

Editorial Note

This publication of *The Indonesian Journal of Development Planning* presents papers on various topics, with studies carried out in several regions of Indonesia. The authors are from a wide variety of institutions.

Damayanti Sari and Riatu Mariatul Qibthiyah of the University of Indonesia wrote a paper on "Tax Revenue and Income Inequality in Indonesia: A Provincial Level Evidence." They found that Indonesia's current tax system and structure have been unable to contribute to reducing regional income inequality, while expenditure programs may play a more significant role.

Lodewik Zet's paper is about the effect of crime and social culture on rural development. The author pointed out that crime has a significant influence on people's lives not only in the social aspect but also in regional development. The government needs to improve security in the community whereas the community needs to maintain cultural diversity through social interaction.

"Environmental Cost Accounting: Behind the Major Project for the Construction of a Covid-19 Hazardous Waste Management Facility" is the paper of Istidha Nur Amanah, which pointed out that the volume of hazardous medical waste has increased considerably following the Covid-19 pandemic. Although there is already a program to overcome this problem, a more detailed analysis is needed to explore the program, both in terms of technology, human resources, and cooperation with the private sector.

Herry Irawan and Djoni Hartono studied the impact of urbanization on energy intensity in Indonesia. They found that the impact of urbanization on energy intensity was different in some regions in Indonesia, while in general urbanization had a reverse impact on energy intensity.

An Inter-Regional Input-Output Model was used by Fitri Handayani to study "Smart Tourism Spillover Effects" for several regions in Indonesia. Her research found that smart tourism in Indonesia has a spillover effect on other regions, which can help regional integration, and that the smart tourism industry has a larger total effect on value-added than other industries.

Sulung Satriyo Irkham Pambudi et al studied network governance towards development policy in a small area unit, namely Podokoyo village in Pasuruan Regency, a village having superior village products, having a good capacity of human resources in tourism management, and receiving the title of Maslahat Village. However, weaknesses are still found in the role of the government, particularly the Tourism and Culture Agency and Community and Village Empowerment Agency.

Josiah Sandi Pabia et al conducted interesting research in Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi province. In their "Collaborative Governance in Child-Friendly City Policy Implementation in Kendari City, Southeast Sulawesi Province, Indonesia" they found that facilitators play essential roles in enhancing children's participation and improving the communication process in the collaboration process. An important finding in the policy regarding Child-Friendly City (CFC) began to be developed in Indonesia.

The last paper was written by Moh Rizal Ngambah Sagara et al. They conducted a fairly complex analysis of "Relationship between Human Development Index and Gross Regional Domestic Product on Sanitation Access in East Java Region in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals". Their findings include that HDI and GRDP variables positively and significantly impact the number of sanitation access in districts and cities of East Java Province in 2016-2019. They recommend that local governments pay attention to HDI and GRDP in achieving access to proper sanitation.

Happy reading.

Hanan Nugroho
Chief Editor