19	44	34	41	46
Vietnam	56	60	21	21	14	41	23	26	38
Latin America									
Colombia	32	8	13	21	16	34	48	76	53
Costa Rica	21	5	9	26	13	30	52	82	62
Mexico	21	5	4	30	19	26	49	76	70
Nicaragua	43	10	19	19	17	28	32	52	53
Developed Countries									
United Kingdom	2	1	1	33	9	26	65	90	73
United States	2	1	1	30	10	22	68	90	77

Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators, 2007* (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 2007), tabs. 2.3 and 4.2.

Kebutuhan Pembangunan Listrik di Daerah Tertinggal



Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs)

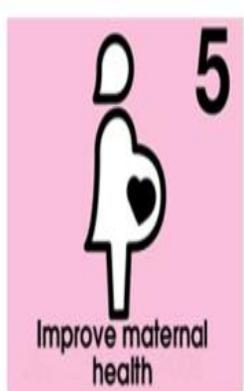
- Setelah berakhirnya masa MDGs dan berdasarkan *review* setiap negara/tujuan, ditetapkan SDGs lewat UN Sustainable Development Summit, 25-27 September 2015 di New York, Amerika Serikat; SDGs menambah poin-poin menjadi 17 dan berlangsung hingga 2030.



DARI MDGs MENUJU TPB/SDGs

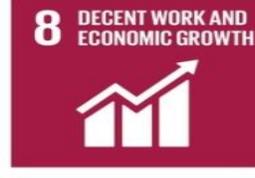
Capaian Indonesia pada 2015:
Dari 8 tujuan, 18 target dan
67 indikator MDGs



 <p>1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</p>	 <p>2 Achieve universal primary education</p>	 <p>3 Promote gender equality and empower women</p>	 <p>4 Reduce child mortality</p>
 <p>5 Improve maternal health</p>	 <p>6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</p>	 <p>7 Ensure environmental sustainability</p>	 <p>8 Develop a global partnership for development</p>

Capaian Indonesia pada 2030:
Dari 17 tujuan,
94 target dan
319 indikator
SDGs

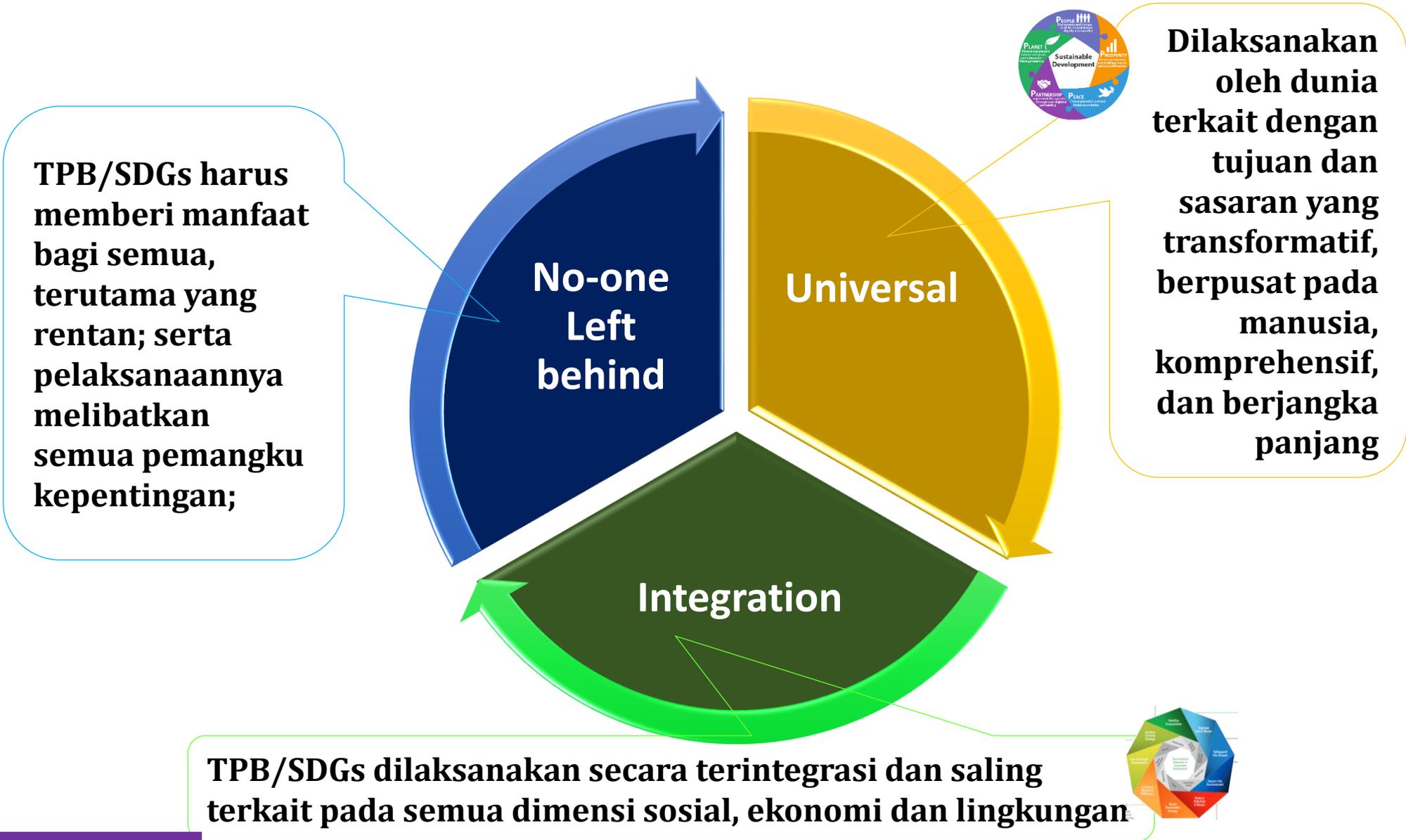
2016-2030

 <p>1 NO POVERTY</p>	 <p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p>	 <p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p>
 <p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p>	 <p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p>	 <p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p>
 <p>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</p>	 <p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p>	 <p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p>
 <p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p>	 <p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p>	 <p>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p>
 <p>13 CLIMATE ACTION</p>	 <p>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</p>	 <p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p>
 <p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>	 <p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</p>	 <p>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS</p>

(Poin-poin SDGs)

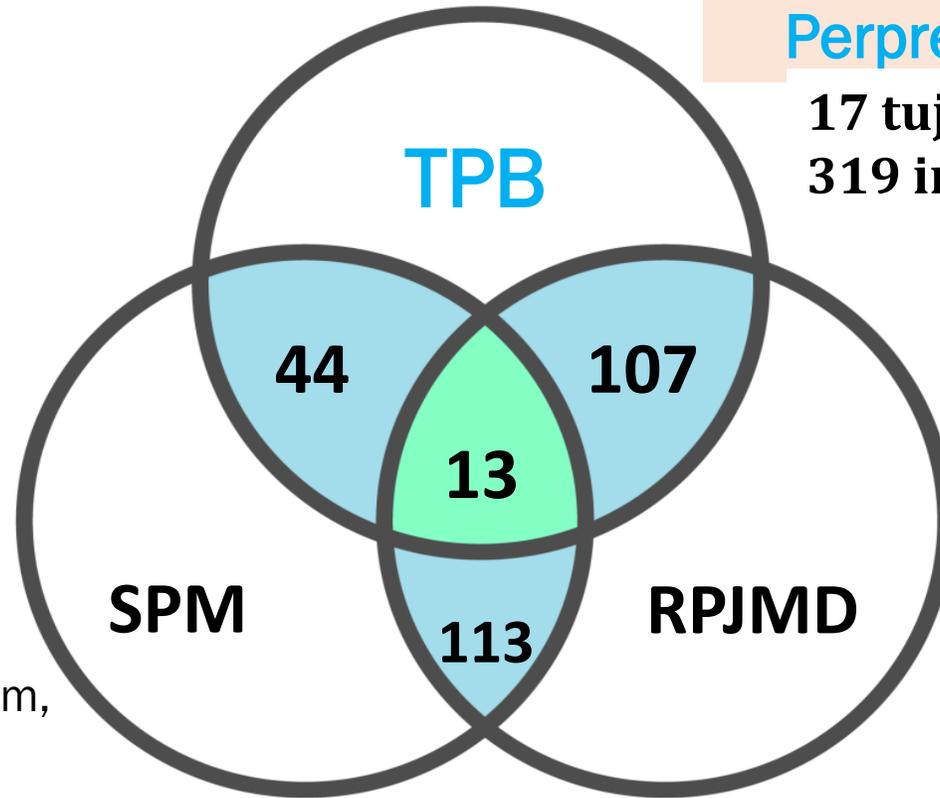
1. Pengentasan kemiskinan dalam berbagai bentuk dan di manapun.
2. Mengakhiri kelaparan, tercapainya keamanan pangan dan peningkatan nutrisi serta mempromosikan keberlanjutan produksi pangan.
3. Memastikan hidup yang sehat bagi segenap warga dunia di berbagai usia.
4. Memastikan pendidikan yang berkualitas dan mendorong pembelajaran selama mungkin.
5. Kesetaraan gender dan pemberdayaan perempuan.
6. Memastikan ketersediaan air dan sanitasi.
7. Memastikan akses untuk sumber energi bersih yang terjangkau dan berkelanjutan.
8. Mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi berkelanjutan dan pekerjaan layak.,
9. Pembangunan infrastruktur dan industrialisasi.
10. Pengentasan kesenjangan kekayaan.
11. Pembangunan kota-kota layak huni dan aman.
12. Memastikan konsumsi dan produksi yang berkelanjutan.
13. Mencari solusi perubahan iklim.
14. Konservasi wilayah pantai dan lautan.
15. Konservasi wilayah kehutanan.
16. Mempromosikan akses terhadap keadilan.
17. Memperkuat kerjasama di tingkat global.

PRINSIP TPB/SDGs



Perpres 59/2017

17 tujuan, 94 target dan
319 indikator SDGs (TPB)



PP 2/2018

6 Urusan dalam SPM:

1. Pendidikan
2. Kesehatan
3. Pekerjaan Umum
4. Perumahan Rakyat
5. Ketenteraman, ketertiban umum,
dan perlindungan masyarakat
6. Sosial

Permendagri 86/2017

RPJMD

420 indikator

Irisan antara indikator TPB x RPJMD : 107 indikator
Irisan antara indikator TPB x SPM : 44 indikator
Irisan Antara Indikator SPM x RPJMD : 113 Indikator
Irisan antara indikator TPB x RPJMD x SPM : 13 indikator

1.2.1* Percentage of people living below the national poverty line



5.73%

Poverty rate in
2030 with
business-as-
usual scenario

4.33%

Poverty rate in
2030 with
intervention in the
range of 4-4.5%

Projection method using World Bank, growth assumption, growth per decile, inflation and population

Having achieved the single-digit-poverty-rate would leave Indonesia with a bigger challenge

in eradicating the extreme poverty completely.

The lower poverty rate, the harder it is to eradicate as it is becoming more difficult to reach the remained poorest who often has a complex set of circumstances that makes it hard to go out of poverty; remote areas they live in, limited access to health care, schools, electricity, and clean water.

- One of the challenges remain on how to reduce poverty in the poorest part of Indonesia. **Eastern part of Indonesia has always been poorer than the western part.** Papua, for instance, with an average of 25.4% poverty rate would need special intervention so that the policy would be effective. Moreover, Indonesia is **prone to natural disasters** and when that happens, the poverty rate could hike sharply.
- Furthermore, aligned with reducing the number of the poor, we also have to **ensure that people already above the poverty line would not move into poverty.** Poverty eradication policy, thus, should go about macroeconomic stability (growth and inflation management, particularly on foods pricing), and in the micro level, it should go about enhancing the **social protection program and productive economy.**

Tugas Tiap Kelompok: Deskripsi Data *Time Series*

1. Sekitar 5 Indikator SDGs
2. IPM antar Provinsi (konvergen?)
3. Indikator Pendidikan (komponen IPM) antar Provinsi
4. Indikator Kesehatan (komponen IPM) antar Provinsi
5. Indikator Ekonomi (komponen IPM) antar Provinsi

Semoga bermanfaat
Terima kasih
(Salam, BJ)



IPB University
— Bogor Indonesia —

Departemen Ilmu Ekonomi
Fakultas Ekonomi dan Manajemen
Institut Pertanian Bogor