

### 7.3 RECOMMENDED IDEPS AND PROJECTS

To facilitate the Region's development as envisaged in the Plan, the Team has adopted the IDEP (Integrated Development Program) approach to supplement the conventional sectoral approach. Thus, the proposed Plan is, on the one hand, sectorally organized with ten sectors (agriculture, fisheries, industry, mining/energy, tourism, water resources, transportation, telecommunication, urban and rural development, and land use/forestry/environment) and, on the other, spatially focusing on six selected priority areas for which an IDEP has been prepared each. An IDEP is a multisectoral program designed for a priority kabupaten/kotamadya with heavy regional or strategic importance. The six IDEPs thus represent the core of the Plan which exemplifies sectoral integration over space as well as the effort to combine the national and the local development initiatives. The six IDEPs and their strategic themes are as follows:

Site	Province	Strategic Theme
Tanjung Jabung	Jambi	How to achieve growth in harmony with the nature while taking advantage of the Growth Triangle
Palembang	South Sumatra	How to advance industrialization while improving the less privileged communities
Musi Rawas/Lahat	South Sumatra	How to promote horticulture and agroindustry while strengthening the urban centers
Bengkulu Selatan	Bengkulu	How to lay the solid ground for development while breaking up isolation
Lampung Utara	Lampung	How to best utilize the potential land while assisting farmers and new settlers
Bandar Lampung/ Lampung Selatan	Lampung	How to fully develop high-potential economic sectors while better organizing itself as the Gateway to Sumatra

In total, 351 projects have been identified in this Plan (high priority: 77; medium priority: 108; low priority: 144; on-going: 22). Of them, 175 (slightly less than half) are included in one or more IDEPs (high: 55; medium: 50; low: 57; on-going: 13). As is seen, high priority is generally closely associated with the IDEP: 70% of the high priority projects belong to some IDEP while only 40% of the low priority ones do. A total of 23 prefeasibility studies have been conducted for 29 high priority projects, 25 of which are IDEP components.

### 7.4 IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN: RECOMMENDED ARRANGEMENT

In financial terms, the Plan is well within the feasible range. Investment required to fund the very core of the Plan (that is, the six IDEPs and high- and medium-priority projects not counted in the IDEPs) is tentatively estimated at US\$ 10 billion or Rp 21 trillion. These figures, however, include only part of investment costs (because many projects are costed only for pre-investment study) and therefore significantly underrate the real total costs required. As indicated in 6.5 above, total investment would be around Rp 135 trillion (US\$ 67 billion) for 20 years, of which roughly 60% (Rp 80 trillion or US\$ 40 billion) is estimated to be covered under this Plan.

The Team strongly recommend to implement those IDEPs as they are as the key to the efficient and successful development of the Region. Their strategic implications are

profound and expected repercussions enormous. To support their implementation, the Team has proposed institutional arrangements which emphasize strengthening existing organizational setup. At the center of the proposal are the Steering Committee for IDEP (at the national, the provincial and the kabupaten level) and the IDEP Management Unit to be created in BAPPEDA Tk. I and BAPPEDA Tk. II as the functional unit in charge of day-to-day operations related to IDEP planning and coordination.

It is preferable to implement a whole IDEP under one directive, but its financial size may prove prohibitive. In such a case, a second best way is separately to carry out IDEP subprograms, which are much smaller in terms of cost and number of agencies concerned. As long as a subprogram follows the framework described in the IDEP, its implementation will have much the same effects as intended originally. It should also be noted that the Team's advocacy of the IDEPs does not imply that those sectoral projects outside the IDEPs are of minor importance. Basically, all the projects identified in this Study and listed in the long lists have some regional/strategic significance of their own and deserve serious consideration and promotion.

## 7.5 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, the Team wants to highlight a few general policy recommendations on the Region's long-term development:

1) More systematic urban and industrial development deserves policy attention. Sumatra still is a predominantly rural society and also a major destination of migrating farmers. An agricultural frontier is thus a common perception of Sumatra deep-seated in the public mind. This perception, however, needs to be modified. If Indonesia should achieve more balanced population distribution over its land, and if it has to avoid at any cost a massive reversal of migratory flow heading so far for the outer islands, there must be a number of larger and better equipped cities outside Java which are capable of providing enough jobs. It is recommended to adopt policy in more favor of the urban and industrial sector in the Region.

2) The interior requires an urgent policy support. In the long run Sumatra's economic trunk line will shift from the present trans-Sumatra highway to the east coast, along which dynamic but orderly urban and industrial development will take place. Nonetheless it is equally important that the interior zone along the trans-Sumatra highway, connecting high potential horticultural land to the Sumatra Gateway Triangle, will keep its economic vitality so that the dual axes spatial strategy can be successfully implemented. The interior zone has therefore to make the most of the infrastructure, translating its advantages into tangible benefits before the whole structure changes in favor of the eastern coast. Policy support is urgently needed to the zone.

3) Natural and cultural heritage is an invaluable asset. Land with the rich natural environment is what the people in the Region have inherited from their ancestors. It is the current generation's obligation to pass this asset to the coming generations, and the recent concern over the environment is highly justified and commendable. Particular caution should be used in the development of swampland spread along the east coast. Cultural heritage is also rich and well alive in the Region. Due respect is necessary to the mores, among which *adat* is the most fundamental and influential mechanism to be integrated in the development process.

4) Initiatives and self-reliance are the key in the long run. A 20-year plan for the southern part of Sumatra is here ready for implementation. Even though the Japanese government has assisted in its formulation, it basically depends on the Indonesian government's initiatives whether the Plan, if partially, will come into reality. In the final analysis, it is not development assistance that promotes development; initiatives and self-reliance do. In this respect, decentralization is a right direction to take, and implementation of the IDEPs, for instance, will be the most effective way to raise the capability level of local government personnel, providing ample opportunities of on-the-job training on every aspect of project implementation and development management.

## APPENDIX



## APPENDIX 1 COMMUNITIES: RESULTS OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RESEARCH

In the Southern Part of Sumatra, social and cultural factors have significant influence in shaping the patterns of development. For example, the many cultural forms, both of original inhabitants and of newer settlers in the Region, help to shape patterns of land use, environmental management, the implementation of local level planning and the organisation of the workforce. These patterns are diverse and complex, reflecting the many rich cultural traditions of the Region. Yet some common themes are clearly visible, due partly to the impacts of rapid social change as development gathers momentum. These impacts have both positive and negative social effects. Recognising these factors is important. It will help to screen out the negative effects of rapid development and give maximum opportunity to the people of the Region to shape their own future. Local traditions, aspirations and preferences can contribute significantly when taken into account in planning and managing development strategies, programs and projects.

### 1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE RESEARCH

The JICA Team's framework for co-operative research with four major Provincial Universities in the Southern Part of Sumatra had three aims: to extend the socio-cultural data base, allowing detailed micro-studies; to draw upon the Universities expertise in preparing the Plan; and to enhance their capacity to conduct relevant research.

Two broad topics were identified for the research program: (1) people, land use and environment; and (2) social institutions and the planning process. A total of ten socio-cultural research projects were funded at the Universities of Jambi, Sriwijaya (South Sumatra), Bengkulu and Lampung (Section 6 below). A detailed report containing the results of each research project can be found in Part 2: Communities, Vol. 3.

This Section highlights some key issues which were identified in the research and in follow-up fieldwork by Team members, with specific examples drawn from the case studies. Themes include, first, the response to the 1979 Village Law as a mechanism for local level planning; second, the effects on people and the environment of the rapid changes in forms of rural production; and third, issues in human resource development. The research has implications for planning, design and management of projects and programs. Practical recommendations are set out to implement the research findings in development.

### 2. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND THE PLANNING PROCESS

#### 2.1 The New Village Law

Through the Village Government Law of 1979 (UU/5/79) the Government of Indonesia introduced uniform local government structures and processes for *desa* and *kelurahan*, replacing a variety of regional-based local government structures, including the *Marga* in the Southern Part of Sumatra. UU/5/79 aimed to introduce one pattern of village level administration throughout Indonesia, in order to streamline interaction between the centre and the local level, and to facilitate management and monitoring of development funds. The new structure has two types of village: *desa* (mainly rural) and *kelurahan* (mainly urban). The *desa* has a **Kepala Desa** (Village Head) reporting directly to the **Camat**, a Secretary, and an **LKMD** (Lembaga Ketahanan Masyarakat Desa, or Village Self-reliance Organisation) and related **LMD** whose members ideally plan, manage and monitor development at local level. How well has this aim been achieved? Here, rural case studies from all four provinces are assessed.

#### 2.2 Lampung

Lampung is an interesting case study, because of its 20th century history, with very high levels of migration due to Kolonisatie (beginning in 1905) under the colonial era; the

Transmigration era (1950 to 1980); and to large numbers of spontaneous migrants, attracted to Lampung. The population grew from 160,000 in 1905 to 6 million (1990 Census), and is still predominantly rural (over 80 per cent) (Orstom/ Transmigrasi 1989). This pattern of migration is reflected in the structure of the province's 1941 villages (1990 census).

The UNILA Team identifies three kinds of village in rural Lampung: (1) Original Villages, comprised of the ethnically homogenous Lampung groups; (2) Artificial Villages, created specifically for transmigrants as new territorial units; and (3) Fragmented Villages, created from expansions of older category (1) villages (see Lampung IDEPs for a description of cultural groups).

Two approaches to development are compared. First, development is planned through models which originate at the centre, so that they promote uniformity. Second, communities have their own aspirations for development channelled through their own institutions, which reflect the special characteristics of each society. On this basis two different patterns are contrasted in Lampung: an *adat* pattern, in which leadership is consultative but based on *adat* lines; focussing on *adat* aims; directed through *adat* social groupings; and, second, a territorial pattern (the post 1979 *desa*), in which there is a more open election process for *desa* leaders; a focus on concrete, physical development aims; and, in theory, no *adat* ties or constraints on planning.

The research showed that, in all 10 villages surveyed, the new village structure proposed under UU/5/79 has been implemented. Yet "implementation" can mean very different things, depending on the awareness of the *desa* officials, and on the social structure of the community, which influences the form and nature of the new institutions and processes.

In one village out of 10 UU/5/79 is fully operational. The **Kepala Desa** is elected, the LKMD and LMD members play a role in planning and managing village development, including expenditure of Government funds such as **Bandes**. A village meeting ratifies plans made. This village, Bagelen, representing Category 2 of Artificial Villages, was the first Kolonisatie village created for transmigrants in 1905 as a Javanese village, with elected head, secretary and hamlet (**dusun**) heads, all supported by **tanah bengkok** (rice lands which fund incumbent village officials during their term of office). The **Kepala Desa** reported directly to the **Camat**, rather than to a **Pasirah** (**Marga** head). After the introduction of UU/5/79, which is itself based on a Javanese model, Bagelen could easily adapt to the new structure. With the **tanah bengkok** income supplement village officials can devote more time to village work.

In most other cases the new village structure operates independently of village social life. The **Kepala Desa**, who is the key representative for all Government programs, tends to carry the burden of planning and managing activities, especially where Government funds are used, and is under pressure from levels of Government above to show tangible development results. LKMD and LMD exist, but simply approve the plans already prepared, and sometimes provide resources. In the Original Villages (Category 1) the traditional *adat* figures and institutions are more important when it comes to setting broader village priorities, which tend to focus on *adat* ceremonies and social exchanges, rather than on planning physical works. The two Fragmented Villages (Category 3) maintain close *adat* ties with the parent community, although the administrative structures are now formally separated.

*Adat* also influences the remaining village of Balinese transmigrants (Category 2) dating from 1962. Here, the real power in development planning comes from an *adat* leader, the **pedanda** (Hindu priest), whose influence with the villagers is paramount, whilst the **Kepala Desa** is powerful in name only.

### 2.3 Jambi

Research in other provinces supports these findings. Two Jambi Malay villages on the Batanghari River were formerly in the same **Marga**, one as **Marga** centre, the other as

dependent hamlet. Since UU/5/79 both are on the same level (village). In both cases the village community does not actively participate in rural development planning and management. The village officials depend on the funding provided by province, kabupaten and kecamatan, which are allocated to specific activities determined at higher levels of government, so village officials tend to react to orders from above rather than to village initiatives. Whilst LKMD and LMD exist, they only endorse decisions made by the **Kepala Desa** and his secretary.

#### 2.4 Bengkulu

In Bengkulu province research in Kabupaten Bengkulu Selatan found that, in an original village of mainly Serawai inhabitants, the village officials, including LKMD and LMD members, were ineffective in generating development activities. Rather, they reacted to orders from above, and had little time or incentive for village work. Serawai **adat** was still a viable force, providing mechanisms for co-operative working together between kin members (**ngeresayo** and **dikeresayoko**); and for informal resolution of disputes.

#### 2.5 South Sumatra

Broad-ranging research in six kabupaten, including Musi Rawas and Lahat, found differing perceptions among individuals on the effects of UU/5/79. **Kepala Desa** and other village officials tended to favour the new structure, due to the direct relationship between the **Kepala Desa** and the **Camat**, and the new sources of Government funding which are available for village development.

Former **Pasirah** of the pre-1983 **Marga** in South Sumatra, **adat** leaders and informal leaders, however, generally saw negative social effects arising from the legislation. With the separation of **adat** from the village administration, the traditional **adat** sanctions become weaker. Working together (**gotong-royong**) is harder to implement, because the **Kepala Desa** has less personal authority than the **Pasirah** had. Family obligations between members of the same kin group are weakening. Following the implementation of UU/5/79 in 1983, there was a rise in petty thieving and lawbreaking, which formerly would have been dealt with in the **adat** courts. Although **adat** institutions (**Lembaga Pemangku Adat**) were created at Kecamatan level (1988) they have only a consultative role. Lahat's **adat** institution deals largely with the complex and influential **Pasemah adat**.

#### 2.6 Conclusions

The implementation of UU/5/79 has been uneven in the Southern Part of Sumatra, with transmigrant villages set up originally on the Javanese model clearly at an advantage. In other villages the new structures often sit uneasily with traditional **adat**, and have little real meaning in planning at the community level. In many areas **adat** patterns are still strong, and should be taken into account in designing projects which work at local level. There is a potential role in development planning for informal leaders, such as **adat** and religious leaders; and **adat** social institutions.

Various solutions to this problem are currently being discussed in Indonesia generally, including better training of village officials and LKMD staff in the processes of community development; increased flexibility in government funding such as **Bandes** to allow more **desa** level responsibility in planning and managing funding; and a review UU/5/79 structures to allow greater regional variation in local government.

### 3. PEOPLE, LAND USE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Rural areas in the Region are being transformed as traditional smallholdings are replaced by new forms of production such as transmigration, large estates (**PBN**, **PTP**, **PIR**), logging concessions (**HPH**) and plantations (**HTI**). Here, some social effects are assessed.

### 3.1 Marga and Village: Who Decides the Use of the Land?

Before 1979 the **Marga** drew revenue from the use of the environmental resources within its territory (land rents; fishing rights; taxes on forest products such as wood, rattan, damar and honey; mining and oil rights) as well as from taxes, services and fines. So the **Pasirah** (**Marga** head) played a key role as regulator of land use within the **Marga** territory. His authority was boosted significantly by his role as symbol of **Marga** power; guardian of the **adat** traditions of the ancestors; and guarantor of continued prosperity of the community's resource base for the welfare of future generations.

Research from South Sumatra provides examples of the **Pasirah's** decision-making on environmental matters. **Pasirah** often gave **Marga** outsiders permission to cultivate **ladang** (dry rice and other crops) in **Marga** forest if they paid tax, but restricted the places and seasons to prevent overuse of the forest resource. When the **Marga** was abolished it was easier for new migrants to the Region to obtain land to cultivate. This has had positive benefits when cultivation has been intensified within safe ecological limits, but has had negative impact when safe limits have been ignored, for example in the fragile watersheds of Lampung Province which experienced a dramatic rise in population pressure.

The **Pasirah** could control tree-felling by strict regulation of the quantity and size of trees to be felled. In Kabupaten Musi Rawas tree-felling by outsiders increased significantly shortly after the **Marga** was abolished in 1983. Faced with dwindling forest resources local people began taking forest products. Under the **Marga** system local people had a stake in following environmentally sound practices because, as **Marga** members, they benefitted from the **Marga** revenue raised. Now, however, the use and revenue from forests is managed at kabupaten level, so local people feel it is outside their control. Similarly, in rivers and in swampy areas such as in Kabupaten OKI (Ogan Komering Ilir), the **Pasirah** controlled the auction of fishing rights on rivers or **lebak lebung** (swamp). Anyone could bid for such rights, but there were strict controls on the size of the fish to be taken in order to guarantee future catches. With the redirection of these rights to Kabupaten level there has been less access for local people, and also less regulation on the size of the fish taken.

### 3.2 Value of Land

Research from Bengkulu has traced recent changes in the value of land resulting from new developments of large estates. In Bengkulu Selatan the traditional Serawai land use system followed a pattern common throughout the Region. With permission from the **Pasirah**, **Marga** members could open new land for cultivation from **Marga** forest. They generally cut and burned the forest, cultivated dry rice and other crops for two years, left the land fallow for eight years to recover its fertility, and then returned for another cycle. The first cultivator had use rights (**hak ulayat**) under **adat** law. Anyone else wishing to use the land had to gain permission from the first cultivator, and usually, in acknowledgement, offered a gift from the first harvest. If the first cultivator planted tree crops his rights were confirmed and recorded in **Marga** files. Most smallholders have **adat** rights but not formal certificates.

With the introduction of an oil palm PIR nucleus estate the value of land has changed in the surrounding area. Positive effects from this estate include good, fixed incomes for the farmers who were given a shareholding (around Rp 200,000 per month after loan repayments); labouring opportunities as harvesters for others at Rp 50,000 per month; and new village developments resulting from increased incomes in the area. Negative effects of discord and disharmony in the village communities are chiefly due to the unequal re-distribution of land by the estate, which has resulted in some people losing their land entirely. In two affected villages a total of 306 households gave up land to the estate but only 136 (44 per cent) received shareholdings. Almost all the local people got less land than they gave. Outsiders to the village community were given the remainder. No one was compensated for loss of land or tree crops. Through experience, which has been bitter for some, people now realise that traditional **adat** rights are insufficient to guarantee land security.



Research in Kabupaten Rejang Lebong showed, similarly, that most people do not have formal land ownership certificates, but rather, *adat* recognition of use rights. As with the Serawai, whoever opened land had use rights. *Adat* land claims, ratified by the *Marga*, were often recognised as collateral for loans. Originally wet rice land was valued more than dry fields, but with the growing role of tree crops in generating cash income, people sought *Marga* endorsement for their *kebun* (tree crop gardens) as well. Buying and selling of land outside the wider kin group was much discouraged, as land was a symbol of prestige and prosperity, to be passed down through the generations.

A 7,000 hectare private cacao estate has recently changed the value of land in the area, absorbing smallholders' land. Some seasonal employment is available to local farmers as labourers. However, the work opportunities are not as great as expected, and the smallholders in the 12 surrounding villages are experiencing reduced incomes from the lost land, such that many are now unable to pay their PBB tax. Local people now realise that land has commercial value. Most are trying to strengthen their claims to their remaining land.

### 3.3 Why Go to the Cities? Causes of Rural-Urban Migration

Research amongst informal sector migrants in poor urban kampungs of Palembang revealed some perspectives on why the Region's rural poor so often move to the cities. The two largest migrant groups to the informal sector from the Region (as opposed to Java and elsewhere) are from Kabupatens OKI and MUBA (Musi Banyuasin), in South Sumatra. In both cases migration to Palembang resulted from declining rural living standards.

Migrants from OKI cited diminishing returns from agriculture, resulting from reduced land available for smallholder farming with the spread of large estates, and the lack of intensification or diversification in traditional tidal and swamp agriculture. Farmers rarely possessed formal title, so were not compensated for land held under *adat* rights which was absorbed into large estates. Some labouring opportunities are available in these estates, but positions are limited and wages low (Rp 1,500-2,000 per day). Small sawmills used to provide rural work opportunities whilst HPH logging companies operated, but the forest stocks have now been depleted. Many people supplemented their income by catching fish, but with the abolition of the *Marga* these opportunities have gone to higher levels. Because of their close proximity to Palembang it is natural for rural poor from OKI to drift there.

Similarly, migrants from MUBA cited declining landholdings, due to population pressure and the spread of large estates. Again, labouring opportunities are limited and low paid. Moreover, people feel ashamed to become wage labourers in their own villages, and prefer the relative anonymity of the city. Again, proximity to Palembang motivated migrants.

### 3.4 Suku Anak Dalam: The Kubu Come Out of the Forests

Suku Anak Dalam (Kubu) traditionally were hunter gatherers living on primary rain forest products, hunting forest animals for food, and bartering forest products like rattan, damar, native rubber, sago and honey through an unequal exchange system known as silent barter. Their traditional medicines were culled from special forest plants. Other forest products gave shelter, tools and clothing. The degradation of the forests by logging, plantations and smallholders since the mid-1970s has ended their traditional lifestyle in South Sumatra, and is rapidly ending it in Jambi. About 15,000 Kubu remain in the Region. With the loss of their traditional habitat, they are attempting to survive through sedentarisation and integration into the mainstream.

Department of Social Affairs resettled Anak Dalam in sites along the Jambi/South Sumatra border area, in Kabupatens Musi Rawas and Musi Banyuasin. Some groups have moved away from these sites, due to insufficient fertile land; the traditional practice of *melangun* (moving to another site after the death of a member of the community); and also the unequal terms under which they must adapt to their Malay neighbours. Traditionally, they were subject to exploitative trading practices in their exchange of forest products with

outsiders; they continue to be looked down upon, and find difficulty in gaining access to health, education and agricultural services.

To survive, small groups of Anak Dalam (10 to 20 households) are learning new ways, ranging from begging on the highways, wage labour, sale of craft items, and practising the cultivation methods of the Malay: slash and burn degraded forest; cultivate dry rice, cassava, vegetables (*ladang*) and plant rubber trees, moving the *ladang* to another site after two to three years. Land availability is a major problem for most of the groups. They have no formal title, insufficient cash to intensify land cultivation, and are being squeezed by the expansion of the cultivated area of their Malay neighbours.

### 3.5 Spontaneous Migration and Land Use

Three case studies in South Sumatra have traced the impact of spontaneous transmigrants from Java to villages in Muara Enim (Semendo area), MUBA (Babat Toman), and Ogan Komering Ulu (Komering area). In all three cases, the Javanese migrants have generally been well received, and have played an important role in the local agricultural systems, graduating from labourers and sharecroppers on land owned by the indigenous inhabitants to renters and land owners in their own right. In all cases they have contributed to intensification of the agricultural systems, by allowing larger landholders to become absentee landlords, pursuing urban-based careers; or by utilising land that was formerly underutilised due to capital or labour constraints. However, some adverse environmental effects of land intensification are beginning to appear.

In the Semendo village in Muara Enim, landless Javanese first appeared in 1976, and were eagerly sought by larger Semendo landholders to help cultivate *harta tubang*, the rice lands inherited by the oldest girl in each family under the Semendo matrilineal *adat*. These lands cannot be sold. Javanese now constitute 9 per cent of the village population, and are beginning to acquire their own lands, usually *kebun*, which can be opened up, bought and sold under Semendo *adat*. Some adverse environmental effects are beginning to appear as the land under *kebun* extends: drying up of water sources in the dry season, and landslips along steep banks, including roadsides.

In Babat Toman Javanese now form 25 per cent of the population, and their landholdings are expanding rapidly, as they often purchase small land parcels which are no longer viable to support local families. The locals who cannot or do not want to farm drift to urban areas in search of work whilst the Javanese grow vegetables in addition to the traditional crops of rubber and rice. As the population density is a low 1.5 persons per hectare there are few signs of environmental decline, apart from sedimentation and caving along the river banks, which used to be the main transport route for the village.

Javanese migrants to the Komering village are from older, densely populated, land hungry transmigration sites in OKU and Lampung, the first migrants arriving in the 1950s to seek seasonal work, with some later buying land. A recent group consists of 60 households from a protected watershed in Lampung Utara, to whom local government have given a parcel of unutilised ex-Marga land. Population density in the village is still a relatively low 1.8 persons per hectare with Javanese at nearly 25 per cent of the population, and there is seasonal labour scarcity in the larger farms. However, shifting cultivation is declining as forest and fallow reserves shrink. Where it is still practiced the fallow period is shortening with overuse.

Komering people are organised into patrilineal clans, the head of each clan being an advisor, negotiator and dispute settler. Land is mainly held under *adat* law, collectively, by the clan, which now presents problems with population growth, as one local farmer may sell without consulting the wider clan group. Efforts to provide formal title are complex in this situation, unless clan agreement is reached on land to be allocated individually. Individual ownership is increasing as some parcels of clan land become too small to be shared collectively. If such parcels are too small to support a family the owner may sell up, often to Javanese, and drift to the city. Javanese may also buy land which locals consider to be no

longer fertile. Whilst they have generally adopted local rice and kebun agricultural practices, the Javanese, through extensive tilling and application of fertilisers, can produce a second crop of vegetables on rice fields, which they sell for cash. Some locals now emulate this practice.

### **3.6 Conclusions**

The Marga structure linked adat to local administration, so that adat provisions to secure the land for future generations could be implemented more readily than today. With the abolition of the Marga, there is a need for environment management systems which work at all levels of government and at the community level. If communities are given a stake in environmental management through decentralisation of responsibility for and control of selected resources to the village level, then they have a stronger incentive to safeguard the environment for future generations.

Spontaneous migration to the Region increases the intensity and complexity of smallholder farming patterns in the Region, depending on the prevailing adat. Javanese migrants have generally been well received by local people, due partly to their relatively small numbers (not more than 25 per cent of the total village population). However, some adverse environmental effects of land intensification are beginning to appear, especially as environmentally fragile land is brought into cultivation. Regional planning generally needs to take account of these new realities, particularly in improving environmental management and in land registration procedures.

Few farmers in the Region have land title. Land values are changing rapidly as the country side is transformed by new forms of intensive production. The formal procedures for registration of adat land are very complex for smallholders; and compensation levels for adat land are very low. Wage labour rates on estates and plantations are also low and cannot compensate smallholders for lost land. Unequal distribution of PIR shareholdings which forces some smallholders off their land with no compensation causes major social problems and economic hardship, particularly when wage labour rates are very low. There is a need to monitor these distributions carefully to ensure that no inequities occur; to streamline land registration procedures and to raise significantly compensation levels for compulsory acquisitions.

Suku Anak Dalam in Musi Rawas have made significant efforts to adapt their lives in response to the loss of the forest. They need maximum encouragement and support in this process. Better provision of basic services (agricultural extension, credit, input assistance, health and education) will support them in making the difficult transition to sedentary agriculture. They also need security of land tenure. Programs should be based on a good understanding of their cultural systems. The maintenance of buffer zone forest reserves gives scope to the Anak Dalam to adapt to the modern economy on their own terms.

The flow of unskilled rural migrants to the cities may be stemmed by a combination of factors contributing to rural development, including better provision of services, especially education; improved productivity on agricultural lands together with increased security of tenure to smallholders, better wage levels in rural estates and plantations, and family planning.

## **4. HUMAN RESOURCES: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

### **4.1 Recent Trends**

Some national labour force trends in Indonesia generally are also reflected in the Region. Agriculture's share of the labour force is falling, but many employees in this sector were part-time or underemployed workers (1990 Census). Policies are needed which raise the capacity of agriculture to absorb labour. The most rapid employment growth in the 1980s was experienced in the manufacturing, transport and construction sectors, whilst growth in personal and community services, including the government sector, slowed. This supports evidence of

both a growing informal sector, and the declining role of the public sector in employment compared with the oil-boom 1970s (Manning 1992).

Wages in most sectors grew during the early part of the decade, but stagnated in the second half of the 1980s. Rice sector wages show little growth since 1985. Estate wages fell significantly in parts of Sumatra. Similarly, wages in manufacturing have remained almost constant, although in general manufacturing wages seem to be very roughly double those received in agriculture. Whilst Indonesia's relatively low wages have contributed to employment creation in new industries over the past decade, there is increasing concern over substandard wages and working conditions.

These trends are reflected in some of the Regional research results. First, relatively low wages in the agricultural sector, especially in estates, are common, for example as a factor contributing to rural-urban migration. Many people are clearly reluctant to work at such low rates, some of them also preferring to move into marginal, environmentally fragile areas to continue independent smallholder farming. Second, the stagnation of employment generation in the government sector, for example as noted in Jambi, contrasts with educated people's clear preference for employment in government. Many will continue to be disappointed unless government revenues expand again. This highlights a need for employment creation in skilled labour or low to middle management positions in industry and elsewhere. Third, the relative buoyancy of the informal sector has been noted in Palembang, where many poor rural have been able to survive tough conditions to earn a modest living through networks of kin and friends.

Another related feature of the Region's labour force is the high rate of unemployment amongst senior high school graduates. An analysis of 1990 Sakernas (Labour Force Survey - see BPS 1991) data show that well over half of all senior high school graduates are registered as looking for work in Jambi, South Sumatra and Bengkulu.

The informal sector is part of the shadow, or unofficial, economy in which small units produce for the market. It features low levels of specialization, traditional technology recruitment of labour via kin networks, and minimal access to formal financial institutions, with significant dependence on high interest loans from money lenders. The recent buoyancy of the informal sector in Indonesia is, in part, a result of a capital intensive industrialization strategy which centres on modern, high technology and generally recruits limited numbers of skilled labourers. There is a large, unskilled labour force with low levels of education (primary level schooling) which cannot, at present be absorbed into the formal sector economy.

Policies which assist the informal sector are difficult to frame, because of the complex relationships between the formal and informal sectors. Informal sector workers are, by definition, relatively poor, politically weak, and lacking in access to government services.

#### **4.2 The Rural Labour Force: A Jambi Case**

In Jambi, 80 per cent of the labour force is rural-based. Kabupaten Batang Hari, affected by urban growth in Kotamadya Jambi, is experiencing rural labour force changes. From 1984 to 1991 the labour force of this kabupaten grew at 3.2 per cent per annum, whilst job opportunities grew at only 2.67 per cent. Unemployment is highest amongst high school graduates (77 per cent of job seekers), as graduates flock to a very limited number of government and private sector jobs in preference to agriculture or labouring work. The rural labour force is characterised by seasonal labour surplus and shortages. New trends include the growth in importance of services, trade and industry although these sectors together employ less than 10 per cent of rural workers.

#### **4.3 The Urban Labour Force: Palembang Informal Sector**

Palembang grew at 3.8 per cent per annum (1989-1990). Population density is a high 3,200 people per square kilometer, which makes living conditions difficult when about

half of the city land is subject to regular tides or floods. Poor groups in Palembang live in floating houses on the two rivers (Ogan and Musi); in urban fringe settlements; in large, run down barracks provided by industries; and in sheds, huts and spaces underneath houses in the tidal areas where environmental sanitation is poor. There has been little change in the quality of life in these poor kampungs over time. When unskilled rural people without capital drift to the cities (see Section 3.3 above) they have little choice but to enter the urban informal sector; and usually survive only through networks of kin-related support groups who are already established in the city and can assist them to find housing and work.

This case study focussed on migrants from OKI, MUBA, West Java and Central Java. The OKI and MUBA migrants were mostly aged between 20 and 45 years, and mostly primary school graduates. They tended to work first as *becak* drivers and labourers, graduating later to petty trading, boat driving on the rivers, second hand goods trading and meat market workers. Few aim to return to settle in their village of origin, although they often maintain close ties and visit frequently. In comparison, the Javanese tend to come to Palembang specifically to work as small scale traders for a period of years, and to save enough money to return to Java to open a small business. This is more profitable than remaining in their own villages as wage labourers or farming tiny parcels of land.

For all groups, income fluctuates significantly, with 65 per cent of those interviewed obtaining Rp.2,600 to 5,000 per day, and 19 per cent gaining less than Rp 2,500 per day. Expenditure is high, especially on accommodation. People often have to buy drinking water. Most of those interviewed are in debt at interest rates of 25-30 per cent. Water-related health and nutrition problems are generally high, and people lack clean washing and toilet facilities, some taking drinking water from the polluted rivers. Yet for most, this life is better than the village.

#### 4.4 Measuring Socio-Economic Welfare

Analysing socio-economic welfare and development at kabupaten level can be problematic because of the scarcity of data. Most of the Central Bureau of Statistic intercensal surveys are oriented to the national level, with only small samples at the kabupaten and kotamadya levels, which can sometimes be used with care. The data sources for this study were mainly, therefore, the National Population Census, conducted every 10 years; and the *Potensi Desa* (Desa Potential) surveys carried out by the *Kepala Desa*; supplemented by secondary data from the local departments at kabupaten and kotamadya levels. The 1990 Census Surveys will be available soon and should contain much useful data at kabupaten and kotamadya levels. For this study, a range of demographic, health, education, economic and other indicators were selected and assessed for reliability. The full results compare all kabupaten in South Sumatra and kotamadya Palembang.

#### 4.5 Conclusions

The problems raised by the research on urban Palembang are complex, with implications for rural development, and for macro-economic, industrial and urban development strategies. As such, the research results are not amenable to simple solutions. However, informal sector workers may be assisted by provision of small scale investment credit, *Inpres* funding if it is spent on effective low-cost services, labour intensive employment programs, small scale industry development, and urban development which is sensitive to the work patterns and needs of the informal sector. Because informal sector activities are, by definition, part of the unrecorded shadow economy, special studies are needed as part of city development programs to determine how the informal sector operates; to ensure that plans disrupt existing patterns as little as possible; and to provide compensatory income generation, training or facilities to informal sector workers if displacement and disruption is unavoidable.

In rural areas productive job creation strategies, educational services to help raise levels of basic education and skill, and efforts to raise returns to the agricultural sector should

be continued. The problem of high unemployment rates for senior high school graduates needs close attention.

Selection of suitable indicators of development and welfare at kabupaten level is difficult as the sources of reliable data are limited. For many indicators, in depth follow-up research is needed to ascertain the causes of trends. Despite these reservations, however, it seems that a clear pattern emerges of better service provision in the rural kabupaten, despite some poverty pockets in Palembang. Musi Rawas has special health and illiteracy problems, especially amongst women, which may be linked to service distributional problems in the low population density. It also has low levels of development amongst village institutions, indicating relatively low planning and management capacity. OKI also has special health problems, whilst MUBA has educational problems, and both of these swampy kabupaten have lower rice production figures and access problems. Lahat has high rice production figures, but relatively low levels of market and co-operative services.

## **5. RECOMMENDATIONS**

Many of the issues raised above are complex and far-reaching, and not amenable to simple project and program solutions. They need a broad range of policy and program measures which work at many levels. Nonetheless, some recommendations derived from the research conclusions have been developed. These recommendations attempt to address specific issues in program formulation and project design which are applicable to different kinds of donor funded projects.

### **5.1 Key Regional Themes and Special Issues**

Some key themes are set out below which apply generally across the Region of the Southern Part of Sumatra. They are followed by some special Region-wide social problems.

#### **5.1.1 Key Regional Themes**

- 1) Socio-cultural factors have significant influence in shaping patterns of development in the Region.
- 2) Diverse cultural forms, adat variations and patterns of social organisation come from both local inhabitants and migrant groups.
- 3) These patterns affect many things, including village planning and management, land use, environmental management at community level and the organisation of the workforce.
- 4) Rapid population growth and changing production forms have had major effects in intensifying resource use.
- 5) As a result, the rural areas are rapidly being transformed with both positive and negative effects for the local people.

#### **5.1.2 Special Issues**

- 1) Most villages in the Region use adat mechanisms for consultation, resolution of disputes and co-operative working together, but these mechanisms are seldom drawn on to contribute to the development process.
- 2) In many villages LKMD and LMD are relatively weak.
- 3) Traditional community level mechanisms for environmental management are weakening or lost.

- 4) Procedures to protect smallholders are needed, to reduce displacement in order to stem the flow of landless, unskilled farmers to the cities or to environmentally fragile land.
- 5) Resource use intensification has negative effects on many rural people, including some smallholders and traditional forest users.
- 6) Poor rural families increasingly migrate to the cities, where they join the urban poor and the informal sector. Special measures are needed in urban planning and service provision to accommodate them.
- 7) Although increasing numbers of young people in the Region are completing Senior High School, large numbers of them cannot find jobs.

## **5.2 Recommendations for Development**

Three broad planning principles are set out below. They are followed by detailed recommendations addressing specific issues.

### **5.2.1 Broad Planning Principles**

- 1) Cultural and population patterns should be taken into account in the detailed planning and design of development projects in the Southern Part of Sumatra.
- 2) Community consultation in planning will enhance people's ability and willingness to participate in, contribute to and benefit from development. This helps them to become the "subjects" not the "objects" of development.
- 3) Social analysis is needed for Feasibility and Design Studies which impact directly on people's lives. This is especially so for projects which will displace people from their work or homes. Where this is likely to occur, social analysis is needed as part of Feasibility and Design to minimise likely disruption.

### **5.2.2 Recommendations For Projects and Programs Working at Village Level**

- 1) Many projects and programs work at village level or through village institutions or involve co-operative working together by community members. It is recommended that, for these projects, specific design and implementation measures be introduced to mobilise the people. In many cases, provision must be made within project design to strengthen the village-based planning, revenue raising and management capacity, possibly through work by LSM and LPSM with extensive experience in community development work.
- 2) It is recommended that such projects examine adat-based mechanisms for consultation, planning and co-operative working together, so that, where feasible, these mechanisms can be drawn into project design to enhance and strengthen management capability at community level. The adat patterns are likely to vary between villages. This means working through informal leaders according to those patterns.
- 3) It is recommended that the villages be given increased flexibility in financial planning and budgeting. For example, where counterpart Inpres funds are allocated to the project, all or part of the funds can be directed to

development activities to be determined independently by the village community through a defined planning process.

### 5.2.3 Recommendations for Land Use and Environment

- 1) The intensity and complexity of smallholder agricultural patterns is increased significantly by spontaneous migration to the Region. We support recommendations by the World Bank and others to improve the provincial capacity to plan and manage resource utilisation taking into account these new realities. This applies especially to monitoring and managing the environment to achieve sustainability, and to improving smallholder land registration procedures.
- 2) Diverse adat cultural traditions influence the organisation of local groups and the utilisation of land and other resources. It is recommended that these patterns, and their variations, be taken into account in planning and implementing projects which work at village level, especially in projects which affect land use, the environment, or which require local people to work co-operatively together.
- 3) Javanese migrants can be well received within Sumatran villages within the Region, if they can fill a specific economic niche within the agricultural system, which does not involve displacement of local people. However, it is important that they are introduced gradually and their numbers are kept at relatively low levels, at not more than 25 per cent of the village inhabitants. This has implications for Trans Bandep Projects.
- 4) Agricultural and rural development projects which aim to increase the productivity of small holdings are desirable, providing that the intensification and extensification of agriculture is conducted in harmony with the prevailing adat and within safe ecological limits. This will help to minimise the likelihood of unskilled rural people who can no longer support their families on small landholdings from drifting to the cities or to environmentally fragile areas.
- 5) Projects which aim to increase environmental knowledge, awareness and safe land use practices at village level should be encouraged. These projects require detailed social and environmental assessment as an integral part of project design to ensure that local issues and features are addressed.
- 6) With the abolition of the Marga, there is a need for environment management systems which work at all levels of government and at the community level. It is recommended that, in selected activities, village communities are given a stake in environmental management through decentralisation of responsibility for and control of selected resources. Then they have a stronger incentive to safeguard the environment for themselves and for future generations.
- 7) The World Bank has recommended streamlined, low cost and accessible land registration procedures for smallholders to provide security of tenure to local people. This will help minimise their displacement and facilitate the buying and selling of land in rural areas. Special attention is required to resolve the issue of formal land title for clan land. If compensation payments are raised to reasonable levels, including for land held under adat title, those smallholders who are displaced will be equipped better to start a new life.



- 8) It is recommended that provincial and kabupaten government monitor carefully the allocation of shareholdings in PIR smallholder estates to ensure that no inequities occur, especially for local people who have given up their land to the estate. Preference should be given to local people in allocating shareholdings.
- 9) For Suku Anak Dalam (Kubu), better provision of basic services, including specially prepared agricultural extension, credit, input assistance, health and education will support them in making the difficult transition to sedentary agriculture. It is recommended they be provided with security of land tenure. Their land holdings should be sufficiently large to allow a reasonable level of subsistence. Lessons can be learnt from the adaptation of the Musi Rawas Suku Anak Dalam, which may be applicable to those in Jambi who are still attempting to come to terms with the loss of the forest. It is recommended that buffer zone forest reserves in Jambi be supported to allow more scope to the Anak Dalam there to adapt to the modern economy on their own terms.

#### 5.2.4 Recommendations For Human Resource Development

- 1) It is recommended that, in project feasibility and design, special attention be given to improving the data bases of information at kabupaten and kotamadya level.
- 2) It is recommended that increased resources be made available via program and project development to improve data collection and analysis at Level II as a basis for planning, management and monitoring of development. Case studies should be funded to follow up specific issues such as the underlying causes of identified statistical trends.
- 3) Human resource development, for example in health, education, marketing and village development, needs attention in many parts of the Region especially in rural areas. Access to services is difficult in swampy areas (for example MUBA and OKI) and a more equitable distribution of services is recommended.
- 4) In urban areas, measures are recommended to assist the informal sector. These can include skills development, credit provision, small scale industry development, retraining and lending schemes designed to provide compensation to informal sector workers who are displaced by development.
- 5) Urban services are recommended to improve the level of environmental sanitation for poor urban kampungs. This includes low-cost, appropriate water supply, sanitation and drainage facilities; rubbish collection services and environmental health care. The services should be planned and designed in consultation with communities; and, where possible, managed by them on completion. This means projects should include measures to train and strengthen local formal or informal community organisations to undertake this work.
- 6) Urban planning strategies should take into account the working and living patterns of people in the informal sector, so that they are not disadvantaged by city planning efforts. Because informal sector activities are, by definition, part of the unrecorded shadow economy, special studies are recommended to assess the informal sector working and living patterns. In the light of these data, specific plans can be prepared to accommodate the needs of the informal sector, and to ensure they benefit from development.

It is recommended that mechanisms for consultation with informal sector workers be established as an important part of the urban planning process.

- 7) Special efforts are recommended to create productive jobs in rural areas; and also to continue educational services to help raise levels of basic education and skill of the rural labour force. It is further recommended that efforts be made to achieve fair and reasonable wage levels for unskilled, labouring work in the estate and plantation sector, where these are amenable to action in project and program design.
- 8) It is recommended that special efforts be made to reduce the problem of high unemployment rates for senior high school graduates. Employment creation strategies emphasising skilled labour and low to middle level management positions should be developed. Programs which emphasise vocational training and skills development are recommended.

## **6. RESEARCH TOPICS AND PARTICIPANTS**

The participants in the socio-cultural research program were as follows.

### **6.1 Balai Penelitian, Universitas Jambi (Research Institute, University of Jambi) Head: Ir. Rosyid**

- 1) The Role of Social Institutions in Supporting Rural Development  
Field Researchers: Armen Mara; Yanuar Fitri; M. Rachmad; Charles; I Made Sukada; Mahdi Thaib
- 2) Factors Influencing the Change in Labour Market Patterns in Rural Jambi  
Field Researchers: Arnoldy Arby; Jamaluddin; Saidin Nainggolan

### **6.2 Pusat Penelitian, Universitas Sriwijaya (UNSRI) (Research Centre, Sriwijaya University) Head: Dr. Siti Zainab Bakir**

- 1) The Impact of Spontaneous Transmigration on Rural Labour Supply and Land Use in Three Areas in South Sumatra: Babat Toman, Semendo and Martapura  
Field Researchers: Aisyah AR; Yusnaini; Tina.
- 2) The Environmental Condition of the Kubu People (Anak Dalam) at Musi Rawas and Their Adaptation Following Resettlement  
Field Researchers: Achmad Romsan; Usmawadi; Tri Agus Susanto; Didi Tahyuddin; Joni Emirzon.
- 3) A Socio-Economic Study of the Adaptation of Seasonal Migrants in Slum Areas of Urban Palembang: Case Studies of Three Neighbourhoods  
Field Researchers: Didi Tahyuddin; Ansori Amin; Astina Syarkowi; Hayatuddin
- 4) A Comparative Study of the Social and Economic Welfare Indicators for All Kabupaten of South Sumatra  
Field Researcher: Jousairi H
- 5) An Assessment of the Change in Village Law on Adat, Land Use and the Environment  
Field Researchers: Hayatuddin, Simon Simonse

### **6.3 Balai Penelitian, Universitas Bengkulu (Research Institute, University of Bengkulu) Secretary: Dr. Dwinardi Apriyanto**

- 1) The Change in Customary Land Value with the Introduction of Large Plantations in Rural Bengkulu  
Field Researchers: Mirza Yasben; Rezi Erdiansyah
- 2) Contribution of Local Level Social Cohesion to Village Development: A Case Study from South Bengkulu  
Field Researcher: Sudarwan

**6.4**

**Balai Penelitian, Universitas Lampung (Research Institute,  
University of Lampung) Head: Dr. Muhajir Utomo**

- 1) Issues in Rural Development in Lampung Province: An analysis of the Role of Village Institutions  
Field Researchers: Bambang Sumitro; Sudjarwo; Budiono; Buchori Asyik; Kadir

APPENDIX 2

ANALYTICAL DETAILS OF MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

Table 1 Gross Domestic Product (1983-1989)

Province	Sector	(1983 constant prices)																				
		Annual Growth Rate (%)																				
GDP (Rp billion)		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	83-89	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Jambi	Agriculture	202	213	219	229	247	253	274	5.3	2.7	4.8	8.0	6.4	4.1	5.2	42.6	42.5	40.8	40.1	41.3	39.3	38.7
	Mining	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-3.4	-11.2	-3.8	-16.2	-4.9	3.0	-6.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
	Manufacturing	41	50	69	73	80	98	111	23.1	37.8	5.9	10.1	22.0	12.5	18.3	8.6	10.0	12.9	12.8	13.4	14.6	15.7
	Services	229	235	246	257	270	307	320	2.5	4.5	8.8	1.0	13.8	4.2	5.7	48.3	47.0	45.9	46.8	45.0	45.2	45.3
	GDP	475	500	535	572	599	670	707	5.4	7.0	6.8	4.9	11.8	5.5	6.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
South Sumatra	Agriculture	674	718	752	786	810	842	885	6.5	4.7	4.4	3.1	3.9	5.1	4.6	26.4	27.2	27.3	26.7	25.8	24.8	24.1
	Mining	188	168	163	177	182	229	284	-10.8	-2.9	8.6	14.1	13.3	24.4	7.1	7.4	6.4	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.7	7.7
	Manufacturing	443	442	462	511	569	643	706	-0.2	4.5	10.7	11.4	12.9	9.8	8.1	17.3	16.7	16.7	17.4	18.1	18.9	19.2
	Services	1,250	1,315	1,383	1,468	1,560	1,685	1,803	5.2	5.2	6.1	6.3	8.0	7.0	6.3	48.9	49.8	50.1	49.9	49.7	49.6	49.0
	GDP	2,555	2,643	2,760	2,942	3,141	3,398	3,578	3.4	4.4	5.6	6.8	8.2	8.2	6.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bengkulu	Agriculture	123	129	131	151	164	166	170	4.6	1.6	15.2	8.3	1.7	2.4	5.5	47.3	46.4	43.7	45.5	45.8	42.3	40.4
	Mining	2	2	2	5	11	19	25	4.5	21.1	172.9	100.0	70.2	35.8	58.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.5	3.0	4.7	6.0
	Manufacturing	4	5	6	8	9	11	12	14.2	28.1	26.2	13.2	14.9	15.0	18.5	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9
	Services	131	143	160	167	174	198	214	8.5	12.3	4.4	3.8	14.0	8.3	8.5	50.4	51.2	53.4	50.4	48.6	50.2	50.8
	GDP	261	278	300	332	357	393	422	6.7	7.7	10.7	7.6	10.1	7.3	8.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lampung	Agriculture	476	543	573	629	709	754	796	14.2	5.4	9.9	12.6	6.4	5.6	9.0	44.7	45.6	45.1	45.5	46.4	45.5	44.8
	Mining	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	5.7	1.8	2.7	2.1	3.5	-7.2	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Manufacturing	94	108	130	140	132	185	198	15.6	19.3	7.6	9.1	21.2	7.3	13.2	6.8	9.1	10.2	10.1	10.0	11.2	11.2
	Services	492	537	564	610	663	714	779	9.1	5.1	8.2	8.7	7.6	9.2	8.0	46.2	45.0	44.4	44.1	43.4	43.1	43.8
	GDP	1,065	1,192	1,270	1,383	1,528	1,656	1,777	11.9	6.5	8.9	10.5	8.4	7.3	8.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Riau	Agriculture	1,475	1,603	1,674	1,795	1,929	2,025	2,125	8.7	4.4	7.2	7.5	5.0	4.9	6.3	32.9	34.8	34.4	34.3	34.3	33.1	32.3
	Mining	195	175	170	198	218	252	315	-10.3	-2.7	10.2	16.0	15.8	24.8	8.3	4.5	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.8
	Manufacturing	582	606	567	732	811	936	1,027	4.1	10.1	9.7	10.8	15.4	9.7	9.9	13.4	13.1	13.7	14.0	14.4	15.3	15.6
	Services	2,103	2,230	2,353	2,513	2,657	2,904	3,116	6.0	5.6	6.8	6.1	8.9	7.3	6.8	48.3	48.3	48.4	48.1	47.4	47.5	47.3
	GDP	4,355	4,614	4,865	5,228	5,626	6,117	6,584	5.9	5.5	7.5	7.6	8.7	7.6	7.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Riau	Agriculture	17,696	18,513	19,300	19,799	20,224	21,214	21,996	4.6	4.3	2.6	2.1	4.9	3.7	3.7	29.3	29.2	28.9	27.9	25.9	26.3	25.1
	Mining	1,004	933	968	1,072	1,146	1,201	1,427	-7.1	3.7	10.7	7.0	4.8	18.8	6.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
	Manufacturing	7,666	8,663	9,745	10,828	12,064	13,607	15,181	13.0	12.5	11.1	11.4	12.8	11.6	12.1	12.7	13.7	14.6	15.3	16.1	16.9	17.4
	Services	33,976	35,326	36,871	39,295	41,694	44,693	48,873	4.0	4.4	6.6	6.1	7.2	9.4	6.2	56.3	55.7	55.1	55.3	55.5	55.4	55.9
	GDP	60,343	63,435	66,884	70,994	75,128	80,714	87,477	5.1	5.4	6.1	5.8	7.4	8.4	6.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : BPS, Provincial Income of each Province 1983-1989  
 : BPS, National Income of Indonesia 1983-1988  
 : BPS, National Income of Indonesia 1984-1989

Remarks:  
 (1) Services sector includes all sectors other than Agriculture, Mining and Manufacturing sectors.

Province	Sector	Annual Growth Rate (%)																	Percentage Share (%)																
		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	85-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-89	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989													
Jambi	Agriculture	202	213	219	229	247	263	274	5.3	2.7	4.8	8.0	6.4	4.1	5.2	38.1	38.0	36.4	35.9	34.5	31.2	30.9													
	Mining	59	62	67	69	105	174	182	5.4	8.0	4.1	57.1	59.5	4.5	20.8	11.0	11.0	11.1	10.9	15.2	20.5	20.5													
	Manufacturing	41	50	69	73	80	98	111	23.1	37.8	5.9	30.1	22.0	13.5	18.3	7.7	8.9	11.5	11.4	11.2	11.6	12.5													
	Services	229	235	246	267	280	307	320	2.5	4.5	8.8	4.7	9.8	4.2	5.7	43.2	42.0	40.9	41.8	39.1	35.5	36.1													
	GDP	531	560	600	639	717	843	888	5.5	7.2	6.5	12.2	17.6	5.3	8.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0													
South Sumatra	Agriculture	674	718	752	786	810	842	885	6.5	4.7	4.4	3.1	3.9	5.1	4.6	19.6	18.6	18.6	18.5	19.1	18.7	18.3													
	Mining	829	1,057	1,119	1,147	994	1,006	1,098	26.8	4.9	2.5	-13.3	1.2	9.2	4.8	24.1	27.7	27.6	27.0	23.4	22.3	22.7													
	Manufacturing	585	756	796	848	883	977	1,047	10.4	5.2	6.6	4.1	10.6	7.2	7.3	19.9	19.6	19.6	20.0	20.8	21.7	21.7													
	Services	1,250	1,315	1,383	1,468	1,560	1,685	1,803	5.2	5.2	6.1	6.3	8.0	7.0	6.3	36.4	34.1	34.1	34.5	36.7	37.4	37.3													
	GDP	3,438	3,857	4,051	4,249	4,748	4,510	4,833	12.2	5.0	4.9	0.0	6.2	7.2	5.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0													
Bengkulu	Agriculture	125	129	131	151	164	166	170	4.6	1.6	15.2	8.3	1.7	2.4	5.5	47.3	46.4	43.7	45.5	45.8	42.3	40.4													
	Mining	2	2	2	5	11	19	25	4.5	21.1	172.9	100.0	70.2	36.8	58.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.6	3.0	4.7	6.0													
	Manufacturing	4	5	6	8	9	11	12	14.2	28.1	26.2	13.2	14.9	15.0	18.5	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8													
	Services	131	143	160	167	174	198	214	8.5	12.3	4.4	3.8	14.0	8.3	8.5	50.4	51.2	53.4	50.4	48.6	50.3	50.8													
	GDP	261	278	300	332	357	393	422	6.7	7.7	10.7	7.6	10.1	7.3	8.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0													
Lampung	Agriculture	476	543	573	629	709	754	796	14.2	5.4	9.9	12.6	6.4	5.6	9.0	44.7	45.5	45.1	45.5	46.4	45.5	44.8													
	Mining	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	5.7	1.8	2.7	2.1	3.5	-7.2	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2													
	Manufacturing	94	109	130	140	152	185	198	15.6	19.3	7.6	9.1	21.2	7.3	13.2	8.8	9.1	10.2	10.1	10.0	11.2	11.2													
	Services	492	537	564	610	663	714	778	9.1	5.1	8.2	8.7	7.6	9.2	8.0	46.2	45.0	44.4	44.1	43.4	43.1	43.8													
	GDP	1,065	1,192	1,270	1,363	1,528	1,656	1,777	11.9	6.5	9.9	16.5	8.4	7.3	8.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0													
Region	Agriculture	1,475	1,503	1,674	1,795	1,929	2,025	2,125	8.7	4.4	7.2	7.5	5.0	4.9	6.3	27.9	27.2	26.9	27.2	28.2	27.4	26.8													
	Mining	872	1,134	1,191	1,226	1,118	1,282	1,309	27.1	5.1	2.9	-8.8	7.5	8.9	6.6	16.8	19.3	19.2	18.6	16.3	16.2	16.5													
	Manufacturing	824	920	1,001	1,069	1,125	1,271	1,369	11.7	8.8	6.8	5.3	12.9	7.8	8.8	15.6	15.5	16.1	16.2	16.4	17.2	17.3													
	Services	2,103	2,230	2,353	2,513	2,671	2,904	3,136	6.0	5.6	6.8	6.5	8.5	7.3	5.8	39.7	37.9	37.8	38.1	39.1	39.2	39.3													
	GDP	5,294	5,867	6,221	6,603	6,850	7,401	7,920	11.2	5.7	6.1	3.7	8.1	7.0	6.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0													
Nation	Agriculture	17,496	18,513	19,390	19,799	20,224	21,214	21,996	4.6	4.3	2.6	2.1	4.9	3.7	3.7	22.8	22.3	22.7	22.0	21.4	21.2	20.5													
	Mining	16,107	17,320	15,480	16,309	16,366	15,893	16,818	6.3	-9.6	5.3	0.3	-2.9	5.8	0.7	20.7	20.6	18.2	18.1	17.3	15.9	15.6													
	Manufacturing	9,856	12,079	12,431	14,678	16,235	18,182	19,836	22.1	11.2	9.3	10.6	12.0	9.1	12.3	12.7	14.5	15.9	16.3	17.2	18.2	18.4													
	Services	32,976	35,926	36,871	39,283	41,694	44,593	48,873	4.0	4.4	6.6	6.1	7.2	9.4	6.2	42.7	42.5	43.3	43.6	44.1	44.7	45.5													
	GDP	77,676	83,937	85,082	90,081	94,518	99,981	107,523	6.9	2.5	5.9	4.9	5.8	7.5	5.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0													

Source : BPS, Provincial Income of each Province 1983-1989

: BPS, National Income of Indonesia 1983-1988

: BPS, National Income of Indonesia 1984-1989

Remarks :

(1) Services sector includes all sectors other than Agriculture, Mining and Manufacturing sectors.

Table 2 Population, Annual Growth Rate and Density by Kabupaten

Province No.	Kabupaten	Population ('000)				Annual Growth Rate (%)				Percentage Share (%)				Land Area (sq.km)				Population Density (Pop./sq.km)			
		1961	1971	1980	1990	1961-	1971-	1980	1990	1961	1971	1980	1990	1961	1971	1980	1990	1961	1971	1980	1990
<b>Jambi</b>																					
1	Kirinci	156	187	241	280	1.82	2.59	1.52	20.9	18.6	16.7	13.9	4,200	37	44	57	67				
2	S.Raniko	112	143	217	350	2.53	4.25	4.88	15.0	14.3	15.0	17.3	14,200	8	10	15	25				
3	B.Hari	134	160	217	326	1.73	3.07	4.16	18.0	15.9	15.0	16.1	11,130	12	14	19	29				
4	T.Jabung	117	215	302	362	6.26	3.45	1.83	15.7	21.4	20.9	18.0	10,200	12	21	30	36				
5	B.Tebo	113	142	237	360	2.27	5.27	4.27	15.2	14.1	16.4	17.9	13,500	8	11	18	27				
6	Kodya Jambi	113	158	230	340	3.43	3.80	3.98	15.2	15.7	15.9	16.8	266	549	769	1,117	1,649				
	Total	746	1,006	1,444	2,018	3.04	3.69	3.40	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	53,436	14	19	27	38				
<b>South Sumatra</b>																					
7	O.K.Blu	382	539	751	964	3.51	3.38	2.53	13.8	15.7	16.2	15.4	10,408	37	52	72	83				
8	O.K.Iilir	378	446	564	771	1.66	2.38	3.18	13.6	13.0	12.2	12.3	21,658	17	21	26	36				
9	M.Ende	332	364	431	586	0.90	1.71	3.13	12.0	10.6	9.3	9.3	9,575	35	38	45	61				
10	Lahat	310	373	485	599	1.86	2.66	2.14	11.2	10.8	10.5	9.5	4,034	77	92	120	149				
11	M.Rawas	186	252	366	512	3.12	3.79	3.41	6.7	7.3	7.9	8.2	21,513	9	12	17	24				
12	M.Banyuwatin	296	375	591	884	2.36	4.66	4.10	10.7	10.9	12.8	14.1	25,664	12	15	23	34				
13	Bangka	252	304	400	514	1.90	2.79	2.54	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.2	11,614	22	26	34	44				
14	Belitung	102	129	184	193	2.31	2.43	1.66	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.1	4,532	23	28	36	43				
15	Kodya Palembang	475	583	787	1,140	2.06	3.05	3.78	17.1	16.9	17.0	18.2	224	2,120	2,601	3,512	5,089				
16	Kodya P.Pinang	60	75	90	113	2.17	1.86	2.31	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	32	1,884	2,335	2,815	3,536				
	Total	2,773	3,438	4,628	6,276	2.17	3.02	3.05	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	109,254	25	31	42	57				
<b>Bengkulu</b>																					
17	B.Selatan	-	-	237	298	-	-	2.33	-	-	-	30.8	25.3	5,949	-	-	-	40	50		
18	R.Lehong	-	-	288	368	-	-	2.47	-	-	-	37.5	31.2	4,110	-	-	-	70	90		
19	B.Utara	-	-	178	343	-	-	6.75	-	-	-	23.2	29.1	9,583	-	-	-	19	36		
20	Kodya Bengkulu	-	-	65	170	-	-	10.15	-	-	-	8.4	14.4	145	-	-	-	448	1,178		
	Total	-	-	768	1,179	-	-	4.38	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	19,789	-	-	-	39	60		
<b>Lampung</b>																					
21	L.Selatan	-	1,115	1,583	1,824	-	3.57	1.43	-	40.2	34.2	30.3	6,649	-	168	238	274				
22	L.Tengah	-	997	1,691	1,902	-	5.42	1.18	-	35.9	36.6	31.6	9,190	-	109	184	207				
23	L.Utara	-	465	882	1,346	-	6.62	4.31	-	16.7	19.1	22.4	14,418	-	32	61	93				
24	L.Barat	-	-	-	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	4,951	-	-	-	-	62			
25	Kodya B.Lampung	-	199	469	637	-	8.94	3.11	-	7.2	10.1	10.6	169	-	1,177	2,772	3,767				
	Total	-	2,776	4,525	6,016	-	5.24	2.57	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	35,377	-	78	131	170				
<b>South Sumatra</b>																					
	Total	-	-	11,465	15,491	-	-	3.06	-	-	-	-	217,856	-	-	-	-	53	71		

Source : BPS, Population Census of each Province 1990

Remarks : Including persons with no residence in Lampung and not including persons with no residence in both Jambi and Bengkulu because of data availability.

Table 3 Gross Domestic Product without Oil/Gas

Province		Sector		(1983 constant prices)												
				GDP				Average Growth Rate (%)				Percentage Share (%)				
				(Rp billion)				1990-1995-2000-2005-2010				1990-1995-2000-2005-2010				
1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	1990-2010	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010		
Jambi	Agriculture	288	364	456	566	695	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.5	38.1	33.6	29.3	25.4	21.9
	Mining	2	2	2	3	3	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Manufacturing	128	203	320	502	772	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.0	9.4	16.9	18.7	20.6	22.5	24.3
	Services	538	516	779	1,156	1,706	8.8	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.4	44.7	47.5	50.0	51.9	53.7
	GDP	756	1,086	1,558	2,226	3,177	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
South Sumatra	Agriculture	918	1,128	1,372	1,646	1,936	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.8	22.9	20.9	18.8	16.9	15.0
	Mining	302	391	487	593	711	5.3	4.5	4.0	3.7	4.4	7.5	7.2	6.7	6.1	5.5
	Manufacturing	838	1,209	1,735	2,445	3,365	7.6	7.5	7.1	6.6	7.2	20.9	22.4	23.8	25.2	26.2
	Services	1,946	2,678	3,687	5,027	6,856	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.5	48.6	49.5	50.6	51.8	53.3
	GDP	4,004	5,406	7,281	9,711	12,868	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8	6.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bengkulu	Agriculture	180	231	293	370	463	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.8	39.6	35.3	32.0	29.1	26.1
	Mining	28	44	64	88	118	9.4	8.0	6.5	6.0	7.5	6.1	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.6
	Manufacturing	14	24	40	66	106	11.8	10.6	10.2	10.0	10.6	3.1	3.7	4.4	5.2	6.0
	Services	232	354	518	748	1,088	8.8	7.9	7.6	7.8	8.0	51.2	54.3	56.6	58.8	61.3
	GDP	454	653	916	1,271	1,775	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lampung	Agriculture	868	1,124	1,448	1,866	2,392	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	44.8	39.3	34.2	29.7	26.4
	Mining	4	5	6	7	9	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Manufacturing	218	376	650	1,081	1,694	11.5	11.6	10.7	9.4	10.8	11.2	13.1	15.4	17.2	18.7
	Services	849	1,254	2,132	3,326	4,955	9.8	9.5	9.3	8.3	9.2	43.8	47.4	50.5	53.0	54.8
	GDP	1,938	2,858	4,236	6,279	9,050	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.6	8.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Region	Agriculture	2,254	2,846	3,569	4,447	5,487	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.5	31.5	28.5	25.5	22.8	20.4
	Mining	335	441	555	690	840	5.6	4.9	4.3	4.0	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.0	3.5	3.1
	Manufacturing	1,198	1,812	2,746	4,094	5,958	8.6	8.7	8.3	7.7	8.3	16.7	18.1	19.6	21.0	22.1
	Services	3,365	4,903	7,117	10,257	14,605	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.6	47.0	49.0	50.9	52.6	54.4
	GDP	7,153	10,003	13,991	19,488	26,870	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nation	Agriculture	22,605	26,205	30,526	35,217	40,628	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	24.0	21.8	19.9	18.0	16.2
	Mining	1,564	1,804	2,092	2,425	2,811	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1
	Manufacturing	17,150	24,053	33,422	46,657	64,830	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	18.2	20.0	21.8	23.8	25.9
	Services	53,028	68,326	87,619	111,827	142,044	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	56.2	56.8	57.0	57.0	56.7
	GDP	94,346	120,388	153,659	196,126	250,313	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Remarks : Services sector includes all sectors other than agriculture, mining and manufacturing sectors.

## (B) Framework 2 : \$5 National Growth

(1993 constant prices)

Province	Sector	GDP (Rp billion)										Average Growth Rate (%)										Percentage Share (%)									
		1990		1995		2000		2005		2010		1990-1995		1995-2000		2000-2005		2005-2010		1990-1995		1995-2000		2000-2005		2005-2010					
Jambi	Agriculture	238	386	514	698	920	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	38.1	32.5	26.3	21.0	18.5								
	Mining	2	2	3	3	4	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	4.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1					
	Manufacturing	128	232	439	826	1,570	12.6	13.6	13.5	13.7	13.3	15.9	19.5	22.4	25.2	28.1			16.9	19.5	22.4	25.2	28.1								
	Services	338	568	1,001	1,756	3,094	10.9	12.0	11.9	12.0	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	44.7	47.8	51.2	53.6	55.4								
	GDP	736	1,187	1,956	3,272	5,588	9.4	10.5	10.8	11.3	10.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0								
South	Agriculture	918	1,172	1,517	1,983	2,633	5.0	5.3	5.5	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	22.9	19.7	16.5	14.0	11.8								
	Mining	302	425	605	869	1,253	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.1	6.6	6.1	5.6		7.5	7.1	6.6	6.1	5.6								
	Manufacturing	838	1,337	2,274	3,831	6,603	9.8	11.2	11.0	11.3	10.9	11.3	10.9	11.3	10.9	11.3	10.9	11.3	20.9	22.5	24.8	27.1	29.3								
	Services	1,946	3,821	4,778	7,433	12,003	9.2	9.6	9.3	10.0	9.5	9.6	9.3	10.0	9.5	9.6	9.3	10.0	48.6	50.7	52.1	52.7	53.3								
	GDP	4,004	5,956	9,174	14,136	22,513	8.3	9.0	9.0	9.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0								
Bengkulu	Agriculture	180	250	349	484	676	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.8	35.6	34.7	30.3	26.1	21.7								
	Mining	28	45	73	119	196	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.2	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	5.3													
	Manufacturing	14	26	49	92	176	13.2	13.3	13.5	14.0	13.5	3.1	3.6	4.2	4.9	5.7															
	Services	232	395	681	1,138	2,069	11.4	11.3	11.2	12.3	11.5	11.2	12.3	11.5	11.2	12.3	11.5	11.2	51.2	55.4	59.2	62.5	66.4								
	GDP	454	720	1,151	1,853	3,117	9.6	9.9	10.0	11.0	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0								
Lampung	Agriculture	658	1,195	1,652	2,296	3,190	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	44.8	38.0	31.1	25.1	20.1								
	Mining	4	5	6	8	11	4.5	5.0	6.0	7.0	5.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1								
	Manufacturing	218	438	913	1,893	3,924	15.0	15.8	15.7	15.7	15.5	11.2	13.9	17.2	20.7	24.8			11.2	13.9	17.2	20.7	24.8								
	Services	849	1,509	2,743	4,944	8,712	12.2	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.5	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.0	43.8	47.9	51.6	54.1	55.0								
	GDP	1,538	3,147	5,315	9,140	15,838	10.2	11.1	11.1	11.5	11.6	11.1	11.5	11.6	11.1	11.5	11.6	11.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0								
Region	Agriculture	2,254	3,002	4,032	5,451	7,440	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.4	21.5	27.3	22.9	19.2	15.8								
	Mining	335	477	687	999	1,465	7.3	7.6	7.8	8.0	7.7	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.1			4.7	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.1								
	Manufacturing	1,198	2,024	3,674	6,642	12,273	11.2	12.6	12.6	13.1	12.3	16.7	18.5	20.9	23.4	26.1			16.7	18.5	20.9	23.4	26.1								
	Services	3,365	5,457	9,203	15,310	25,878	10.3	10.9	10.7	11.1	10.7	11.1	10.7	11.1	10.7	11.1	10.7	11.1	47.0	49.9	52.3	53.9	55.0								
	GDP	7,153	11,910	17,596	28,462	47,056	9.0	9.8	10.1	10.6	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0								
Nation	Agriculture	22,605	28,169	35,272	44,167	55,834	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	24.0	21.3	18.3	15.4	12.7								
	Mining	1,564	1,996	2,972	4,330	6,352	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.2	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0			1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0								
	Manufacturing	17,150	28,253	47,394	76,782	134,567	10.5	10.9	10.7	11.3	10.8	19.2	21.3	24.6	27.5	30.6			19.2	21.3	24.6	27.5	30.6								
	Services	53,028	74,028	127,768	199,818	244,774	8.9	7.8	8.2	8.9	7.9	7.8	8.2	8.9	7.9	7.8	8.2	8.9	56.2	55.9	55.8	55.9	55.7								
	GDP	94,346	132,447	195,006	286,103	439,527	7.0	7.8	8.2	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0								

Remarks : Services sector includes all sectors other than agriculture, mining and manufacturing sectors.



## (C) Framework 3 : 51 National Growth

(1983 constant prices)

Province	Sector	GDP (Rp billion)										Annual Growth Rate (%)										Percentage Share (%)					
		1990-1995		2000		2005		2010		1990-1995		1995-2000		2000-2005		2005-2010		1990-1995		1995-2000		2000-2005		2005-2010			
		1996	1995	2000	2005	2010	1996	1995	2000	2005	2010	1996	1995	2000	2005	2010	1996	1995	2000	2005	2010	1996	1995	2000	2005	2010	
Jambi	Agriculture	288	379	495	644	833	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	38.1	33.7	29.6	25.7	21.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Mining	2	2	3	3	3	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
	Manufacturing	128	209	340	560	922	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.4	16.9	18.5	20.3	22.3	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3
	Services	338	533	835	1,302	2,050	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.4	44.7	47.5	49.9	51.9	53.8	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9
	GDP	756	1,172	1,672	2,598	3,809	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
South Sumatra	Agriculture	918	1,172	1,481	1,864	2,223	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.7	22.9	21.0	15.0	17.0	15.0	6.6	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
	Mining	302	397	518	665	840	5.6	5.5	5.1	4.8	5.2	7.5	7.1	6.6	6.1	5.4	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
	Manufacturing	838	1,237	1,834	2,733	4,090	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.2	20.9	22.2	23.5	24.3	26.4	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5
	Services	1,946	2,767	3,973	5,704	8,265	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.5	48.6	49.7	50.9	52.0	53.3	50.9	50.9	50.9	50.9	50.9	50.9	50.9	50.9	50.9	50.9	50.9
	GDP	4,004	5,575	7,807	10,955	15,318	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bengkulu	Agriculture	180	239	316	415	542	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.7	39.6	35.5	32.2	29.0	25.4	7.0	6.7	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
	Mining	28	45	69	103	148	10.2	8.8	8.4	7.5	8.7	6.1	6.7	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
	Manufacturing	14	25	43	70	115	12.5	11.0	10.6	10.3	11.1	3.1	3.7	4.3	4.9	5.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
	Services	232	364	553	843	1,333	9.4	8.7	8.8	9.6	9.1	51.2	54.0	56.4	58.9	62.3	56.4	56.4	56.4	56.4	56.4	56.4	56.4	56.4	56.4	56.4	56.4
	GDP	454	674	980	1,431	2,138	8.2	7.8	7.9	8.4	8.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lampung	Agriculture	668	1,151	1,518	1,984	2,569	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.6	44.8	39.1	33.4	28.1	23.5	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2
	Mining	4	5	6	8	11	4.5	5.0	6.0	7.0	5.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
	Manufacturing	218	389	702	1,247	2,208	12.3	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.3	11.2	13.2	15.5	17.7	20.2	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	
	Services	849	1,398	2,314	3,811	6,128	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.0	10.4	43.8	47.5	51.0	54.1	56.2	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	
	GDP	1,938	2,943	4,539	7,051	10,927	8.7	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Region	Agriculture	2,254	2,940	3,810	4,906	6,257	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.2	31.5	28.5	25.4	22.3	19.3	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4
	Mining	335	448	596	779	1,093	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.6	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.5	3.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
	Manufacturing	1,198	1,861	2,918	4,610	7,336	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.5	16.7	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.6	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	
	Services	3,265	5,062	7,674	11,660	17,796	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	47.0	49.1	51.2	53.1	54.9	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.2	
	GDP	7,153	10,312	14,998	21,956	32,392	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.1	7.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nation	Agriculture	22,605	26,460	31,124	36,787	43,692	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	24.0	21.4	18.9	16.6	14.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	
	Mining	1,564	1,903	2,206	2,495	2,824	4.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	3.0	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	
	Manufacturing	17,150	25,906	38,775	56,710	82,556	8.6	8.4	7.9	7.8	8.2	16.2	20.9	23.6	25.6	27.2	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	
	Services	53,028	69,435	92,311	125,252	174,092	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.8	6.1	56.2	56.2	56.1	56.6	57.4	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	
	GDP	94,346	125,504	164,416	221,284	303,164	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Remarks : Services sector includes all sectors other than the agriculture, mining and manufacturing sectors.

Table 4 Gross Domestic Product with Oil/Gas

(A) Framework 1 : 55 National Growth

(1983 constant prices)

Province	Sector	GDP (Rp billion)										Annual Growth Rate (%)										Percentage Share (%)						
		1990		1995		2000		2005		2010		1990-1995		2000-2005		2005-2010		1990-2010		1990		2000		2005		2010		
		1990	1995	1995	2000	2000	2005	2005	2010	2010	2010	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2010	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	
Jambi	Agriculture	288	364	456	566	695	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.5	32.6	28.0	25.2	22.5	19.2												
	Mining	187	217	252	320	339	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	19.9	16.7	13.9	11.6	9.6												
	Manufacturing	128	203	320	502	772	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.0	9.4	13.6	15.6	17.7	20.0	22.0												
	Services	338	516	779	1,156	1,706	8.8	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.4	35.9	39.7	43.1	45.9	48.6												
	GDP	942	1,301	1,898	2,516	3,513	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0												
South Sumatra	Agriculture	978	1,128	1,372	1,646	1,936	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.8	17.9	16.7	15.4	14.1	12.7												
	Mining	1,120	1,339	1,586	1,867	2,188	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	21.8	19.8	17.8	15.0	14.4												
	Manufacturing	1,158	1,617	2,256	3,110	4,214	5.9	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.7	22.5	23.9	25.3	26.7	27.7												
	Services	1,945	2,678	3,687	5,027	6,856	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.5	37.8	39.6	41.4	43.2	45.1												
	GDP	5,141	6,762	8,901	11,650	15,193	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0												
Bengkulu	Agriculture	180	231	293	370	453	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.8	39.6	35.3	32.0	29.1	26.1												
	Mining	28	44	64	88	119	9.4	8.0	6.5	6.0	7.5	6.1	6.7	7.9	6.9	5.6												
	Manufacturing	14	24	40	66	106	11.8	10.6	10.2	10.0	10.6	3.1	3.7	4.4	5.2	6.0												
	Services	222	354	518	748	1,088	8.8	7.9	7.6	7.8	8.0	51.2	54.3	56.5	58.8	61.3												
	GDP	454	653	916	1,271	1,775	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0												
Lampung	Agriculture	868	1,124	1,448	1,866	2,392	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	44.8	39.3	34.2	29.7	26.8												
	Mining	4	5	6	7	9	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1												
	Manufacturing	218	376	650	1,091	1,694	11.5	11.6	10.7	9.4	10.8	11.2	13.1	15.4	17.2	18.7												
	Services	849	1,354	2,132	3,326	4,955	9.8	9.5	9.3	8.3	8.3	43.8	47.4	50.3	53.0	54.8												
	GDP	1,938	2,858	4,236	6,279	9,050	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	7.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0												
Region	Agriculture	2,234	2,846	3,559	4,447	5,487	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.5	25.6	24.6	22.5	20.5	18.6												
	Mining	1,339	1,605	1,908	2,254	2,653	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.5	15.8	13.9	12.0	10.4	9.0												
	Manufacturing	1,518	2,220	3,267	4,758	6,786	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.4	7.8	17.9	19.2	20.6	21.9	23.0												
	Services	3,365	4,903	7,117	10,257	14,605	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.6	39.7	42.4	44.9	47.2	49.5												
	GDP	8,476	11,574	15,861	21,716	29,531	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0												
Nation	Agriculture	22,605	25,205	30,526	35,217	40,628	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	19.6	18.0	16.6	15.2	13.9												
	Mining	17,538	20,372	23,559	27,311	31,661	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	15.2	14.0	12.8	11.8	10.8												
	Manufacturing	22,277	30,597	41,773	57,316	78,433	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	19.3	21.0	22.8	24.7	25.8												
	Services	51,028	68,326	87,619	111,827	142,044	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	45.9	47.0	47.8	48.3	48.5												
	GDP	115,447	145,450	183,478	231,671	292,767	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0												

Remarks : Services sector includes all sectors other than Agriculture, Mining and Manufacturing sectors.

## (B) Framework 2 : 8% National Growth

(1983 constant prices)

Province	Sector	GDP (Rp billion)										Annual Growth Rate (%)										Percentage Share (%)				
		1990		1995		2000		2005		2010		1990-1995		1995-2000		2000-2005		2005-2010		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010		
Jambi	Agriculture	288	386	514	688	920	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	30.6	27.5	23.3	19.3	15.5										
	Mining	187	217	252	293	340	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	19.9	15.5	11.4	8.2	5.7											
	Manufacturing	128	232	439	825	1,570	12.6	13.6	13.7	13.3	13.3	15.6	16.5	19.9	23.2	25.5										
	Services	338	568	1,001	1,756	3,094	10.9	12.0	11.9	12.0	11.7	35.9	40.5	45.4	49.3	52.2										
	GDP	942	1,403	2,205	3,562	5,924	8.3	9.5	10.1	10.7	9.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0										
South Sumatra	Agriculture	918	1,172	1,517	1,983	2,653	5.0	5.3	5.5	6.0	5.4	17.9	16.0	14.1	12.3	10.7										
	Mining	1,120	1,374	1,704	2,143	2,730	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.0	4.6	21.8	18.8	15.2	13.3	11.0										
	Manufacturing	1,158	1,745	2,795	4,496	7,451	8.6	9.9	10.0	10.6	9.8	22.5	23.9	25.9	28.0	30.0										
	Services	1,946	3,021	4,778	7,453	12,003	9.2	9.6	9.3	10.0	9.5	37.8	41.3	44.3	46.4	48.3										
	GDP	5,141	7,312	10,784	16,475	24,838	7.3	8.1	8.3	9.1	8.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0										
Bengkulu	Agriculture	180	250	349	484	676	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	39.6	34.7	30.3	26.1	21.7										
	Mining	28	45	73	119	196	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.2	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3										
	Manufacturing	14	26	49	92	176	13.2	13.3	13.5	14.0	13.5	3.1	3.6	4.2	4.9	5.7										
	Services	232	399	631	1,158	2,069	11.4	11.3	11.2	12.3	11.5	51.2	55.4	59.2	62.5	65.4										
	GDP	454	720	1,151	1,853	3,117	9.6	9.9	10.0	11.0	10.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0										
Lampung	Agriculture	858	1,195	1,652	2,296	3,190	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	44.8	38.0	31.1	25.1	20.1										
	Mining	4	5	6	8	11	4.5	5.0	6.0	7.0	5.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1										
	Manufacturing	218	438	913	1,853	3,924	15.0	15.8	15.7	15.7	15.5	11.2	13.9	17.2	20.7	24.8										
	Services	849	1,509	2,743	4,944	8,712	12.2	12.7	12.5	12.0	12.3	43.8	47.9	51.6	54.1	55.0										
	GDP	1,938	3,147	5,315	9,140	15,828	10.2	11.1	11.5	11.6	11.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0										
Region	Agriculture	2,254	3,002	4,032	5,451	7,440	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.2	26.6	23.9	20.7	17.8	15.0										
	Mining	1,379	1,641	2,036	2,563	3,278	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.0	4.6	15.8	13.0	10.5	8.4	6.5										
	Manufacturing	1,518	2,442	4,195	7,307	13,122	10.0	11.4	11.7	12.4	11.4	17.9	19.4	21.5	23.9	26.4										
	Services	3,365	5,497	9,203	15,310	25,878	10.3	10.9	10.7	11.1	10.7	39.7	43.7	47.3	50.0	52.1										
	GDP	8,476	12,581	19,465	30,631	49,718	8.2	9.1	9.5	10.2	9.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0										
Nation	Agriculture	22,605	28,169	35,372	44,167	55,234	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	19.6	17.9	15.8	13.7	11.6										
	Mining	17,338	20,514	24,039	28,216	33,202	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	15.2	13.0	10.8	8.2	6.9										
	Manufacturing	22,277	34,797	55,745	89,447	148,170	9.3	9.9	10.6	10.6	9.9	19.3	22.1	25.0	27.8	30.7										
	Services	53,028	74,028	107,768	159,818	244,774	6.9	7.8	8.2	8.9	7.9	45.9	47.0	48.4	49.7	50.8										
	GDP	115,447	157,508	222,825	321,648	481,980	6.4	7.2	7.6	8.4	7.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0										

Remarks : Services sector includes all sectors other than Agriculture, Mining and Manufacturing sectors.

## (C) Framework 3 : 6: National Growth

(1983 constant prices)

Province	Sector	GDP (Rp billion)										Annual Growth Rate (%)										Percentage Share (%)				
		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010					
Jambi	Agriculture	288	379	495	644	833	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	30.6	28.3	25.7	23.0	20.1	4.7	17.9	16.9	15.7	14.4	13.0				
	Mining	187	217	252	292	339	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	19.9	16.2	13.1	10.4	8.2	3.7	21.8	19.4	17.2	15.0	13.0				
	Manufacturing	128	259	340	550	922	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.4	15.6	17.7	20.0	22.3	7.5	23.7	25.0	26.3	27.7	46.3					
	Services	338	533	835	1,302	2,050	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.4	33.9	39.8	43.5	46.6	49.5	7.5	37.8	35.9	42.1	44.2	46.3				
	GDP	942	1,338	1,921	2,798	4,145	7.3	7.5	7.8	8.2	7.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	7.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
South Sumatra	Agriculture	918	1,172	1,481	1,854	2,323	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.7	17.9	16.9	15.7	14.4	13.0	4.7	17.9	16.9	15.7	14.4	13.0				
	Mining	1,120	1,345	1,617	1,939	2,317	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	19.4	17.2	15.0	13.0	11.0	3.7	21.8	19.4	17.2	15.0	13.0				
	Manufacturing	1,158	1,645	2,355	3,398	4,939	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.5	23.7	25.0	26.3	27.7	7.5	23.7	25.0	26.3	27.7	46.3					
	Services	1,945	2,767	3,573	5,704	8,265	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.5	37.8	35.9	42.1	44.2	46.3	7.5	37.8	35.9	42.1	44.2	46.3				
	GDP	5,141	6,928	9,427	12,904	17,844	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	6.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
Bengkulu	Agriculture	180	239	316	415	542	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.7	39.5	35.5	32.2	29.0	25.4	5.7	39.5	35.5	32.2	29.0	25.4				
	Mining	28	45	69	103	148	10.2	8.8	8.4	7.5	8.7	5.1	6.7	7.0	7.2	6.9	8.7	5.1	6.7	7.0	7.2	6.9				
	Manufacturing	14	25	43	70	115	12.5	11.0	10.6	10.3	11.1	3.1	3.7	4.3	4.9	5.4	3.1	3.7	4.3	4.9	5.4	5.4				
	Services	232	364	553	843	1,333	9.4	8.7	8.8	9.6	9.1	51.2	54.0	56.4	58.9	62.3	9.1	51.2	54.0	56.4	58.9	62.3				
	GDP	454	674	980	1,431	2,138	8.2	7.8	7.9	8.4	8.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	8.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
Lampung	Agriculture	868	1,151	1,518	1,984	2,569	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.6	44.8	39.1	33.4	28.1	23.5	5.6	44.8	39.1	33.4	28.1	23.5				
	Mining	4	5	8	11	16	4.5	5.0	6.0	7.0	5.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1				
	Manufacturing	218	389	702	1,247	2,208	12.3	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.3	11.2	13.2	15.5	17.7	20.2	12.3	11.2	13.2	15.5	17.7	20.2				
	Services	849	1,398	2,314	3,811	6,138	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.0	10.4	43.8	47.5	51.0	54.1	56.2	10.4	43.8	47.5	51.0	54.1	56.2				
	GDP	1,938	2,943	4,539	7,051	10,927	8.7	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
Ragiah	Agriculture	2,254	2,940	3,810	4,906	6,267	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.2	26.6	24.7	22.6	20.3	17.5	5.2	26.6	24.7	22.6	20.3	17.5				
	Mining	1,359	1,612	1,944	2,342	2,816	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	15.8	13.6	11.5	9.7	8.0	3.8	15.8	13.6	11.5	9.7	8.0				
	Manufacturing	1,518	2,269	3,439	5,275	8,184	8.4	8.7	8.9	9.2	8.8	17.9	19.1	20.4	21.8	23.3	8.8	17.9	19.1	20.4	21.8	23.3				
	Services	3,365	5,062	7,674	11,660	17,786	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	39.7	42.6	45.5	48.2	50.7	8.7	39.7	42.6	45.5	48.2	50.7				
	GDP	8,476	11,884	16,868	24,184	35,053	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	7.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
Nation	Agriculture	22,605	26,450	31,124	36,787	43,692	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	19.6	17.8	16.0	14.3	12.6	3.3	19.6	17.8	16.0	14.3	12.6				
	Mining	17,538	20,421	23,673	27,362	31,674	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	15.2	13.7	12.2	10.7	9.2	3.0	15.2	13.7	12.2	10.7	9.2				
	Manufacturing	22,277	32,450	47,126	67,368	96,160	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.6	19.3	21.8	24.3	26.2	27.8	7.6	19.3	21.8	24.3	26.2	27.8				
	Services	53,028	69,635	92,311	125,292	174,092	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.8	6.1	45.9	46.7	47.5	48.8	50.4	6.1	45.9	46.7	47.5	48.8	50.4				
	GDP	115,447	148,966	194,235	256,830	345,617	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.1	5.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				

Remarks : Services sector includes all sectors other than the Agriculture, Mining and Manufacturing sectors.

Table 5 Employment by Province and Sector

Province	Sector	Employment (1,000)										Annual Growth Rate (%)										Percentage Share (%)					
		1990		1995		2000		2005		2010		1990-1995		1995-2000		2000-2005		2005-2010		1990-2010		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	
Jambi	Agriculture	584	714	857	1,008	1,157	4.1	3.7	3.3	2.8	3.5	75.4	73.4	71.4	70.4	69.2											
	Mining	6	6	7	8	10	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6											
	Manufacturing	27	38	51	70	94	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.4	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.9	5.5											
	Services	158	215	284	345	412	6.4	5.7	4.0	3.6	4.9	20.3	22.1	23.7	24.2	24.6											
	Total	775	974	1,200	1,432	1,673	4.7	4.3	3.6	3.2	3.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0											
South Sumatra	Agriculture	1,539	1,852	2,179	2,489	2,789	3.5	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.9	66.0	62.7	60.4	58.4	56.4											
	Mining	79	94	110	125	139	3.6	3.1	2.6	2.2	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8											
	Manufacturing	126	176	242	314	405	7.0	6.5	5.4	5.2	6.0	5.3	6.0	6.7	7.4	8.2											
	Services	599	832	1,077	1,335	1,610	6.8	5.3	4.4	3.8	5.1	25.4	28.2	29.9	31.3	32.6											
	Total	2,354	2,954	3,606	4,253	4,942	4.6	4.1	3.4	3.0	3.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0											
Bengkulu	Agriculture	353	442	527	617	712	4.6	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.6	78.3	76.4	74.6	73.2	72.5											
	Mining	1	1	2	2	3	3.5	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3											
	Manufacturing	9	13	18	24	31	7.5	6.5	6.0	5.4	6.3	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.2											
	Services	88	122	160	200	235	6.8	5.6	4.5	3.3	5.0	19.6	21.1	22.7	23.7	24.0											
	Total	450	578	707	843	981	5.1	4.1	3.6	3.1	4.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0											
Lampung	Agriculture	1,798	2,068	2,294	2,577	2,913	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.4	77.8	73.9	69.2	66.0	64.7											
	Mining	8	9	11	14	17	2.2	4.5	4.4	3.4	3.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4											
	Manufacturing	73	113	176	252	321	9.2	9.1	7.5	4.9	7.7	3.2	4.1	5.3	6.5	7.1											
	Services	433	607	834	1,061	1,252	7.0	6.6	4.9	3.4	5.5	18.7	21.7	25.2	27.2	27.8											
	Total	2,312	2,798	3,315	3,905	4,502	3.9	3.4	3.3	2.9	3.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0											
Region	Agriculture	4,295	5,076	5,656	6,691	7,570	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.9	72.8	69.5	66.3	64.1	62.6											
	Mining	94	111	130	149	168	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4											
	Manufacturing	235	340	486	660	851	7.7	7.4	6.3	5.2	6.6	4.0	4.7	5.5	6.3	7.0											
	Services	1,278	1,777	2,356	2,942	3,509	6.8	5.8	4.5	3.6	5.2	21.7	24.3	26.7	28.2	29.0											
	Total	5,901	7,305	8,828	10,442	12,098	4.4	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0											
Nation	Agriculture	41,284	45,872	50,152	53,948	56,841	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.6	56.5	54.4	52.2	50.1	48.0											
	Mining	435	447	464	489	515	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4											
	Manufacturing	7,014	8,331	9,752	11,388	13,010	3.5	3.2	3.2	2.7	3.1	9.6	9.9	10.1	10.6	11.0											
	Services	24,347	29,702	35,721	41,782	47,975	4.1	3.8	3.2	2.8	3.4	33.3	35.2	37.2	38.8	40.5											
	Total	73,081	84,351	96,029	107,607	118,342	2.9	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0											

Note: Excludes employment by oil/gas related industries (mining, manufacturing).

Table 6 Sectoral Labor Productivity

(1983 constant prices)

Province	Sector	Labor Productivity (Rp. million)					Annual Growth Rate (%)				
		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	1990- 1995	1995- 2000	2000- 2005	2005- 2010	1990- 2010
Jambi	Agriculture	0.49	0.53	0.58	0.64	0.72	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.4	1.9
	Mining	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
	Manufacturing	4.72	5.57	6.60	8.02	9.82	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.7
	Services	2.15	2.47	2.94	3.77	4.98	2.9	3.5	5.1	5.7	4.3
	Total	0.98	1.15	1.39	1.75	2.28	3.4	3.9	4.7	5.4	4.3
South Sumatra	Agriculture	0.59	0.63	0.68	0.75	0.83	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.7
	Mining	3.83	4.22	4.73	5.34	6.05	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3
	Manufacturing	6.67	7.02	7.59	8.70	10.10	1.0	1.6	2.8	3.0	2.1
	Services	3.25	3.33	3.69	4.27	5.13	0.5	2.1	3.0	3.7	2.3
	Total	1.69	1.89	2.16	2.57	3.14	2.2	2.8	3.5	4.1	3.1
Bengkulu	Agriculture	0.51	0.54	0.60	0.67	0.76	1.2	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.0
	Mining	24.89	34.06	42.27	50.77	57.93	6.5	4.4	3.7	2.7	4.3
	Manufacturing	1.55	1.94	2.39	2.95	3.71	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.5
	Services	2.64	2.98	3.45	4.21	5.66	2.5	3.0	4.1	6.1	3.9
	Total	1.01	1.17	1.39	1.70	2.18	2.9	3.5	4.1	5.1	3.9
Lampung	Agriculture	0.48	0.56	0.66	0.77	0.88	2.9	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.1
	Mining	0.47	0.52	0.53	0.57	0.68	2.2	0.5	1.5	3.5	1.9
	Manufacturing	2.99	3.43	4.00	4.95	6.88	2.8	3.1	4.4	6.8	4.3
	Services	1.96	2.30	2.77	3.59	4.90	3.3	3.8	5.3	6.4	4.7
	Total	0.84	1.05	1.37	1.81	2.43	4.6	5.4	5.7	6.1	5.5
Region	Agriculture	0.52	0.58	0.65	0.73	0.83	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3
	Mining	3.57	4.04	4.58	5.22	5.97	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6
	Manufacturing	5.10	5.47	6.00	6.98	8.62	1.4	1.9	3.1	4.3	2.7
	Services	2.63	2.85	3.26	3.96	5.07	1.6	2.7	4.0	5.0	3.3
	Total	1.21	1.41	1.70	2.10	2.68	3.1	3.8	4.4	5.0	4.0
Nation	Agriculture	0.55	0.58	0.62	0.68	0.77	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.4	1.7
	Mining	3.59	4.26	4.75	5.11	5.48	3.5	2.2	1.4	1.4	2.1
	Manufacturing	2.44	3.11	3.98	4.98	6.35	4.9	5.0	4.6	5.0	4.9
	Services	2.18	2.34	2.58	3.00	3.63	1.5	2.0	3.0	3.9	2.6
	Total	1.29	1.47	1.71	2.06	2.56	2.6	3.1	3.7	4.5	3.5

Remarks : Sectoral labor productivity is calculated by dividing non-oil/gas GDP by sectoral employment.

Table 7 Population, Annual Growth Rate, Percentage Share and Density by Kabupaten

Province No.	Kabupaten	Population (1000)					Annual Growth Rate (%)					Percentage Share (%)					Population Density (Pop./ks2)						
		1990-1995		2000-2005		2010	1990-1995		2000-2005		2010	1990		2000		2010	1990		2000		2010		
		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	1990	1995	2000	2010			
Jambi	1 Krinci	279	301	323	347	373	1.50	1.47	1.44	1.42	1.46	13.8	12.7	11.9	11.3	10.9	4,200	66	72	77	83	89	
	2 S.Banko	330	427	505	582	658	4.06	3.40	2.67	2.48	3.20	17.4	18.0	18.5	18.9	19.2	14,200	25	30	36	41	46	
	3 B.Hari	324	390	455	519	577	3.76	3.17	2.64	2.15	2.53	16.1	16.4	16.7	16.9	16.8	11,130	29	35	41	47	52	
	4 I.Jabung	361	395	430	468	509	1.78	1.73	1.70	1.68	1.72	17.9	16.7	15.8	15.2	14.8	10,200	35	39	42	46	50	
	5 B.Tebo	361	430	497	563	632	3.54	2.94	2.54	2.34	2.84	17.9	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.4	13,500	27	32	37	42	47	
	6 Kodya Jambi	340	427	516	599	686	4.65	3.85	3.06	2.73	3.57	16.9	18.0	18.9	19.5	20.0	206	1,651	2,072	2,502	2,910	3,330	
	Total	2,016	2,369	2,727	3,079	3,435	3.26	2.85	2.46	2.21	2.70	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	53,436	38	44	51	58	64	
South Sumatra	7 O.K.Ulu	964	1,063	1,203	1,321	1,437	2.35	2.12	1.89	1.70	2.01	15.4	14.9	14.5	14.2	14.0	10,408	93	104	116	127	138	
	8 O.K.Illir	771	878	990	1,104	1,218	2.62	2.43	2.21	1.98	2.31	12.3	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.9	21,658	36	41	46	51	56	
	9 M.Erta	582	666	752	842	933	2.71	2.48	2.27	2.08	2.38	9.3	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9,575	61	70	79	88	97	
	10 Lahat	602	678	757	840	926	2.41	2.24	2.09	1.97	2.18	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.0	4,034	149	168	188	208	230	
	11 M.Rawas	512	600	692	785	881	3.24	2.87	2.56	2.34	2.75	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	21,513	24	28	32	36	41	
	12 M.Banyuasin	884	1,069	1,257	1,466	1,628	3.88	3.30	2.83	2.41	3.10	14.1	14.7	15.1	15.6	15.9	25,664	34	42	49	56	63	
	13 Bangka	514	579	644	707	770	2.41	2.15	1.90	1.71	2.04	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.5	11,614	44	50	55	61	66	
	14 Selitang	195	232	292	353	414	1.92	1.82	1.73	1.64	1.78	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	4,532	43	47	51	56	61	
	15 Kodya Palembang	1,141	1,401	1,637	1,829	2,009	4.19	3.17	2.24	1.90	2.87	18.2	19.2	19.7	19.7	19.5	224	5,984	6,253	7,310	8,165	8,970	
	16 Kodya P.Pinjang	113	128	144	160	176	2.54	2.34	2.14	1.94	2.24	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	32	3,536	4,059	4,500	5,003	5,507	
		Total	6,277	7,294	8,309	9,237	10,254	3.05	2.64	2.25	2.00	2.48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	109,254	57	67	76	85	94
	Bengkulu	17 B.Selatan	298	354	416	487	557	2.27	2.25	2.22	1.87	2.15	25.3	22.7	23.0	22.9	22.6	5,949	50	56	63	70	77
		18 B.Lubang	368	415	466	521	573	2.41	2.35	2.27	1.94	2.24	31.2	29.4	28.8	28.7	28.4	4,110	90	101	113	127	140
		19 B.Utara	343	429	502	566	634	4.61	3.20	2.42	2.30	3.13	25.1	30.4	31.1	31.2	31.4	9,585	36	45	52	59	66
		20 Kodya Bengkulu	170	233	277	314	354	6.49	3.50	2.53	2.42	3.72	14.4	16.5	17.1	17.3	17.5	145	1,175	1,609	1,911	2,165	2,440
		Total	1,179	1,411	1,618	1,817	2,018	3.65	2.78	2.35	2.12	2.72	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	19,769	60	71	82	92	102
Lampung	21 L.Selatan	1,625	1,972	2,126	2,288	2,470	1.56	1.52	1.48	1.54	1.52	30.4	28.9	27.9	27.2	26.7	6,649	274	297	320	344	372	
	22 L.Tengah	1,901	2,034	2,166	2,297	2,444	1.37	1.26	1.18	1.25	1.26	31.6	29.8	28.4	27.3	26.4	9,190	207	221	236	250	266	
	23 L.Utara	1,325	1,733	2,090	2,433	2,777	5.35	3.82	2.08	2.68	3.73	22.2	25.4	27.5	28.9	30.0	14,418	93	120	145	169	193	
	24 L.Barat	308	340	373	413	452	1.97	1.87	2.06	1.85	1.94	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4,951	62	69	75	83	91	
	25 Kodya B.Lampung	637	746	858	979	1,110	3.22	2.84	2.68	2.54	2.82	10.6	10.9	11.3	11.6	12.0	169	3,767	4,414	5,077	5,795	6,570	
	Total	6,056	6,825	7,613	8,410	9,255	2.59	2.21	2.01	1.93	2.18	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	35,377	170	193	215	238	262	
	Southern Sumatra	15,478	17,899	20,267	22,593	24,960	2.95	2.52	2.20	2.01	2.42						217,856	71	82	93	104	115	





APPENDIX 3  
BASIC INDICATORS BY KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA

Table D.1 Basic Indicators by Kabupaten/Kotamadya (1: Land Area / Population)

Sheet 1

Kabupaten/Kotamadya (Kodya=Kotamadya)	Land Area		Population		Population		Population	
	(sq. km)	(%)	1971	(%)	1980	(%)	1990	(%)
			BPS data		BPS data		BPS data	
/1/	/2/	/3/	/4/	/5/	/6/	/7/	/8/	/9/
1 Kerinci	4,200	7.9			241,081	16.7	279,146	13.8
2 Sarolangun Bangko	14,200	26.6			217,653	15.1	350,284	17.4
3 Batang Hari	11,130	20.8			216,897	15.0	324,017	16.1
4 Tanjung Jabung	10,200	19.1			302,386	20.9	361,403	17.9
5 Bungo Tebo	13,500	25.3			237,604	16.4	361,243	17.9
6 Kodya Jambi	206	0.4			230,373	15.9	340,066	16.9
<b>Jambi</b>	<b>53,436</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,006,084</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,445,994</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,016,159</b>	<b>100.0</b>
7 Ogan Komering Ulu	10,408	9.5			750,799	16.2	964,460	15.4
8 Ogan Komering Ilir	21,658	19.8			564,080	12.2	771,463	12.3
9 Muara Enim	9,575	8.8			430,834	9.3	582,396	9.3
10 Lahat	4,034	3.7			484,893	10.5	601,843	9.6
11 Musi Rawas	21,513	19.7			367,037	7.9	511,949	8.2
12 Musi Banyuasin	25,664	23.5			591,074	12.8	883,719	14.1
13 Bangka	11,614	10.6			399,986	8.6	513,946	8.2
14 Belitung	4,532	4.1			163,815	3.5	192,972	3.1
15 Kodya Palembang	224	0.2			787,187	17.0	1,141,036	18.2
16 Kodya Pangkal Pinang	32	0.0			90,096	1.9	113,163	1.8
<b>South Sumatra</b>	<b>109,254</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,440,573</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,629,801</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,276,947</b>	<b>100.0</b>
17 Bengkulu Selatan	5,949	30.1			236,775	30.8	298,214	25.3
18 Rejang Lebong	4,110	20.8			288,256	37.5	367,980	31.2
19 Bengkulu Utara	9,585	48.4			178,250	23.2	342,601	29.1
20 Kodya Bengkulu	145	0.7			64,783	8.4	170,327	14.4
<b>Bengkulu</b>	<b>19,789</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>519,316</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>768,064</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,179,122</b>	<b>100.0</b>
21 Lampung Selatan	6,649	18.8			1,767,084	38.2	1,825,040	30.4
22 Lampung Tengah	9,190	26.0			1,690,947	36.6	1,900,648	31.6
23 Lampung Utara	14,418	40.8			882,479	19.1	1,335,435	22.2
24 Lampung Barat	4,951	14.0					308,050	5.1
25 Kodya Bandar Lampung	169	0.5			284,275	6.1	636,706	10.6
<b>Lampung</b>	<b>35,377</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,777,008</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,624,785</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,005,879</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Southern Sumatra	217,856	11.4	7,742,981	6.5	11,468,644	7.8	15,478,107	8.6
Northern Sumatra	263,929	13.8	13,065,167	11.0	16,547,516	11.2	20,977,237	11.7
Sumatra	481,785	25.1	20,808,148	17.5	28,016,160	19.0	36,455,344	20.3
Java	132,186	6.9	76,086,327	63.8	91,269,528	61.9	107,573,749	60.0
<b>INDONESIA</b>	<b>1,919,317</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>119,208,229</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>147,490,298</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>179,321,641</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Sources:

/2/ Dalam Angka 1989 of each province; BPS, Statistik Indonesia 1991, Table 1.1.

/4/ BPS, Statistik Indonesia 1982, Table II.1.2.

/6/ BPS, Penduduk Indonesia: Hasil Sensus Penduduk 1990 (January 1991), Table 2.4.

/8/ BPS, Penduduk Indonesia: Hasil Sensus Penduduk 1990 (January 1991), Table 2.4.

Note: 1990 Population of Lampung Barat is taken from /14/.

Table D.1 (Continued)

Sheet 2

Kabupaten/Kotamadya (Kodya=Kotamadya)	Population Density 1980 BPS data /10/	Population Density 1990 BPS data /11/	Population Growth Rate 1971-1980 BPS data /12/	Population Growth Rate 1980-1990 BPS data /13/
1 Kerinci	57	66	2.85	1.48
2 Sarolangun Bangko	15	25	4.70	4.87
3 Batang Hari	19	29	3.39	4.10
4 Tanjung Jabung	30	35	3.79	1.80
5 Bungo Tebo	18	27	5.82	4.28
6 Kodya Jambi	1,118	1,651	4.19	3.97
<b>Jambi</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>4.07</b>	<b>3.38</b>
7 Ogan Komering Ulu	72	93	3.72	2.54
8 Ogan Komering Ilir	26	36	2.62	3.18
9 Muara Enim	45	61	1.88	3.06
10 Lahat	120	149	2.93	2.18
11 Musi Rawas	17	24	4.20	3.38
12 Musi Banyuasin	23	34	5.07	4.10
13 Bangka	34	44	3.07	2.54
14 Belitung	36	43	2.66	1.65
15 Kodya Palembang	3,514	5,094	3.36	3.78
16 Kodya Pangkal Pinang	2,816	3,536	2.08	2.31
<b>South Sumatra</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>3.32</b>	<b>3.09</b>
17 Bengkulu Selatan	40	50	3.09	2.33
18 Rejang Lebong	70	90	3.81	2.47
19 Bengkulu Utara	19	36	6.23	6.75
20 Kodya Bengkulu	447	1,175	8.11	10.15
<b>Bengkulu</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>4.39</b>	<b>4.38</b>
21 Lampung Selatan	266	274	5.19	1.43*
22 Lampung Tengah	184	207	5.96	1.18
23 Lampung Utara	46	93	7.30	6.42
24 Lampung Barat		62		
25 Kodya Bandar Lampung	1,682	3,767	4.00	3.11*
<b>Lampung</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>2.65</b>
Southern Sumatra	53	71	4.46	3.04
Northern Sumatra	63	79	2.66	2.40
Sumatra	58	76	3.32	2.67
Java	690	814	2.02	1.66
INDONESIA	77	93	2.32	1.97

## Sources:

/12/ BPS, Penduduk Indonesia: Hasil Sensus Penduduk 1990 (January 1991), Table 2.5.

/13/ BPS, Penduduk Indonesia: Hasil Sensus Penduduk 1990 (January 1991), Table 2.5.

Note: Adjusted reflecting the 1982 annexation.

Table D.1 (Continued)

Sheet 3

Kabupaten/Kotamadya (Kodya=Kotamadya)	Population		Population	Population
	1990	(%)	Density	Growth Rate
	Provincial data		1990	1980-1990
/1/	/14/	/15/	Provincial data	Provincial data
			/16/	/17/
1 Kerinci	280,012	13.9	67	1.51
2 Sarolangun Bangko	350,095	17.3	25	4.87
3 Batang Hari	325,783	16.1	29	4.15
4 Tanjung Jabung	362,380	18.0	36	1.83
5 Bungo Tebo	360,402	17.9	27	4.25
6 Kodya Jambi	339,786	16.8	1,649	3.96
<b>Jambi</b>	<b>2,018,458</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3.39</b>
7 Ogan Komering Ulu	963,765	15.4	93	2.53
8 Ogan Komering Ilir	771,269	12.3	36	3.18
9 Muara Enim	585,776	9.3	61	3.12
10 Lahat	599,327	9.6	149	2.14
11 Musi Rawas	511,907	8.2	24	3.38
12 Musi Banyuasin	883,719	14.1	34	4.10
13 Bangka	513,826	8.2	44	2.54
14 Belitung	192,927	3.1	43	1.65
15 Kodya Palembang	1,139,694	18.2	5,088	3.77
16 Kodya Pangkal Pinang	113,129	1.8	3,535	2.30
<b>South Sumatra</b>	<b>6,275,339</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>3.09</b>
17 Bengkulu Selatan	298,202	25.3	50	2.33
18 Rejang Lebong	367,965	31.2	90	2.47
19 Bengkulu Utara	342,601	29.1	36	6.75
20 Kodya Bengkulu	170,183	14.4	1,174	10.14
<b>Bengkulu</b>	<b>1,178,951</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>4.38</b>
21 Lampung Selatan	1,833,987	30.4	276	0.37
22 Lampung Tengah	1,900,380	31.5	207	1.17
23 Lampung Utara	1,345,968	22.3	93	6.48
24 Lampung Barat	308,050	5.1	62	
25 Kodya Bandar Lampung	636,418	10.6	3,766	8.39
<b>Lampung</b>	<b>6,024,803</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2.68</b>
Southern Sumatra	15,497,551		71	3.06
Northern Sumatra				
Sumatra				
Java				
INDONESIA				

Sources:

/14/ Kantor Statistik, Penduduk Propinsi 1990 of each province

Table D.2 Basic Indicators by Kabupaten/Kotamadya (2: Agriculture)

Kabupaten/Kotamadya (Kodya=Kotamadya)	Wetland (1,000ha, 1989)	Ratio of Irrigated Area (%, 1989)	Area Harvested in Wetland (1,000ha, 1989)	Wetland Paddy Cropping Intensity (%, 1989)	Wetland Paddy Yield (ton/ha, 1989)
/1/	/2/	/3/	/4/	/5/	/6/
1 Kerinci	16.1	71.3	19.9	123.2	3.59
2 Sarolangun Bangko	22.4	41.9	8.9	39.9	3.18
3 Batang Hari	24.5	6.0	18.1	73.7	2.74
4 Tanjung Jabung	109.9	11.8	77.3	70.4	3.30
5 Bungo Tebo	39.8	13.7	12.0	30.3	2.93
6 Kodya Jambi	**	**	**	**	**
<b>Jambi</b>	<b>212.8</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>3.29</b>
7 Ogan Komering Ulu	69.0	31.4	59.5	86.3	3.81
8 Ogan Komering Ilir	101.3	3.2	96.6	95.4	3.14
9 Muara Enim	24.6	23.8	22.4	91.2	3.17
10 Lahat	31.0	67.5	24.5	78.8	4.24
11 Musi Rawas	25.7	25.4	24.5	95.1	3.63
12 Musi Banyuasin	203.6	0.2	113.9	56.0	3.11
13 Bangka	2.3	16.7	0.2	7.6	2.65
14 Belitung	0.3	24.0	0.1	42.0	2.14
15 Kodya Palembang	**	**	**	**	**
16 Kodya Pangkal Pinang	**	**	**	**	**
<b>South Sumatra</b>	<b>457.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>341.8</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>3.35</b>
17 Bengkulu Selatan	29.1	51.4	31.8	109.1	3.61
18 Rejang Lebong	21.1	90.2	19.8	93.9	3.37
19 Bengkulu Utara	21.2	48.4	16.4	77.4	3.27
20 Kodya Bengkulu	**	**	**	**	**
<b>Bengkulu</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>3.46</b>
21 Lampung Selatan	68.6	39.2	89.3	130.2	4.38
22 Lampung Tengah	109.1	76.2	114.6	105.1	4.06
23 Lampung Utara	38.0	48.1	44.3	116.6	4.00
24 Lampung Barat	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
25 Kodya Bandar Lampung	**	**	**	**	**
<b>Lampung</b>	<b>215.7</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>248.3</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>4.16</b>
Southern Sumatra	957.8	28.5	794.3	82.9	
Northern Sumatra	1,299.5	46.0	1,329.7	102.3	
Sumatra	2,257.4	38.6	2,124.0	94.1	
Java	3,445.6	73.6	5,098.9	148.0	
<b>INDONESIA</b>					

Source: BPS

Notes: (1) Kotamadya is included in surrounding kabupaten. Jambi in Batang Hari; Palembang in Musi Banyuasin

Pangkal Pinang in Bangka; Bengkulu in Rejang Lebong; Bandar Lampung in Lampung Selatan.

(2) Lampung Utara includes Lampung Barat.

Table D.3 Basic Indicators by Kabupaten/Kotamadya (3: Fisheries)

Kabupaten/Kotamadya (Kodya=Kotamadya)	Marine Fishery Production (ton, 1989)	Inland Fishery Production (ton, 1989)	Aquaculture Production (ton, 1989)	Total /2+/3+/4/
/1/	/2/	/3/	/4/	/5/
1 Kerinci	--	361	250	611
2 Sarolangun Bangko	--	548	135	683
3 Batang Hari	--	2,188	103	2,291
4 Tanjung Jabung	16,235	544	19	16,798
5 Bungo Tebo	--	495	45	540
6 Kodya Jambi	--	371	90	461
<b>Jambi</b>	<b>16,235</b>	<b>4,508</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>21,385</b>
7 Ogan Komering Ulu	--	3,857	1,169	5,026
8 Ogan Komering Ilir	3,746	15,748	30	19,524
9 Muara Enim	--	6,132	222	6,354
10 Lahat	--	--	1,140	1,140
11 Musi Rawas	--	526	561	1,087
12 Musi Banyuasin	22,676	11,940	11	34,627
13 Bangka	30,438	--	107	30,545
14 Belitung	28,867	--	61	28,928
15 Kodya Palembang	--	458	170	628
16 Kodya Pangkal Pinang	3,045	--	--	3,045
<b>South Sumatra</b>	<b>88,767</b>	<b>38,661</b>	<b>3,470</b>	<b>130,898</b>
17 Bengkulu Selatan	1,261	177	327	1,765
18 Rejang Lebong	--	1,288	1,851	3,139
19 Bengkulu Utara	2,869	139	238	3,246
20 Kodya Bengkulu	6,070	21	--	6,091
<b>Bengkulu</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>2,449</b>	<b>14,274</b>
21 Lampung Selatan	30,935	802	2,880	34,617
22 Lampung Tengah	27,804	3,399	3,642	34,845
23 Lampung Utara	6,065	5,459	1,171	12,695
24 Lampung Barat	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
25 Kodya Bandar Lampung	7,304	--	75	7,379
<b>Lampung</b>	<b>72,108</b>	<b>9,661</b>	<b>7,769</b>	<b>89,538</b>
Southern Sumatra	187,310	54,455	14,330	256,095
Northern Sumatra				
Sumatra				
Java				
<b>INDONESIA</b>				

Source: /2/, /3/, /4/ Dinas Perikanan of each province, Buku Statistik 1990.

Note: Lampung Utara includes Lampung Barat.

Table D.4 Basic Indicators by Kabupaten/Kotamadya (4: Industry)

Sheet 1

Kabupaten/Kotamadya (Kodya=Kotamadya)	311-312 Food processing		313 Beverage manufacturing		321 Textile manufacturing		322 Clothes except footwear	
	Establish-ments	Employ-ees	Establish-ments	Employ-ees	Establish-ments	Employ-ees	Establish-ments	Employ-ees
1 Kerinci								
2 Sarolangun Bangko	1	124						
3 Batang Hari	1	20						
4 Tanjung Jabung	7	180	1	21				
5 Bungo Tebo	1	166						
6 Kodya Jambi	2	121						
<b>Jambi</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
7 Ogan Komering Ulu								
8 Ogan Komering Ilir	2	1,538						
9 Muara Enim								
10 Lahat								
11 Musi Rawas								
12 Musi Banyuasin	15	2,118	3	103				
13 Bangka	1	29						
14 Belitung								
15 Kodya Palembang	23	2,796	1	20	6	1,779	1	22
16 Kodya Pangkal Pinang			1	41				
<b>South Sumatra</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>6,481</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>
17 Bengkulu Selatan	1	41						
18 Rejang Lebong	2	86			1	26		
19 Bengkulu Utara								
20 Kodya Bengkulu	2	45						
<b>Bengkulu</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
21 Lampung Selatan	9	497	3	208	2	200		
22 Lampung Tengah	38	11,292						
23 Lampung Utara	3	1,626						
24 Lampung Barat								
25 Kodya Bandar Lampung	41	2,549	1	25			1	10
<b>Lampung</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>15,964</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>
Southern Sumatra	149	23,228	10	418	9	2,005	2	32
Northern Sumatra								
Sumatra								
Java								
<b>INDONESIA</b>								

Source: Statistik Industri Pengolahan, BPS

Note: Lampung Utara includes Lampung Barat.

Table D.4 (Continued)

Sheet 2

(year: 1989)

Kabupaten/Kotamadya (Kodya=Kotamadya)	323 Leather except footwear and clothes	331 Wood and wood products, rattan, bamboo	332 Furniture and fixtures	342 Printing and publishing	Establish- ments	Employ- ees	Establish- ments	Employ- ees	Establish- ments	Employ- ees	Establish- ments	Employ- ees
1 Kerinci												
2 Sarolangun Bangko		11	441									
3 Batang Hari		31	6,315									
4 Tanjung Jabung		7	6,514									
5 Bungo Tebo		6	217									
6 Kodya Jambi		16	2,208									
<b>Jambi</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>15,695</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
7 Ogan Komering Ulu												
8 Ogan Komering Ilir		6	223									
9 Muara Erim												
10 Lahat												
11 Musi Rawas		7	260									
12 Musi Banyuasin		32	9,956	9	966							
13 Bangka		4	128									
14 Belitung												
15 Kodya Palembang		27	4,815	1	25	6	179					
16 Kodya Pangkal Pinang		2	73									
<b>South Sumatra</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>15,455</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>179</b>				
17 Bengkulu Selatan												
18 Rejang Lebong												
19 Bengkulu Utara		1	197									
20 Kodya Bengkulu		3	298									
<b>Bengkulu</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				
21 Lampung Selatan		6	705	1	21							
22 Lampung Tengah												
23 Lampung Utara		1	21									
24 Lampung Barat												
25 Kodya Bandar Lampung	2	106	6	1,127			1	37				
<b>Lampung</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37</b>				
Southern Sumatra	2	106	166	33,498	11	1,012	7	216				
Northern Sumatra												
Sumatra												
Java												
<b>INDONESIA</b>												

Source: Statistik Industri Pengolahan, BPS

Note: Lampung Utara includes Lampung Barat.



Table D.4 (Continued)

Sheet 3

Kabupaten/Kotamadya (Kodya=Kotamadya)	351 Chemicals		352 Other chemical products		353 Petroleum refineries		355 Rubber products	
	Establish- ments	Employ- ees	Establish- ments	Employ- ees	Establish- ments	Employ- ees	Establish- ments	Employ- ees
1 Kerinci								
2 Sarolangun Bangko								
3 Batang Hari								
4 Tanjung Jabung			1	138				
5 Bungo Tebo								
6 Kodya Jambi			1	20			6	1,695
<b>Jambi</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,695</b>
7 Ogan Komering Ulu							1	342
8 Ogan Komering Ilir								
9 Muara Enim								
10 Lahat								
11 Musi Rawas								
12 Musi Banyuasin							5	4,050
13 Bangka								
14 Belitung								
15 Kodya Palembang	2	7,224	4	363			10	3,036
16 Kodya Pangkal Pinang	1	30						
<b>South Sumatra</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7,254</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7,428</b>
17 Bengkulu Selatan								
18 Rejang Lebong								
19 Bengkulu Utara							1	109
20 Kodya Bengkulu							1	92
<b>Bengkulu</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>201</b>
21 Lampung Selatan			1	26			6	4,862
22 Lampung Tengah	1	81						
23 Lampung Utara							4	1,453
24 Lampung Barat								
25 Kodya Bandar Lampung	3	264	5	342			4	4,290
<b>Lampung</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10,605</b>
<b>Southern Sumatra</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7,599</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>19,929</b>
<b>Northern Sumatra</b>								
<b>Sumatra</b>								
<b>Java</b>								
<b>INDONESIA</b>								

Source: Statistik Industri Pengolahan, BPS

Note: Lampung Utara includes Lampung Barat.

Table D.4 (Continued)

Sheet 4  
(year: 1989)

Kabupaten/Kotamadya (Kodya=Kotamadya)	356 Plastic products		361 Pottery, china and clay products		363 Cement, lime and cement products		364 Structural clay products	
	Establish-ments	Employ-ees	Establish-ments	Employ-ees	Establish-ments	Employ-ees	Establish-ments	Employ-ees
1 Kerinci								
2 Sarolangun Bangko								
3 Batang Hari							1	33
4 Tanjung Jabung								
5 Bungo Tebo								
6 Kodya Jambi	1	78						
<b>Jambi</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33</b>
7 Ogan Komering Ulu					1	938		
8 Ogan Komering Ilir	1	200						
9 Muara Enim								
10 Lahat								
11 Musi Rawas								
12 Musi Banyuasin	5	230			1	22	13	379
13 Bangka							4	167
14 Belitung			1	774			4	729
15 Kodya Palembang	3	158			1	257		
16 Kodya Pangkal Pinang							2	52
<b>South Sumatra</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,327</b>
17 Bengkulu Selatan								
18 Rejang Lebong								
19 Bengkulu Utara								
20 Kodya Bengkulu					2	76		
<b>Bengkulu</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
21 Lampung Selatan	1	196	1	25	3	231	3	90
22 Lampung Tengah								
23 Lampung Utara								
24 Lampung Barat								
25 Kodya Bandar Lampung	2	88			2	404		
<b>Lampung</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>90</b>
Southern Sumatra	13	950	2	799	10	1,928	27	1,450
Northern Sumatra								
Sumatra								
Java								
<b>INDONESIA</b>								

Source: Statistik Industri Pengolahan, BPS

Note: Lampung Utara includes Lampung Barat.

Table D.4 (Continued)

Sheet 5

Kabupaten/Kotamadya (Kodya=Kotamadya)	369 Other non-metallic mineral products		381 Fabricated metal products except machinery		382 Machinery except electrical		384 Transport equipment	
	Establish-ments	Employ-ees	Establish-ments	Employ-ees	Establish-ments	Employ-ees	Establish-ments	Employ-ees
1 Kerinci								
2 Sarolangun Bangko								
3 Batang Hari							3	85
4 Tanjung Jabung								
5 Bungo Tebo								
6 Kodya Jambi								
<b>Jambi</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>85</b>
7 Ogan Komering Ulu								
8 Ogan Komering Ilir								
9 Muara Enim								
10 Lahat					1	42		
11 Musi Rawas								
12 Musi Banyuasin			2	166			1	20
13 Bangka								
14 Belitung	9	1,263						
15 Kodya Palembang			2	150			8	442
16 Kodya Pangkal Pinang								
<b>South Sumatra</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>462</b>
17 Bengkulu Selatan								
18 Rejang Lebong								
19 Bengkulu Utara								
20 Kodya Bengkulu								
<b>Bengkulu</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
21 Lampung Selatan	1	581	1	39	1	25		
22 Lampung Tengah								
23 Lampung Utara								
24 Lampung Barat								
25 Kodya Bandar Lampung	1	95	3	217			2	82
<b>Lampung</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>82</b>
Southern Sumatra	11	1,939	8	572	2	67	14	629
Northern Sumatra								
Sumatra								
Java								
<b>INDONESIA</b>								

Source: Statistik Industri Pengolahan, BPS

Note: Lampung Utara includes Lampung Barat.

Table D.4 (Continued)

Sheet 6

(year: 1989)

Kabupaten/Kotamadya (Kodya=Kotamadya)	390 Other manufacturing industries		Total	
	Establish- ments	Employ- ees	Establish- ments	Employ- ees
1 Kerinci			0	0
2 Sarolangun Bangko			12	565
3 Batang Hari	1	368	37	6,821
4 Tanjung Jabung	1	37	17	6,890
5 Bungo Tebo			7	383
6 Kodya Jambi	2	451	28	4,573
<b>Jambi</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>19,232</b>
7 Ogan Komering Ulu			2	1,280
8 Ogan Komering Ilir			9	1,961
9 Muara Enim			0	0
10 Lahat			1	42
11 Musi Rawas			7	260
12 Musi Banyuasin			86	18,010
13 Bangka			9	324
14 Belitung			14	2,766
15 Kodya Palembang	1	192	96	21,458
16 Kodya Pangkal Pinang			6	196
<b>South Sumatra</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>46,297</b>
17 Bengkulu Selatan			1	41
18 Rejang Lebong			3	112
19 Bengkulu Utara			2	306
20 Kodya Bengkulu			8	511
<b>Bengkulu</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>970</b>
21 Lampung Selatan			39	7,706
22 Lampung Tengah			39	11,373
23 Lampung Utara			8	3,100
24 Lampung Barat			0	0
25 Kodya Bandar Lampung			74	9,636
<b>Lampung</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>31,815</b>
Southern Sumatra	5	1,048	505	98,314
Northern Sumatra				
Sumatra				
Java				
<b>INDONESIA</b>				

Source: Statistik Industri Pengolahan, BPS

Note: Lampung Utara includes Lampung Barat.

Table D.5 Basic Indicators by Kabupaten/Kotamadya (5: Energy)

Kabupaten/Kotamadya (Kodya=Kotamadya)	Electrification Rate by Village (%, 1990/91)	Electrification Rate by Household (%, 1990/91)	Electricity Sold (million kWh, 1987-89)
/1/	/2/	/3/	/4/
1 Kerinci	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2 Sarolangun Bangko	14.4	6.9	3
3 Batang Hari	11.2	6.9	2
4 Tanjung Jabung	18.0	7.1	5
5 Bungo Tebo	6.7	9.0	4
6 Kodya Jambi			75
<b>Jambi</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>89</b>
7 Ogan Komering Ulu	14.0	5.3	4
8 Ogan Komering Ilir	24.2	12.1	0
9 Muara Enim	13.6	19.5	0
10 Lahat	44.4	24.1	0
11 Musi Rawas	15.6	12.2	7
12 Musi Banyuasin	12.5	4.7	1
13 Bangka	10.8	8.3	6
14 Belitung	14.8	17.3	4
15 Kodya Palembang			101
16 Kodya Pangkal Pinang			n.a.
<b>South Sumatra</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>123</b>
17 Bengkulu Selatan	24.3	16.7	0
18 Rejang Lebong	60.0	34.3	1
19 Bengkulu Utara	23.2	15.5	0
20 Kodya Bengkulu	*100.0	*32.8	3
<b>Bengkulu</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>4</b>
21 Lampung Selatan	27.3	8.4	n.a.
22 Lampung Tengah	15.3	3.2	12
23 Lampung Utara	17.2	3.8	9
24 Lampung Barat			
25 Kodya Bandar Lampung			117
<b>Lampung</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>138</b>
Southern Sumatra	20.2	8.3	
Northern Sumatra	28.7	16.3	
Sumatra	26.6	14.3	
Java	52.3	26.7	
INDONESIA	34.5	21.7	

Sources: /2/, /3/ Ministry of Mining and Energy for kabupaten and provincial figures; PLN for regional and national figures.  
/4/ Compiled from Dalam Angka of each province (Jambi 1989, South Sumatra 1988, Bengkulu 1989, Lampung 1987)

Notes: (1) Lampung Utara includes Lampung Barat.  
(2) n.a. denotes not available; 0 negligible; \* for reference.

Table D.6 Basic Indicators by Kabupaten/Kotamadya (6: Water Resources)

Kabupaten/Kotamadya (Kodya=Kotamadya)	Irrigation Area (ha, 1989) PU Data	Irrigation Area (ha, 1989) BPS Data	Rainfed Area (ha, 1989)	Water Supply Capacity (liter/head/day, 1990)
/1/	/2/	/3/	/4/	/5/
1 Kerinci	9,881	11,493	1,914	10.79
2 Sarolangun Bangko	1,652	9,405	6,035	9.25
3 Batang Hari	105	1,476	5,105	5.97
4 Tanjung Jabung	30	13,003	9,876	11.33
5 Bungo Tebo	2,620	5,469	8,294	9.59
6 Kodya Jambi				78.83
<b>Jambi</b>	<b>14,288</b>	<b>40,846</b>	<b>31,224</b>	<b>21.08</b>
7 Ogan Komering Ulu	23,449	21,651	24,026	8.96
8 Ogan Komering Ilir		3,206	8,706	4.76
9 Muara Enim	704	5,846	2,342	13.27
10 Lahat	10,673	20,964	995	
11 Musi Rawas	12,557	6,524	10,857	13.50
12 Musi Banyuasin		500	1,072	4.89
13 Bangka	330	387	15	10.51
14 Belitung	150	75	39	20.15
15 Kodya Palembang	1,240			117.48
16 Kodya Pangkal Pinang				57.26
<b>South Sumatra</b>	<b>49,103</b>	<b>59,153</b>	<b>48,052</b>	<b>30.00</b>
17 Bengkulu Selatan	17,826	14,987	6,879	11.59
18 Rejang Lebong	18,635	19,030	1,461	22.31
19 Bengkulu Utara	9,856	10,283	4,968	13.87
20 Kodya Bengkulu				50.73
<b>Bengkulu</b>	<b>46,317</b>	<b>44,300</b>	<b>13,308</b>	<b>21.25</b>
21 Lampung Selatan	15,727	26,908	39,256	3.32
22 Lampung Tengah	64,684	83,060	9,988	2.45
23 Lampung Utara	5,842	18,286	12,558	3.13
24 Lampung Barat				
25 Kodya Bandar Lampung				40.71
<b>Lampung</b>	<b>86,253</b>	<b>128,254</b>	<b>61,802</b>	<b>6.95</b>
Southern Sumatra	195,961	272,553	154,386	19.22
Northern Sumatra		597,794	453,351	
Sumatra		870,347	607,737	
Java		2,534,504	888,412	
<b>INDONESIA</b>				

Sources: /2/ Directorate of Irrigation, Ministry of Public Works, Rekapitulasi Inventarisasi Daerah.  
/3/, /4/ BPS.

/5/ Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works.

Notes: (1) Lampung Utara includes Lampung Barat.

(2) In /3/ and /4/, kotamadya is included in surrounding kabupaten: Jambi in Batang Hari; Palembang in Musi Banyuasin; Pangkal Pinang in Bangka; Bengkulu in Rejang Lebong; Bandar Lampung in Lampung Selatan.

Table D.7 Basic Indicators by Kabupaten/Kotamadya (7: Land Use)

Kabupaten/Kotamadya (Kodya=Kotamadya)	Land Area		Forest (a)		Agriculture (b)		Estate (c)	
	(sq. km)	(%)	(sq. km)	(%)	(sq. km)	(%)	(sq. km)	(%)
/1/	/2/	/3/	/4/	/5/	/6/	/7/	/8/	/9/
1 Kerinci	4,200	100.0	2,591	61.7	188	4.5	871	20.7
2 Sarolangun Bangko	14,200	100.0	10,958	77.2	298	2.1	2,415	17.0
3 Batang Hari	11,130	100.0	6,634	59.6	230	2.1	2,754	24.7
4 Tanjung Jabung	10,200	100.0	5,646	55.4	1,661	16.3	1,262	12.4
5 Bungo Tebo	13,500	100.0	7,240	53.6	580	4.3	2,880	21.3
6 Kodya Jambi	206	100.0	0	0.0	45	21.8	111	53.9
<b>Jambi</b>	<b>53,436</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33,069</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>10,293</b>	<b>19.3</b>
7 Ogan Komering Ulu	10,408	100.0	4,724	45.4			972	9.3
8 Ogan Komering Ilir	21,658	100.0	16,880	77.9			913	4.2
9 Muara Enim	9,575	100.0	3,350	35.0			1,797	18.8
10 Lahat	4,034	100.0	2,906	72.0			1,616	40.1
11 Musi Rawas	21,513	100.0	9,350	43.5			1,337	6.2
12 Musi Banyuasin	25,664	100.0	15,064	58.7			1,860	7.2
13 Bangka	11,614	100.0	4,340	37.4			847	7.3
14 Belitung	4,532	100.0	1,780	39.3			145	3.2
15 Kodya Palembang	224	100.0	0	0.0			0	0.0
16 Kodya Pangkal Pinang	32	100.0	0	0.0			0	0.0
<b>South Sumatra</b>	<b>109,254</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58,394</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>8,883</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>9,487</b>	<b>8.7</b>
17 Bengkulu Selatan	5,949	100.0	5,138	86.4	297	5.0	313	5.3
18 Rejang Lebong	4,110	100.0	3,016	73.4	182	4.4	713	17.3
19 Bengkulu Utara	9,585	100.0	7,405	77.3	281	2.9	1,555	16.2
20 Kodya Bengkulu	145	100.0	44	30.3	18	12.4	8	5.5
<b>Bengkulu</b>	<b>19,789</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,603</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2,589</b>	<b>13.1</b>
21 Lampung Selatan	6,649	100.0	1,085	16.3	1,257	18.9	2,984	44.9
22 Lampung Tengah	9,190	100.0	466	5.1	3,013	32.8	739	8.0
23 Lampung Utara (d)	19,369	100.0	5,740	29.6	1,040	5.4	2,647	13.7
24 Lampung Barat (d)								
25 Kodya Bandar Lampung	169	100.0	0	0.0	124	73.4	19	11.2
<b>Lampung</b>	<b>35,377</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,291</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>5,434</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>6,389</b>	<b>18.1</b>
Southern Sumatra	217,856	100.0	114,357	52.5	18,097	8.3	28,758	13.2
Northern Sumatra	263,929	100.0	145,874	55.3	23,251	8.8	22,566	8.6
Sumatra	481,785	100.0	260,231	54.0	41,348	8.6	51,324	10.7
Java	130,398							
<b>INDONESIA</b>	<b>1,948,732</b>							

Notes: (a) Excludes bush/scrub.

(b) Sum of dryland and wetland.

(c) Includes both large-scale estates and smallholder tree crops.

(d) Lampung Utara includes Lampung Barat.

Sources: Jambi /4/, /6/, /8/ (except for Kodya Jambi) from Jambi Province, Repelita V, Buku III; for Kodya Jambi, Jambi Province, Neraca Kependudukan dan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah Lampiran 1989.

South Sumatra /4/, /8/ from South Sumatra Province, Repelita V: Kehutanan.

Bengkulu /4/, /6/, /8/ from Bengkulu Province, Penggunaan Tanah, 1991.

Lampung /4/, /6/, /8/ from Lampung Province, Repelita V, Buku III.

Northern Sumatra /4/, /6/, /8/ from Ministry of Public Works/JICA, The Study on the Integrated Regional Development Plan for the Northern Part of Sumatra (I.TA-78), Final Report, Vol. III, p. 258.

APPENDIX 4 MATRIX OF IDEP AND SECTORAL PROJECTS

	Tanjung Jabung	Palembang	Musi Rawas/Lahat	Bengkulu Selatan
Agriculture	<p>A-13: Development of Smallholder Estate Crops</p> <p>A-17: Large Scale Estate Development</p> <p>A-20: NES-type Beef Cattle Farming Development</p>	<p>A-12: Development of Cold Storage Facilities in Urban Markets</p> <p>A-22: Improvement of Slaughter Facilities and Cold Storage in Urban Centers</p>	<p>A-2: On-Farm Land Development</p> <p>A-3: High Altitude Horticulture Development</p> <p>A-4: Upland Cropping Systems Development in Hilly Areas</p> <p>A-14: Smallholder Tree Crop Marketing Development</p> <p>A-17: Large Scale Estate Development</p> <p>A-21: Development of Commercial Poultry Farms</p>	<p>A-2: On-Farm Land Development</p> <p>A-13: Development of Smallholder Estate Crops</p> <p>A-17: Large Scale Estate Development</p>
Fisheries	<p>B-3/4/5: Coastal Fisheries Management Project</p> <p>B-8: Brackish water Shrimp Culture Industrialization Project</p> <p>B-18: Swamp Fishery Development Project</p>		<p>B-9: Freshwater Giant Prawn Culture Development Project</p>	<p>B-11/12: Fishing Village Community Development Project</p> <p>B-13/16: Offshore Fisheries Development Project in Western Waters</p> <p>B-21/22: Fisheries Education and Training Project</p>
Industry	<p>C-14: Coconut Oil Processing</p> <p>C-20: Mushroom Fed on Saw-Dust</p> <p>C-32: Fiber Board</p> <p>C-33: Particle Board</p> <p>C-34: Furniture or Modules of Furniture</p>	<p>C-4: Development of Industrial Estates</p> <p>C-5: Upgrading of Institutes of R &amp; D in Industry</p> <p>C-6: Improvement of Vocational Training Centers</p> <p>C-10: Investment Promotion</p> <p>C-13: Starch (or Modified Starch) from Cassava</p> <p>C-14: Coconut Oil Processing</p> <p>C-16: Canning of Fruits, Vegetables and Fishes</p> <p>C-17: Dehydration of Vegetables</p> <p>C-18: Frozen Vegetables and Fruits</p> <p>C-19: Instant Coffee/Cocoa</p> <p>C-20: Mushroom Fed on Saw-Dust</p> <p>C-21: Banana Chips</p> <p>C-22: Pickles of Cucumber, Ginger, etc.</p> <p>C-23: Sumatra Tea Bag</p> <p>C-31: Wood Wool Cement Board</p>	<p>C-13: Starch (or Modified Starch) from Cassava</p> <p>C-16: Canning of Fruits, Vegetables and Fishes</p> <p>C-17: Dehydration of Vegetables</p> <p>C-18: Frozen Vegetables and Fruits</p> <p>C-22: Pickles of Cucumber, Ginger, etc.</p> <p>C-31: Wood Wool Cement Board</p> <p>C-32: Fiber Board</p> <p>C-33: Particle Board</p> <p>C-34: Furniture or Modules of Furniture</p> <p>C-36: Rubber Processing</p> <p>C-48: Poultry/Fish Feeds</p>	<p>C-16: Canning of Fruits, Vegetables and Fishes</p> <p>C-17: Dehydration of Vegetables (onion, carrot, ginger, peas, etc.)</p> <p>C-18: Frozen Vegetables and Fruits (ex. "edamame")</p> <p>C-19: Instant Coffee/Cocoa</p> <p>C-24: Iodine from Sea-Weed</p> <p>C-25: Dried Sea-Weed</p>



	Lampung Utara	Bandar Lampung/Lampung Selatan	Prefeasibility Project Outside IDEP
Agriculture	<p>A-4: Upland Cropping Systems Development in Hilly Areas</p> <p>A-13: Development of Smallholder Estate Crops</p> <p>A-17: Large Scale Estate Development</p> <p>A-20: NES-type Beef Cattle Farming Development</p>	<p>A-2: On-Farm Land Development</p> <p>A-4: Upland Cropping Systems Development in Hilly Areas</p> <p>A-12: Development of Cold Storage Facilities in Urban Markets</p> <p>A-22: Improvement of Slaughter Facilities and Cold Storage in Urban Centers</p>	
Fisheries	<p>B-18: Swamp Fishery Development Project</p> <p>B-19/20: Aquaculture Water Supply Stabilization</p>	<p>B-8: Brackishwater Shrimp Culture Industrialization Project</p> <p>B-6/7: KUD-Based Fish Processing and Marketing Promotion Project</p> <p>B-17: Mariculture Development</p> <p>B-21/22: Fisheries Education and Training Project</p>	
Industry	<p>C-12: Meat Processing</p> <p>C-13: Starch (or Modified Starch) from Cassava</p> <p>C-16: Canning of Fruits, Vegetables and Fishes</p>	<p>C-4: Development of Industrial Estates</p> <p>C-5: Upgrading of Institutes of R &amp; D in Industry</p> <p>C-6: Improvement of Vocational Training Centers</p> <p>C-10: Investment Promotion</p> <p>C-12: Meat Processing</p> <p>C-13: Starch (or Modified Starch) from Cassava</p> <p>C-17: Dehydration of Vegetables</p> <p>C-18: Frozen Vegetables and Fruits</p> <p>C-21: Banana Chips</p> <p>C-24: Iodine from Sea-Weed</p> <p>C-36: Rubber Processing</p> <p>C-37: Rubber Processing (Molds, Die-Cuttings, Balls, etc.)</p> <p>C-43: Glutamic Acid/Monosodium Glutamate</p> <p>C-44: Wooven Bags for Sugar, etc.</p>	

	Tanjung Jabung	Palembang	Musi Rawas/Lahat	Bengkulu Selatan
Industry		C-32: Fiber Board C-33: Particle Board C-34: Furniture or Modules of Furniture C-35: Pulp and Paper Manufacturing C-36: Rubber Processing C-37: Rubber Processing (Molds, Die-Cutting, Balls, etc.) C-38: Urea Fertilizer C-39: Purified Telephthalic Acid C-40: Polypropylene C-41: Formaldehyde Resin C-42: Acrilontrile Butadiene Styrene		
Mining/ Energy		D-3: Gas-Fired Thermal Power Plant D-4: City Gas Delivery System D-5: Integrated Energy Center	D-11: Boring Exploration in Musi Rawas Coal Field	D-16: Briquettes Promotion Project D-23: Power System Interconnection
Tourism	E-4: Berbak National Park Tourism Development	E-6: Old Quarter Rehabilitation and Conservation E-7: Sriwijaya Archacological Park-Museum Development E-11: Sriwijaya Festival Promotion		

	Lampung Utara	Bandar Lampung/Lampung Selatan	Prefeasibility Project Outside IDEP
Industry			
Mining/ Energy	D-22: Coal-Fired Thermal Power Plant	D-19: Geothermal Survey around Kalianda D-20: Geothermal Power Development around Ulubelu D-21: Way Semangka Hydro-Power Development (=F-37) D-23: Power System Interconnection	
Tourism		E-16: Krakatau Tourism Development E-17: Merak Belantung Beach Resort Development E-21: Bandar Lampung Waterfront and Tourism Facility Development E-22: Krakatau Festival Promotion E-23: Tourism/Tourism Related Industry Training Program	E-18: Way Kambas National Park Tourism Development

	Tanjung Jabung	Palembang	Musi Rawas/Lahat	Bengkulu Selatan
Water Resources	<p>F-1: Batang Hari Integrated Basin Development Plan</p> <p>F-5: Tungkai River Irrigation Development Project</p> <p>F-8: Integrated Swamp Development Project</p> <p>F-40: Rural Water Supply for the Eastern Coastal Swamp Area</p>	<p>F-9: Master Plan for Palembang Urban Drainage and Sewerage Treatment System (=I-6)</p> <p>F-10: Feasibility Study for Palembang Water Supply</p> <p>F-18: Feasibility Study for Banyuasin Floodway</p>	<p>F-14: Upper Musi River Basin Water Resources Development Projects</p> <p>F-15: Rehabilitation and Expansion of Irrigation Schemes in Kabupaten Lahat</p> <p>F-16: Feasibility Study for Lematang-4 Hydropower Development Project</p>	<p>F-28: Manna-1 Hydropower Development Project</p> <p>F-29: Peninjauan Swamp Land Development Project</p> <p>F-39: Integrated Small Rivers Development Project</p>
Trans- portation	<p>G-25: Deep Sea Port Construction (Batang Hari River in Jambi)</p> <p>G-27: Seaport Improvements (Jambi)</p> <p>G-45: Sungai Bengkal-Merlung-Pematang Lumut Road</p> <p>G-46: Tanjung Jabung Kabupaten Local Roads</p> <p>G-47: Swampland Road to Muara Sabak Port Town</p> <p>G-48: Direct Road Jambi City-Muara Sabak Port Town</p>	<p>G-3: Sultan Badarudin II Airport Upgrade</p> <p>G-19: Commuter Docks Improvement</p> <p>G-30: Seaport Improvements (South Sumatra)</p> <p>G-55: Outer Ring Road for Palembang (northern section)</p>	<p>G-6: Lubuklinggau Airfield Improvement</p> <p>G-50: Safety Improvement Program for Mountain and Riverside Routes, Railroad Crossings</p> <p>G-52: Sarolangun-Sekayu-Betung East-West Trunk Road</p> <p>G-53: Mangun Jaya-Muara Beliti Road</p>	<p>G-59: West Coast Road Improvement Program</p> <p>G-63: Local Roads Network Improvement in Pino, Manna and Three Kaur Kecamatans</p> <p>G-64: Cross Mountain Road Tanjung Iman-Muara Saung-Ujan Mas (South Sumatra)</p>

	Lampung Utara	Bandar Lampung/Lampung Selatan	Prefeasibility Project Outside IDEP
Water Resources	<p>F-33: Implementation of Way Rarem Irrigation Project</p> <p>F-34: Tulang Bawang River Basin Irrigation Development Project</p> <p>F-35: Way Mesuji and Way Agung Irrigation Development Project</p>	<p>F-30: Water Allocation Study for Way Sekampung River Basin</p> <p>F-31: Master Plan for Bandar Lampung Sewerage Treatment System</p> <p>F-32: Implementation of Batutegi Multi-Purpose Dam and Reservoir Project</p> <p>F-36: Lampung Selatan Flood Control and Sabo Project</p> <p>F-37: Way Semangka Hydropower Development Project</p> <p>F-41: Institutional Management Study for PDAM in Provincial Capital Cities</p>	F-12: Lower Komering Integrated Agriculture Development
Transportation	<p>G-71: Pakuan Ratu-Sp. Tulang Bawang Road</p> <p>G-72: Pakuan Ratu-Negara Ratu Road</p> <p>G-73: Simpang Sinar Asahan-Rawajitu East-West Swampland Road</p> <p>G-74: Selected Transmigration and Private Roads Improvement Program for Network Development</p> <p>G-75: Rawajitu/Teladas to Seputihsurabaya Swampland Road</p>	<p>G-9: Branti Airport Upgrade</p> <p>G-13: Bakauheni Rail Access Line</p> <p>G-14: Bandar Lampung City Rail Bypass Line</p> <p>G-24: Ferry Terminal Expansion (Bakauheni)</p> <p>G-36: Port Improvement (Panjang)</p> <p>G-37: Facilities for Nontraditional Seacraft</p> <p>G-38: Completion of the Eastern Sumatra Highway</p> <p>G-67: Krui-Biha-Bengkunat-Sanggi Road (West Coast Road)</p> <p>G-68: Sanggi-Suwoh-Kotabesi Valley Road</p> <p>G-76: Outer Bypass around Bandar Lampung</p> <p>G-77: Twin Bay Coastal Road Padang Cermin-Kiluan-Putihdoh-Kotaagung</p> <p>G-78: Rajabasa Regional Bus Terminal Expansion(Tanjung Karang)</p>	G-29: Deep Sea Port Construction (South Sumatra)

	Tanjung Jabung	Palembang	Musi Rawas/Lahat	Bengkulu Selatan
Telecommunication	H-8: Rural Telecommunication System	H-1: Expansion of Exchange System H-2: Expansion of Outside Plant H-12: Diffusion of OPMC H-13: Maintenance Center H-15: Software Center Development H-16: CAI System Development H-17: Establishment of Demand Forecast System		H-8: Rural Telecommunication System
Urban and Rural Development	I-4: Secondary Cities Urban Development Project I-25: Rural Development (Support for Trans Bandep)	I-6: Master Plan for Palembang Urban Drainage and Sewerage Treatment (=F-9) I-8: Kampung Development Program	I-11: Integrated Urban Infrastructure Development Program (IUIDP) I-12: Spatial Plan I-13: Secondary Cities Urban Development Project (SCUDP) I-26: Rural Development Project	I-16: Spatial Plan I-17: Secondary Cities Urban Development Project (SCUDP)
Land Use/ Forestry/ Environment	J-4: Pilot Demonstration on Integrated and Sustainable Mangrove Forest Management		J-7: Industrial Forest Plantation J-23: Integrated Social Forestry for the Production of Fuelwood, Food and Cash Crops J-24: Rehabilitation of Critical Watersheds	J-8: Rehabilitation of Critical Forest Land J-20: Rural Rattan Development for Smallholders J-21: Resin-Based Rural Industries J-23: Integrated Social Forestry for the Production of Fuelwood, Food and Cash Crops J-26: Management of Protection Forests
Institutional Support	K-1: Establishment of IDEP Management Unit (IMU)	K-1: Establishment of IDEP Management Unit (IMU)	K-1: Establishment of IDEP Management Unit (IMU)	K-1: Establishment of IDEP Management Unit (IMU)

	Lampung Utara	Bandar Lampung/Lampung Selatan	Prefeasibility Project Outside IDEP
Telecommunication		H-1: Expansion of Exchange System H-2: Expansion of Outside Plant H-5: Terrestrial Transmission System Extending from Trans- and Cross-Sumatra Transmission Systems H-8: Rural Telecommunication System	H-6: New Backbone Transmission Fiber Optic System
Urban and Rural Development	I-18: Secondary Cities Urban Development Project (SCUDP) I-27: Participatory Rural Development Program	I-19: Master Plan for Bandar Lampung City Development I-20: Water Supply for Bandar Lampung I-21: Master Plan for Bandar Lampung Sewerage Treatment (=F-31) I-22: Kampung Improvement Program (KIP) I-23: Spatial Plan I-24: Integrated Urban Infrastructure Development Program (IUIDP) I-28: Rural Development Program for Conservation and Agricultural Diversification	
Land Use/ Forestry/ Environment	J-15: Integrated and Sustainable Development of Swamp Areas	J-13: Comprehensive Environmental Management of the Lampung Bay	
Institutional Support	K-1: Establishment of IDEP Management Unit (IMU)	K-1: Establishment of IDEP Management Unit (IMU)	

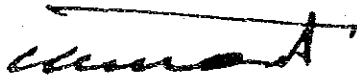
APPENDIX 5 SCOPE OF WORK

SCOPE OF WORK  
FOR  
THE STUDY  
ON  
THE INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
FOR  
THE SOUTHERN PART OF SUMATRA  
IN  
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

AGREED UPON BETWEEN

THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS  
AND  
THE JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

JAKARTA, NOVEMBER 7 , 1990



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SALMON KODIJAT  
ACTING DIRECTOR GENERAL OF  
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS  
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS  
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA



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PROF. KOICHI BABA  
LEADER OF  
THE PRELIMINARY STUDY TEAM  
THE JAPAN INTERNATIONAL  
COOPERATION AGENCY



## I. INTRODUCTION

In response to the request of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as "the Government of Indonesia"), the Government of Japan, in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations in force in Japan, decided to conduct the study on the Integrated Regional Development Plan for the Southern Part of Sumatra in the Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as "the Study").

Accordingly, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), the official agency responsible for the implementation of the technical cooperation programmes of the Government of Japan, will undertake the Study, in close cooperation with the authorities concerned of the Government of Indonesia.

The Directorate General of Human Settlements (hereinafter referred to as "DGCK"), The Ministry of Public Works shall act as counterpart agency to the Japanese study team. A Steering Committee will be set up consisting of agencies concerned and chaired by the Deputy Chairman for Regional Affairs of BAPPENAS and will act as coordinating body to other governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned for the smooth implementation of the Study.

## II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are :

1. to formulate the Integrated Regional Development Plan as a part of National Development Plan for the purpose of achieving harmonious socio-economic and physical development within the study region taking into due consideration the importance of coordination among past and on-going studies.
2. to identify priority projects and areas within the context of the above plan,
3. to strengthen the planning capability of Indonesian counterpart personnel in the course of the Study.

A. B.  
X

### III. STUDY AREA

The study area will cover the four provinces that comprises the Southern Sumatra Region, namely Jambi, South Sumatra, Bengkulu and Lampung.

### IV. SCOPE OF WORK

#### 1. General,

- (1) The Integrated Regional Development Plan will encompass the time span to 2010.
- (2) The Study aims at formulating concrete and specific long-term development strategies for the region.
- (3) The Study will consider the importance of spatial and inter-sectoral linkages in the development strategy.
- (4) As main sources of the Study, existing study reports and data will be appropriately utilized.

#### 2. Major Items of the Study.

##### Step 1. Analysis of the Present Situation for Development.

The present situation of basic natural-physical condition, socio-economic situation and sectoral development will be analyzed.

Past and on-going studies will be reviewed. Then, current obstacles for development will be identified.

##### Step 2. Identification of Development Potentials.

Development potentials in each sector will be assessed on the basis of the data collected in Step 1 from the viewpoint of utilizing local natural resources by keeping considerations on environmental conditions, and establishing stronger integration and linkages between the economy of the region and that of the rest of the country.

Major obstacles will be examined and specific measures to overcome them will be identified.

Step 3. Establishment of Development Objectives, and Formulation of Overall Development Framework.

Development objectives will be established , keeping their consistency with the national policies, which cover central, provincial and local government policies.

Three basic requirements, namely narrowing of inter and intra provincial disparities in terms of level of welfare, increasing the non-oil production sectors and expansion of the Region's employment opportunity, will be reflected for that framework.

Step 4. Formulation of Regional Development Strategies.

Regional development strategies will be formulated according to the development framework set up in Step 3.

In preparing the strategies, the following items will be taken into consideration as well as the prospects of the international economic environment and national development:

1. the direction for improving the Region's industrial structure,
2. policy alternatives to increase outputs of the production sectors,
3. policy to minimize inter-and intra-regional income disparities,
4. measures to expand the Region's employment opportunity and to alleviate poverty,
5. alternative land use,
6. spspialization and integration among the areas ,both urban and rural in the Region,
7. appropriate scales and mix of basic infrastructures such as transportation network to serve development of the production sectors, and
8. environmental aspects.

Step 5. Selection of Priority Area and Priority Projects.

Subject to the Regional Development Strategies prepared in Step 4, priority areas and priority projects in production and infrastructural sectors will be selected.

Step 6. Identification of Priority Projects or Project Package.

In view of the result in Step 5, priority projects or project packages for the selected areas will be carefully identified.

Step 7. Preliminary Study of High-priority Projects.

Preliminary studies of the high-priority projects selected in Step 6 will be conducted and in the conduct of these studies, the nature of obstacles which might affect the feasibility and implementation of the projects will be examined in preliminary level. Financial capabilities, such as arrangements between the public and the private sector should be taken into account.

V. STUDY SCHEDULE.

The Study will be executed in accordance with the attached tentative schedule.

VI. REPORTS.

The JICA shall prepare and submit the following reports in English to the Government of Indonesia.

1. Inception Report  
Fifty (50) copies within 2 months from the commencement of the Study.
2. Progress Report (I)  
Fifty (50) copies within 7 months from the commencement of the Study.
3. Progress Report (II)  
Fifty (50) copies within 12 months from the commencement of the Study.
4. Interim Report  
Fifty (50) copies within 15 months from the commencement of the Study.
5. Progress Report (III)  
Fifty (50) copies within 20 months from the commencement of the Study.

*K. B.*

6. Draft Final Report

Eighty(80) copies within 23 months from the commencement of the Study.

The Indonesian authorities concerned shall submit their comments within two(2) months after the receipt of the Draft Final Report.

7. Final Report

One hundred and fifty(150) copies within one and a half(1.5) months after receipt of the comments from the authorities concerned on the Draft Final Report.

VII. UNDERTAKING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA.

The Government of Indonesia, in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations in force in Indonesia, shall accord privileges and other benefits to the Japanese study team, and through the authorities concerned, take necessary measures to facilitate the smooth implementation of the Study.

1. The DGCK shall make necessary arrangement with the cooperation of other relevant organizations for the followings:

- (1) to secure the safety of the Japanese study team,
- (2) to permit the member of the Japanese study team enter, leave and sojourn in Indonesia for the duration of their assignment therein, and exempts them from alien registration requirements and consular fees,
- (3) to exempt the members of the Japanese study team from taxes, duties and other charges on equipment, machinery and other materials brought into Indonesia necessary for the implementation of the Study,
- (4) to exempt the members of the Japanese study team from income tax and other charges imposed on, or in connection with, any emoluments or allowances paid to the members of the Japanese study team for their service in connection with the implementation of the Study,
- (5) to provide necessary facilities to the Japanese study team for remittance as well as utilization of funds introduced into Indonesia from Japan in connection with the implementation of the Study,
- (6) to provide medical services as needed. Its expenses will be chargeable on the members of the Japanese study team,

- (7) to secure permission for the Japanese study team to take all data, documents and necessary materials related to the Study out of Indonesia to Japan,
  - (8) to secure permission for The Japanese study team to enter private properties or public areas, and
  - (9) to facilitate prompt clearance through customs and inland transportation of equipment materials and supplies required for the Study and of the personal effects of members of the Japanese study team.
2. The DGCK shall, at its own expense, provide the Japanese study team with the followings, in cooperation with other relevant organizations:
- (1) available data and information related to the Study.
  - (2) counterpart personnel from central and provincial governments.
  - (3) suitable office space with necessary equipment both in Jakarta and in respective province of the study area.
  - (4) credential or identification cards.
3. The government of Indonesia shall bear claims, if any arises against the member of the Japanese study team resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with the discharge of their duties in the implementation of the Study, except when such claims arise from gross negligence or wilful misconduct on the part of the members of the Japanese study team.

#### VIII. UNDERTAKING OF THE JICA

For the implementation of the Study, the JICA shall take the following measures:

1. to dispatch at its own expense, study team to Indonesia.
2. to provide equipment necessary for the Japanese study team, and
3. to perform technology transfer to the Indonesian counterpart personnel in the course of the Study.

#### IX. CONSULTATION.

The JICA and the Steering Committee as well as the DGCK will consult with each other in respect of any matter that is not mentioned in this document, and may arise from, or in connection with the Study.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

ITEM	MONTH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1. COLLECTION OF BASIC INFORMATION		=====																										
2. ANALYSIS OF PRESENT SITUATION FOR DEVELOPMENT		=====																										
3. IDENTIFICATION OF DEVELOPMENT POTENTIALS			=====																									
4. ESTABLISHMENT OF OBJECTIVES AND FORMULATION OF FRAMEWORK				=====																								
5. FORMULATION OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES					=====																							
6. SELECTION OF PRIORITY AREAS AND PRIORITY PROJECTS						=====																						
7. IDENTIFICATION OF PRIORITY PROJECTS OR PROJECT PACKAGES & PRELIMINARY STUDY OF HIGH-PRIORITY PROJECTS							=====																					
8. DRAFT FINAL REPORT AND FINAL REPORT																												

▲ IC/R      ▲ P/R(I)      ▲ P/R(II)      ▲ TR/R      ▲ P/R(III)      ▲ DF/R      ▲ F/R

*A.B.*

MINUTES OF MEETING  
BETWEEN DGCK AND JICA PRELIMINARY STUDY TEAM  
O N  
THE SCOPE OF WORK FOR THE STUDY  
O N  
THE INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
F O R  
THE SOUTHERN PART OF SUMATRA

The Japanese Preliminary Study Team for the Integrated Regional Development Plan for the Southern Part of Sumatra (the Team) visited Indonesia with the purpose of working out and concluding the Scope of Work on the Study of the Integrated Regional Development Plan for the Southern Part of Sumatra (the Study).

During their stay in Indonesia the Team had a series of discussions with the Directorate General of Human Settlements (the DGCK) and other relevant authorities as shown in the Attachment.

In the course of discussions, some remarks were made by the Indonesian side with regard to the Scope of Work.

The main points confirmed are summarized as follows :

1. The Steering Committee for the Study, which shall be constituted of representatives of the DGCK, the BAPPENAS and the Ministry of Home Affairs, shall be set up. Under the direction of the Steering Committee, workshops which watch and discuss progress of the Study shall be held at appropriate stages at both national and provincial levels.  
The workshops shall be constituted of personnel from agencies concerned.
2. The Integrated Development Program (IDEP), which was developed and elaborated in the Study on the Integrated Regional Development Plan for the Northern Part of Sumatra, will be applied to the Study as development planning approach.




3. The Indonesian side was of the opinion that the Study should include social sector as well as production sector. The Team stated that the Study would emphasize production sector, while social factors would be taken into due consideration. Therefore the final output of the Study would not explicitly cover social sector planning.
4. The transmigration program in Indonesia will be regarded as a given condition in the Study.
5. It is understood that preparing terms of reference for feasibility studies of recommended projects is out of the Scope of Work.
6. In compliance with strong request by the Indonesian side, careful attention will be given to the environmental aspects of development process.
7. In order to facilitate technology transfer of regional planning and other related fields, the following efforts shall be made on both sides : in particular the Indonesian side would provide counterparts who could manage English to work jointly, and the Japanese side together with the counterparts would conduct the Study including the analyses in Indonesia as much as possible.
8. Provision of adequate office space with necessary equipments both in Jakarta and in each province in the study area shall be secured.
9. For smooth implementation of the Study, the DGCK would designate contact-point personnel to respective agencies in the central and provincial governments.
10. The Team is not in a position to meet directly the demand for overseas training as part of the Study. However, the request shall be conveyed to the authorities concerned in Japan.

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R. B.

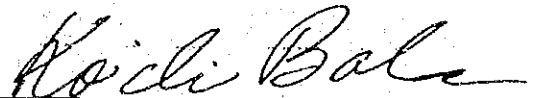
11. In reference to IV.1. (4) in the Scope of Work, -existing study reports and data such as LREP ( Land Resources Evaluation and Planning ) and RePPPProT (Regional Physical Planning and Programme for Transmigration) will be appropriately utilized in the Study.

Jakarta, November 7 , 1990



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SALMON KODIJAT  
Acting Director General of  
Human Settlements  
Ministry of Public Works  
The Republic of Indonesia



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PROF. KOICHI BABA  
L e a d e r of  
The Preliminary Study Team  
The Japan International  
Cooperation Agency



## APPENDIX 6 MEMBERS OF THE INDONESIAN COMMITTEES

### 1. STEERING COMMITTEE

Prof. Dr. Sugijanto Soegijoko	Deputi V Bidang Regional dan Daerah. Bappenas
Ir. Rachmadi Bambang Soemadijo	Direktur Jenderal Cipta Karya, Departemen Pekerjaan Umum
Drs. Parawansa	Direktur Jenderal Pembangunan Daerah, Dept. Dalam Negeri
Ir. Hendropranoto Suselo MPW	Staf Ahli Menteri Pek. Umum Bidang Tata Keterpaduan Kawasan dan Planologi Kota
Dr. Ir. Budhy Tjahjati S.	Kepala Biro Sosial, Ekonomi dan Tata Ruang Bappenas
Dr. Manuwoto	Kepala Biro Regional I Bappenas
Drs. Kunarjo MA	Kepala Biro Pembiayaan Proyek-proyek Pembangunan Bappenas
Drs. Darsa	Direktur Pembinaan Anggaran Pembangunan Departemen Keuangan
Ir. Tubagus Haedar Ali	Direktur Tata Kota dan Tata Daerah, Direktorat Jenderal Cipta Karya Dep.PU
Drs. S.K. Mangiri	Direktur Bina Program Dit Jend Pembangunan Daerah Dep. Dalam Negeri
Ir. P. Sidabutar	Direktur Bina Program, Ditjend Cipta Karya, Dep. Pekerjaan Umum
Ir. Soenardi Hadisoepadmo	Kepala Biro Perencanaan, Departemen Pekerjaan Umum
Drs. H. Alamsyah Braksan	Ketua Bappeda Tk.I Propinsi Jambi
Drs. H.T. Simanjuntak	Ketua Bappeda Tk.I Propinsi Sumatera Selatan
Drs. H. Yahya Kemaja	Ketua Bappeda Tk.I Propinsi Bengkulu
Ir. Bambang Irawan	Ketua Bappeda Tk.I Propinsi Lampung

### 2. TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Ir. Tubagus Haedar Ali	Direktur Tata Kota dan Tata Daerah Dit Jend Cipta Karya
Roslan Zaris SE.MSc	Kepala Sub.Direktorat Perencanaan Umum Wilayah.Dit Tata Kota dan Tata Daerah.
Drs. Herman Siregar MA	Kepala Sub Direktorat Perencanaan Pembangunan Dit Bina Program, Dep. Dalam Negeri
Drs. Putu Yarsa	Staf Biro Regional I, I Deputy V. Bappenas
Ir. Herry Darwanto	Staf Biro SETR Deputy V. Bappenas
Drs. H. Siagian SH	Kepala Bidang Fisik dan Prasarana Bappeda Tk.I Jambi
Drs. Abd. Aziz	Kepala Bidang Penelitian Bappeda Tk.I Jambi
Drs. Machfudz Rahim	Kepala Bidang Fisik dan Prasarana Bappeda Tk.I Sumatera Selatan
Drs. Muchsin A.S	Kepala Bidang Penelitian Bappeda Tk.I Sumatera Selatan
Drs. Musiardanis MSc	Kepala Bidang Fisik dan Prasarana Bappeda Tk.I Bengkulu
Drs. Roeskan E.Oeman	Kepala Bidang Penelitian Bappeda Tk.I Prop. Bengkulu
Drs. Hoeban Namploh	Kepala Bidang Fisik dan Prasarana Bappeda Tk.I Lampung
Ir. Siti Nurbaya Rusli MSc.	Kepala Bidang Penelitian, Bappeda Tk.I Prop. Lampung
Ir. Adi Utomo	Kepala Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Propinsi Jambi

Ir. H. Hasan Nuh

Ir. Moestadjab  
Kol. CZI. Karyotomo

### 3. COUNTERPART TEAM

Ir. Mauritz Pasaribu MRegSc

Ir. Feryanto Djais

Dra. Dyah Herawaty

Ir. Hamzah

Ir. Budi Situmorang

Ir. Agus Muharram MSP

Drs. Husni Taufik

Melanthon S.BE.

Drs. Bambang Widodo

Ir. Syaiful

M. Yusuf BMuE

Idransono BE

Ir. Heru Prihandono

Kepala Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Propinsi Sumatera Selatan

Kepala Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Propinsi Bengkulu  
Kepala Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Propinsi Lampung

Kepala Seksi Analisa Wilayah Sub Dit PUW  
Dit.TKTD

Kepala Seksi Perencanaan Pengembangan Wilayah  
Subdit PUW Dit Tata Kota dan Tata Daerah

Staf Subdit PUW.Dit.Tata Kota dan Tata Daerah

Staf Subdit PUW.Dit.Tata Kota dan Tata Daerah

Staf Subdit PUW.Dit.Tata Kota dan Tata Daerah

Staf Subdit PUW.Dit.Tata Kota dan Tata Daerah

Staf Subdit PUW.Dit.Tata Kota dan Tata Daerah

Staf Subdit PUW.Dit.Tata Kota dan Tata Daerah

Staf Dit.Binaprogram. Ditjend Bangda Dep.Dalam Negeri

Pemimpin Proyek P2R Kanwil PU.Prop.Jambi

Pemimpin Proyek P2R Kanwil PU.Prop.Sumatera Selatan

Staf Proyek P2R Kanwil PU.Prop.Bengkulu

Pemimpin Proyek P2R Kanwil PU Prop.Lampung

## APPENDIX 7. SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORKSHOPS

### 7.1 SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST WORKSHOP

#### 1. Invitation Letter



REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
BADAN PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL  
J A K A R T A

No. : 3137/D.V/6/91  
Lamp. : 2 (dua) helai

11 Juni 1991

Kepada Yth.  
(Daftar Terlampir)

Perihal : Pembahasan Laporan Pendahuluan Studi Pengembangan Wilayah  
Terpadu di Sumatera Bagian Selatan

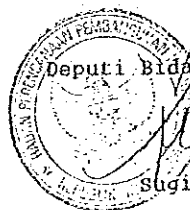
Saat ini Pemerintah Indonesia bekerjasama dengan Pemerintah Jepang sedang melaksanakan kegiatan Perencanaan Pembangunan Terpadu Wilayah Sumatera Bagian Selatan. Laporan Pendahuluan yang membahas kerangka pelaksanaan studi telah diselesaikan.

Sehubungan dengan itu, kami mengharapkan kehadiran Saudara untuk mengikuti Pembahasan Laporan Pendahuluan tersebut yang akan diselenggarakan pada :

Hari/Tanggal : Jumat, 21 Juni 1991  
W a k t u : 09.00 - selesai  
T e m p a t : R. Rapat 204 - 206, Lt. II, Bappenas  
Jl. Madiun No. 4-6, Jakarta Pusat  
A c a r a : Terlampir

Kami sangat mengharapkan masukan dan saran-saran Saudara untuk penyempurnaan konsep kerangka studi tersebut. Terlampir disampaikan daftar acara Lokakarya dan konsep Laporan Pendahuluan.

Atas perhatian Saudara, kami ucapkan terima kasih.



Deputi Bidang Regional dan Daerah

Sugijanto Soegijoko

Tembusan :

1. Yth. Dirjen Cipta Karya, DPU
2. Yth. Dirjen Bangda, DEP DAGRI
3. Yth. Asmen Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional

## 2. Agenda

Date :	21 June 1991 (Friday)	
Place:	Room 204 - 206, BAPPENAS	
9:00-9:45	Opening Remark Progress Report Remarks	Deputy V, BAPPENAS Director, DTKTD Chairman, JICA Advisory Committee BAPPENAS
9:45-11:00	Presentation and Discussion - based on the Inception Report	JICA Team/DGCK Team
11:00-12:00	Presentation and Discussion	Chairmen, BAPPEDA
12:00-13:00	Friday Prayer and Lunch	
13:00-14:45	Discussion	
14:45-15:00	Conclusion and Recommendations	

## 3. Participants

### Indonesia (33)

Dr.Sugijanto Soegijoko	Deputy V, BAPPENAS
Dr.Budhy Tjahjati	Head, Bureau of Socio-Economic and Social Planning, BAPPENAS
Dr.Manuwoto	Head, Bureau of Region I, BAPPENAS
Mr.Herry Darwanto	Bureau of Socio-Economic and Social Planning, BAPPENAS
Ms.Rosediana	Bureau of Region I, BAPPENAS
Mr.Haryo Raharjo	"
Mr.Hanan	Bureau of Region II, BAPPENAS
Mr.M.Sayid Subehan	Bureau of Region III, BAPPENAS
Mr.F.Sugiono	"
Mr.T.A.Sam	Bureau of Development Aid to the Regions, BAPPENAS
Mr.Herman S.	BANGDA, Ministry of Home Affairs
Mr.B.Widodo	"
Mr.Roslan Zaris	Head, PUW, Ministry of Public Works

Mr.Maurits Pasaribu	PUW, Ministry of Public Works
Mr.Agus Muharram	"
Mr.Husni Taufik	"
Mr.Hamzah	"
Mr.Budi Situmorang	"
Mr.Arryanto Sagala	Bureau of Planning, Ministry of Industry
Mr.Bangun Harahap	Bureau of Palnning, Ministry of Mining and Energy
Dr.Togar Napitupulu	Bureau of Planning, Ministry of Agriculture
Mr.Imam Hambali	Bureau of Planning, Ministry of Communication
Mr.Krisno Wardoyo	Bureau of Planning, Ministry of Tourism, Post and Telecommunication
Dr.Silver Hutabarat	Bureau of Planning, Ministry of Forestry
Mr.Bambang S.	Ministry of Population and Environment
Mr.S.Riswan	Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI)
Mr.Suryo Sediono	Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN)
Mr.H.Alamsyah Braksan	Chairman, BAPPEDA Jambi
Mr.H.Siagian	BAPPEDA Jambi
Mr.H.T.Simanjuntak	Chairman, BAPPEDA South Sumatra
Mr.Syarifuddin Kholik	BAPPEDA Bengkulu
Mr.Bambang Irawan	Chairman, BAPPEDA Lampung
Ms.Siti Nurbaya	BAPPEDA Lampung

#### Japan (21)

Prof.Koichi Baba	Chairman, JICA Advisory Committee
Mr.Mitsuhiko Okada	JICA Advisory Committee
Mr.Kazuhiro Asano	"
Mr.Akira Takahashi	Representative, JICA Indonesia
Mr.Noboru Taneda	JICA Indonesia
Mr.Masaru Takimoto	JICA Expert, DGCK

Dr.Kunio Takase	Leader, JICA Team
Dr.Norimichi Toyomane	Deputy Leader, JICA Team
Mr.Masakazu Watanuki	JICA Team
Ms.Hiroko Sato	"
Mr.Yojiro Sekiguchi	"
Mr.Hiroshi Fukao	"
Mr.Masanobu Sakakura	"
Dr.Atsushi Fukushima	"
Mr.Ken Nishino	"
Mr.Manuel Knight	"
Mr.Tomoo Amano	"
Mr.Wataru Kurashima	"
Ms.Tomoko Kobayashi	"
Mr.Hiroshi Hasegawa	"
Mr.Mitsuhiro Hayashi	"



#### 4. Minutes of Discussion

MINUTES OF DISCUSSION  
OF THE FIRST WORKSHOP  
ON  
THE STUDY ON THE INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
FOR THE SOUTHERN PART OF SUMATERA

The JICA Team for the Study on the Integrated Regional Development Plan for the Southern Part of Sumatera (the Study) prepared the Inception Report (the Report) and submitted it to the Directorate General of Human Settlements (DGCK), the Ministry of Public Works, on 4 June 1991.

DGCK distributed copies of the Report to the Steering Committee members (BAPPENAS, Ministry of Home Affairs, and Ministry of Public Works), other ministries and agencies concerned (Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Mining and Energy, Ministry of Tourism, Post and Telecommunications, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Communication, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Population and Environment, Indonesian Institute of Science, Investment Coordinating Board, Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry) and BAPPEDA of the four provinces concerned. BAPPENAS subsequently convened the first Workshop, in cooperation with DGCK and JICA, on 21 June 1991 at BAPPENAS in Jakarta.

During the course of discussion at the Workshop, several remarks were made by Indonesian and Japanese participants on the implementation of the Study as well as on the content of the Report. Main points are summarized as follows :

1. Professor Baba, Chairman of the JICA Advisory Committee, appreciated DGCK's effort to fulfil most of the 11 points agreed on between DGCK and the JICA Preliminary Study Team on 7 November 1990. He expressed hope that the remaining two points listed below be implemented as soon as possible to expedite the Study work :
  - i. The JICA team's office space in Jakarta; and
  - ii. Designation of contact-point personnel in respective sectoral agencies of the central and provincial governments.

2. The JICA Team proposed the following overall approach to the Study in addition to those which are already indicated in the Report :
  - i. "Local Development Initiatives" should be respected in consonant with "National Development Initiatives" based on the "National Development Trilogy";
  - ii. While the "IDEP approach" is maintained, sub-programs with appropriate and manageable package may be suggested for easier implementation;
  - iii. More attention should be given to encourage private participation with due consideration of equity ("growth-cum-equity" approach);
  - iv. "Environment and Development" are not trade-offs, but are compatible and mutually supportive.
  - v. Closer cooperation among the JICA Team, the Counterpart Team and the contact-point personnel from local government and sectoral agencies is essential both in the central government and in the four provinces;
  - vi. The Study should be of international standard and exchange of information (including the Study report) with donors should be encouraged.
  
3. BAPPEDA Chairman of the four provinces unanimously expressed welcome and strong support of the Study. They suggested that their provinces' development strategy should be taken by the JICA Team as a basic input to the Study. They also expressed their eagerness to have stronger involvement of provincial staff in the course of the Study. The JICA Team appreciated this willingness and whenever relevant will invite their participation.
  
4. Most participants agreed that the Study should also consider the following aspects in formulating the development strategy for the southern part of Sumatera :
  - i. Sumatera as a whole and its linkage to Java and other parts of Indonesia;
  - ii. Global economic conditions;
  - iii. Rapidly changing land use pattern particularly in Lampung;
  - iv. Existing and latent development constraints;

- v. The role and utilization of local experts and universities; and
- vi. To take into consideration (as inputs) the sectoral departments' plans which locates in the region under study.

5. The Indonesian participants pointed out the particular importance of the following aspects in formulating the regional development plan :
- i. Agro-industry to provide employment opportunities especially to rural labor force;
  - ii. Roles of traditional social institutions in the development of local economies;
  - iii. Human resources development, particularly education, as a precondition for the long-term development of the Region.

The JICA Team agreed with this.

6. The Indonesian participants suggested that the past and on-going studies and plans should be fully utilized in the Study. They also expected that the Study outcome should be able to provide inputs to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Long-Term National Development Plan and be compatible with and facilitate the preparation of the Provincial Spatial Structural Development Plan (RSTRP), by explicitly formulating development strategy for such components as (a) urban system, (b) transportation system and (c) priority areas.

The JICA Team also agreed with this.

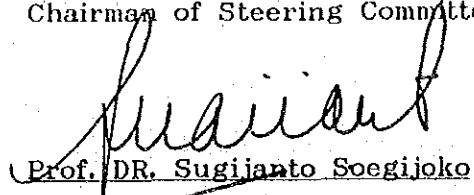
7. Based on analysis completed, the JICA Team will provide inputs to the provincial governments for the mid-term review of their respective Provincial Repelita V.

8. As much as possible, the JICA Team will provide inputs and suggestions for the preparation of the upcoming annual development projects of the provinces under study.

9. In order to increase private participation, the Indonesian participants suggested that the JICA Team should have close consultation with KADINDA (Provincial Chamber of Commerce and Industry) as well as KADIN (Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry).
10. The Workshop agreed on holding the second Workshop, tentatively, on 22 August 1991 in Jakarta. The draft Progress Report I will be distributed to all participants in advance of the Workshop.

Jakarta, 21 June 1991

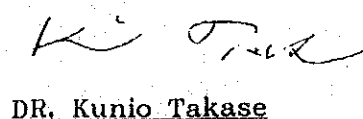
Chairman of Steering Committee,



Prof. DR. Sugijanto Soegijoko

Deputy Chairman  
for Regional Development  
BAPPENAS

Team Leader,



DR. Kunio Takase

JICA Study Team  
for the Integrated Regional Development  
Plan for the Southern Part of Sumatera.

## 7.2 SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND WORKSHOP

### 1. Invitation Letter



**DEPARTEMEN PEKERJAAN UMUM  
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL CIPTA KARYA**

Jl. R. Patih I No. 1 TUp. 717240-7397727-7397767-7397789 Telex : 47330 DJCK. IA P.O. Box No. 413 KBY, Jakarta 12110

Nomor : UM. 02 05-Dc/1091' Jakarta, 10-Agustus-1991  
Lampiran :

Kepada Yth:  
(Daftar Terlampir)  
di  
Jakarta.

Perihal : Pembahasan Laporan Kemajuan I Studi Perencanaan  
Pengembangan Wilayah Terpadu di Sumatera Bagian  
Selatan (LTA-129)

Studi Perencanaan Pengembangan Terpadu di Sumatera Bagian Selatan (LTA-129) yang merupakan kegiatan kerjasama Pemerintah Indonesia dengan Pemerintah Jepang (JICA) saat ini telah menyelesaikan Laporan Kemajuan I

Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut diatas dengan hormat kami mohon kehadiran saudara untuk mengikuti pembahasan Laporan Kemajuan I yang akan diselenggarakan pada :

Hari : Jum'at  
Tanggal : 23 Agustus 1991  
Jam : 09.00.-s/d Selesai

Tempat : Ruang Rapat A dan B Bappenas  
Jl. Taman Surapati no 2 A  
Jakarta.

Acara : Terlampir

Masukan dan saran saudara sangat diharapkan bagi penyempurnaan hasil maupun penyiapan langkah berikutnya. Diharapkan juga agar masukan dan saran dapat dibuatkan secara tertulis. Terlampir disampaikan daftar acara pembahasan dan Konsep Laporan Kemajuan I

Atas perhatian saudara diucapkan terima kasih.

DIREKTUR JENDERAL CIPTA KARYA  
Selaku Wakil Ketua Tim Pengarah  
Proyek Studi Perencanaan Pengembangan Wilayah  
Terpadu di Sumatera Bagian Selatan (LTA-129)



RACHMADI. B. S  
NIP. 110008693

## 2. Agenda

Date :	23 August 1991 (Friday)	
Place :	Meeting Room A and B, BAPPENAS	
9:00 - 9:30	Opening Remark	Director, DTKTD
9:30 - 10:30	Presentation - based on the Progress Team Report I	JICA Team/DGCK
10:30 - 12:00	Discussion	

## 3. Participants

### Indonesia (47)

Mr. Rachmadi BS	Director General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works
Mr. Hendropranoto Suselo	Assistant to Minister, Ministry of Public Works
Mr. Haedar Ali	Director of City and Regional Planning, Ministry of Public Works
Mr. Renyansih	Ministry of Public Works
Mr. N. Kusumaatmadja	Ministry of Public Works
Mr. Banul Edison	Ministry of Public Works
Mr. Mustawan	Ministry of Public Works
Mr. Kris Sobian	Ministry of Public Works
Dr. Manuwoto	Head, Bureau of Region I, BAPPENAS
Mr. Adhi Putra	Bureau IV, BAPPENAS
Mr. Oktorialdi	Bureau of Region I, BAPPENAS
Mr. Rosianur Anwar	Bureau of Planning, Ministry of Industry
Ms. Widartanti	Ministry of Industry
Ms. Yohana Musu	Ministry of Industry
Ms. Suharty	Ministry of Agriculture
Mr. Putu B. Arsana	Ministry of Agriculture
Mr. Hardi Daryanto	Ministry of Forestry
Mr. Eko Wardojo	Ministry of Forestry
Mr. Kasman Hutabarat	Ministry of Mining and Energy
Mr. Lunuk Sumiarso	Ministry of Mining and Energy
Mr. Heru Wahyudi	Ministry of Mining and Energy
Mr. Baksi Sitepu	Ministry of Communication
Mr. Haryadi S.	Ministry of Communication
Mr. Yulvi Arwin	Ministry of Communication
Ms. Koesmarihati S.	Ministry of Tourism, Post and Telecommunication
Mr. Siarifuddin A.	Ministry of Tourism, Post and Telecommunication
Mr. Sambudjo	Ministry of Tourism, Post and Telecommunication
Mr. Risaldi Kasri	National Investment Coordination Board (BKPM)
Mr. Bambang S.	Ministry of Population and Environment
Mr. Arie DJ. Djoekardi	Ministry of Population and Environment

Mr. Suryo Sediono	Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN)
Mr. Laurence A. Manullang	Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN)
Mr. M.T. Gultom	Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN)
Mr. Adit Karim	Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN)
Mr. Maurits	PUW, Ministry of Public Works
Mr. Agus Muharram	PUW, Ministry of Public Works
Mr. Husni Taufik	PUW, Ministry of Public Works
Mr. Hamzah	PUW, Ministry of Public Works
Mr. Budi S.	PUW, Ministry of Public Works
Mr. Satnadi	PUW, Ministry of Public Works
Mr. Melanthon S.	PUW, Ministry of Public Works
Mr. H. Siagian	BAPPEDA Jambi
Mr. H.T. Simanjuntak	Chairman, BAPPEDA South Sumatra
Mr. Mahfudz Rahmi	BAPPEDA South Sumatra
Mr. Muchsin A.S	BAPPEDA South Sumatra
Ms. Siti Nurbaya Rusli	BAPPEDA Lampung
Mr. Agus Sudjito	BAPPEDA Lampung

Japan (18)

Mr. Masaru TAKIMOTO	JICA Expert, DGCK
Dr. Kunio TAKASE	JICA Team Leader
Dr. Norimichi TOYOMANE	JICA Deputy Team Leader
Mr. Masakazu WATANUKI	JICA Team
Ms. Hiroko SATO	JICA Team
Mr. Yojiro SEKIGUCHI	JICA Team
Mr. Hiroshi FUKAO	JICA Team
Mr. Masanobu SAKAKURA	JICA Team
Dr. Atsushi FUKUSHIMA	JICA Team
Mr. Jun TANIMIZU	JICA Team
Mr. Ken NISHINO	JICA Team
Mr. Manuel KNIGHT	JICA Team
Ms. Tomoo AMANO	JICA Team
Mr. Wataru KURASHIMA	JICA Team
Ms. Tomoko KOBAYASHI	JICA Team
Mr. Hiroshi HASEGAWA	JICA Team
Mr. Mitsuhiro HAYASHI	JICA Team
Ms. Susanna PRICE	JICA Team

#### 4. Minutes of Discussion

### MINUTES OF DISCUSSION OF THE SECOND WORKSHOP

ON

### THE STUDY ON THE INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE SOUTHERN PART OF SUMATRA

The JICA Team for the Study on the Integrated Regional Development Plan for the Southern Part of Sumatra (the Study) prepared draft Progress Report I (the Report) and submitted it to the Directorate General of Human Settlements (DGCK), the Ministry of Public Works, on 12 August 1991.

DGCK distributed copies of the Report to the Steering Committee members (BAPPENAS, Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Public Works), other ministries and agencies concerned (Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Mining and Energy, Ministry of Tourism, Post and Telecommunications, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Communication, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Population and Environment, Investment Coordinating Board, Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry) and BAPPEDA of the four provinces concerned. DGCK subsequently convened the second Workshop, in cooperation with BAPPENAS and JICA, on 23 August 1991 at BAPPENAS in Jakarta.

During the course of discussion at the Workshop, several remarks were made by Indonesian and Japanese participants and JICA Team members on the implementation of the Study as well as on the content of the Report. Main points are summarized as follows :

1. The Workshop confirmed that most items included in the Minutes of Discussion of the First Workshop were duly carried out by both sides.
2. The Steering Committee at the Workshop formally requested the ministries and agencies concerned to designate a contact person in order to facilitate the systematic implementation of the



Study. DGCK provided a list of prospective contact persons, whom DGCK had informally requested to act as a contact person, and with whom the JICA Team already had intensive discussions.

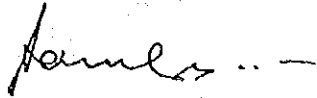
3. To strengthen the involvement of sectoral ministries and agencies concerned in the study process, Indonesian participants suggested that a sectoral workshop separate from the national workshop should be held in each ministry/agency concerned. The JICA Team agreed, in principle, with this suggestion.
4. Indonesian participants suggested that the JICA Team should prepare a separate report before the Final Report on the appropriate institutional and administrative setup to further implement the projects identified in the Study. The JICA Team agreed to consider this possibility, subject to positive cooperation from the Indonesian side.
5. In order to avoid duplication and to coordinate efforts among donors, it was recognized desirable to send a copy of the Report (after finalization) to at least major donor agencies, such as the World Bank, ADB, OECF and UNDP, and to exchange views from time to time on the substance of the Report.
6. Indonesian participants provided a number of written comments on the Report. The JICA Team would utilize the comments appropriately to finalize the Report.
7. Responding to the JICA Team's request, Indonesian participants suggested several viewpoints to be considered in strategy formulation in stages 3 and 4 :
  - (i) During the coming 20 years, Sumatra and Java must greatly contribute to the national development by utilizing their resources optimally and channeling the benefit into the eastern part of Indonesia.

- (ii) One could view not only Lampung and Jakarta, but also Sumatra and Java will form an integrated economy as one island. Strong linkage and influence between the Region and Java, Northern Sumatra as well as the "growth triangle", south-east and east Asia including Japan should underlie the strategy, based on market economy and with more incentives given to private sectors.
  - (iii) Within the Region, the east-west perspective should be properly addressed in the strategy.
  - (iv) Human resources development is a key instrument of any long-term development programs particularly to encourage entrepreneurship.
  - (v) An integrated view of the Region is highly needed to develop its natural and human resources as well as to tackle interprovincial problems such as conservation of Bukit Barisan.
8. Indonesian participants pointed out that in the Report, the provinces and the sectors were dealt with rather separately even though their integration into one planning framework was the ultimate goal. The JICA Team responded that it was so because the stage 2 was mainly fact-finding, but agreed to pursue the integration in the coming stages.
9. The JICA Team disclosed that social-cultural issues be studied in contract with a university in each province from November 1991 to May 1992, the result of which may be used for the IDEP formulation in stage 5.
10. The JICA Team indicated that Progress Report II, containing the tentative macroeconomic and spatial framework, will be circulated to participants in December 1991 for their information.

11. The Workshop agreed on holding the third Workshop, tentatively, on 27 January 1992 in Jakarta. The draft Interim Report will be distributed to all participants in advance of the Workshop.

Jakarta, 23 August 1991

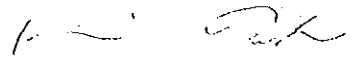
Vice Chairman of Steering Committee



Rachmadi B. S.

Director General  
of Human Settlements  
Ministry of Public Works

Team Leader



Dr. Kunio Takase

JICA Study Team  
for the Integrated Regional  
Development Plan for the  
Southern Part of Sumatra

ksdpw/A14/230891/minutes/KP

## 7.3 SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD WORKSHOP

### 1. Invitation Letter



REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
BADAN PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL  
JALAN TAMAN SUROPATI 2, JAKARTA 10310  
TELEPON : 336207

No. : 208 /D.V/1/1992  
Lamp. : 3 (tiga) helai  
Hal : Pembahasan Laporan Interim  
LTA-129

Jakarta, 22 Januari 1992

Kepada Yth.  
(daftar terlampir)

Studi Perencanaan Pengembangan Wilayah Terpadu di Sumatera Bagian Selatan (LTA-129) yang merupakan kegiatan kerjasama Pemerintah Indonesia dengan Pemerintah Jepang (JICA) saat ini telah menyelesaikan Laporan Interim. Laporan ini memuat konsepsi dan arah pengembangan wilayah Sumatera Bagian Selatan.

Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut di atas, dengan hormat kami mohon kehadiran Saudara untuk mengikuti Pembahasan Laporan Interim yang akan diselenggarakan pada :

Hari : Senin  
Tanggal : 27 Januari 1992  
Waktu : Pukul 09.00  
Tempat : Ball Room Hotel Sahid Jaya  
Jalan Jenderal Sudirman  
Jakarta  
Pimpinan : Kepala Biro Regional I - Bappenas


Masukan dan saran Saudara sangat diharapkan bagi penyempurnaan hasil maupun penyiapan langkah berikutnya.

Diharapkan pula agar masukan dan saran dapat dibuatkan secara tertulis.

Terlampir disampaikan daftar acara pembahasan.

Atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Deputi Bidang Regional dan Daerah Bappenas  
Selaku Ketua Tim Pengarah Studi Perencanaan  
Pengembangan Wilayah Terpadu di Sumatera  
Bagian Selatan (LTA-129)

  
Sugijanto Soegijoko

## DAFTAR UNDANGAN

### BAPPENAS

1. Asisten Menteri Negara PPN Bidang Prasarana
2. Deputi Bidang Ekonomi
3. Deputi Bidang Regional dan Daerah
4. Kepala Biro Pertanian dan Pengairan
5. Kepala Biro Perhubungan dan Pariwisata
6. Kepala Biro Perdagangan dan Industri
7. Kepala Biro Kerjasama Ekonomi Luar Negeri
8. Kepala Biro Regional I
9. Kepala Biro Sosial Ekonomi dan Tata Ruang
10. Kepala Biro Bantuan Pembangunan Daerah

### DEPARTEMEN DALAM NEGERI

11. Direktur Jenderal Pembangunan Daerah
12. Direktur Bina Program, Ditjen. Bangda
13. Direktur Pembinaan Pengembangan Wilayah, Ditjen. Bangda
14. Direktur Pengembangan Desa, Ditjen. Bangdes

### DEPARTEMEN PEKERJAAN UMUM

15. Staf Ahli Menteri Bidang Pengembangan Tata Keterpaduan Kawasan dan Planologi Kota
16. Direktur Jenderal Cipta Karya
17. Kepala Biro Perencanaan
18. Direktur Tata Kota dan Tata Daerah, Dirjen. Cipta Karya
19. Direktur Bina Program Pengairan, Ditjen. Pengairan
20. Direktur Bina Program Jalan, Ditjen. Bina Marga
21. Direktur Bina Program Cipta Karya, Ditjen. Cipta Karya
22. Kasubdit. PUW DTKTD
23. Kasubdit. Tata Daerah DTKTD
24. Kasubdit. Perencanaan Kota I DTKTD
25. Kasubdit. Perencanaan Kota II DTKTD
26. Kasubdit. Turbin DTKTD
27. Pemimpin Proyek Penataan Ruang Wilayah Nasional dan Daerah

### DEPARTEMEN PERHUBUNGAN

28. Kepala Biro Perencanaan
29. Kepala Bagian Perencanaan Ditjen. Perhubungan Darat
30. Kepala Bagian Perencanaan Ditjen. Perhubungan Laut
31. Kepala Bagian Perencanaan Ditjen. Perhubungan Udara.

### DEPARTEMEN PERINDUSTRIAN

32. Kepala Biro Perencanaan
33. Direktur Bina Program, Ditjen. Aneka Industri
34. Direktur Bina Program, Ditjen. Industri Kimia Dasar
35. Direktur Bina Program, Ditjen. Industri Kecil
36. Direktur Bina Program, Ditjen. Industri Mesin, Logam Dasar dan Elektronika

DEPARTEMEN PERTAMBANGAN DAN ENERGI

37. Kepala Biro Perencanaan
38. Direktur Pembinaan Program Kelistrikan, Ditjen Listrik dan Energi Baru
39. Direktur Geologi Tata Lingkungan, Ditjen. Geologi dan Sumber Daya Mineral

DEPARTEMEN PARIWISATA POS DAN TELEKOMUNIKASI

40. Kepala Biro Perencanaan

DEPARTEMEN PERTANIAN

41. Kepala Biro Perencanaan
42. Direktur Bina Program, Ditjen Peternakan
43. Direktur Bina Program, Ditjen. Perkebunan
44. Kepala Bagian Perencanaan, Ditjen Perikanan

DEPARTEMEN KEHUTANAN

45. Kepala Biro Perencanaan
46. Sekretaris Ditjen Reboisasi dan Rehabilitasi Lahan
47. Direktur Rencana Pengusahaan Hutan, Ditjen. Pengusahaan Hutan
48. Sekretaris Ditjen Perlindungan Hutan dan Pelestarian Alam

KEPENDUDUKAN DAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP

49. Asisten II Bidang Sumber Alam

BADAN KOORDINASI PENANAMAN MODAL (BKPM)

50. Deputi Bidang Perencanaan dan Promosi
51. Kepala Biro Perencanaan Investasi Non Industri

KAMAR DAGANG DAN INDUSTRI

52. Ketua Kamar Dagang dan Industri

KEPALA DINAS PEKERJAAN UMUM

53. Kepala Dinas PU Propinsi Sumatera Selatan
54. Kepala Dinas PU Propinsi Jambi
55. Kepala Dinas PU Propinsi Bengkulu
56. Kepala Dinas PU Propinsi Lampung

BAPPEDA

57. Ketua Bappeda Propinsi Sumatera Selatan
58. Ketua Bappeda Propinsi Jambi
59. Ketua Bappeda Propinsi Bengkulu
60. Ketua Bappeda Propinsi Lampung
61. OECF Jakarta Office, Mr. Shunto Kageyama, Chief Representative
62. UNDP Jakarta Office, Ms. Akiko Yuge, Deputy Representative
63. Team JICA
64. Perwakilan JICA Indonesia
65. Mr. Takimoto, JICA Expert
66. Japanese Embassy, Mr. Yutaka Ishikawa
67. Mr. Ali Sabeti, Chief of Operations The World Bank
68. Mr. Eiji Kobayashi, Chief Indonesia Resident Office, ADB

## 2. Agenda

Date	:	27 January 1992 (Monday)
Time	:	9:00 - 17:00
Place	:	Sahid Jaya Hotel
Agenda	:	9:00 - 9:35      Opening Remarks - BAPPENAS - JICA Advisory Committee
		9:35 - 9:50      Coffee Break
		9:50 - 10:10     Introductory Note and Progress Report - DGCK Team
		10:10 - 11:00    Presentation I : Overall Framework and Strategy - JICA Team
		11:00 - 12:00    Presentation II : Major Sectors' Concept, Strategy, and Project Ideas - JICA Team
		12:00 - 12:40    Discussion
		12:40 - 13:30    Lunch
		13:30 - 15:10    Discussion
		15:10 - 15:30    Presentation III : IDEP Site Proposal - JICA Team
		15:30 - 16:40    Discussion
		16:40 - 17:00    Conclusion

## 3. Participants

### Indonesia (49)

Manuwoto	Head, Bureau of Region I, BAPPENAS
Hariri Hady	Assistant to Minister, BAPPENAS
Putu Riasa	Bureau of Region I, BAPPENAS
Anwar Wardha	BAPPENAS
Herry Darwanto	BAPPENAS
M. Heri Santoso	BAPPENAS
Rusdy J. O.	Bangda, Ministry of Home Affairs
SK Mangiri	Bangda, Ministry of Home Affairs
Eddy Anwar	Bangda, Ministry of Home Affairs
Didi Rasidi	Bina Marga, Ministry of Public Works
Risyamu	Bina Program, Cipta Karya Ministry of Public Works
Azis Budiman	Bina Program, Ministry of Public Works
Harjono Soediarso	DTKTD, Ministry of Public Works
Satnadi	DTKTD, Ministry of Public Works
Herry A.	DTKTD, Ministry of Public Works
Nugraha Sudjan	DTKTD, Ministry of Public Works
Sjarifuddin	DTKTD, Ministry of Public Works
Warihsunu	DTKTD, Ministry of Public Works
Roslan Zaris	Head, PUW, Ministry of Public Works
Maurits Pasaribu	PUW, Ministry of Public Works
Agus Muharram	PUW, Ministry of Public Works
Husni Taufik	PUW, Ministry of Public Works
Hamzah	PUW, Ministry of Public Works
Budi Situmorang	PUW, Ministry of Public Works
Melanthon S.	PUW, Ministry of Public Works
Gayarri K. Rana	Ministry of Communication