

APPLICATION OF IMPRECISE DECISION MODELING FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN INDONESIA

Novita Erlinda, Akhmad Fauzi, Slamet Sutomo, Eka Intan Kumala Putri

Graduate School of Rural Planning and Development Bogor Agricultural University,
Jl. Kamper Wing 10 level 4 Kampus IPB Darmaga Bogor 1660 Indonesia
Correspondence E-mail: ne.novitaerlinda@gmail.com

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Abstract

Regional Development encompasses many aspect of economic, social, and environmental attributes. In the context of developing country, the decision to fulfill these attributes are often hindered by lack of clear development scenarios and constraints. This study is an attempt to capture the complexity of decision makers for regional development scenarios using imprecise decision modeling (IDM) by incorporating imprecise information and uncertainties. A series of social, economic and environmental criteria based on agreement from multi stakeholders dialogues were developed along with four policy development scenarios, and 13 indicators of economics, social and environment aspects were assessed. Data were analyzed using expected value theory and selection of the best policy senario was analyzed by means of delta method. Results from such a modeling provides variety of decision alternatives based on probabilities and risk assessment associated with achieving policy objectives.

Keywords: Regional development, imprecise decision modeling, risk and imprecise information

JEL: 021, R11

1. Introduction

Regional Development is not only pursuing economic growth but also embracing other aspects such as social and economic dimensions. Therefore, regional development should adopt the principle of sustainable development. As stated in Elliott (2006) and Dasgupta (2007), sustainable development, must fulfill the need of current generation without sacrificing the need of future generation and without damaging the environment. It is acknowledged that the principle of sustainable development has now shifted not only in terms of national context but also regional development context as well, known as sustainable regional development (SRD) framework (Giaoutzi and Nijkamp, 1993). In this regard, as Haughton and Counsell (2004) argue that achieving sustainable development in

the regional context is not only urgent to ensure that regional development meet sustainability principles but also timely.

In the context of sustainable development, the three pillars of development i.e economic, social, and environment often can not simultaneously be achieved due to various constraints and the complexity of measuring indicators of these pillars. In addition, lack of clear vision of pursuing desirable yet achievable goals of regional development complicates the achievement of sustainable development. Decision makers are often faced with many different policy alternatives each with different criteria. Choosing among the best alternatives are also complicated by imprecise information on the importance of criteria and alternatives being chosen. As a result, pursuing policy objective

might impose risk and uncertainties which might not be anticipated by policy makers.

Such a situation is faced by decision makers in Jambi Province. The Province is one of the provinces in Indonesia that face the development trade off between economic, social, and environments. With existing vision of "JAMBI EMAS" stands for Jambi Ekonomi Maju dan Sejahtera or Advanced economic growth and social welfare, the province is aiming to have higher economic growth of 8% while at the same time reducing poverty and providing jobs. Nevertheless, achieving those goals is not an easy task due to various constraints both from internal and external factors. This paper attempts to address such a challenge using Imprecise Decision Modelling or IDM developed by Danielson et al. (2003a) and Idefeldt and Danielson (2006). The analysis of Jambi's IDM was based on development scenarios set out from a multi-stakeholder dialogue. This paper is the first to provide a platform for decision maker with various policy options based on the best available information yet imprecise weighted scenarios.

Jambi Province is located in the Sumatera Island of Indonesia and lies in a volcanic ring of fire of Bukit Barisan. The total area of the Province is 53.3 thousand km² comprising of nine regencies and two cities, and home to 3.3 million inhabitants.

A significant portion of Jambi area is a conservation area of Kerinci Sablat and three other forested national parks covering an area almost 600 thousand ha. These conservation areas are vital to provide ecosystem services ranging from water services, biodiversity, recreational as well as carbon storage. For these reasons, the Jambi conservation areas are designated as National Strategic Area.

Regional development in Jambi is facing challenges not only due to the trade off between conservation and economic development, but also due to the fact that there is competition from the neighboring provinces such as South Sumatera, Bengkulu, and Riau which share the same natural commodities in the market such as Palm oil, rubber

and other forest products. In order to have better competitive advantage, the provincial government has set out the midterm regional development of Jambi during 2010 – 2015 which has strong vision on economic development security and prosperity which is stated in "JAMBI EMAS" (literally means Gold Jambi, but Emas is actually acronym for higher economic growth, security, equity and prosperity in Bahasa Indonesia).

To pursue Jambi Emas vision, the provincial government established five development priorities. These are expansion of regional infrastructure and energy, education and socio-cultural, establishing community economics, investment and tourism, food security and better management of natural resources and environment, and the last one is good governance.

Jambi Emas in essence is not merely economic paradigm but also socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable development. Nevertheless, the implementation of such sustainable development goals is a big challenge. For example a study by Fauzi and Oxtavianus (2014) found that in terms of sustainable development index during period of 2009-2011, Jambi's sustainable development index was still below average national index, indicating that existing development has not fulfilled sustainable development principles. In addition, implementing sustainable development has to be operational and the risk associated with achieving of those goals have to be taken into account. Such risks are often overlooked by policy makers, therefore analysis to assess the trade off faced by policy objectives and the risk that might arise are needed.

2. Methods

This study was carried out in Jambi Province (Figure 1) and was developed based on a Multi Criteria Analysis (MCA). Sutter (2003), classifies MCA based on two broad categories i.e. Multicriteria Attribute Decision Making (MADM) and Multi Objective Decision Making (MODM). Within the MADM, two types of analysis are

recognized i.e value measurement model and outranking models. Several Value Measurement Models are quite popular such as Analytical Hierarchy Proses (AHP) and Delta Method. While among outranking models, technique of

outranking analysis such as TOPSIS (Technique Ordering Preference Similarity Ideal Situation), PROMETHEE and NAIADE are among the popular ones.

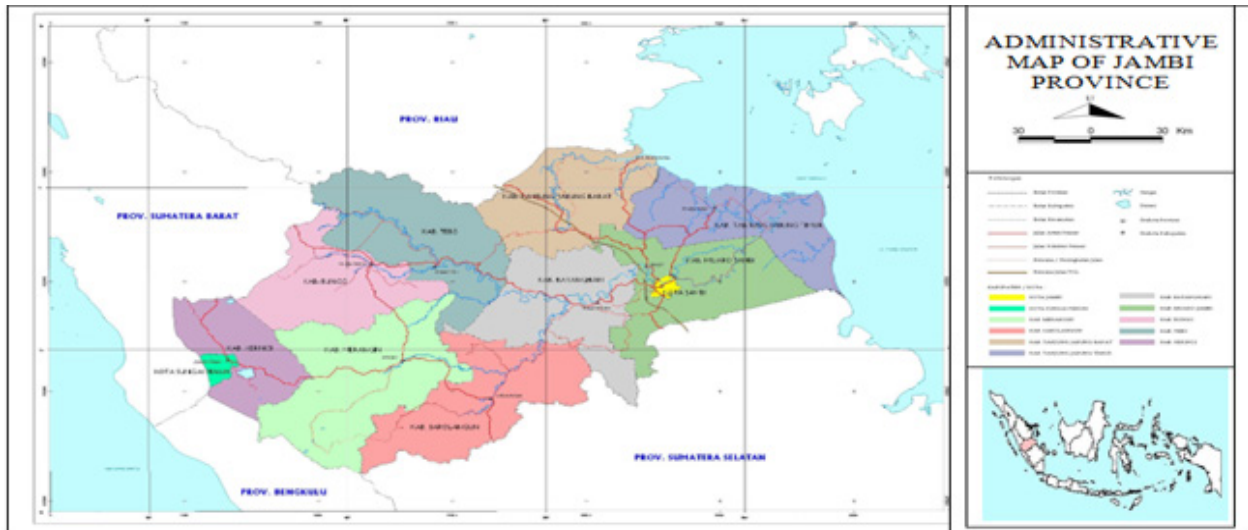


Figure 1. Map of Jambi Province
[source: Jambi Provincial Spasial Planning, 2013-2033]

This study used Delta model based on imprecise probabilities of setting the targets. IDM was developed based on the nature of information available to decision makers which is mostly vague and imprecise. The vagueness and imprecision of information might arise due to lack of systematic data or might be due to the dynamic of policy targets set out by policy makers as well as inconsistencies and complexitis in making decision for a long term frame work. Such a situation is most likely occur in developing countries which make it difficult to get the best data, while lack of human resource capacity make it difficult to have reliable information.

The analysis of Imprecise Decision Model was carried out by DecideIT software developed by Danielson et al. (2003a). It is based on expected value theory, sometimes expressed in monetary value of the following

$$EV(A_i) = \sum_{k=1}^s w_k \left(\sum_{j=1}^m P_{ij} V_{ij} \right) \quad (1)$$

where w_k is weighted parameter of k^{th} criteria. The variable v_{ij} represents the value of i^{th} indicator and j^{th} alternative, while p_{ij} represents the probability of i^{th} indicator and j^{th} alternatives respectively. As stated previously, IDM is based on MCA value measurement model whereby the best alternatives is chosen by the delta method. The Delta Method is written as

$$\delta_{ij} = EV(A_i) - EV(A_j) \quad (2)$$

which is simply the defference between the expected value of two alternatives.

Once we obtained the delta value, the DecideIT evaluates the relative strenght among alternatives to assess the best alternatives. The relative strength of these alternatives denotes by

$$\begin{aligned} rel(\delta_{ij}) &= \left[\max(\delta_{ij}) + \min(\delta_{ij}) \right] / 2 \\ &= \left[\max(\delta_{ij}) - \max(\delta_{ji}) \right] / 2 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

From those formulation, DecideIT will determine the best alternative based on the expected value derived from the model. In addition to provide the differences among alternatives, DecideIT also provides several decision aid that can be useful for decision making. Among these are risk profile and Security Threshold. The Risk Profile is defined by

$$\pi_{max} = \sum_{x_i \leq X} P^{E\mu_{max}}(x_i) \quad (4)$$

where p is the probability and $E\mu$ is the expected value of outcome x_i . The security threshold is defined as

$$S(A_i, r, s) = \sum_{V_{ij} \leq r} P_{ij} \leq s \quad (5)$$

where S is the threshold value and s is the maximum probability of abstaining r or less (Idefeldt, 2007). The total ranking of the alternative chosen by the model is calculated based on the following formula

$$\mathcal{L}_i = E\mu(A_i) - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n E\mu(A_j)}{n} \quad (6)$$

Even though IDM is quite popular in business and financial area (Danielson et al. 2003b; Danielson, 2004), few application related to sustainable development assessment have been conducted. Some of these include Mihai et al. (2005) on choosing sustainable mining policy in Rumania, and Kivunike et al. (2015) on sustainable health care provision in Uganda. This study is therefore, is the first one to implement IDM technique to sustainable regional development context.

To implement the model in regional development planning of Jambi Province, four alternatives of development scenarios along with economic, social, and environment indicators were developed. The four alternatives are Business as usual, or named BAU (alternative 1), Increase

local competitiveness known as PDS (alternative 2), the use of local resources or coded MSDL (alternative 3), and development based on non-extractive activities, known as ENE (alternative 4). The DecideIT software threats those policy options or alternatives simply as alternative 1, alternative 2, alternative 3, and alternative 4, respectively. The selection of those alternatives and their associated criteria were based on agreement from multi-stake holder Focus Group Discussion attended by government representatives agencies, NGOs, University, communities as well as private sectors. Appendix 1 describes the criteria and indicators used for the study.

The indicators chosen above are indicators that have been established in the long term development plan of Jambi during 2010-2015 (RPJMD). Therefore, in order to be consistent with regional planning, those indicators and their values stated in RPJMD were used as a baseline for analysis. Appendix 2 provides detail of unit measurement for each indicator.

As can be seen from Appendix 2, each indicator has different unit of measurement. In order from IDM to be operational, those measurement have to be normalized using normalisation technique by the formula

$$r_{ij} = \frac{a_{ij}}{\sqrt{\sum a_{ij}^2}} \quad (7)$$

where a_{ij} unit of indicator of criteria i with alternative j . Once the units have been normalized, the comparison among alternative can be carried out using index number from 0 to 1]

3. Results And Discussions

Results from analysis using four alternatives development scenarios are presented in the following order. First is the presentation of expected value of pairwise comparison between two alternatives. Second is the total ranking of alternative along with the risk analysis the third is about sensitivity analysis.

The expected value of pairwise comparison between two alternatives are presented in the following graph.

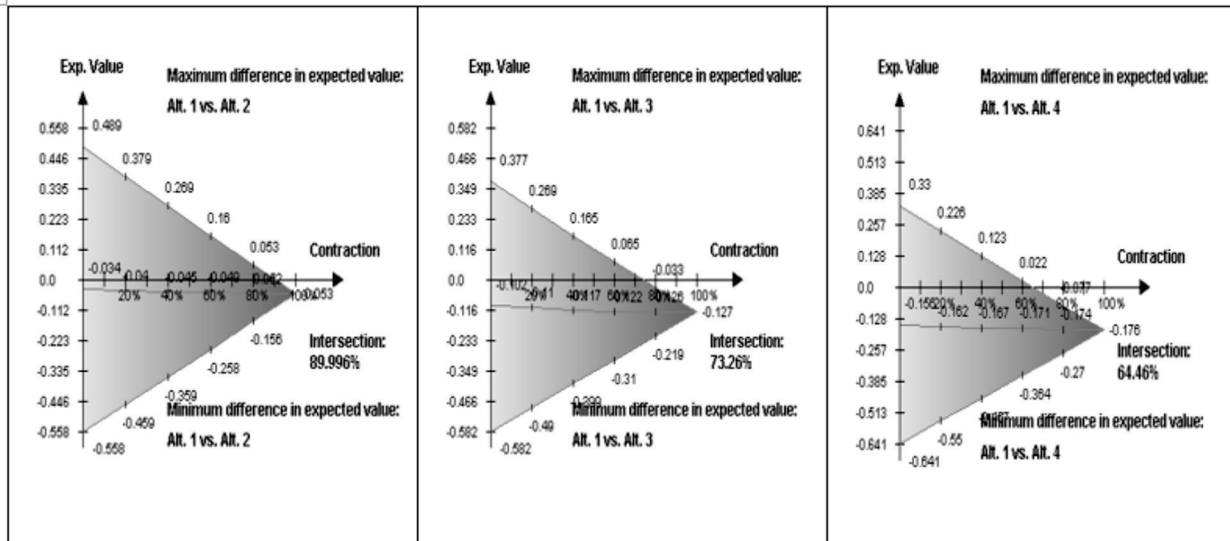


Figure 2 Expected value alt 1 vs alternative 2, Expected value alternative 1 vs alternative 3, and expected value alternative 1 vs alternative 4

Figure 2 depicts the comparison of alternative 1 versus other alternatives i.e, alternative 2, alternative 3, and alternative 4. As can be seen from Figure 3, the larger the area the better the alternative compared with other alternatives. For example, when comparing alternative 1 (BAU) and alternative 2 (Competitiveness) the shaded triangle area of alternative 2 is larger than the shaded area of alternative 1. This means that alternative 2 is preferred than alternative 1 (BAU). Similarly, when comparing alternative 3 versus alternative 1, the area of alternative 3 is larger than alternative 1, which indicates that alternative 3 (local resources) is more preferred than alternative 1 (BAU). If we compare alternative 4 with alternative 1, it also indicates that alternative 4 is more preferred than alternative 1.

Figure 2 provides comparison in terms of maximum and minimum differences between two alternatives. For example, when we compare alternative 1 (BAU) and alternative 2 (PDS), if

the best things happen, the difference is positive 0.489 point, while if the worst things occur, the difference is negative -0.558. Those numbers correspond to normalized unit of criteria being used as described in Appendix 2.

Figure 3 presents comparison of alternative 2 versus alternative 3 and alternative 4. As can be seen Figure 4 alternative 3 is preferred to alternative 2, similarly alternative 4 is also better compared with alternative 2 as shown in the larger shaded area. Figure 4 also indicates that alternative 4 (ENE) is better than alternative 3 as the area of alternative 4 is bigger than alternative 3.

Figure 4 shows cardinal ranking for four alternatives with contraction level of 0%, 70% and 100%. The contraction level represents the degree of believe with regard to imprecise information. For example, when contraction level is 0%, we believe that the data lies in the range of its minimum and maximum value, while at contraction level of 100% we believe that the

data is close to its actual value. As can be seen from the graph alternative 4 dominated other alternatives while alternative 1 (i.e., business as

usual) is less preferable alternative among four scenarios of regional development.

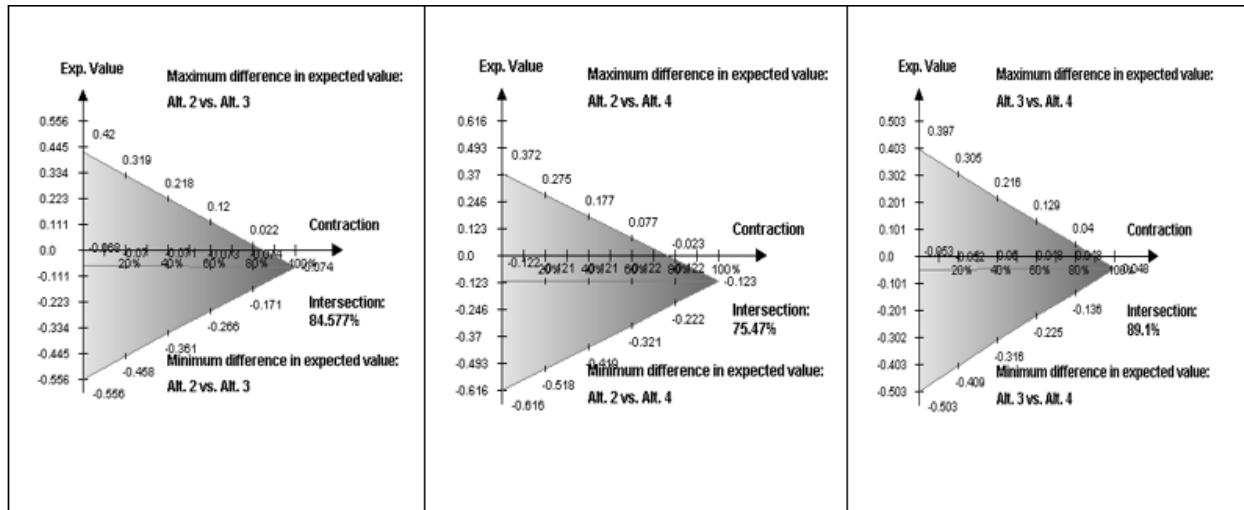


Figure 3 Expected value alternative 2 vs alternative 3, Expected value alternative 2 vs alternative 4, and expected value alternative 3 vs alternative 4

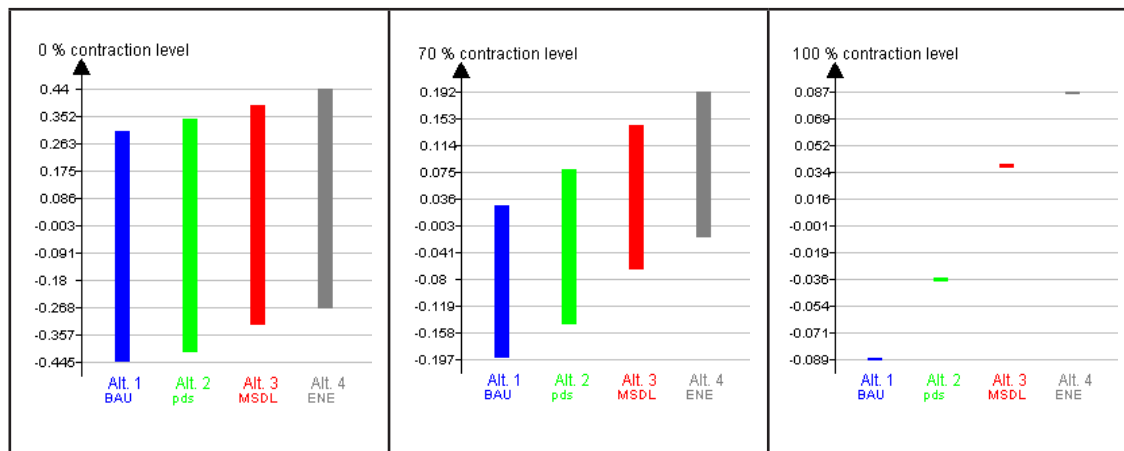


Figure 4 Cardinal ranking contraction level of 75% and 50%

As in any modelling scenarios, the model is relatively sensitive to any uncertainties resulting from setting the target by the decision makers. To address such an issue a sensitivity analysis using Tornado Diagram was carried out. Tornado

diagram represents variables and criteria that show a greater impact on the expected value of alternatives. Result from Tornado analysis is presented in Figure 5.

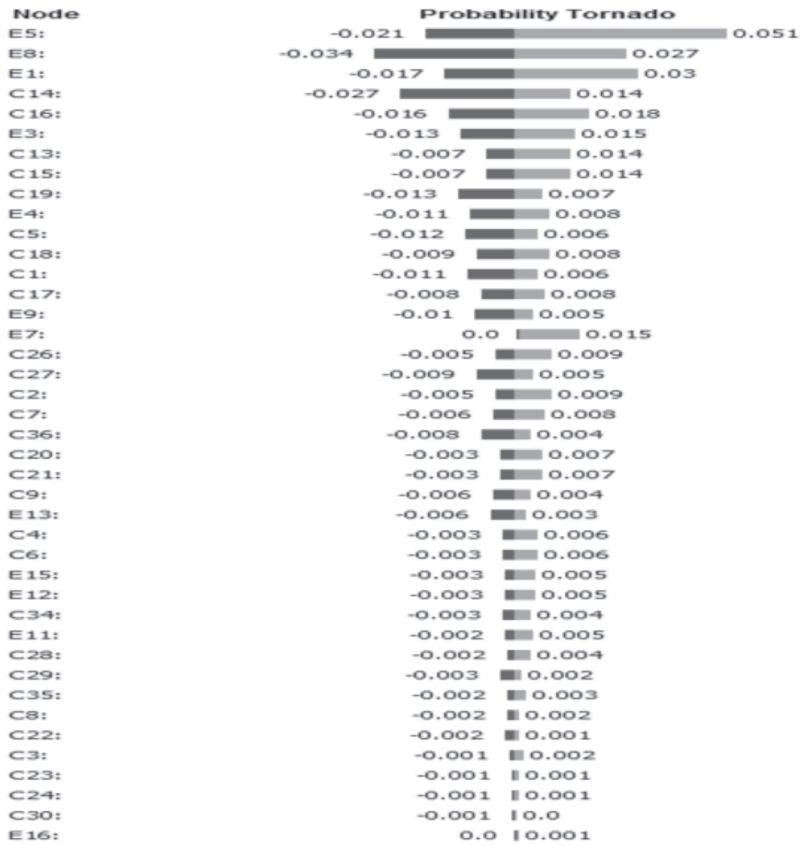


Figure 5 Tornado Diagram

As can be seen from Tornado Diagram (Figure 6), the red color indicates that the expected values is influenced in a negative way while the green bar show a positive way. For example while

criteria E5 (economic indicator for alternative 2) influenced positive way to the overcome at 0.051, it also influences in a negative way to the outcome at -0.021 point.

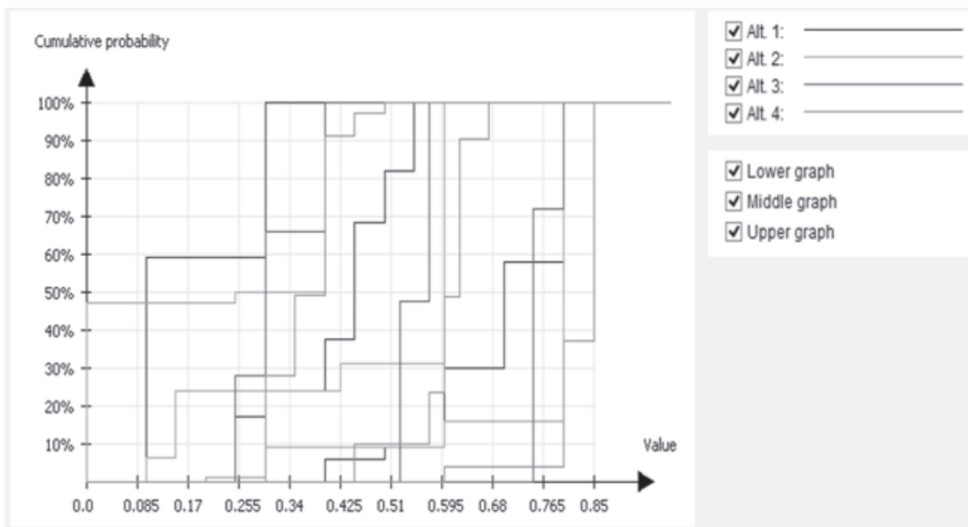


Figure 6 Cumulative probability of risk associated with each alternative

As stated earlier in the method section, one of the advantages of using IDM is the ability to assess the risk associated with each policy alternatives. Figure 6 presents cumulative probability risk associated with each alternative. It shows how the risk of choosing the alternative compared with others. As can be seen from figure 7 alternative 3 and alternative 4 show lower probability risk compared with alternative 1 and alternative 2. This indicates that choosing alternative 3 or alternative 4 will incur less cost to regional development than alternative 1 and alternative 2.

In the context of regional development, it is often important to assess the security threshold. This is due to the fact that the objective of development, especially in the medium and long term is subject to uncertainty. In the Imprecise Decision Model such a scenario can be handled through setting sensitivity threshold. Security thresholds describes an evaluation among informations by setting a minimum level of target with certain probability. Figure 8 describe the result of security threshold by setting minimum value of 0.2 with probability of 10%, 25%, and 50%.



Figure 7 security threshold 10-50%

As can be seen from Figure 7, alternative 3 and alternative 4 fit in to specific risk profile while alternative 1 is at risk to be selected at contraction level up to 70%. Alternative 2 is it also as risk even if it fullfills the thresholds at lower contraction level.

In addition to security threshold sensitivity analysis of the model can also be performed by analysis of extreme values. The extreme value for each alternative is tested according to the following rules.

- Maximin: Choose the alternative that gives the best results if the worse possible outcome occur.

- Maximax: Choose the alternative that gives the best results if the best possible outcome occur.
- Pessimism-Optimism Index : Mixed of maximax and maximin.
- Value Span: Choose alternative where the consequence with maximin value span of that alternative is lower.
- Principle of Insufficient Reason: Choose the alternative such that the average most lelikely point value is maximized.

Result of the assessment based an extreme values is presented in figure 8.

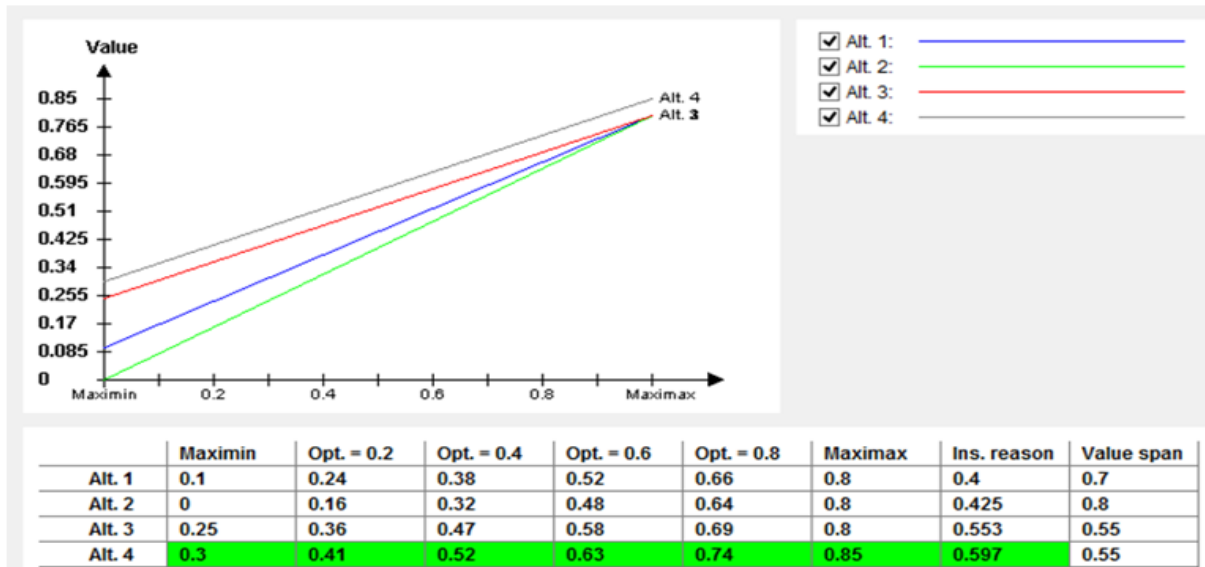


Figure 8 Extreme values of four alternatives

As can be seen from Figure 8, the upper part of the graph indicates the worst scenarios of worst consequence (0) and the best consequence (0.85) among alternatives, while the value in the lower part of the graph indicates the weighted average between the best and the worst consequences of the alternative. Also the box indicate that under maximin and index of pessimism-optimism 0.2 to 0,8 as well maximax and insufficient reason,

alternative 4 is the best alternative to be selected compared with others.

It is often found that decision makers are interested in the relationship between alternatives and the order of preference that can be chosen. In this regard, DecideIT provides preference order feature that rank the most preference consequences to the least preference consequences. Figure 10 describes preference order among criteria and alternatives.

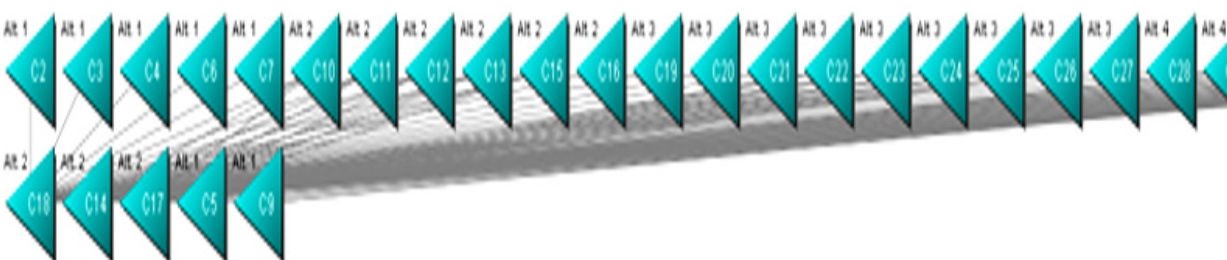


Figure 10 Preference order among criteria and alternatives

From Figure 10 it can be inferred that criteria number 18 at alternative 2, criteria number 14 at alternative 2, and criteria 5 of alternative 1 are the least preference consequences. Figure 10 also indicates the interaction among criteria in relation to preference order.

The partial assessment of the models to present the relationship among alternative by means of total ranking at indifferent interval of 5%. Indifferent interval represents how large the difference of the expected value at a given contraction level that the alternative must be considered different.

Indifference Interval: 5.0%

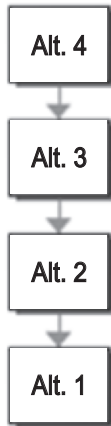


Figure 11 Ordinal ranking at indifference interval 5%

As can be seen from Figure 11, alternative 4 is better than alternative 3, and both dominating alternatif 2 and alternatif 1.

4. Policy Implications

Several policy implications can be drawn from this study. First, using IDM policy makers will be able to assess the risk association with the policy options being chosen. In addition, IDM will provide policy platform which most likely provide a better outcome for regional economic development. In this study, policy option based on non extractive use of natural resources and using local resources more efficiently would provide more sustainable development outcome for regional development in Jambi. The non-extractive use of natural resources is part of what so-called Green Economy paradigm. Several programs can be derived from this non-extractive use such as developing eco-tourism, encouraging creative economy and encouraging the use of ecosystem services. An economic instrument such as payment for environmental services (PES) can be used to encourage economic exchange of ecosystem services such as water services, carbon trade or tourism. The provincial government might encourage district level governments (Kabupaten/Kota) to engage in PES scheme such

as the use of water resources between upstream area of Kerinci Seblat and downstream areas. In order this scheme to be operational, the by law or regional regulations (known as PERDA) need to be issued by provincial government.

Second, the study also indicate that encouraging local resources would be second best option for regional development. Therefore, the regional economy can be boosted by encouraging more small and medium enterprises to actively participate in the economy. Such an involvement of small and medium enterprises need to be supported by financial sectors and should directed toward nature based economy and non-extractive activities such as eco-tourism, cultural festivals and other supporting activities which encourage the use of local resources.

Third, this study would also provide for regional development platform using policy options offer from this study. Since there are risks involved in pursuing high economic growth agendas, the regional government should follow its spatial planning and not to adjusted very often to accommodate economic expansions. The spatial planning should be uses as a benchmark toward pursuing green economy while at the same time protecting the natural resources and its ecosystem services which is vital for the economic development itself.

5. Conclusion

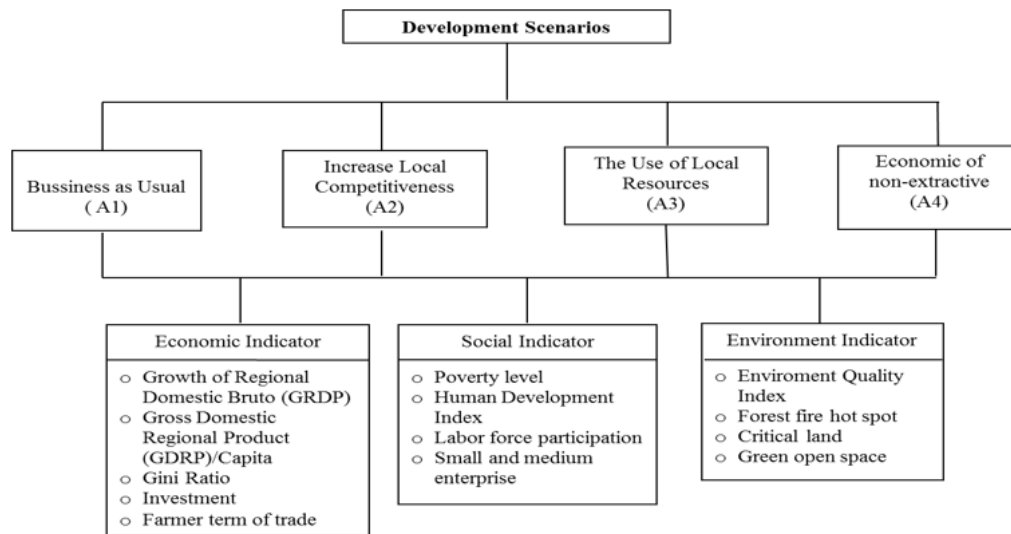
Achieving sustainable development which includes social, economic, and environment criteria is indeed a challenging issue. In the context of developing country such an issue is often exacerbated by lack of resources and information to address complex issue associated with pursuing goal of sustainable development. This paper have shown that with aid of a proper tool and a multi-stake holder dialogue, scenarios of sustainable development can be assessed. In addition, the risk and uncertainties associated with the benefits and cost of development are taken into account. This study also shows that even though the case of study is at the level of provinces,

lesson learned can be drawn from this study to be applied to other regional development contexts both in developed and developing countries. One of the key factors derived from this model is that determining alternative development scenarios along with their relevant indicators play a key role in developing measurable and achievable development goals. This study also draws lesson learned that setting ambitious target by decision makers should be matched against alternative development scenarios so that such as a target could be evaluated and at the same time policy maker would have a broad view of pursuing development agendas.

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Appendix



Appendix 1. Structure of the model

Appendix 2. Measurement of indicators and source of data

Indicator	Unit of Measurement	Source
Economic		
• Annual Economic Growth	% per year	Regional Planning Board (RPB)
• Gross Domestic Regional Product/Capita	Rp million/person	Regional Planning Board (RPB)
• Gini ratio	Index	Regional Statistic office
• Investment	Rp billion	Regional Planning Board (RPB)
• Farmers' terms of trade (NTP)	Index	Regional Planning Board (RPB)
Social		
• Poverty level	Number of people living under \$2 per day relative to the total	Regional Planning Board (RPB)
• Human Development Index (HDI)	Index : 0 – 100	Regional Planning Board (RPB)
• Labour force participation	Proportion of labour force to population Number in thousand units	Regional Planning Board (RPB)
• Small and medium enterprises		Regional Planning Board (RPB)
Environment		
• Critical land	Million hectares	Regional Planning Board (RPB)
• Forest hot spots	Hot spot per year (thousand)	Regional Planning Board (RPB)
• Green open space	% of total area	Regional Planning Board (RPB)
• Environment quality index	Index : 0 – 100	Environment Agency