Policy disjuncture in biosecurity management (case study of four eastern Indonesia provinces)

Theo Litaay
(Ph.D Student CDU Darwin; CRCNPB)
Presented in 2012 Science Exchange of CRCNPB.
Overarching research question

- How can international, national, and local policy frameworks engage with local knowledge to create a new development paradigm?
  - This study approaches the research question using food and plant commodities as the main area of concern.
Indonesia

- Economic growth:
  - 2011: 6.4 %
  - 2012: 6.7 % (projection)

- Gross national income per capita:
  - 2000: $2,200
  - 2009: $3,720

(source: World Bank, 2012)
Movement of people and goods

- Growth of domestic passenger: 18%.
- Jan-Feb 2012: 12,470,000.
- Growth of domestic goods transfer: 6%.
The challenges

- Internally:
  - the institutional and personnel capacities to respond to the problems.
  - internal management of the bureaucracy.
  - The lack of good governance.

- Both at the national and local level.
The challenges

- The external challenge: poverty (despite high growth).
- The four research sites of this study can compose a block of poverty regions.
- Weak and low quality biosecurity management.
  - Common trait in eastern Indonesia except in North & South Sulawesi.
Research sites

- Four provinces (out of 12) in Eastern Indonesia:
  - Papua.
  - Papua Barat.
  - Maluku.
  - East Nusa Tenggara.

- Common characteristics:
  - Direct border with Australia, PNG, & East Timor.
  - Highest poverty regions of Indonesia.
  - Weak plant biosecurity policy.
From the market

Source of Pictures: Local district agriculture services, Maluku province.
Methods

- Multicase method.
- Using ethnography techniques in data gathering.
- Data consists of:
  - 122 interviews.
  - 18 field observations.
  - 202 documents.
  - 13 medias or databases.
Data analysis

- Integrated biosecurity policy:
  - sector-based approach.
  - region-based approach.
- The research sites are multi-gate regions.
  - Biosecurity continuum.
Outcomes

- For policy:
  - Delivery of sound policy is needed. Sound policy reflects government ability to function and perform its duty to make a difference.
  - Change is needed through policy implementation
    - Policy implementation meanings service delivery, values transfer, best practice introduction and enforcement of common interest.
- Knowledge-based policy making process is needed for the policy makers.
- A knowledge-based approach will provide development planning meetings with accurate and sufficient information. The *Musrenbang* (the development planning deliberation) is one effective framework to guarantee participation and strengthen legitimacy.
- More initiatives to facilitate local villagers greater participation and responsibility
- Strengthening the capacity of the district agriculture service
Outcomes

- Persistence, consistent, and purposive action
- Increase international cooperation at local level.
- Increase public trust to participate in development processes.
Outcomes

- Address local government challenge:
  - budget shortage, low human resource quality, lack of institutional capacity to conduct integrated planning, lack of information, and difficult geographical conditions.

- For further research:
  - Research on other issues in relation to local knowledge is needed.
  - The need for more studies in defining the clear boundaries of local knowledge.
  - Regional policymaking and dependency issue.
Acknowledgement

- CRC Plant Biosecurity.
- Charles Darwin University.
- Satya Wacana Christian University, Salatiga, Indonesia.
Terima kasih

For more information, please email: t.litaay@crcplantbiosecurity.com.au