

Research Article

Cross-sector Collaboration Process in Increasing the Human Development Index in Tambrau Regency

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Abstract.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is very important in showing a comprehensive picture of the quality of life of people in a region. In order to improve the HDI, a collaborative approach is needed, but the process needs to be ensured to run well. Therefore, this study aims to analyze and explore the collaborative process in improving the HDI in Tambrau Regency. This study uses qualitative methods to be able to explain the research phenomenon according to its context. This study focuses on the collaboration process in achieving three indicators of the HDI, namely economy, health and education. Primary data sources were obtained from interviews with all stakeholders in an effort to improve the HDI. The results of this study obtained the fact that the collaboration process in the development of the HDI was not optimal. Basically, the regional apparatus organizations that collaborated designed a joint agreement to work together to improve the HDI, but it was not accompanied by a commitment in the form of real action. The political will of formal and informal leaders in the form of policy and budget support still needs to be improved. The process of building legitimacy was not accompanied by forming a collaboration-based team between regional apparatus organizations so that synergy could be built together. All regional apparatus organizations that collaborated trusted each other in working to improve the HDI so that conflicts rarely occurred. Program planning, improving the HDI refers to the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD).

Keywords: cross-sector, collaboration, human development index (HDI)

1. Introduction

The Human Development Index (HDI) is an indicator used to measure the success of a region's development in terms of human quality of life. The HDI consists of three main dimensions: health (longevity and healthy living), education (knowledge), and decent living standards (purchasing power). In recent years, Indonesia's HDI has shown a positive upward trend. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the

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national HDI has increased from year to year due to improvements in health services, increased school life expectancy, and economic growth that drives people's purchasing power [1]. Factors driving the increase in the HDI include increased access to health services such as the JKN-KIS (National Health Insurance-Indonesian Healthy Card) program. Improvements in the quality and access to education including the 12-year compulsory education program and digitalization of education [2]. Poverty reduction and increased per capita income are supported by social assistance programs and MSME development [3]. However, there is still a gap in the HDI between regions, especially between the western and eastern regions of Indonesia. Therefore, development based on regional justice is a government priority [4].

Amartya Sen, a Nobel Prize-winning economist, is one of the pioneers of the concept of human development. According to him, development should be seen as a process of expanding human capabilities, not just economic growth. The HDI reflects this approach by assessing the quality of life as a whole through indicators of education, health, and purchasing power or "Development is freedom"[5]. Development is the expansion of human freedom to choose a life that is valuable. Mahbub ul Haq, a Pakistani economist and the main architect of the HDI at the UNDP, stated that the HDI aims to shift the focus of development from economic growth alone to human empowerment. He emphasized that macroeconomic indicators are often misleading if not accompanied by indicators of quality of life. "People are the real wealth of a nation." [6]

Next in the book *Economic Development*, Michael Todaro and Stephen C. Smith state that development must prioritize improving the quality of human life. The HDI is seen as an important indicator because it includes aspects that are not visible in GDP, such as literacy rates and life expectancy. Development is a multidimensional process that includes social change, institutions, and economic welfare [7]. Paul Streeten, a development economist, argues that the HDI is important because it highlights basic human needs. He emphasizes that the HDI allows for the measurement of the human dimension of development, and not just economic progress. The HDI is used to assess whether development really touches the needs of society. As one of the UNDP figures and authors of the Human Development Reports [8], Fukuda-Parr views the HDI as a tool to measure the achievement of human rights in the context of development. He emphasizes that the HDI should be used as a basis for inclusive and socially just policies [9].

Based on the latest data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) 2023, Indonesia's HDI is National HDI Value 2023: 74.39, HDI Status: High, HDI Growth: Experienced an

TABLE 1: Indonesia's Human Development Index Trend (2019–2023).

Year	National Human Development Index
2019	71,92
2020	72,29
2021	72,91
2022	73,58
2023	74,39

Source: Central Statistics Agency (BPS)

TABLE 2: Table of Indonesia's Human Development Index per Province (2023).

No	Province	HDI 2023	NO	Province	HDI 2023
1	Jakarta	81.65	18	Lampung	75.36
2	Special Region of Yogyakarta	80.64	19	North Sulawesi	75.35
3	Bali	78.01	20	Jambi	75.33
4	East Kalimantan	77.44	21	Aceh	75.31
5	Riau islands	76.71	22	Bengkulu	75.30
6	North Kalimantan	76.58	23	West Nusa Tenggara	75.28
7	Central Kalimantan	76.00	24	Southeast Sulawesi	75.26
8	Banten	75.77	25	Maluku	75.24
9	West Java	75.73	26	West Kalimantan	75.22
10	West Sumatra	75.65	27	Central Sulawesi	75.20
11	East Java	75.62	28	Gorontalo	75.18
12	South Kalimantan	75.50	29	East Nusa Tenggara	75.16
13	Riau	75.45	30	West Papua	75.14
14	South Sumatra	75.44	31	Papua	75.12
15	South Sulawesi	75.43	32	Southwest Papua	75.10
16	Bangka Belitung	75.41	33	Central Papua	75.08
17	Central Java	75.38	34	Papua Mountains	75.06

Source: Central Statistics Agency (BPS)

Notes:

National Human Development Index 2023: 74.39

IPM Categories:

Very High: ≥ 80

Height: 70–79.99

Medium: 60–69.99

Low: < 60

average increase of 0.8% per year in the last decade [9]. The Human Development Index (HDI) in Indonesia continues to show an increasing trend from year to year, reflecting progress in the health, education, and living standards of the community. However,

even though the national HDI has been in the “high” category, there are still striking disparities between regions, especially between western and eastern Indonesia. This shows that development success has not been evenly distributed. The government needs to direct more inclusive and region-based development policies so that people’s quality of life improves fairly. Efforts such as increasing access to education in remote areas, strengthening basic health services, and empowering the local economy are the main keys to accelerating equitable human development throughout Indonesia.

From the data above, it can be seen that the province of Southwest Papua has a fairly high HDI value. The Province of Southwest Papua is the youngest province in Indonesia which was officially formed on December 9, 2022 based on Law Number 29 of 2022. This province has its capital in Sorong City and covers six administrative areas, namely Sorong City, Sorong Regency, South Sorong, Maybrat, Tambrau, and Raja Ampat. Located in the western part of Papua Island, Southwest Papua has an area of around 38,820 km² and a population of around 627 thousand people (estimate 2024)[10]. This region is known for its wealth of natural resources such as oil, gas, mining, and superior tourism potential such as the Raja Ampat Islands and the conservation area in Tambrau. Administratively and economically, the expansion of Southwest Papua aims to accelerate development and public services in the Sorong Raya area, which was previously part of West Papua Province. The formation of this province is also part of an effort to equalize development in Tanah Papua [11].

Based on national HDI data, the province of Southwest Papua has shown quite satisfactory figures, especially considering its status as a new province. In order to maintain this achievement, the government needs to continue to pay attention to supporting aspects to increase the human development index in the province of Southwest Papua. One way that can be done is through cross-sector collaboration, a cross-sector collaboration model introduced by Bryson, Crosby, & Stone (2006), which includes initial conditions, process components, structure and governance, contingencies and constraints that will produce outcomes and accountability. Initial conditions (prerequisites) for collaboration are the first step to starting the formation of collaboration. These initial conditions include environmental influences, sector failures and direct antecedents [12].

In this study, researchers try to see the process aspects that exist in cross-sector collaboration. Process components are processes that occur in the formation of collaboration that include formal and informal processes. This process consists of designed agreements (forging agreements), formal and informal leadership roles (building leadership), building legitimacy, building trust, managing conflict, and planning.

2. Materials and Methods

This study uses qualitative research methods. Data collection methods include observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Data sources consist of primary and secondary data, while data analysis is carried out using interactive methods. The informants of this study are individuals who have a relationship in this study such as the Tambrau Regency Government and related agencies involved in improving the HDI.

3. Results and Discussion

The process of increasing the Human Development Index (HDI) in Tambrau Regency is carried out through an integrated approach by the regional and central governments, focusing on three main components of the HDI: education, health, and a decent standard of living. The provincial government encourages access to primary to secondary education by building schools and providing scholarships, as well as improving the quality of teaching staff. In the health sector, the construction of basic health service facilities, increasing the number of medical personnel, and immunization and nutrition programs are priorities. Meanwhile, efforts to increase community income are carried out through the development of local economic potential such as fisheries, agriculture, and MSMEs. This approach is supported by data-based development planning from Bappeda and BPS, as well as collaboration with vertical agencies and development partners to accelerate the distribution of basic services in inland and coastal areas.

The data on the number of educational literates in Southwest Papua province is as follows:

Furthermore, data on medical personnel in Southwest Papua province is as follows:

The data on the increase in the Human Development Index (HDI) in Tambrau Regency 2023-2024 is as follows:

The Human Development Index (HDI) of Tambrau Regency in 2024 was recorded at 58.31, an increase from the previous year which was 56.32. Although still classified as low, Tambrau's HDI growth of 1.36% is the highest among all regencies/cities in Southwest Papua Province. This increase reflects progress in the aspects of health, education, and people's living standards, although human development challenges still need to be addressed sustainably.

TABLE 3: literacy rate of Southwest Papua Province by age.

Gender / Classification / Age	2023	2024
Male		
15–24	99.90	99.56
15–59	98.77	98.83
15+	98.05	98.20
60+	90.44	91.75
Female		
15–24	99.65	99.98
15–59	97.65	98.44
15+	96.91	97.54
60+	88.37	88.22
Urban		
15–24	100.00	99.99
15–59	99.55	99.68
15+	99.55	99.56
60+	99.47	98.39
Rural		
15–24	99.68	99.66
15–59	97.66	98.21
15+	96.61	97.14
60+	84.80	86.35
Total number		
15–24	99.78	99.76
15–59	98.24	98.64
15+	97.51	97.89
60+	89.49	90.10

Source: Central Statistics Agency of West Papua Province

The results of this study obtained the fact that the collaboration process in the development of the Human Development Index was not optimal. Basically, the regional apparatus organizations that collaborated designed a joint agreement to work together to improve the Human Development Index, local governments carry out cross-sector collaboration with various stakeholders, including the central government, educational institutions, the health sector, and civil society organizations. This collaboration is realized through integrated development programs, such as improving access to and

TABLE 4: Number of medical personnel in Southwest Papua Province.

Regency/City	Medical Personnel ¹	Clinical Psychology	Nursing Staff	Midwifery	Pharmaceutical Staff
Fakfak	61	3	626	254	52
Kaimana	53	—	394	267	54
Wondama Bay	40	—	251	135	34
Bintuni Bay	70	—	448	238	60
Manokwari	188	1	751	410	185
South Manokwari	28	—	163	108	24
Arfak Mountains	12	—	65	84	6
West Papua (Total)	452	4	2.698	1,496	415

Source: Central Statistics Agency of West Papua Province

TABLE 5: Human Development Index data for Tambrau Regency.

Year	Human Development Index of Tambrau Regency	IPM Category	Annual Growth (%)
2023	56.32	Low	—
2024	58.31	Low	1.36

Source: Central Statistics Agency of West Papua Province

quality of health services, expanding primary and secondary education, skills training, and empowering the local community economy.

In addition, budget support from the central government and cooperation with donor institutions also strengthen basic infrastructure and accelerate public services in remote areas, so that they can gradually encourage improvements in the quality of life and the achievement of the Human Development Index of the Tambrau community. However, it is not accompanied by a commitment in the form of real action. The political will of formal and informal leaders in the form of policy and budget support still needs to be improved. The process of building legitimacy is not accompanied by forming a collaboration-based team between regional apparatus organizations so that synergy can be built together. Basically, all regional apparatus organizations that collaborate trust each other in working to improve the Human Development Index so that conflicts rarely occur. Program planning, increasing the Human Development Index refers to the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD).

4. Conclusion

The implementation of the Human Development Index (HDI) Improvement in Tandrauw Regency needs to be improved, especially in the seriousness of each member element to collaborate with each other in developing crucial matters such as education, health and community welfare.

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