

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF EXISTING METHODOLOGIES FOR ALLOCATING AND TRACKING NATIONAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) IN INDONESIA¹

By Herry Darwanto

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Total investment in DRR activities has been increasing significantly, i.e., from only IDR 2,6 Trillion in 2006 to almost IDR 9 Trillion in 2011. In 2012 the government intends to increase the budget allocation for disaster risk reduction to a level of IDR 10 Trillion (equivalent to USD 0.9 Billion). The actual investments on DRR are probably even greater since some activities are embedded in other activities. The ratio of DRR investment to total government budget is about 0.7%, while the ratio to total central government budget is around 1 % in 2011-2012.

2. A large proportion of DRR investments (about 75% during 2006-2011) is allocated for Disaster Mitigation and Prevention activities, to control floods, lava flowing, coastal abrasion, etc. The second biggest investment program is for Disaster Preparedness activities such as formulation of mechanism for preparedness and disaster risk reduction, formulation and testing of emergency disaster management plans, organization, installation, and testing of early warning system, etc. The third biggest area of investment is for Research, Education, and Training (about 5.9%).

3. There are 22 central government institutions undertaking DRR initiatives. Not all institutions, however, invested in DRR program continuously. Among those institutions, the Ministry of Public Works spends the largest amount for DRR activities, i.e. about a half of all institutions' DRR budget in 2012. Most of the budget is used for physical disaster mitigation. The second largest investor is the Ministry of Forestry (26%), mainly for forest and land rehabilitation to prevent flooding. The third largest is the SAR Agency (7%), while the fourth is The National Disaster Management Agency (6%). Some Ministries/Agencies have a special unit dealing with DRR activities.

4. Among the 28 regional governments surveyed, the average of DRR investment is less than 1% of each total regional budget, with some regional governments investing more than 2%, while the majority invests in DRR less than 0.5%. Such investments are used mainly for capacity building/training, campaign/dissemination, coordination/consultation, drafting of regulations, etc. In some regions, a large proportion of DRR investment is used for physical mitigation, such as construction of flood control structures that require large funding. No systematic pattern is found regarding the types of DRR activities funded by regional governments.

5. Some NGOs have been participating in DRR initiatives since the early 2000s. The scope of their activities is various, mainly focusing on education and community awareness. DRR investments vary greatly among NGOs, depending on the supporting institutions.

6. This research concludes that most central government institutions and regional governments have invested some funding for DRR purposes. The magnitude of DRR investment, however, is still lower than the internationally accepted ratio, i.e. 1-2% national budget. With a large number of Indonesian regions prone to various types of natural disaster, greater investments in DRR will be required in the coming years.

7. Comparison between the allocated budget and the indicated fund as projected in the 2010-2012 National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction concludes that nine institutions show a lower amount of investment, while eight institutions allocated more resources than initially planned. This issue of consistency needs serious government attention if disaster risk reduction is to be a mainstream policy.

8. Investment data compiled in this research includes costs for personnel involved in implementing the activity, besides the costs to procure goods, services and capital goods. In general, the portion for personnel

costs is much higher than that of capital goods. While this is a general phenomenon at the time being in Indonesia, the financial efficiency and hence the effectiveness of DRR program is questionable.

9. Another issue pertains to the fact that some DRR activities are embedded in other activities, and could not be separately identified. To avoid uncertainty and for the sake of better documentation of DRR investments, a certain remark needs to be included in the budget documents to identify whether an activity has a DRR purpose.

10. Some Ministries/Agencies have not included DRR principles in their institution's Five-yearly Strategic Plan (Rencana Strategis) or in their Annual Working Plan (Rencana Kerja), although a national DRR policy has already been stipulated in the Medium-term National Development Plan (RPJMN) and in the National Working Plan (RKP). This inhibits the flow of proposing a DRR budget by concerned the Ministry/Agency's related staff to the Planning Bureau. It is recommended that Bappenas, BNPB, and MoF circulate a letter requesting relevant Ministries/Agencies to propose DRR activities in their planning documents.

11. This research analyzes other studies with similar purpose. It concludes that a high level policy is needed for a cross-sectoral type of program such as MDG and Gender Mainstreaming. Such policy may be based on a law or a ratified international agreement in the form of a Presidential Decision (Keputusan Presiden). Furthermore, a set of implementing regulations needs to be prepared jointly by MoF, Bappenas, the Ministry of Home Affairs, with technical inputs from other institutions, especially BNPB. A series of trainings on the planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation procedures of DRR activities needs to be conducted for central and regional government officials.

12. This study recommends a specific budget code for DRR. The proposed code is meant to indicate that a component of an activity in the budget document has a DRR purposes/focus. Every action by Ministries/Agencies to reduce natural disaster risks shall be using this code. Budget allocated for DRR efforts can therefore be traced and analysed for multiple purposes. Indicators of DRR accomplishment are also proposed for planning and budgeting purposes, consisting of output and outcome indicators. The budget codes as well as the indicators are based on the classification of DRR programs identified in national disaster laws and regulations. Furthermore, this study recommends some actions to be taken by Ministries/Agencies, key central government institutions, regional governments, and NGOs to increase the quantity and quality of disaster risk reduction investments.

I. BACKGROUND

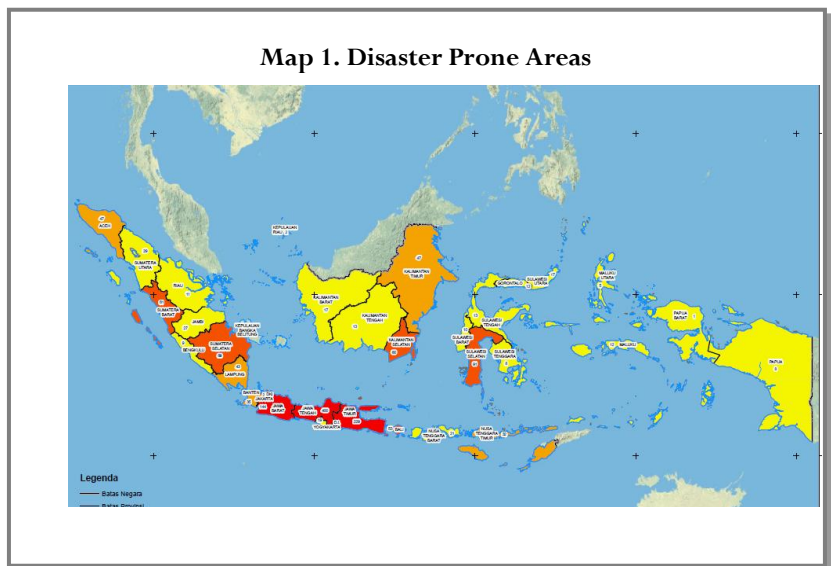
A. Hazard Mitigation: An International Endeavour

In January 2005, at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, in Kobe, Japan, 168 States adopted the *Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*. The goal was to achieve a substantial reduction in global disaster risk. The Framework was later endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly (A/RES/61/195). It provides a comprehensive action-oriented policy guidance based on a comprehensive understanding of disaster risks, which arise from human vulnerability to natural hazards. Long before the adoption of the HFA, the UN has already established the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) to coordinate, promote and facilitate DRR and later the HFA implementation. In 2008, ISDR published “*Indicators of Progress: Guidance on Measuring the Reduction of Disaster Risks and the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action*.” The need for generic, realistic and measurable indicators to measure progress toward the reduction of disaster risks have been requested by member countries since the time of the HFA preparation. Furthermore, three major activities are periodically undertaken to implement the HFA under the coordination of ISDR. *First*, a systematic biennial reporting process on DRR achievement of each member countries under the Global Platform initiative was adopted since 2007. The report identifies trends and patterns in disasters and progress made by countries to reduce risks. The objective is to provide an update on achievements, advances and key trends in the implementation of the HFA at national and regional levels. *Second*, an on-line monitoring and reviewing tool (“HFA Monitor”) was made available to all countries. *Third*, a Global Assessment Report, published to assess progress and challenges in mainstreaming DRR over the prior two years. The first report was launched in June 2009, and the second was published in mid-2011.

B. Indonesia: a Disaster-Prone Country

A significant portion of Indonesian regions is located in disaster prone areas, as shown in the map on the left.

Table 1 presents the number of regencies and municipalities according to the intensity and type of hazards. 42 regencies/municipalities belong to regions with extremely high risk of earthquake, 13 regencies/municipalities extremely high risk of tsunami, 41 regencies/municipalities extremely high risk of volcanic eruption, 91 regencies/municipalities extremely



high risk of drought, 70 regencies/municipalities extremely high risk of flood and 90 regencies/municipalities to extremely high risk of soil movement. With the total number of

regencies/municipalities being 450, almost 10% of regencies/municipalities are classified as at extremely high risk of hazard.

Ranking of natural hazards by number of occurrence shows that flood is the most frequent type of hazard, followed by fire and strong wind. On the other hand, by number of deaths, the ranking sees earthquake and tsunami (1st), volcanic eruption (2nd), and floods and earthquake (3rd) (see Table 2).

Table 1. Number Of Regencies/Municipalities With High Risk Of Hazards

No	INTENSITY AND TYPES OF HAZARDS	NUMBER OF REGIONS
1	Extremely high risk of earthquake	42
	High risk of earthquake	151
2	Extremely high risk of tsunami	13
	High risk of tsunami	45
3	Extremely high risk of volcanic eruption	41
	High risk of volcanic eruption	40
4	Extremely high risk of drought	91
	High risk of drought	91
5	Extremely high risk of flood	70
	High risk of flood	104
6	Extremely high risk of soil movement	90
	High risk of soil movement	92

Source: Bappenas & BNPB (2010)

Table 2. Type of Natural Hazard by Number of Occurrence

EVENT	NUMBER OF OCCURRENCE	EVENT	DEATHS
Floods	3,875	Earthquake and Tsunami	167,768
Fire	1,971	Eruption	78,598
Strong Wind	1,639	Floods	18,563
Landslides	1,562	Earthquake	15,552
Drought	1,413	Conflict	5,990
Floods And Landslides	308	Tsunami	3,519
Earthquake	273	Floods And Landslides	2,192
Others	850	Others	6,447
TOTAL	11,892	TOTAL	298,629

Source: www.bnpb.go.id

C. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) In Indonesia

In 2007 the Government and the Parliament issued Law No 24/2007 on Disaster Management. Additionally, a specific agency in charge of disaster management was established in 2008, i.e. the National Agency for Disaster Management (or BNPB in Indonesian acronym). A set of government regulations was then stipulated to implement the instructions of the Disaster Law of 2007. These regulations are: Government Regulation No 21/2008 on Disaster Management Operation, Government Regulation No 22/2008 on Funding and Management of Disaster Aid, and Government Regulation No 23/ 2008 on Participation of International Organizations and Non-Government Organization in Disaster Management. Other laws have also been revised to accommodate the principles of disaster risk reductions.

At the national level, DRR has been integrated into policy framework at the national and regional government level for preparedness, emergency response and post-disaster recovery. Policies related to disaster management, including that of DRR, have been instituted in the 2004-2009 and 2010-2014 Medium Terms and Annual Development Plans (see Table 3).

Considering the fact that the majority of Indonesian regions are prone to natural disasters, the government planned to establish a disaster office in all relevant regions. By the Head of BNPB Regulation No 3/2008 on the Establishment of BPBD and the Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No 46/2008 on BPBD Organization and Working Mechanism, such offices were established in provincial, regency and city regions. Today all provinces have established their Local Agency for Disaster Management (BPBD), and more than 60% of the regencies/municipalities have established BPBDs.

On the other spectrum, community groups that have an attention to participate in disaster management and preventions activities evolved sporadically in some regions. In some regions, disaster risk reduction forums or platforms involving government and non-government stakeholders were also established. The role of international organizations such as UNDP is instrumental in maintaining this country-wide movement to deal with natural disasters. At the national level, a National Platform for DRR, a multi-stakeholder body to advocate Disaster Risk Reduction, was set up to provide coordination, analysis and advice to participating stakeholders. These organizations also engage in education and trainings to promote the capacity of local communities to identify, monitor and deal with existing natural hazards.

Table 3. DRR in Planning Documents

Mid-term National Development Plan 2010-2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRR mainstreaming is a national priority • Direction to strengthen capacity in national and local level • DRR is to be considered in spatial management • Encouragement of community participation in DM and DRR
Government Working Plan 2007 to 2012
DRR is one of nine national development priorities since 2007
National Action Plan on DRR 2010-2012
DRR activities for 2010, 2011 and 2012 covering 24 central government institutions.
National Disaster Management Plan (BNPB)
General Overview of Disasters, Challenges and Opportunities; Disaster Management Policy, Program, Budget and Financing, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

D. Some Challenges to be Solved

Albeit much efforts have been undertaken, some challenges remain. According to Sugeng Triutomo (2011), the government as well as the society have to confront the following issues:

- Absence of a common perception of DRR and a common understanding of the way to mainstream DRR into development.
- The administration system limits availability of resources for disaster risk reduction.
- Lack of integration and synchronization of disaster risk reduction policies at different government levels and between the central and local governments.
- Delay in the establishment of BPBDs in all hazard prone provinces and districts/cities; functional and structural relations between BNPB and BPBDs is not so harmonious.
- The science of disaster management is not well developed, university engagement not significant.
- Limited ownership of the National Disaster Management Plan 2010-2014 and National Action Plan for DRR 2010-2012.
- No more than 10% of all regions have conducted disaster preparedness and contingency planning, there is no periodic evaluation mechanism on contingency plans,
- Involvement of civil society is somehow limited and uncoordinated.

II. OBJECTIVE, METHODOLOGY AND DATA

A. Objective

The objective of this study is to understand to what extent investments in disaster risk reduction in Indonesia are contributed by the national income accounts. The study will identify lessons learnt/good practice regarding what constitutes effective financing of disaster risk reduction at national level.

B. Methodology

The methodology utilised to achieve the objective is: classifying, measuring and accounting current investments, by providing an overview of existing financial mechanisms at the national, local and community levels. Two types of investments are explored: stand-alone DRR investments (for example - early warning, preparedness, risk assessments, etc.) and mainstreamed (implicit/embedded) DRR investments in sectors such as transportation, health, education, agriculture, etc.

C. Data Collection Process

Data on DRR investments and activities are collected from various primary and secondary sources at the central and regional government levels, as well as from NGOs/universities. Interviews with staff of planning bureaus of ministries/agencies and regional governments were conducted to explore DRR investments. The process of tracking DRR investment data in this study consisted of the following steps:

- a. Research, design and preparation of the questionnaire
- b. Sending of the questionnaire to:
 - i. Planning Bureau of relevant Ministries/Agencies,
 - ii. Regional Planning Development Agencies (Bappeda); BPBD and related sectoral offices of province, regency and municipality governments;
 - iii. NGOs and universities
- c. Sending official letters requesting data to:
 - i. Secretary of General Directorate of Budget (Ministry of Finance),
 - ii. Directorate of Development Financing (Bappenas),
 - iii. Deputy for Disaster Mitigation of BNPB
- d. Holding discussions with:
 - i. Representatives of Planning Bureaus of the Ministries/Agencies and Bappeda(s).
 - ii. Related officials (Echelon I or II) of Bappenas, BNPB, MoHa, UNDP, NGOs, BPBD, Bappeda.
- e. Searching regional budget data of regional governments through websites.
- f. Searching and compiling data from the General Directorate of Regional Finance (MoF) library.
- g. Checking, compiling, comparing, validating and analyzing data obtained from all sources.
- h. Sending the draft data analysis to Planning Bureaus of Ministries/Agencies for review.

D. Data Qualification

The returned questionnaires were very few, while the information provided by staff of Ministries/Agencies was only for one year or two, and not supported by legal documents. The final DRR investment data used in this study is the annual government budget data (APBN) provided by the Ministry of Finance (MoF). The budget data is detailed, it includes time series, and is well structured, especially since 2011 when a new budget data system was implemented. It is also accessible by the public as required by the newly stipulated Law on Openness of Public Information. Budget data, however, is not equal to the realized budget after the planned activities are implemented. Since the realized budget is not available for the level of detail required for this study, the planned budget is used as a proxy variable.²

The budget data has undergone extensive discussions under the existing planning and budgeting procedures, and has been discussed intensively with and approved by the Parliament. The data has also been checked again by the MoF before being finally approved and signed by the President. The budget data was used to disburse budget allocations from the MoF to all working units within the central/regional governments. The budget data is officially issued by the government in the form of a Presidential Decree. The followings are the Presidential Decrees from which data on disaster investment is collected:

- Presidential Regulation Number 73 year 2005 on the Detail of 2006 National Budget
- Presidential Regulation Number 93 year 2006 on the Detail of 2007 National Budget
- Presidential Regulation Number 105 year 2007 on the Detail of 2008 National Budget
- Presidential Regulation Number 72 year 2008 on the Detail of 2009 National Budget
- Presidential Regulation Number 51 year 2009 on the Detail of 2010 National Budget
- Presidential Decree Number 26 year 2010 on the Detail of 2011 National Budget
- Presidential Decree Number 32 year 2011 on the Detail of 2012 National Budget

MoF data requested especially for this study, complement the data and information from the above Presidential Decrees.

E. Definition of DRR Investment

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) is every effort to reduce the potential loss due to the occurrence of a natural disaster in a certain place and time, in the forms of death, injury, loss of security feeling, damage or loss of property, or other life disturbances (Law 27/2007 on Disaster Management). DRR efforts have been classified to include seven programs and 33 activities (Government Regulation of 21/2008 on the Implementation of Disaster Management) as presented in Appendix 1 of this report. Any activity in the budget data that has the same meaning with the above definition and classification is regarded and accounted as a DRR investment.

² The difference between the realized budget and the planned budget is usually not so significant, i.e. less than 10% in general. Each spending unit has the tendency to use all the planned budget, otherwise the amount allocated by MoF for the following year would be less than the current year.

F. Contents of Budget Data

Under the new budget data system (applied since 2011), a budget data consists of function, sub-function, program, activity, output and components. Each Ministry/Agency has a specific function or sub-function to be undertaken. Additionally, each Echelon I has a specific program, and each Echelon II has a specific activity. By this arrangement there will be no duplication of program nor activity. Since the new budget system is output oriented, each activity has to describe what outputs are expected through its implementation. An activity may lead to more than one output, and within an output there are components that support the attainment of an output. For each component, a certain amount of resources is allocated. Figure 1 shows a typical budget data, in which an activity (i.e. 2423 Advocating, operation and maintenance of water resources, and emergency management because of a natural disaster) is designed to produce some outputs, one of which has a DRR purpose, i.e. 2423.16: Operation and maintenance of flood control infrastructure). This study reviewed all activities/outputs/components that have a DRR purpose/focus.

The current and previous years budget data is accessible from the MoF website (www.anggaran.depkeu.go.id). Appendix 2 provides a complete list of investment data of all Ministries/Agencies that have undertaken disaster related activities since 2006. This is the basic data for the subsequent analysis of this study.

2423	Pembinaan dan Pelaksanaan Operasi dan Pemeliharaan Sumber Daya Air Serta Penanggulangan Darurat Akibat Bencana
2423.02	Dokumen pembinaan persiapan dan pelaksanaan OP dan pemantauan kondisi sarana dan prasarana SDA serta penanggulangan bencana
109	OP/RUTIN
200	MONITORING DAN EVALUASI
2423.06	Laporan pembinaan pelaksanaan alokasi air dan Teknik Modifikasi Cuaca
109	OP/RUTIN
2423.08	Layanan Perkantoran
011	ADMINISTRASI KEGIATAN
2423.09	sarana/prasarana penyediaan air baku yang dioperasikan dan dipelihara
109	OP/RUTIN
2423.16	Sarana/prasarana pengendalian banjir yang dioperasikan dan dipelihara



Figure 1. A Typical budget data

G. Regional Governments

For the regional level analysis, DRR investment data of some regional governments was also surveyed. These regional governments include:

- a. Provinces: Aceh, Central Java, East Java, West Java, Bali, West Sumatera, Yogyakarta, Central Sulawesi, Maluku, South Sulawesi and Jambi.
- b. Municipalities: Surabaya, Medan, Semarang, Padang, Denpasar, Tasikmalaya, Palu, Bengkulu, Kota Yogyakarta and Kupang.
- c. Regencies: Cilacap, Klaten, Jembrana, Jepara, Central Lombok and Kabupaten Bandung

Data and information on DRR investment of those regional governments is presented in Appendix 3.

H. NGOs

A survey of NGOs was also conducted, by sending questionnaires and following up through telephone and direct interviews with some of them. Not all questionnaires were returned, mostly due to the lack of information and difficulty in differentiating DRR from disaster management activities, as well as to the change of persons in charge. NGOs that provided data and information are: Aksi Cepat Tanggap (ACT), Disaster Management Center of UPN, Hope Foundation Indonesia, Indonesian Red Cross, Karina, Kerlip, Plan Indonesia, Sampoerna Foundation, World Vision Indonesia. Appendix 4 provides data and information on DRR investment of the nine NGOs listed above. In addition, information on UNDP's activities in DRR is also presented in the study.

III. INVESTMENT TREND ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

A. Central Government

1. Total investment in DRR

In 2006, the government allocated a sum of IDR 2,6 Trillion for disaster risk reduction purposes (i.e. not including rehabilitation and reconstruction). Such investment has been increasing significantly in recent years, i.e., from IDR 9 Trillion (2011) and to IDR 9.9 Trillion (2012) (see Table 4). The actual investments in DRR are greater than this figure since some DRR activities are embedded in other activities.

2. The importance of DRR investments

As a percentage of the total budget, the national funds allocated for disaster risk reduction amounted to 0.38% in 2006, and increased steadily to the level of 0.69% in 2012. In comparison with central the government budget, the figure was 0.58% (2006) and increased to 1.02% in 2012 (see Table 5). The projected ratio of budget for disaster prevention to GDP in 2012 is 0.12 %, a significant increase from 0.08% in 2006. Overall, the above figures show an increased government investment in DRR programs and activities.

Table 4. Budget for Disaster Management 2006-2012 (IDR Billion)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Budget for Disaster Management	2,548	3,588	4,386	3,807	5,158	8,977	9,876

Source: calculated from Appendix 1.

Table 5. Budget for Disaster Management vs. Total Budget, 2006-2012 (%)

BENCHMARK	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
National budget	0.38	0.47	0.44	0.41	0.49	0.68	0.69
Central government budget	0.58	0.71	0.63	0.61	0.74	0.99	1.02
GDP*	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.12

Note: *GDP figure for 2011 and 2012 is based on government projection

Source: calculated from Appendix 2.

3. Investment by types of program and activity

Based on the government's classification of disaster management (Law of 24/2007 on Disaster Management and Government Regulation of 21/2008 on the Implementation of Disaster Management), the biggest investment is for Program D: Disaster Mitigation and Prevention (76% on average of 2006-2012)³ (see Table 6). This program involves activities such as identification and monitoring of disaster risks, physical and non-physical interventions for disaster management, identifying and recognizing the sources of hazards or disaster hazards, etc. The second biggest investment program is for Disaster Preparedness (12.7%). This program involves activities such as the formulation of mechanisms for preparedness and disaster risk reduction (DRR), formulation and testing of emergency disaster management plans, early warning system, etc. The third biggest program is for Research, Education, and Training (about 5.9%).

Furthermore, as also indicated by the law and regulation cited above, around 60% (2006-2012 average) of the total disaster budget was allocated for Activity D2: Construction of physical and non-physical efforts. The next biggest fund was for Activity D6: Environmental management (14%), G4: Procurement and preparation of supplies to fulfill basic needs (6%), and G5: Organization of, counseling, training, and simulation on emergency response mechanisms (4.6%). The remaining funds (15%) were allocated to the 23 other activities (see Table 7).

Table 6. DRR Investment by Types of Program (%)

TYPES OF PROGRAM	AVERAGE 2006-2012	2012
D: Disaster Mitigation and Prevention	76.15	79.90
G : Preparedness	12.70	14.95
C: Research, Education, and Training	5.86	0.75
E : Early Warning System	3.32	2.24
A: Laws and Regulations Strengthening as well as Institutional Capacity Building	0.78	1.23
F : Improvement of Community Participation and Capacity for the DRR	0.73	0.18
B: Disaster Management Planning	0.46	0.74
TOTAL	100	100
In IDR Billion		9,876

Source: calculated from Appendix 2.

Table 7. DRR Investments by Type of Activity (%)

TYPES OF ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY	AVERAGE 2006-2012	2012	
D	2	Making physical and Non-physical of efforts	59.9	54.1
D	6	Environmental management	14.1	23.4
G	4	Procurement and preparation of supplies to	5.9	6.3

³ A classification of DRR programs and activities is presented in Appendix 1.

TYPES OF ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY	AVERAGE 2006-2012	2012	
	fulfill basic needs			
G	5	Organization of, counseling, training, and simulation on emergency response mechanisms	4.6	1.5
C	3	Organization of counseling as well as education and training	4.0	0.4
E	1	Observation of disaster tendency	3.0	0.9
D	4	Monitoring the control and management of natural resources that potentially trigger disaster	1.9	2.3
C	2	Monitoring of the use of technologies which with potential becoming a disaster	1.9	0.3
G	3	Organization, installation, and testing of early warning system	1.8	5.2
A	1	Coordination of the distribution of duties, authorities, and resources	0.8	1.2

Source: Appendix 5.

4. Investment by institution

Twenty central government institutions are participating in disaster risk reduction activities. Two institutions do not have DRR activities in 2012 (i.e. the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Public Housing). Among these institutions, the Ministry of Public Works spends the largest amount for DRR activities, i.e. about half of all institutions' DRR budget in 2012. Most of the budget was used for physical disaster mitigation. The second largest spender is the Ministry of Forestry (26%), mainly for forest and land rehabilitation to prevent flooding. The third largest spender is the SAR Agency (7%). The National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) is the fourth largest spender on DRR activities (6%) (see Table 8). For a complete list of central government institutions' disaster budget, see Appendix 6.

Table 8. Five Largest Institutions in DRR Investment, 2012

INSTITUTIONS	BUDGET (IDR Billion)	(%)
1 Ministry of Public Works	5,237	53.03
2 Ministry of Forestry	2,532	25.64
3 National Search and Rescue (SAR) Agency	721	7.30
4 National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB)	601	6.09
5 Ministry of Social Affairs	316	3.20
Others	469	4.74
Total	9,876	100.00

Source: calculated from Appendix 2.

Table 9. Financing of DRR Investment, 2011-2012

NO	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITY	BUDGET (IDR Billion)	
			2011	2012
1	Ministry of Public Works	Construction of flood control facilities and infrastructures	823,461	701,200
2	Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries	Disaster Resilient Minapolitan Area	195,727	91,808
3	National Search and Rescue Agency	Management of SAR facilities and infrastructures	109,200	49,956
4	National Disaster Management Agency	Disaster preparedness drills	17,550	6,900
5	Ministry of Forestry	Forest and land rehabilitation, watershed management , research and development of climate change	56,860	1,463
6	Ministry of Home Affairs	Capacity building of regional government for disaster mitigation	15,018	
5	National Planning Agency	Safer Communities through Disaster Risk Reduction in Development	2500	
	LOAN/GRANT		1,220 (13.59 %)	851 (8.62 %)
	DOMESTIC SOURCES		7,756	9,024
	TOTAL BUDGET		8,977	9,876

Source: calculated from Appendix 2.

5. Financing of investment

Investments for disaster prevention purposes are acquired from internal and external sources. In total, about 14% of total DRR budget in 2011 was derived from foreign sources in the form of loans or grants. In 2012, the government plans to acquire IDR 850 Billion (9%) through loans/grants for disaster prevention activities⁴. Most foreign sources are used to finance the construction of flood control facilities and infrastructures (see Table 9).

B. Regional Governments

1. DRR investments by regional governments

On average, DRR investments at the regional level are lower than 1% of the total budget. Such investments are used mainly for capacity building/training, and activities such as campaign/dissemination, coordination/consultation, drafting of regulations, etc. In some regions, a large proportion of DRR investment is used for physical mitigation, such as construction of flood control structures that require large funding. No systematic pattern is found regarding the types of DRR activities by regional governments. The

⁴ There is no detailed information on the sources of funds for activities prior of 2011.

average ratio of DRR investment to total budget is higher in most municipality governments than that for provincial and regency governments: 1.1% for municipalities, as compared to 0.6 % for provinces, and 0.32% for regencies (see Table 10).

2. DRR in local planning documents

Disaster risk reduction and disaster management in general have already been accommodated in regional planning documents, i.e. in the Medium-term Regional Development Plan (RPJMD) and in the Annual Government Plan (RKPD).

3. DRR institutions

In the regions, DRR activities are undertaken by several institutions, with BPBD as the core agency. As stipulated by the law, local governments are required to establish a disaster management agency. Traditionally, the institution in charge of disaster management was the Agency for the Unity of the Nation and People Protection (Kesbanglimas). With the enactment of Law N. 23/2007 on Disaster Management and the Minister of Home Affairs Instructions, regional governments began to establish a special unit to deal with disaster management, i.e. the Regional Agency for Disaster Management (BPBD). Some regions established a new BPBD but others transformed already existing institutions to deal with disaster management. In the Yogyakarta Municipality, for example, the fire-fighting unit was transformed into the Agency for Disaster Management and Fire Fighting.

Table 10. DRR Budget and Ratio to Total Budget, 2011

	PROVINCE	(IDR Billion)	Ratio (%)	MUNICIPALITY	(IDR Billion)	Ratio (%)	REGENCY	(IDR Billion)	Ratio (%)
1	Aceh	146.4	2.07	Surabaya	211	5.32	Bandung	1.1	57.83
2	Central Sulawesi	23.18	1.98	Semarang	59.6	3.48	Cilacap	2.84	0.22
3	Maluku	12.54	1.14	Yogyakarta	3.33	0.93	Jepara	0.4	0.1
4	Bali	9.22	0.43	Palu	3.11	0.49	Jembrana	0.36	0.07
5	West Sumatera	5.16	0.26	Padang	2.84	0.24	Central Lombok	0.08	0.04
6	Central Java	14.03	0.24	Tasikmalaya	1.26	0.18	Klaten	0.26	0.02
7	West Java	6.3	0.14	Denpasar	0.9	0.1	Average		0.32*
8	South Sulawesi	0.92	0.11	Medan	2.27	0.09			
9	East Java	5.07	0.1	Bengkulu	0.42	0.07			
10	Jambi	0.78	0.1	Kupang	0.14	0.06			
11	Yogyakarta	0.019	0	Average		1.1			
	Average		0.6						

*Not including Bandung Regency.

Source: Appendix 3.

C. NGOS and International Institutions

At least nine NGOs have been participating in disaster risk reduction initiatives in Indonesia since the early 2000s. Their activities vary, although most focused on education and community awareness, mainly in some disaster affected regions. DRR investments by NGOs are part of their total spending for social activities. For DRR activities, some NGOs spent more than IDR 1 Billion annually (see Table 11). Sources of funding are mainly from private companies' CSR programs and donations from private international institutions.

Most NGOs surveyed were involved in the preparation of the DRR National Action Plan 2006-2009 and 2010-2012. Coordination among NGOs is desirable to avoid duplication of activities, although they generally communicate and cooperate with each other before undertaking activities.

The role of NGOs and international organizations such as UNDP is of paramount importance, especially in broadening the perspective of national and local government officials on disaster risk reduction, which is still a relatively a new concept.

Table 11. DRR Investments of NGOs

NO	ORGANIZATION	INITIATION	ACTIVITIES	INVESTMENT
1	ACT	2008	Establish DRR school Community networks Training	undisclosed
2	Disaster Management Center, UPN	2006	Publication Workshops Studies Community networks	IDR 500 Million – 1 Billion/year
3	Hope Foundation, Indonesia	2006	Training for students and teachers	IDR 1 – 6 Billion/year
4	Indonesian Red Cross (PMI)	2002	Prepare DRR guidelines Establish DRR school Incorporate DRR in Green Clean program	undisclosed
5	Karina	2006	Establish post command Establish DRR school	undisclosed
6	Kerlip	2006	Advocating Education Publication Prepare guidelines, education material Campaign, workshops, exhibition	IDR 150 Million/year
7	Plan Indonesia	2008	Prepare DRR strategy Establish DRR school Training Campaign for children	0.5– 1 Million USD/year

NO	ORGANIZATION	INITIATION	ACTIVITIES	INVESTMENT
8	Sampoerna Foundation	2002	Training for communities Establish disaster-responsive communities	undisclosed
9	World Vision Indonesia	2007	Training for school communities Prepare contingency plan	undisclosed
10	UNDP	2005	Assistance to central and regional governments to prepare regulations, plans, studies, etc.; educations, develop database, community awareness, forum and networking.	IDR 10.950 Billion (2011)

Source: Appendix 4.

IV. SOME ISSUES AND INDICATIVE SOLUTIONS

A. Outstanding Issues

1. Greater investments are needed

This research discloses the fact that most central government institutions and regional governments (provinces, municipalities, and regencies) have invested some funding for DRR purposes. In general, however, the DRR investment ratio of Indonesian government is still lower than the internationally agreed ratio (i.e. 1% of the national budget). With a large number of regions prone to various types of natural disaster, greater investments in DRR programs are required through central and regional governments, and NGO institutions.

2. Consistency in DRR policy mainstreaming

Comparison between the prepared budget and activities to be implemented through the 2010-2012 National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (prepared by Bappenas and BNPB) shows that nine institutions display a lower amount of investment than originally planned, while eight institutions allocated more than they initially planned (among them are the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Forestry, and Ministry for the Development of Disadvantaged Regions (see Table 12). Regarding the number (hence the variety) of activities, all institutions show a lower number of activities than initially planned.

Some explanations to the gap between the amount needed in the NAP and the budget actually allocated are: (a) some institutions argue that there is no instruction for ministries/agencies to undertake DRR activities; (b) disaster risk reduction is not included in their Strategic Plan/ Annual Plan; (c) the concept of DRR is not well understood in some ministries/agencies (DRR is often mixed with disaster management notions); (d) there is an opinion among ministries/agencies that the Parliament does not approve budget proposal for disaster related activities, since the budget for disaster purposes has already been allocated to BNPB. Other possible reasons are: staff involved in the NAP preparation may not be in a position to propose activities for DRR, the NAP documents are not available/unknown at the time of budget preparation process, and activities in the NAP are not considered a priority nor appropriate for the current period.

Table 12. Institutions with Allocated Budget Higher/Lower than Planned

CATEGORY	INSTITUTION
1 Allocated budget is higher than planned in 2010	MHA, MPW, MFOR, MEV, MDDR, Bapeten, LIPI, LAPAN
2 Allocated budget is lower than planned in 2010	CMPW, BNPB, MoEMR, MMAF, MSA, Bakosurtanal, BPPT, MND, MPH

For Abbreviations see Appendix 6.

3. Effectiveness and efficiency issues

All investment data in this research is an overall amount of funding that would be spent by each respective working unit (*satuan kerja*). The budget data consists of costs for personnel involved in implementing the activity, costs to procure goods and services, costs to procure capital goods and social transfer. In general, a large portion of the budget is used for personnel costs. Ideally, costs for goods/services and capital procurements should be higher than that for personnel services. The financial efficiency of DRR activities is therefore in question. In the near future, all involved parties, especially Ministries/Agencies and the MoF, should pay higher attention to the efficiency aspect of the budget, by applying a basic “value for money” concept.

Additionally, each activity should be measured regarding its effectiveness. It is unfortunately a common practice that government programs/activities do not achieve their intended target, due to various reasons: funding is insufficient to attain a certain objective, little attention is paid on how to use the output, products of an activity are not sufficiently publicized, there is a lack of substantive attention by NGOs/civil society on the performance of government institutions, etc.

4. Some DRR activities are embedded in other activities

Not all activities on DRR can be captured by this research. Some DRR activities are embedded in other activities, and could not be separately identified. For instance, a dam construction project may be intended to conserve rainfall water but it is also intended to reduce the possibility of flood occurrence. This project may be included in a water resource management program. This dual/multiple-purpose type of projects are not included in this research. To avoid uncertainty and to be more effective, a certain remark needs to be used to identify whether an activity is a DRR activity, for instance by explicitly referring to it as a “disaster prevention/reconstruction” activity in the relevant budget sheet.

5. Regulation framework needs improvement

A set of regulations related to disasters is already in place in the forms of laws, government regulations, presidential decrees, Ministry/Agency decisions, regional regulations, etc. There is however an indication that some regional governments tend to prepare regulations by themselves. It would be more efficient if there is a nationally accepted prototype of regional regulations that can be used by all regional governments to formulate their regulations. This would allow for greater consistency and for a more efficient use of resources at the sub-national level.

Some Ministries/Agencies have not included DRR principles in their institution’s Five Year Strategic Plan (*Rencana Strategis*) or in the Annual Working Plan (*Rencana Kerja*), although a national DRR policy has already been stipulated in the Medium-term National Development Plan (*RPJMN*) and in the National Working Plan (*RKP*). This inhibits the flow of proposing a new activity such as DRR activities by concerned the Ministries/Agencies’ staff. It is therefore recommended that Bappenas, BNPB, and the MoF remind Ministries/Agencies to include DRR activities in their respective plans.

The National Action Plan for DRR 2010-2012 has not been so effective in encouraging Ministries/Agencies to plan and implement DRR activities. An alternative to this practice could be to conduct a coordinated effort to formulate a DRR plan for the following year at a specific point in time, for example in the third week of April every year. During this week, each Ministry/Agency would present its activity plan in a detailed manner, using its own source of funding. Other Ministries/Agencies may provide information on the effectiveness of such proposal. By doing so, a more realistic plan and support from other Ministry/Agency may be expected.

B. Towards Strategic Indicative Solutions

To overcome the above issues, this study undertook a thorough analysis of other similar mainstreamed and cross-sectoral studies and a review on the current budget processes at the national and regional levels. In addition, a preliminary idea on a performance indicator relevant to DRR initiative is presented below.

1. Lessons learned from other studies

While studies on investment tracking of other programs/initiatives in Indonesia are not available, there are two studies that provide hints to scale up DRR investments. The two studies are the one on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and on gender mainstreaming.⁵ Appendix 7 provides a brief analysis of the financial issues of the above two programs. Overall, the analysis concludes the following:

- a. A high-level policy is needed for cross-sectoral type of programs such as MDG and Gender Mainstreaming. Such policy may be based on a law or a ratified international agreement in the form of a Presidential Decision (Keputusan Presiden);
- b. An overall action plan which includes funding allocated to each participating Ministry/Agency should be prepared by Bappenas. This plan needs to be incorporated into the Medium-term National Development Plan (IDR JMN) and annual Government Working Plan (RKP). It should also be accommodated in MA's five yearly Strategic Plan (Renstra) and annual Working Plan (Renja);
- c. Such policy needs to be followed by a MoF decision on a procedure to propose/submit a budget for implementing the program;
- d. A coordinating unit is needed to integrate the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of output/outcomes, etc.;
- e. A reporting system is necessary to inform all stakeholders about the activities undertaken; and
- f. Periodic meetings should be held to discuss issues involved.

2. Capitalize on current budget processes

Considering that a large number of central and regional governments have not allocated a reasonable portion of their total budget to DRR activities, some deliberate actions need to be undertaken to increase the magnitude of DRR budget. After an analysis of the current budget mechanism and processes at the central and regional levels, the following entry points to increase DRR investments have been identified. The analysis provided in Appendix 8 concludes the followings:

At the central level:

- a. Central government institutions need to conduct research and formulate a plan on the urgency, necessity and viability of a new initiative. For an initiative that requires other Ministries/Agencies to participate, a Presidential Decree that instructs some Ministry/Agency to execute a program and activity is required;

⁵ See Bappenas (2008), Gender Mainstreaming Performance Evaluation Study and Bappenas (2008), Study on the Financing Aspect of MDG Achievement.

- b. A presidential decree draft may be proposed by the concerned Ministry/Agency to the President according to the prevailing procedure (via Cabinet Secretary, inter-ministries discussions, public hearings, etc.);
- c. The resulting Presidential Decree needs be included in the Government Working Plan (RKP) by Bappenas. Without being included in the RKP there is a possibility that such an initiative may be rejected by the Parliament;
- d. The concerned Ministry/Agency together with the MoF need to prepare guidelines to formulate plans and allocate funding. The guidelines are to be included in the MoF Decree of Budget Formulation for the year during which is going to be implemented;
- e. The concerned Ministry/Agency together with Bappenas have to ensure that each Ministry/Agency has included the new initiative in its annual Working Plan (Renja), based on the MoF Decree;
- f. The concerned Ministry/Agency needs to monitor the progress of implementation, by conducting periodic meetings and involving related parties/stakeholders.

At the regional level:

- a. MoHA issues a directive to all regional governments to increase budget allocation on DRR proportionately, as mandated by the related law and regulations and as instructed by the Presidential Directive (Keputusan Presiden);
- b. The directive is also to be stated again in the annual MoHA Directive on Regional Budget Preparation for a certain period;
- c. An overall action plan, which includes funds to be allocated for each relevant regional institutions (SKPD), needs to be prepared by Bappeda. This plan needs to be incorporated into the Medium-term Regional Development Plan (RPJMD) and annual Regional Government Working Plan (RKPD), and then to be accommodated in each institution's five yearly Strategic Plan (Renstra SKPD) and annual Working Plan (Renja SKPD);
- d. Such policy needs to be followed by a Head of Regional Government decision (Keputusan Kepala Daerah) regarding the procedure of proposing a budget for DRR program;
- e. A coordinating unit is needed to integrate the plan, monitor the implementation and evaluate the output/outcomes;
- f. A reporting system is necessary to inform all participating parties about the activities undertaken; and
- g. Periodic meetings need to be held to discuss issues involved. The involvement of the Head of Regional Government to chair the meetings would make these more effective.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

The objective of these recommendations is to increase the quantity and quality of investment in disaster risk reduction programs/activities by as many as parties as possible. The ultimate goal is to increase the capacity of Indonesia to withstand the impact of natural disasters whenever and wherever they occur.

A. DRR Investment Tracking

1. A specific budget code

To make DRR investment tracking easy to be achieved in the future, a new budget code needs to be introduced. The proposed budget code is based on the DRR classification as stipulated by Law N. 27/2007 on Disaster Management and Government Regulation 21/2008 on the Implementation of Disaster Management (see Table 13). This code should be used to identify output items in the budget document. Every activity that has a purpose to reduce natural disaster risks should use the appropriate code according to the type of DRR program/activity. By doing so, budget allocated for DRR activities can be traced and analysed for multiple purposes.

Table 13. Proposed Specific Budget Code for DRR Action

PROGRAM	CODE FOR AN OUTPUT OF ACTIVITY
A: Laws and Regulations	0910
B: Disaster Management Planning	0920
C: Research, Education, and Training	0930
D: Disaster Mitigation and Prevention	0940
E : Early Warning System	0950
F : Community Participation and Capacity	0960
G : Disaster Preparedness	0970

Table 14. Proposed Output Indicators of DRR Achievement

PROGRAM	OUTPUT INDICATOR
A: Laws and Regulations	Number of regulations prepared
B: Disaster Management Planning	Number of planning documents prepared
C: Research, Education, and Training	Number of trainees participated
D: Disaster Mitigation and Prevention	Quantity of items built/rehabilitated/etc.
E : Early Warning System	Number of systems developed
F : Community Participation and Capacity	Number of communities involved
G : Disaster Preparedness	Number of evacuation shelters provided

Table 15. Proposed Outcome Indicators of DRR Achievement

No	TARGET	OUTCOME INDICATOR
1	Each relevant Ministry/Agency has a functioning DRR unit/working group/technical team	Number of institutions that have a functioning DRR unit/working group/technical team
2	Each relevant Ministry/Agency has a DRR plan	Number of Ministry/Agency that have prepared and used DRR plan
3	Each relevant Ministry/Agency undertakes DRR programs/activities by referring to the related laws and regulations	Number of Ministry/Agency that have undertaken DRR programs/activities as required by laws/regulations
4	Each relevant Ministry/Agency allocates a sufficient budget to undertake DRR programs/activities as required by related laws and regulations	Number of Ministry/Agency that have allocated a sufficient budget for DRR programs/activities
5	An information, communication and learning system for disaster prevention is functioning in each relevant Ministry/Agency	Number of Ministry/Agency that have installed and operated an information, communication and learning system on disaster prevention
6	Networking among government institutions, NGOs, universities, international institutions is flourishing	Number of multi-stakeholder meetings conducted nationally in a year
7	A set of regulations, procedures for planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of DRR programs/activities is in place	Number of regulations prepared, signed, communicated or revised

2. Indicators for DRR investments

To assess whether DRR efforts have met the objectives undertaken by all relevant government institutions, an indicator of DRR accomplishment may be required for all DRR programs. As illustrated in Table 13 (see above), a system of indicators for programs' outputs should be developed. Table 14 shows similar indicators that could be developed for the 33 activities within the DRR program classification (see Appendix 1).

To assess whether DRR programs/activities have been undertaken by all institutions, the following outcome indicators may also be considered (Table 15).

3. Proposing the initiative

To propose and introduce the above initiative, some action needs to be undertaken. The following steps may be considered as a starting point:

- a. Bappenas and BNPB propose the President to instruct all relevant Ministries/Agencies to undertake DRR efforts.⁶
- b. BNPB requests MoF to set a new budget code.
- c. Bappenas to include DRR programs in the Annual Planning document (RKP) and clearly mention the urgency of undertaking DRR activity in a progressive way.

⁶ See President Instruction Number 9/2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development as a reference.

- d. Bappenas and BNPB to conduct meetings with all relevant ministries/agencies to synchronize DRR plans.
- e. MoHA to instruct regional governments to use the new budget code in their budget documents.

B. Increasing DRR Investments

Sectoral Institutions:

- Increase budget allocations for DRR programs/activities relevant to their function and responsibilities.
- Formulate a sectoral policy on DRR to be adopted by local governments
- Establish a special unit (working unit or technical team) to study, formulate policies/plans, support and facilitate the implementation of a DRR program.
- Prepare general and technical guidelines, collect data and information on disaster issues.
- Strengthen coordination with related sectoral institutions in the regions so as to synergize their policies/programs/activities on DRR.
- Disseminate relevant DRR policies to all staff; publish books, booklets, leaflets on DRR issues, and provides DRR advocacy services for staff.
- Conduct capacity building on DRR for sectoral local governments on an ongoing basis.
- Formulate regulations stating that the development of certain buildings/structures has to be preceded by a Disaster Risk Analysis (DRA).⁷

National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB):

- Promote/advocate/communicate to local governments the benefits of DRR investments.
- Continue facilitating local governments in conducting DRR activities.
- Assist and support local governments to prepare regional regulations (peraturan daerah) on disaster management, including disaster risk reduction.
- Synchronize program/activities of all Ministries/Agencies and regional governments to be a concerted effort on DRR.
- In cooperation with Bappenas, conduct trainings for Ministries/Agencies and regional governments officials on planning and budgeting for DRR.

⁷The purpose of a DRA is to avoid loss and damage to the people who reside within and in the surrounding of the building whenever a natural disaster occurs. For example, a newly constructed government office building should have considered the possibility of flood that may inhibit the operation of government services.

Ministry of Home Affairs:

- Instruct regional governments to allocate sufficient budget for DRR programs. This is already clearly stated in the MoHA's Annual Guidelines on Regional Budget Preparation.
- In cooperation with BNPB and Bappenas, coordinate DRR implementation among central government institutions and provincial/municipality/regency governments.
- Prepare a minimum service standard on DRR for local governments to plan and implement DRR policies/programs/activities.

Minister of Finance:

- Include specific technical guidelines on the procedure to allocate a budget for disaster risk reduction purposes in the annual Regulation of the Minister of Finance on the Guidelines for the Preparation and Assessment of Ministry/Agency Budget.
- Provide grants to provincial/regency/municipal governments as a special allocation fund (Dana Alokasi Khusus) to prepare DRR action plan, setting up regional BPBD, etc.

Bappenas:

- Incorporate DRR programs in the next Medium-term National Development Plan (RPJMN 2015-2019) and subsequent annual plans.
- Coordinate and synchronize annual planning process of ministries and agencies.
- Monitor and evaluate closely the progress of implementation of each Ministry/Agency and ensure consistency with the plan.

Regional Government Institutions:

- Prepare regional regulations (Peraturan Daerah) on disaster risk reduction and management.
- Establish an institution in charge of DRR/disaster management.
- Formulate policies/programs/activities on DRR, incorporate them in the medium-term and annual development plans (RPJMD and RKPD), and in sectoral offices' Strategic Plan (five yearly) and Working Plan (annually).
- Ensure close coordination with other regional institutions for the implementation of DRR.

NGO/Universities

- Promote awareness, capacity building, networking, etc. with the community at large.
- Synergize and coordinate activities to reduce duplication, by involving international organizations to tap on other countries experience, resources, etc.
- Conduct training and capacity building activities, conduct research to promote awareness among the more educated audience.

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APPENDIX 1. STRUCTURE OF PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

(Law of 24/2007 on Disaster Management and Government Regulation of 21/2008 on the Implementation of Disaster Management)

PROGRAM	ACTIVITY
Priority 1: Disaster Risk Reduction as National and Regional Priorities as Well as Institutional Capacity Building	
PROGRAM A: LAWS AND REGULATIONS	1 Coordination of the distribution of duties, authorities, and resources
PROGRAM B: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING	1 Introduction and assessment of disaster hazards
	2 Implementation BNPB, of disaster risk analysis
	3 Identification of disaster risk reduction actions
	4 Establishment of planning documents as well as laws and regulations
Priority 2: Use of Knowledge, Innovation, and Education to Build Safety Culture and Resilience	
PROGRAM C: RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND TRAINING	1 Development of disaster awareness culture
	2 Monitoring of the use of technologies which with potential becoming a disaster
	3 Organization of counseling as well as education and training
Priority 3: Reduction of Disaster Risk Causing Factors	
PROGRAM D: DISASTER MITIGATION AND PREVENTION	1 Identification and monitoring of disaster risks
	2 Making physical and Non-physical of efforts as well as arrangements for disaster management
	3 Identifying and recognizing accurately the sources of hazards or disaster hazards
	4 Monitoring the control and management of natural resources that potentially trigger disaster
	5 Spatial layout control and management
	6 Environmental management
	7 Arrangement for development and building code
	8 Development of facilities and infrastructure
Priority 4 : Identification, Assessment, and Monitoring of Disaster Risks as Well as the Application of Early Warning System	
PROGRAM E : EARLY WARNING SYSTEM	1 Observation of disaster tendency

PROGRAM	ACTIVITY
	2 Analysis on the outcome of disaster tendency observation
	3 Decision making on disaster hazard status
	4 Dissemination of disaster warning information
	5 Implementation of actions to address disaster hazards
Priority 5 : Preparedness Strengthening of Disaster Response at All Levels of Community	
PROGRAM F : IMPROVEMENT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY FOR THE DRR	1 Improvement of understanding on community vulnerability
	2 Planning of involvement in disaster management
	3 Improvement of the commitment of disaster management actors
	4 The community social resilience capacity building
PROGRAM G : PREPAREDNESS	1 Formulation of mechanism for preparedness and disaster risk reduction (DRR)
	2 Formulation and testing of emergency disaster management plans
	3 Organization, installation, and testing of early warning system
	4 Procurement and preparation of supplies to fulfill basic needs
	5 Organization of, counseling, training, and simulation on emergency response mechanisms
	6 Preparation of locations for evacuation
	7 Compilation of accurate data and information as well as updating of permanent procedures for disaster emergency response
	8 Provision and preparation of materials, goods, and equipment for the recovery of infrastructure and facilities

Source: Bappenas and BNPB (2010), National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2010-2012.

APPENDIX 2. BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION, 2006-2012 (IDR BILLION)

ACTIVITY		CATE- GORY		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Coordination of disaster policy preparation	A	1	-	-	-	-	-	1.54	2.24
2	Coordination of climate change adaptation and mitigation policy preparation	A	1	-	-	-	-	-	1.05	1.25
1	Preparation of national disaster management system/prevention and disaster risk reduction	A	1	-	18.89	9.50	36.02	39.45	120.92	82.76
2	Formulation / improvement / assessment of regulations	B	4	-	1.29	0.13	-	-	-	-
3	Disaster preparedness drills	G	5	-	-	-	-	-	66.35	67.76
4	Application of information and communication technology for disaster risk reduction and mitigation of natural disaster	E	4	-	5.28	-	13.50	13.50	28.76	132.14
5	Provision of equipment and logistics at disaster prone areas by Directorate of Logistics	G	4	-	-	-	-	-	25.46	80.07
6	Provision of equipment and logistics at disaster prone areas by Directorate of Equipment	G	4	-	-	-	-	-	283.45	222.50
7	Socialization / dissemination / seminar / workshop / publications/Community empowerment in disaster preparedness	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	5.91	16.17
8	Training/education	C	3	-	-	0.79	0.06	0.42	-	-
9	Cooperation among government agencies / private institutions	F	3	-	-	0.81	-	-	-	-
1	Establishment of Meteorological Early Warning System (MEWS)	E	1	-	83.72	72.69	88.90	47.28	-	-
2	Climate Early Warning System (CEWS)	E	1	-	-	-	-	9.52	-	-

ACTIVITY		CATEGORY		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
3	Establishment of Tsunami Early Warning System (TEWS) and data management	E	1	-	87.65	103.48	25.00	101.93	80.01	82.42
4	Climate change and air quality management	D	6	-	-	-	-	3.60	20.80	20.63
1	Spatial/land use planning based on geology	D	5	-	6.22	8.70	6.43	-	-	-
2	Mitigation and management of geological disasters	D	2	9.24	13.91	17.18	4.93	9.24	95.57	110.08
3	Research and development of geological disaster technology	B	2	-	17.18	18.13	11.68	19.53	18.21	25.08
1	Capacity building of regional government for disaster mitigation	C	3	2.42	5.54	6.50	8.75	13.75	49.16	40.97
1	Construction of flood control facilities and infrastructures	D	2	1,912	1,536	2,246	2,012	2,413	2,945	3,807
2	Construction of coastal security facilities and infrastructures	D	2	-	573	284	493	230	555	973
3	Construction of volcano lava control facilities and infrastructures	D	2	-	75	153	163	124	264	456
4	Empowerment of local institutions on spatial planning in disaster regions, flood control, etc.	C	3	-	-	0.85	-	1.18	20.93	-
5	Evaluation of climate change impact	B	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.37
6	Research on disaster mitigation	D	2	-	-	-	-	-	15.65	-
1	Protection, prevention and control of forest fires	D	4	30.45	91.77	61.04	57.40	189.58	55.99	217.38
2	Forest and land rehabilitation, watershed management	D	6	139	117	238	343	1,175	2,608	2,279
3	Research and development of climate change and forestry policy	B	2	-	-	-	-	-	29.98	15.74
4	Planning, institutional development and evaluation of mangrove forest management	B	4	-	-	-	-	-	18.36	20.00
1	Climate change adaptation	D	6	-	-	-	-	-	9.55	6.50

ACTIVITY		CATE- GORY		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
2	Improvement of the National Climate Change performance	A	1	-	-	-	-	-	35.00	35.00
3	Mitigation and atmosphere function preservation	D	4	-	-	-	-	-	15.70	6.88
1	Enhancement of disaster and climate change resiliency of small island communities	F	4	-	22.65	33.53	121.13	12.05	1.04	0.98
2	Disaster Resilient Minapolitan Area	D	8	-	-	-	-	-	4.19	5.71
3	Preparation of disaster mitigation guidelines for small islands and climate change impacts	B	4	-	-	-	-	-	0.40	0.17
1	Provision of basic necessities for natural disaster victims	G	4	182.5	57.4	400.0	104.0	390.4	311.7	315.9
0	Health crisis management	G	5	15.54	575.00	295.25	112.00	74.19	154.13	69.22
2	Socialization of study and policy on social and natural disaster prone areas in disadvantaged regions	C	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.45	0.61
3	Preparation/identification of disaster management policy in disadvantaged regions	B	3	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.60
4	Survey and field study	B	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.54	-
5	Preparation of report/recommendation/DRR in disadvantaged regions	B	2	-	-	-	-	-	0.60	1.31
6	Socialization, monitoring and evaluation/DRR action plan in disadvantaged regions	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	0.42	0.99
9	Preparation of Regional Action Plan for DRR in 11 regencies	B	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.25
10	Training of natural disaster manpower in disadvantaged regions	C	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.17
1	Establishment of Tsunami Early Warning System (TEWS)	E	1	-	56.10	-	30.00	-	-	-
2	Research of disaster mitigation technology application	B	3	-	-	-	-	-	4.00	2.00

ACTIVITY		CATEGORY		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
3	Research on climate change adaptation	D	1	-	-	-	-	-	4.00	2.00
1	Provision of disaster geodetic system	D	1	-	1.88	2.00	2.00	2.00	-	-
2	Mapping of multidisaster prone areas	D	3	-	3.50	3.00	3.70	3.70	0.26	1.00
1	Coordination of planning and monitoring of disaster management	A	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.60	0.50
4	Safer Communities through Disaster Risk Reduction in Development (SCDRR)	C	1	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	-
1	Supervision of nuclear utilization	C	2	-	124.43	110.49	71.66	112.55	221.36	24.13
1	Establishment and maintenance of Tsunami Early Warning System (TEWS)	E	1	-	39.50	-	13.17	-	6.50	6.50
2	Advancement of technology for adaptation and mitigation of global warming	C	2	-	-	-	-	-	3.05	2.50
3	Research and application of disaster risk reduction technology	C	2	-	-	-	-	-	1.75	1.55
1	Research on tsunami to promote people understanding	C	1	-	2.63	-	-	-	-	-
2	Preparation of guidelines on disaster preparedness for coastal community	B	3	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	3.00
3	Research on climate change geotechnology	B	2	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	2.50
4	Application of research on geotechnology for disaster management	D	1	-	-	-	-	-	1.13	4.72
5	Application of research on physics for disaster management	D	8	-	-	-	-	-	0.38	0.53
1	Establishment and maintenance of Tsunami Early Warning System (TEWS)	E	1	-	10.00	-	0.11	-	-	-
2	R&D on remote sensing utilization for environmental monitoring and disaster mitigation	C	2	-	2.83	3.98	3.00	3.00	2.42	3.41

ACTIVITY		CATE- GORY		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
3	Development of remote sensing data for disaster management	B	1	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	0.17
1	Management of SAR facilities and infrastructures	G	3	-	-	-	-	-	635.37	518.20
2	Training and education, and socialization about SAR	G	5	-	-	-	-	-	12.10	15.69
3	Management of drill and operation of SAR	G	1	-	-	-	-	-	82.00	91.50
4	SAR communication management	G	7	-	-	-	-	-	47.26	95.69
1	Implementation of education for disasters and riots regions	C	3	257.08	57.20	315.57	82.50	170.06	101.10	-
1	Preparation of housing construction procedures in disaster prone areas	D	7	-	1.49	-	-	-	1.12	-
2	Facilitation of local institution on disaster-prone housing management	C	3	-	-	1.04	-	-	-	-
3	Training and dissemination of construction method of earthquake friendly housing	D	7	-	-	0.22	-	-	0.65	-
TOTAL				2.548	3.587	4.386	3.806	5.158	8.977	9.875

APPENDIX 3. DRR INVESTMENT OF REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS

A. South Sulawesi Province

Budget for DRR (2010): IDR 916 Million.

Main activities: mapping and investigation of environmental geology and natural disaster mitigation, health service improvement in disaster mitigation.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 0.1%.

Core institution: Office of Social Welfare and Community Protection.

Participating Institutions: Office of Spatial Planning and Settlement, Coordinating Body for Region II Bone, Office of Mining and Energy, and Office of Health.

Table 1. DRR Investment: South Sulawesi Province, 2010

NO	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	Mapping and investigation of environmental geology and natural disaster mitigation	361	Office of Mines and Energy
2	Health improvement in disaster mitigation	254	Office of Health
3	Coordination, monitoring and supervision of central government program implementation in the region and natural disaster mitigation.	80	Coordinating Body for Region II Bone
4	Coordination and improvement of data collection for natural disaster	50	Office of Spatial Planning and Settlement
5	Preparedness of quick response team (Tagana)	48	Office of Social Welfare and Community Protection
6	Training for emergency in disaster mitigation system	37	Office of Health
7	Training for documentation and communication officer of disaster mitigation	33	Office of Social Welfare and Community Protection
8	Training for extension officer of disaster mitigation	28	-“-
9	Technical guidance training for workers of disaster mitigation	23	Office of Health
	TOTAL	916	

Source: Regional Regulation on 2011 Budget

B. East Java Province

Budget for DRR (2011): IDR 5,068 Million.

Main activities: socialization, simulation and mitigation of geological hazard, dissemination and improvement of information access to the public, improvement of health service and disaster mitigation, develop action plans for disaster risk reduction.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 0.1%.

Core institution: Regional Agency for Disaster Management (BPBD)

Participating Institutions: Office of Health, Office for Regional Development Planning, Environment Agency, Office for National Unity and Politics, Governance and Development Coordination Agency Region II Bojonegoro, Office of Agriculture, Office of Energy, and Mineral Resources, and Office of Maritime Affairs and Fishery.

Table 2. DRR Investment: East Java Province, 2011

NO	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	Socialization, simulation and mitigation of geological hazard	900	Office of Energy, and Mineral Resources
2	Dissemination and improvement of information access to the public	750	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
3	Improvement of health service and disaster mitigation	718	Office of Health
4	Coordination, integration and synchronization disaster mitigation efforts in the region	450	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
5	Preparation of action plan for regional disaster risk reduction	450	-“-
6	Mitigation and adaptation to climate change, natural disaster and pollution	400	Office of Maritime Affairs and Fishery
7	Training and coordination of the prospective members of Linmas in disaster mitigation	350	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
8	Anticipation of disaster and climatic disturbances on the productivity and production	300	Office of Agriculture
9	Preparation of disaster mitigation plan	250	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
10	Capacity building for the officer of disaster mitigation	250	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
11	Training for the officers of Satpol PP in disaster mitigation	150	-“-
12	Facilitation for anticipating the occurrence of natural disasters	100	Agency for the Coordination of Governance and Development Region II Bojonegoro
	TOTAL	5,068	

Source: Regional Regulation on 2011 Budget

C. Jambi Province

Budget for DRR (2010): IDR 778 Million.

Main activities: education and training, preparedness and mitigation of displaced people, fostering and strengthening early warning community forums, monitoring natural disaster geology and groundwater, and dissemination of geological and groundwater natural disaster.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 0.10%.

Core institution: Regional Agency for Disaster Management (BPBD)

Participating Institutions: Office of Social Welfare, Manpower and Transmigration, Unit for Civil Service Police, Office of Agriculture, and Office of Energy and Mineral Resources.

Table 3. DRR Investment: Jambi Province, 2010

NO	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	Counseling, prevention and mitigation of fires, natural disasters, and environmental impacts	288	Office of Agriculture
2	Preparedness of natural disaster victims and displaced people	195.	Office of Social Welfare, Manpower and Transmigration
3	Counseling and maturation of community early warning forums	108	Unit for Civil Service Police
4	Formal education and training for the Regional Agency for Disaster Management	95	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
5	Monitoring the geology of disaster mitigation, groundwater and dissemination of geological natural disasters and groundwater issues	89	Office of Energy and Mineral Resources
	TOTAL	778	

Source: Regional Regulation on 2011 Budget

D. West Java Province

Budget for DRR (2012): IDR 6,295 Million.

Main activities: provision of buffer stock for quick response action, study on disaster mitigation and preparedness, strengthening of preparedness capacity, promotion of people awareness.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 0.13%.

Core institution: Regional Agency for Disaster Management (BPBD)

Participating Institutions: Office of Energy and Mineral Resources, Regional Agency for Environment Control, Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection, Office of Communication and Information, and Agency for the Coordination of Governance and Development Region III.

Table 4. DRR Investment: West Java Province, 2012

NO	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	Provision of buffer stock for quick response action	900	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
2	Study on disaster mitigation and preparedness in disaster-prone areas, strengthening of preparedness capacity in disaster prone areas	597	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
3	Promotion of people awareness on disaster in sister-prone regions	550	Regional Agency for Disaster Management

NO	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
4	Development of Communications Network for Natural Disaster	500	Office of Communication and Information
5	Strengthening of the organization of the Logistic Center of BPBD	404	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
6	Preparation of standard operating procedure for provincial BPBD	400	-“-
7	Upgrading of capability and resilience to overcome climate variability	350	-“-
8	Preparation of guidance on technical planning for BPBD	350	-“-
9	Optimization of disaster mitigation preparedness counseling	300	-“-
10	Preparation of post-disaster economic, social and cultural recovery model	300	-“-
11	Training on post disaster loss and damage assessment for regencies/municipality officers	300	-“-
12	Preparation of technical guidelines on the allocation of grant for rehabilitation and reconstruction	300	-“-
13	Preparation of technical guidelines on the mechanism of channeling directly allocated funds (BLM) during rehabilitation and reconstruction phase	279	-“-
14	Geological natural disaster mitigation	250	Office of Energy and Mineral Resources
15	Preparation of work competency standard	250	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
16	Provision of aids in quick response and emergency phases	165	Agency for the Coordination of Governance and Development Region III
17	Empowerment of the Unit of Community Protection, and facilitation, monitoring and evaluation of the Preparedness of the Unit of Community Protection in disaster prone Areas in District / City of West Java.	100	Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection
	TOTAL	6,295	

Source: RKPD Jawa Barat Province Annual Plan, 2011

E. Yogyakarta Province

Budget for DRR (2012): IDR 19.429,9 Million.

Main activities: community capacity building, preparation of disaster teaching materials, training on integrated pest control of food crops, horticulture and climate.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 0.09%.

Core institution: Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection.

Participating Institutions: Office of Education and Sport, Office of Agriculture, and Office of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

Table 5. DRR Investment: Yogyakarta Province, 2012

NO	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	DRR for communities in disaster-prone areas	540	Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection
2	Preparation of disaster teaching materials	342	Office of Education and Sport
3	Field School of integrated pest control of food crops, horticulture and climate	134	Office of Agriculture
4	Facilitating the operation of disaster quick response team	115.78	Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection
5	Counseling communities on natural sea disaster mitigation	75,6	Office of Maritime Affairs and Fishery
6	Facilitating the coordination of disaster management	50.77	Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection
7	Preparation of the BPBD operation	50	-"
8	Evaluation of the preparation of disaster management contingency plan	36	-"
9	Facilitation of the activity of disaster aware community	34	-"
10	Social gathering for preparedness and early warning for anticipating the occurrence of disaster	29.16	-"
11	Preparation of standard operating procedure on response and emergency	28.8	-"
12	Development of disaster early warning system	25	-"
13	Training and preparedness for disaster management	23.01	-"
14	Consolidation of disaster aware community	20	-"
15	Training on the formation of disaster management Community groups	19.29	-"
	TOTAL	19.429,9	

Source: Draft of Yogyakarta Province Regulation on 2012 Budget

F. Aceh Province

Budget for DRR (2011): IDR 146,410 Million.

Main activities: flood control structures, sea abrasion, and forest rehabilitation.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 2.07%.

Core institution: Agency for Aceh Disaster Management.

Participating Institutions: Office of Irrigation, Office of Forestry, Office of Mines and Energy and Office of Maritime Affairs and Fishery.

Table 6. DRR Investment: Aceh Province, 2011

No	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	Flood control in catchment and river sources	75,362	Office of Irrigation
2	Beach safety infrastructure development	65,164	-“-
3	Development control and supervision of forest and land rehabilitation movement	3,797	-“-
4	Development of data and access communication and information disaster	401	-“-
5	Rapid assessment of damage caused by disasters during the emergency	342	-“-
6	Socialization of policy on DM and DRR	243	-“-
7	Preparation of policy on DM and DRR	237	-“-
8	Coordination of DM and DRR	225	-“-
9	Review of ocean disaster mitigation and ocean climate forecasting	203	Office of Maritime Affairs and Fishery
10	Monitoring and identification of areas prone to geological disasters	123	Office of Mines and Energy
11	Facilitation / formation of DM and DRR	103	Agency for Aceh Disaster Management
12	Community-based DRR	85	-“-
13	Improving the management of Disaster Operations Control Center	74	-“-
14	Optimization of corporate social responsibility in disaster management	51	-“-
	TOTAL	146,410	

Source: Regional Regulation on 2011 Budget

G. Bali Province

Budget for DRR (2011): IDR 9,215 Million.

Main activities: construction of coastal protection infrastructure and operational of Crisis Centre.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 0.43%.

Core institution: Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection.

Participating Institutions: Office of Public Works, Office of Forestry.

Table 7. DRR Investment: Bali Province, 2011

No	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	Construction of coastal protection infrastructure	4,195	Office of Public Works
2	Operational Crisis Centre / Puskodalops	2,741	Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection
3	Improving Emergency Response Service	710	-“-
4	Reforestation and forest rehabilitation	663	Office of Forestry
5	Bali Green Movement	216	-“-
6	Socialization of early warning to the public in anticipation of disaster	192	Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection
7	Increased community participation in forest and land rehabilitation	148	Office of Forestry
8	Maintenance of the tower and operation of T-EWS	102	Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection
9	Technical guidance on DRR NAP	95	-“-
10	Monitoring and dissemination of information on potential hazards	80	-“-
11	Procurement of seed	40	Office of Forestry
12	Watershed monitoring and evaluation and reporting performance	33	-“-
	TOTAL	9,215	

Source: Regional Regulation on 2011 Budget

H. Central Java Province

Budget for DRR (2011): IDR 14,032 Million.

Main activities: repair and construction of facilities and infrastructure for flood control and coast guarding, procurement of seeds and development of forestry plants, procurement of logistics and disaster equipment rehabilitation and management of watershed., etc.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 0.24%.

Core institution: Regional Agency for Disaster Management (BPBD).

Participating Institutions: Office of Forestry, Office of Health, Office of Water Resource Development, Environment Agency, Office of Social Affairs, Office of Energy and Mineral Resources.

Table 8. DRR Investment: Central Java Province, 2011

No	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	Repair and construction of facilities and infrastructure for flood control and coast guard	6,250	Office of Water Resource Development
2	Procurement of seeds and development of forestry plants	1,400	Office of Forestry
3	Procurement of logistics and disaster equipment	700	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
4	Rehabilitation and management of watershed	650	Office of Forestry
5	Mitigation, adaptation, and prevention of pollution and environmental damage caused by disaster / disruption of environment and global warming	400	Environment Agency
6	Control, disaster evacuation and reporting	350	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
7	Improving the operation of disaster information center	350	-“-
8	Facilitation of emergency response and simulations for the community / student	300	-“-
9	Technical guidance on SAR and combined SAR and rescue training, evacuation, and IDP	293	-“-
10	Coordination and facilitation of support for infrastructure development in regencies/ municipalities	285	-“-
11	Mapping of tectonic disaster prone areas	240	Office of Energy and Mineral Resources
12	Construction of disaster preparedness and emergency response post	207	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
13	Analysis of environmental geology	200	Office of Energy and Mineral Resources
14	Mapping of landslide-prone areas	200	-“-
15	Evaluation, monitoring and preparation of guidelines for emergency response	175	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
16	Spatial planning of settlements prone to landslides	175	Office of Energy and Mineral Resources
17	Development of disaster prepared villages	170	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
18	Rehearsals of disaster management	170	-“-
19	Facilitation and technical coordination for disaster management	150	-“-
20	Facilitation and coordination of disaster management adviser	150	-“-
21	Facilitation and coordination of the handling of post-disaster rehabilitation	150	-“-
22	Socialization and Monitoring of Geological Disaster Mitigation	150	Office of Energy and Mineral Resources

No	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
23	Technical training on damage and loss assessment	140	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
24	Mobilization of disaster forces (Tagana) for recovery	100	Office of Social Affairs
25	Consolidation of Tagana for recovery	100	-“-
26	Development of emergency response / SAR Center	100	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
27	Preparation of disaster risk maps	100	-“-
28	Disaster awareness promotion	100	-“-
29	Facilitation and coordination of consolidated logistics and disaster equipment	100	-“-
30	Detailed geological mapping	100	Office of Energy and Mineral Resources
31	Crisis health services	77	Office of Health
	TOTAL	14,032	

Source: Regional Regulation on 2011 Budget

I. Maluku Province

Budget for DRR (2011): IDR 12,541 Million.

Main activities: construction of coastal protection infrastructure, flood control in catchment and river bodies, guidance on the control and supervision of land and forest rehabilitation movement, etc.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 1.14%.

Core institution: Regional Agency for Disaster Management (BPBD).

Participating Institutions: Office of Public Works, Office of Forestry.

Table 9. DRR Investment: Maluku Province, 2011

No	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	Construction of coastal protection infrastructure	8,775	Office of Public Works
2	Flood control in catchment and river bodies	2,570	Office of Public Works
3	Guidance on the control and supervision of Land and Forest Rehabilitation Movement	520	Office of Forestry
4	Collecting data and making disaster data book	111	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
5	Making booklets and leaflet on disaster management	100	-“-
6	Monitoring and dissemination of information on potential areas	92	-“-
7	Socialization of disasters and disaster management to regencies/ municipalities	72	-“-

No	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
8	Coordination of disaster management unit	69	-“-
9	Provision of logistics and equipment to disaster warehouses	66	-“-
10	Submission of the results of the classification / clarification of the preparation of reports to support post-disaster aid budget to BNPB	62	-“-
11	Operation of assessment team on logistics and equipment at disaster warehouses	54	-“-
12	Monitoring and evaluation, and reporting	50	-“-
	TOTAL	12,541	

Source: Regional Regulation on 2011 Budget

J. Central Sulawesi Province

Budget for DRR (2011): IDR 23,177 Million.

Activities: construct flood control, construction of coastal safety infrastructures, river area management.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 1.98%.

Core institution: Regional Agency for Disaster Management (BPBD).

Participating Institutions: Office of Public Works, Regional Agency for Environment Control, Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection and Office of Energy and Mineral Resources.

Table 10. DRR Investment: Central Sulawesi Province, 2011

No	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	Flood control in catchment and river bodies	9,953	Office of Public Works
2	Construction of coastal safety infrastructures	6,356	-“-
3	Natural disaster river area management	2,925	-“-
4	Managing river area natural resource disaster	1,700	-“-
5	Coordinating the management of mangrove ecosystems	500	Regional Agency for Environment Control
6	Advocating of flood-prone community	281	Office of Public Works
7	Monitoring and dissemination of disaster information	262	Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection
8	Procurement logistics for disaster victims	250	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
9	Advocating of natural disaster management	220	Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection
10	Controlling the impact of climate change	154	Regional Agency for

No	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
			Environment Control
11	Inventory and mitigation of geological disaster	103	Office of Energy and Mineral Resources
12	Supply of emergency equipment for disaster victims	100	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
13	Training on disaster management & DRR analysis	90	-“-
14	Prevention and dissemination of information in disaster prone areas	64	-“-
15	Coordinating the preparation of community-based disaster management plan	59	-“-
16	Preparation of master plan on the control and mitigation of disaster risk	50	-“-
17	Coordination of prevention and control of risks of natural disasters and social and other extraordinary events	40	-“-
18	Formulation of policies, norms, standards, procedures of disaster management	35	-“-
19	Advocating and training of prevention and disaster preparedness	35	-“-
	TOTAL	23,177	

Source: Regional Regulation on 2011 Budget

K. West Sumatera Province

Budget for DRR (2011): IDR 5,163 Million.

Main activities: advocating, operation and maintenance of the disaster crisis center / operational center, forest and land rehabilitation, capacity building of disaster preparedness staff, promotion of institutional and human resource capacity of disaster rapid response team, etc.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 0.26%.

Core institution: Regional Agency for Disaster Management (BPBD).

Participating Institutions: Office of Water Resources Management, Office of Energy and Mineral Resources and Office of Health Office of Forestry.

Table 11. DRR Investment: West Sumatera Province, 2011

No	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	Advocating, operation and maintenance of the Disaster Crisis Centre / operational center	968	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
2	Forest and land rehabilitation	693	Office of Forestry
3	Capacity building of disaster preparedness staff	282	Office of Health
4	Promotion of institutional and human resource capacity of	269	Regional Agency for

No	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
	Disaster Rapid Response Team		Disaster Management
5	Assessment and data enumeration of disaster preparedness and mitigation	255	-“-
6	Rehearsal in the Command Post and in the field (DM Simulation)	250	-“-
7	Development of forest seed and nursery crops	230	Office of Forestry
8	Socialization of community-based disaster management in post-disaster areas	229	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
9	Updating and preparation of disaster-prone areas data and information (DIBI CB)	224	-“-
10	Construction of infrastructure facilities and the safeguarding of forests	217	Office of Forestry
11	Technical guidance on disaster preparedness to the districts / cities & hospitals	182	Office of Health
12	Coordination and advocating of DRR activities/implementation (DRR Forum)	180	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
13	Support of security and protection of forests in the district / city	150	Office of Forestry
14	Monitoring of pre-disaster and post disaster regions	119	Office of Health
15	Mapping of forest areas prone to fires and hot spots crosscheck on district / city	106	Office of Forestry
16	Evaluation of potential geological disasters	100	Office of Energy and Mineral Resources
17	Coordination of land and forest fire control	80	Office of Forestry
18	Construction of village-based security protection	80	-“-
19	Mapping of the distribution of population in the surrounding of Mount Kerinci	75	Office of Energy and Mineral Resources
20	advocating of geological disasters	75	-“-
21	Construction of announcement billboards in disaster prone areas	75	-“-
22	Training for Health Office team on disaster management	61	Office of Health
23	Conducting meetings on pre-disaster and post disaster management	51	-“-
24	Monitoring of volcanic activity	50	Office of Energy and Mineral Resources
25	Monitoring and evaluation of geological disasters	50	-“-
26	Mapping of soil movement	40	-“-
27	Socialization and promotion of people awareness on climate	39	Office of Health

No	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
	change impacts		
28	HOPE training	33	-“-
29	Early Prevention and Natural Disaster Victim Support Program		Office of Water Resources Management
	TOTAL	5,163	

Source: Regional Regulation on 2011 Budget

L. Yogyakarta Municipality

Budget for DRR (2011): IDR 1.402 Million.

Main activities: provision of fire mitigation infrastructures, improve disaster management skills.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 1%.

Core Institutions: Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection.

Table 12. DRR Investment: Yogyakarta Municipality, 2011

NO	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	Maintenance and provision of fire mitigation facilities and infrastructures	1074	Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection
2	Increasing fire mitigation services	850	-“-
3	Facilitation of people protection activities	803	-“-
4	Increasing disaster mitigation skills	598	-“-
	TOTAL	3,327	

Source: Regional Regulation on 2011 Budget

M. Kupang Municipality

Budget for DRR (2011): IDR 137.2 Million.

Main activities: regulation preparation, coordination of reconstruction.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 0.06%.

Core Institutions: Regional Agency for Disaster Management (BPBD).

Table 13. DRR Investment: Kupang Municipality, 2010

NO	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	Regulation preparation	50.00	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
2	Coordination of the preparation of disaster-prone area profile	41.24	-“-
3	Coordination of the development of disaster-prone areas	27.93	-“-

4	Activity monitoring, evaluation and reporting	18.04	-“-
	TOTAL	137,21	

Source: Regional Regulation on 2011 Budget

N. Denpasar Municipality

Budget for DRR (2011): IDR 904 Million.

Main activities: Establishment of Disaster Operation Center, promotion of community participation, and improving disaster preparedness skills.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 0.10%.

Core Institutions: Regional Agency for Disaster Management (BPBD).

Participating Institutions: Office of Public Works.

Table 14. DRR Investment: Denpasar Municipality, 2010

No	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	Establishment of Disaster Operation Center (Pusdalops)	312	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
2	Promoting community participation in flood mitigation	300	Office of Public Works
3	Improving disaster preparedness and hazard prevention	192	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
4	Emergency response	100	-“-
	TOTAL	904	

Source: Regional Regulation on 2011 Budget

O. Bengkulu Municipality

Budget for DRR (2011): IDR 421 Million.

Main activities: early warning preparedness and disaster mitigation, mapping and dissemination of information on potential natural disasters, socialization of mitigation and evaluation of regional disaster management, and trainings.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 0.07%.

Core Institutions: Regional Agency for Disaster Management (BPBD).

Participating Institutions: Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection.

Table 15. DRR Investment: Bengkulu Municipality, 2010

No	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
6	Early warning preparedness and disaster mitigation	263	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
1	Mapping and dissemination of information on potential natural disasters	58	Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection

			Protection
2	Socialization of mitigation and evaluation of regional disaster management	40	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
3	Training of Disaster Task force	20	-“-
4	Rapid Response Team and Disaster Post officer Training	20	-“-
5	Training of officer on disaster victim data collection	20	-“-
	TOTAL	421	

Source: Regional Regulation on 2011 Budget

P. Medan Municipality

Budget for DRR (2011): IDR 2,271 Million.

Main activities: disaster management training, promotion of conservation of water catchment areas and water sources, facilitation of productive tree planting.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 0.09%.

Core Institutions: Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection.

Participating Institutions: Regional Agency for Environment Control.

Table 16. DRR Investment: Medan Municipality, 2010

No	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	Natural disaster management training	600	Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection
2	Promotion of conservation of water catchment areas and water sources	576	Regional Agency for Environment Control
3	Facilitation of productive tree planting by urban residents	370	-“-
4	Case studies of coastal beaches	200	-“-
5	Training and coaching of early warning forum	200	Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection
6	Socialization of early warning	200	-“-
7	Socialization of the implementation of city-scale climate change control and environmental gatherings	100	Regional Agency for Environment Control
8	Monitoring and evaluation, and reporting	25	Regional Agency for Environment Control
	TOTAL	2,271	

Source: Regional Regulation on 2011 Budget

Q. Padang Municipality

Budget for DRR (2011): IDR 2,843 Million.

Main activities: forest rehabilitation, completion of facilities and infrastructure for disaster management, establishment of disaster management organizations.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 0.24%.

Core Institutions: Regional Agency for Disaster Management (BPBD).

Participating Institutions: Office of Forestry.

Table 17. DRR Investment: Padang Municipality, 2010

No	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	Forest rehabilitation	1125	Office of Forestry
2	Completion of facilities and infrastructure for disaster management	467	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
3	Establishment / guiding of disaster management organizations	259	-“-
4	Supporting the implementation of the housing funding assistance with minor damage due to 30/09/2009 earthquake	247	-“-
5	Control and monitoring of natural disasters	199	-“-
6	SOPs on disaster public scrutiny	151	-“-
7	Socialization of guidelines on earthquakes related mental recovery	119	-“-
8	Rejuvenation and the optimization of the control center siren / PUSDALOPS	100	-“-
9	Regular maintenance siren on early tsunami warning	99	-“-
10	Socialization of the application of design and the use of better materials and equipment	77	-“-
	TOTAL	2,843	

Source: Regional Regulation on 2011 Budget

R. Palu Municipality

Budget for DRR (2011): IDR 3,106 Million.

Main activities: socialization and training of disaster prevention, construction of coastal protection infrastructure, increase of public awareness.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 0.49%.

Core Institutions: Regional Agency for Disaster Management (BPBD).

Participating Institutions: Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection.

Table 18. DRR Investment: Palu Municipality, 2010

No	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	Socialization and training of disaster prevention / preparedness	2,571	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
2	Construction of coastal protection infrastructure	450	Office of Public Works
3	Extension and increase of public awareness on disaster	40	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
4	Training of disaster management force (Tagana)	23	Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection
5	Training of Disaster Rapid Response Team	22	-“-
	TOTAL	3,106	

Source: Regional Regulation on 2011 Budget

S. Semarang Municipality

Budget for DRR (2011): IDR 59,572 Million.

Main activities: flood control and disaster management drill.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 3.48%.

Core Institutions: Regional Agency for Disaster Management (BPBD).

Participating Institutions: Office of Water Resources Management.

Table 19. DRR Investment: Semarang Municipality, 2010

No	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	Flood control construction	59,530	Office of Water Resources Management
2	Rehearsals of disaster quick response	42	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
	TOTAL	59,572	

Source: Regional Regulation on 2011 Budget

T. Surabaya Municipality

Budget for DRR (2011): IDR 211,315 Million.

Main activities: construction of drainage infrastructures, cleaning and dredging of rivers.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 5.32%.

Core Institutions: Office of Public Works.

Table 20. DRR Investment: Surabaya Municipality, 2010

No	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	Construction of drainage channel	71,665	Office of Public Works
2	Procurement and construction of urban drainage infrastructure	64,685	-“-
3	Rehabilitation / improvement of drainage channels	46,628	-“-
4	Construction of cleaning and dredging of rivers	28,337	-“-
	TOTAL	211,315	

Source: Regional Regulation on 2011 Budget

U. Tasikmalaya Municipality

Budget for DRR (2011): IDR 1,260 Million.

Main activities: forest and land rehabilitation.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 0.18%.

Core Institutions: Office of Food crops, Fishery and Forestry.

Table 21. DRR Investment: Tasikmalaya Municipality, 2011

No	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	Forest and land rehabilitation	1,260	Office of Food crops, Fishery and Forestry
	TOTAL	1,260	

Source: Regional Regulation on 2011 Budget

V. Central Lombok Regency

Budget for DRR (2011): IDR 83.54 Million.

Main activities: monitoring and dissemination of information on potential natural disasters, and disseminating areas prone to natural disaster maps.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 0.04%

Core Institutions: Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community.

Participating Institutions: Office of Energy and Mineral Resources.

Table 22. DRR Investment: Central Lombok Regency, 2011

NO	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	Monitoring and dissemination of disaster potential information	42.27	Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection
2	Geological disaster-prone area map dissemination	41.27	Office of Energy and

NO	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
			Mineral Resources
	TOTAL	83.54	

Source: Regional Regulation on 2011 Budget

W. Jepara Regency

Budget for DRR (2011): IDR 395 Million.

Main activities: support of search and rescue activity, dissemination of early warning system, training, early warning system preparation.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 0.10%.

Core Institutions: Unit for Civil Service Police.

Participating Institutions: Office of Health.

Table 23. DRR Investment: Jepara Regency, 2011

NO	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	Support of search and rescue activity	80	Unit for Civil Service Police
2	Installing early warning system	75	-“-
3	Epidemic mitigation and disaster early warning system preparation	60	Office of Health
4	Drought mitigation	60	Unit for Civil Service Police
5	Increasing the preparedness to handle natural disaster	50	-“-
6	Training for the Community Protection staff on disaster mitigation	35	-“-
7	Dispatching personnel to participate in provincial training on disaster mitigation	35	-“-
	TOTAL	395	

Source: Regional Regulation on 2011 Budget

X. Bandung Regency

Budget for DRR (2011): IDR 1,100 Million.

Main activities: assistance for disaster victim families, flood control and fire mitigation.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 0.06%.

Core Institutions: Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection.

Participating Institutions. Office of Social, Population and Civilian Affairs.

Table 24. DRR Investment: Bandung Regency, 2011

NO	PROGRAM	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	Preparation for early mitigation and disaster victim assistance	1,100	Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection Office of Social, Population and Civilian Affairs
	Total	1,100	

Source: Annual Plan, 2011

Y. Cilacap Regency

Budget for DRR (2011): IDR 2,841 Million.

Main activities: forestry rehabilitation, provision of evacuation facilities, tree planting.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 1.98%

Core Institutions: Regional Agency for Disaster Management (BPBD).

Participating Institutions: Office of Forestry and Plantation, Office of Marine, Fisheries and Management of Segara Anakan Area.

Table 25. DRR Investment: Cilacap Regency, 2011

No	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	Forestry rehabilitation	1,292	Office of Forestry and Plantation
2	Provision of evacuation facilities and infrastructure from threats / victims of natural disasters	250	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
3	Implementation of tree planting day and tree planting month	225	Office of Forestry and Plantation
4	Procurement of temporary shelters and evacuation of residents from the threat / victims of natural disasters	200	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
5	National movement of water management disaster management partnership	200	Office of Forestry and Plantation
6	Anticipation of disaster management	193	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
7	Making dykes of mangrove planting and management boundary	125	Office of Marine, Fisheries and Management of Segara Anakan Area
8	Monitoring and information dissemination of natural disaster	80	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
9	Preparation of seeds / seedlings of forest plants	75	Office of Forestry and

No	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
			Plantation
10	Increasing conservation of DTA & SSA areas	75	Office of Marine, Fisheries and Management of Segara Anakan Area
11	Procurement of medicine and logistics for people in temporary shelters	71	Regional Agency for Disaster Management
12	Planting mangroves and other biological resources	55	Office of Marine, Fisheries and Management of Segara Anakan Area
	TOTAL	2,841	

Source: Regional Regulation on 2011 Budget

Z. Jembrana Regency

Budget for DRR (2011): IDR 363 Million.

Main activities: promotion of community participation in flood mitigation and socialization of preparedness and mitigation of natural disaster activities.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 0.07%

Core Institutions: Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection.

Participating Institutions: Office of Public Works.

Table 26. DRR Investment: Jembrana Regency, 2011

No	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	Promotion of community participation in flood mitigation	300	Office of Public Works
2	Socialization of preparedness and mitigation of natural disasters	63	Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection
	TOTAL	363	

Source: Regional Regulation on 2011 Budget

AA. Klaten Regency

Budget for DRR (2011): IDR 260 Million.

Main activities: preparation of disaster management master plan and fostering the implementation of rescue and disaster rehabilitation activities.

Proportion of DRR investment in total budget: 0.02%

Core Institutions: Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection.

Participating Institutions: Regional Agency for Environment Control.

Table 27. DRR Investment: Klaten Regency, 2011

No	ACTIVITY	INVESTMENT (IDR Million)	INSTITUTION
1	Preparation of disaster management master plan	150	Regional Agency for Environment Control
2	Fostering the implementation of rescue and disaster rehabilitation	110	Office of the Unity of the Nation and Community Protection
	TOTAL	260	

Source: Regional Regulation on 2011 Budget

APPENDIX 4. DRR ACTIVITIES OF NGOS

A. ACT (Aksi Cepat Tanggap/Quick Response Action)

Initiation: DRR already implemented since 2008

Activities:

- establishment of DRR school in a cooperation with women organization (PKK), mosque youth organization,
- establishment of Indonesia Disaster Volunteers (Masyarakat Relawan Indonesia, MRI)
- training on quick response and post-disaster program (Yogyakarta, 2006)

DRR Investment: undisclosed

Source of fund: private business and society

DRR National Action Plans preparation: involved

Implementation of DRR NAPs: generally implemented

B. Disaster Management Center, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional

Initiation: DRR already implemented since 2006 (preparation) and 2008 (implementation)

Activities:

- Socialization of community-based disaster management concept
- Preparation, publication and socialization of journals, books, posters, syllabus on disaster management
- Organization of lectures, seminars, workshops on community-based disaster management
- Identification of thematic disaster-prone areas
- Expansion of disaster-prone area community networks
- Study and action on community-based disaster management

DRR Investment: IDR 500 Million – 1 Billion/year.

Source of fund: cooperation with partners/donors

DRR National Action Plans preparation: involved

Implementation of DRR NAPs: implemented

C. Hope Foundation, Indonesia

Initiation: 2006

Activities: training on DRR for students and teachers

DRR Investment: IDR 1 – 6 Billion/year.

Source of fund: foreign donors

DRR National Action Plans preparation: involved

Implementation of DRR NAPs: implemented

D. Indonesian Red Cross (PMI)

Initiation: 2002

Activities:

- preparing Guidelines for Disaster Management and Technical Implementation Guidelines in 2005
- establishment of DRR school
- incorporating DRR in Green Clean program

Investment: undisclosed.

Source of fund: community

DRR National Action Plans preparation: involved

Implementation of DRR NAPs: partial, other activities required additional funding

E. Karina

Initiation: DRR already implemented since 2006 (preparation) and 2008 (implementation)

Activities:

- establishment of emergency response post command in Palembang
- Establishment of DRR School in cooperation with local in Purwokerto

Investment: undisclosed

Source of fund: international charity networks

DRR National Action Plans preparation: involved

Implementation of DRR NAPs: planned activities were not all implemented due to different conditions in the field

F. Kerlip

Initiation: DRR already implemented since 2006 (preparation) and 2009 (launched)

Activities:

- Gender-based advocating and community-based disaster risk management in the temporarily housing construction in Ciamis and Cianjur (in cooperation with Oxfam GB),
- Self-help Illiteracy Eradication in disaster-prone areas and community-based disaster risk mitigation in Cihea (in cooperation with Ministry of National Education)
- Trying-out of PDASES from HFI-UNESCO

- Review of book entitled Disaster-Responsive Dasawisma of ULI
- Publication of Disaster-Responsive Dasawisma pocket book (in cooperation with UNDP through UNTWG and KPB)
- Campaign and advocating of self-help secure school
- Preparation of Technical Guidelines of Secure School (in cooperation with GFDRR-BNPB)
- Organization of one year reflection of One Million School and Secure Hospital Campaign (in cooperation with GFDRR-BNPB (documentary film making)
- Preparation of pocket book on GSB School Development and Secure Community from KBA Lampung-Child Fund
- Preparation of disaster education material (in cooperation with SC-DRR Bappenas, Plan Indonesia, KPB, PMB ITB, BPBD, etc.)
- Supporting exhibition (organized by West Java Provincial Government)

Investment: IDR 150.Million/year.

Source of fund: donation and profit from organization's business (e.g. book publication)

DRR National Action Plans preparation: involved in some sessions

Implementation of DRR NAPs: never comparing their activities with that of the DRR NAPs

G. Plan Indonesia

Initiation: 2008

Activities:

- Preparation of Country Program Outline (CPO) for Disaster Risk Management which includes DRR, (Plan International also published Global Strategy Disaster Management).
- Children-focused DRR, school-based DRR and community-based DRR
- Climate change adaptation focused on children
- Secure school campaign

Investment: 500 – 1 Million USD/year

Source of fund: grants and intern

DRR National Action Plans preparation: involved

Implementation of DRR NAPs: implemented

H. Sampoerna Foundation

Initiation: 2002

Activities:

- Training for community on disaster mitigation and basic life support in 50 regencies/municipalities.

- Establishment of disaster-responsive communities in disaster-prone regions, such as in Kelud Region (3 regencies) and Semeru Region (4 regencies), in which 150 disaster-response team in 34 villages with 1500 members have been established.

Investment: undisclosed

Source of fund: CSR of PT HM Sampoerna Tbk and Phillip Morris International

DRR National Action Plans preparation: involved

Implementation of DRR NAPs: all implemented

I. World Vision Indonesia (WVI)

Initiation: 2007

Activities:

- Training on school-based disaster mitigation
- Training on community-based disaster mitigation
- Preparation of contingency plan

Investment: undisclosed

Source of fund: intern

DRR National Action Plans preparation: not involved

Implementation of DRR NAPs: -

10. International Institutions: UNDP

Initiation: 2005

Activities:

- Developing regulation framework: DRR Mainstreaming in IDR JMN 2010-2014, NAP for DRR 2010-2012 & DM Plan 2010-2014, MoHA Regulation No 46/2008, Regency & Municipality Regulation (11 regions), and SOP for DRR of Padang Pariaman Regency.
- Preparation of regional disaster management plan & regional action plan for DRR: Palu Municipality and DIY Province.
- Studies on DRR and DM: harmonization of regulations on DM, guidelines on disaster preparedness audit (in cooperation with Bappenas & BNPB Inspectorates), recommendation on Sidoarjo mud disaster mitigation strategy, preparation of DRR Road Map of Public Works and Spatial Planning, strategy of urban management based on disaster mitigation, support of Bappenas & BNPB in preparing action plan for post earthquake in West Sumatera, great flood in Wasior, Mount Merapi Eruption and Merapi cold lava flowing.
- Developing database (DIBI): national DIBI and regional DIBI in 7 provinces (Jateng, DIY, Bengkulu, NTT, Maluku, Sumbar & Sulut).

- Risk mapping: Bengkulu (integrated in Prov. Spatial Plan Review 2010-2030), DIY (Appendix to Prov. Spatial Plan Review), Palu Municipality (included in DMP and RAP), and NTT, Maluku, West Sumatera Provinces.
- DRR Forum: establishment of DRR Forum at national (Planas), and regional levels (Palu Municipality and 5 Provinces: Jateng, DIY, Bengkulu, NTT, West Sumatera & Sulut).
- Preparation of contingency plan: West Sumatera Province, Muko-Muko Regency, and Bengkulu Municipality (in coop with UN-OCHA, UNICEF), support of BNPB Training Center (Pusdiklat) for ToT on Contingency Plan.
- Strategic Plan of Provincial BPBDs: Jateng (2008 -2013), West Sumatera (2010-2015).
- Capacity Assessment – Capacity Development (CA-CD): BNPB and West Sumatera.
- Strategy of integrating DRR into School Education System: Circular Letter of Minister of National Education dated 31 March 2010 to all regional Education Office (Province, Regency/Municipality), Teaching Module and Training Module for 5 types of hazards (flood, earthquake, tsunami, fire & landslide) for elementary, junior & senior high school levels.
- Pilot Project of Disaster Preparedness School (Sekolah Siaga Bencana): in Bantul Regency, Bengkulu & Palu Municipalities) for elementary, junior & senior high school levels.
- Community Awareness: documentary film on DRR initiatives in Indonesia, interactive discussions and community service advertorial in local TV and radio in Kupang, Jateng, Palu, Bengkulu, Jogja and Maluku; exhibition and DRR game in Bali, Manado, Bengkulu, Jogja & Palu.
- Hospital Disaster Preparedness (HOSDIP): preparation of HOSDIP guidelines, ToT on HOSDIP for Regional Health Offices and managers of public and private hospitals in Bali & Padang.
- Get Airport Ready for Disaster (GARD): in coordination with Air Transport DG and DHL Singapore for BNPB and airport managers in eastern regions (Palu, Makassar, Kendari, Tarakan, Jayapura, Merauke, and Manokwari & Sorong).
- Learning documents distributed in exhibitions (Global Platform etc.) On DIBI establishment, DRR Forum, Disaster Prepared School, CBDRR, etc.
- Support of annual CBDRM National Conferences.
- Pilot Project on CBDRR & Livelihood in 40 villages/kelurahan in Palu, Bantul, Gunung Kidul, Kulon Progo, Cilacap, Solok, Muko-Muko, Bengkulu, and Alor & Sikka.

APPENDIX 5. DISASTER BUDGET BY TYPES OF ACTIVITY (%)

NO	TYPES OF ACTIVITY	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Making physical and Non-physical of efforts	75.4	61.3	61.6	70.2	53.8	43.2	54.1
2	Environmental management	5.4	3.3	5.4	9.0	22.8	29.4	23.4
3	Procurement and preparation of supplies to fulfill basic needs	7.2	1.6	9.1	2.7	7.6	6.9	6.3
4	Organization of, counseling, training, and simulation on emergency response mechanisms	0.6	16.0	6.7	2.9	1.4	2.6	1.5
5	Organization of counseling as well as education and training	10.2	1.7	7.4	2.4	3.6	1.9	0.4
6	Observation of disaster tendency	0.0	7.7	4.0	4.1	3.1	1.0	0.9
7	Monitoring the control and management of natural resources that potentially trigger disaster	1.2	2.6	1.4	1.5	3.7	0.8	2.3
8	Monitoring of the use of technologies which with potential becoming a disaster	0.0	3.5	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.5	0.3
9	Organization, installation, and testing of early warning system	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	5.2
10	Coordination of the distribution of duties, authorities, and resources	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.8	1.8	1.2
11	The community social resilience capacity building	0.0	0.6	0.8	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
12	Implementation BNPB, of disaster risk analysis	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5
13	Dissemination of disaster warning information	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.3
14	Formulation of mechanism for preparedness and disaster risk reduction (DRR)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9
15	Compilation of accurate data and information as well as updating of permanent procedures for disaster emergency response	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0
16	Spatial layout control and management	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

NO	TYPES OF ACTIVITY	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
17	Establishment of planning documents as well as laws and regulations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
18	Identifying and recognizing accurately the sources of hazards or disaster hazards	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
19	Identification and monitoring of disaster risks	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
20	Improvement of understanding on community vulnerability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
21	Identification of disaster risk reduction actions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
22	Development of facilities and infrastructure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
23	Development of disaster awareness culture	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	Arrangement for development and building code	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	Introduction and assessment of disaster hazards	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	Improvement of the commitment of disaster management actors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	IDR Billion	2,548	3,588	4,386	3,807	5,158	8,977	9,876

APPENDIX 6. DRR INVESTMENT OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION, 2006-2012 (% TOTAL)

NO	INSTITUTION	ABBR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Ministry of Public Works	MPW	75.04	60.88	61.19	70.08	53.65	42.33	53.03
2	Ministry of Forestry	MFOR	6.64	5.83	6.82	10.52	26.45	30.22	25.64
3	National Search and Rescue Agency	SAR	-	-	-	-	-	8.65	7.30
4	National Disaster Management Agency	BNPB	-	0.71	0.26	1.30	1.03	5.91	6.09
5	Ministry of Social Affairs	MSA	7.16	1.60	9.12	2.73	7.57	3.47	3.20
6	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	MoEMR	0.36	1.04	1.00	0.61	0.56	1.27	1.37
7	Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics	BMKG	-	4.78	4.02	2.99	3.15	1.12	1.04
8	Ministry of Health	MoH	0.61	16.03	6.73	2.94	1.44	1.72	0.70
9	Ministry of Environment	MoEn	-	-	-	-	-	0.67	0.49
10	Ministry of Home Affairs	MoHA	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.23	0.27	0.55	0.41
11	Nuclear Power Supervisory Agency	Bapeten	-	3.47	2.52	1.88	2.18	2.47	0.24
12	Science and Knowledge Agency of Indonesia	LIPI	-	0.07	-	-	-	0.06	0.11
13	Research and Application of Technology Agency	BPPT	-	1.10	-	0.35	-	0.13	0.11
14	Ministry of the Development of Disadvantaged Regions	MDDR	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.07
15	Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries	MMAF	-	0.63	0.76	3.18	0.23	0.06	0.07
16	Ministry of Research and Technology	MRT	-	1.56	-	0.79	-	0.09	0.04
17	National Aeronautics and Agency	LAPAN	-	0.36	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04

NO	INSTITUTION	ABBR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
18	Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare	CMPW	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.04
19	Coordinating Board for National Survey and Mapping	Bakosurta nal	-	0.15	0.11	0.15	0.11	0.00	0.01
20	National Planning Agency	Bappenas	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.01
21	Ministry of National Education	MoEd	10.09	1.59	7.19	2.17	3.30	1.13	-
22	Ministry of Public Housing	MoPH	-	0.04	0.03	-	-	0.02	-
	TOTAL		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	IDR Billion		2,548	3,588	4,386	3,807	5,158	8,977	9,876

APPENDIX 7. FINANCING ISSUES IN SIMILAR PROGRAMS

This study takes advantage of the previous studies attempting to discuss financing issues in other cross-sectoral programs, i.e. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and gender mainstreaming.

A. Indonesia's MDG Program

At the September 2000 United Nations Summit, 189 member states agreed to adopt the Declaration on Development Millennium. The Declaration brings together the commitment to deal with issues of peace, security, development, human rights and fundamental freedoms in one package. The states then adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as the common goal for all member countries to achieve in 2015.

The MDGs include eight goals, namely: (1) Eradication of extreme poverty and starvation, (2) Achieving universal primary education, (3) Promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women, (4) Reducing child mortality, (5) Improvement of maternal health; (6) Combat HIV / AIDS, malaria and other infectious diseases, (7) Ensuring sustainable environment; and (8) Developing a global partnership for development.

The Government of Indonesia, as a signatory to the Millennium Declaration, is committed to making the MDGs one of the main goals of national development programs. In the National Medium Term Development Plan of 2004-2009, established by Presidential Decree No. 7/2005, efforts to achieve MDGs are incorporated in various sectoral chapters, although the linkages between the objectives and MDG targets by program and main activities are not explicitly mentioned, and the targets and indicators do not necessarily match. For some sectors, targets to be achieved were more ambitious than that for the MDGs, i.e. in poverty eradication, reduction of the proportion of children malnutrition, and in increasing school enrollment rate of primary education.

To monitor the progress achieved, in February 2004 the Government launched a Progress Report on Achieving the Millennium Development Goals for the first time. The report is the outcome of a participatory process among relevant ministries and institutions, coordinated by Bappenas and supported by the United Nations. This report presents the achievement of MDG targets from 1993 to 2003, and a prediction to 2015.

In September 2005, the Government participated in the UN General Assembly and presented the progress of MDG target achievements based on the 2004 Report. Subsequently, in 2007, the Government launched a Progress Report on the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. As with the previous reports, this document was also produced by the government with the active involvement of all stakeholders. The report stated that the achievement of the MDGs up to 2007 showed a good progress but in some sectors. Unlike the first report, the 2007 Report presents in a summary form, data on the achievement of the MDGs in all provinces, to show a more complete picture of the national achievement of MDG targets. Again in 2010, Government published a report on the achievement of the MDG targets to be presented at the 2010 UN Summit on MDGs, with the same conclusions.

Financing aspects of MDG achievement. In 2008 the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) published a report entitled "Study on the Financing Aspect of MDG Achievement." The aim of the study was to estimate the financing requirements for achieving the MDGs and to develop policy recommendations on financing strategies for achieving the MDGs in 2015.

According to the report, there are two types of programs to achieve MDG targets: sectoral program i.e., that is programs that are implemented by each sector, and integrated programs, i.e., programs that have a cross-cutting nature. This study estimates the financing needs of education, health, and drinking water and sanitation sectoral programs and the integrated Family Hope Program. The total financing requirement for the achievement of the MDGs are presented in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1. Financing Needs to Achieve MDGs Targets in Education, Health, and Water Supply and Sanitation Sectors (IDR Trillion)

NO	SECTOR	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL
1	Education	97.8	104.7	113.0	121.0	129.5	137.4	145.0	152.7	1,001.1
2	Health	17.4	18.8	20.6	21.3	23.1	24.5	25.7	27.4	178.8
3	Drinking Water & Basic Sanitation	52.5	63.7	67.0	79.0	82.7	90.5	100.4	114.5	650.4
	All	167.6	187.2	200.6	221.4	235.2	252.4	271.2	294.6	1,830.3

Source: Bappenas (2008a)

The total cost required for achieving MDG targets in education, health and drinking water and sanitation sector in 2015 is IDR 1,830.3 Trillion. This is far greater than the ability of governments to provide. The actual and planned spending of education, health, housing and public facility functions are presented in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2. Central Government Budget on Education, Health, and Housing and Public Facilities (IDR Trillion)

FUNCTION	2005*	2006*	2007**	2008**
Education	29.31	45.30	52.45	61.41
Health	5.84	12.19	16.13	16.77
Housing and Public Facility	4.22	5.46	9.56	13.48

Source: Bappenas (2008a)

The table shows that the need for financing MDG programs is substantial and increases every year. In 2008 the need for MDG target achievement in health sector was about IDR 17.4 Trillion, while the amount allocated by the government and local government for basic health was only IDR 5.2 Trillion, showing a gap of IDR 13.7 Trillion. For the education sector, the gap in 2015 would be IDR 30 Trillion.

The study concludes that financing the achievement of MDG targets requires the government to undertake some actions:

- Increasing the capacity of financing, synchronization of fiscal policies, and optimization of expenditures.
- Increasing the role of community, business groups, and non-governmental organizations. To this end, it is necessary to divide the roles and functions between the government and other development stakeholders so the financing requirement could be shared equally.
- Increasing international development cooperation and financing assistance to support the achievement of the MDGs.

B. Gender Mainstreaming Program

The legal basis for the implementation of the gender mainstreaming program are: (a) Presidential Instruction No. 9/2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development; (b) Minister of Home Affairs Decree No. 132/2003 on Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming in Regional; and (c) Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 119/PMK.02/2009 on Formulation and Review of the Ministry/Agency Working Plan and Budget and the Preparation, Review, Validation, and Implementation of Budget Plan of Fiscal Year 2010. The followings are the essence of each regulation.

Table 7.3. Contents of Gender Mainstreaming Regulations

NO	REGULATION	MAIN CONTENTS
1	Presidential Instruction No. 9/2000	<p>Gender mainstreaming is a strategy to be undertaken in a rational and systematic way to achieve gender equality and justice in a number of aspects of human life</p> <p>Gender mainstreaming is to be implemented through policies and programs that pay attention to the experience, aspirations, needs and problems of women and men into the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programs in various fields of life and development.</p>
2	Minister of Home Affairs Decree No. 132/2003	<p>Regional governments should include a gender responsive budget in their annual budget.</p> <p>All the necessary financing for the implementation of gender mainstreaming in the regions is charged to the State Budget and regional Budget for each province, district and municipality</p> <p>A minimum of 5% (five percent) budgets of provincial, district and municipal governments is allocated for to implement gender mainstreaming.</p>
3	Minister of Finance Directive No.119/2009	<p>Gender responsive budgeting by Ministry/Agency is undertaken by including Gender Budget Statement (GBS) into the TOR of activities.</p> <p>GBS is to inform that an activity has been gender responsive and preceded by an analysis to assess the needs of women and men adequately.</p>

Source: based on Bappenas (2008b)

Evaluation study. To find out the extent of gender mainstreaming implementation, especially associated with the implementation of development planning, an evaluation of the implementation gender mainstreaming activities was carried out by the Directorate Population and Women Empowerment, Bappenas; in cooperation with the Ministry of Women Empowerment in 2008. The study on gender mainstreaming performance evaluation was focused on 9 (nine) sectors of development, namely employment management, education, law, agriculture, cooperatives and SMEs, health, family planning, social welfare and the environment. Besides that, an evaluation in the regions was conducted in three provinces (East Java, North Sumatra and West Kalimantan), and in three regencies/municipalities (Sidoarjo, Langkat, and Pontianak). Topics of evaluation are policy, institution, socialization/dissemination, human resources and coordination. The study concludes that gender mainstreaming is still not understood among decision makers at central and local governments, and policies/programs/activities that are gender responsive are still limited. There is no evaluation on budget spent to implement gender mainstreaming programs/activities.

APPENDIX 8. CURRENT MECHANISM OF BUDGETING PROCESS

A. Central Government

According to the Law No. 17/2003 on State Finance, the budgeting process involves two main steps, namely the planning process and the fund allocation process. The first is the responsibility of the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, while the second is the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance. The integration between the two processes is attempted by conducting a Trilateral Meeting, in which three parties, i.e. Bappenas, MoF and an individual Ministry/Agency discussing all programs and activities proposed by the respective Ministry/Agency.

1. Planning Process

According to the Government Regulation No. 20/2004 on Government Working Plan, key principles of planning process are as follows.

- Government Working Plan (RKP) is an elaboration of the National Mid-term Development Plan (IDR JMN) that includes the design of macroeconomic framework, fiscal and monetary policy direction, development priorities, work plans and funding.
- The preparation of the Government Working Plan and its funding considers Ministry/Agency Working Plans (Renja) and the draft of Regional Government Working Plans (RKPD). Ministry/Agency Working Plan is prepared by referring to the Ministry/Agency Strategic Plan (Renstra) and national development priorities and indicative budget ceilings, and includes policies, programs and development activities.
- Programs and activities are formulated by applying performance-based, medium-term expenditure framework, and integrated budgeting approaches.
- A program can be in the forms of a regulation to facilitate, encourage, and regulate development activities undertaken by society, an administrative service provision to facilitate public needs and activities, or an investment activity to provide public goods.
- Ministry of Planning undertakes a consensus development planning meeting to synergize all Ministry/Agency Working Plans and between the Ministry/Agency deconcentration and regional assistance activities included in the Ministry/Agency Working Plan and the activities of provincial government as stated in the draft of Regional Government Working Plan.
- A more detailed provisions regarding the format and procedures of Government Working Plan preparation is described in Government Regulation No. 40/2006 on the Procedures of Formulating National Development Plans.

2. Budgeting Process

Based on Government Regulation No. 90 /2010 on Preparation and Scrutinization of Working Plan and Budget of Ministry/Agency and MoF Regulation No. 93/PMK.02/2011 on Guidelines of the Preparation and Scrutinization of Working Plan and Budget of Ministry/Agency, the budgeting process consists of several stages as follows:

- a. President sets policy directions and budget priorities in January

- b. Ministry/Agency (Ministry/Agency) prepares its baseline budget proposal
- c. Ministry/Agency plans new initiatives
- d. Ministry of Planning (MoP)/Bappenas and Ministry of Finance (MoF) evaluate Ministry/Agency baselines and assess the proposed new initiatives
- e. MoF estimates government's fiscal capacity. The fiscal capacity interpretation is used to determine overall budget ceilings for the budget year.
- f. MoF and MoP prepare Indicative Budget Ceilings. The indicative budget ceiling also considers the fund necessary to materialize the president's development priorities. It is specified according to organizational units, programs, activities, and funding indications. The indicative ceilings and the preliminary draft of Government Working Plan (GWP) are submitted to each Ministry/Agency by a letter signed by both MoF and MoP in March.
- g. Ministry/Agency prepares a draft of Working Plan and Budget (WPB). The preparation of Ministry/Agency WPB is based on each Indicative Ceiling and compiled by performance-based, medium-term expenditures framework, and integrated budgeting approaches. The Ministry/Agency WPB consists of policies, programs, and activities.
- h. Trilateral Meeting. The draft of WPB of each Ministry/Agency is discussed with MoF and MoP in trilateral meetings. They together scrutinize the efficiency, effectiveness and appropriateness of the proposed plans.
- i. Preparation of GWP. All Ministry/Agency WPs are compiled, integrated and synchronized by MoP to prepare the GWP, which are separated into organizational units, functions, programs, and activities. The GWP is then submitted to the House of Representative for comments and elaborations.
- j. MoF sets a Definitive Budget Ceiling for each Ministry/Agency. The definitive budget ceiling of each Ministry/Agency is determined according to the fiscal capacity, Ministry/Agency WPB as has been discussed by MoP and MoF, and the results of performance evaluation of each Ministry/Agency. The definitive budget ceiling of each Ministry/Agency is specified into organizational units and programs and sent to each Ministry/Agency by the end of June.
- k. Ministry/Agency prepares a second draft of Working Plan and Budget (WPB). The previous draft of WPB is to be renewed due to the availability of the definitive budget ceiling as determined by MoF; the draft of Ministry/Agency Working Plan; the agreement between the Government and the Parliament regarding the GWP; and the standard cost as determined by MoF. The new draft of WPB of all Ministry/Agency are used to compose the draft of State Budget Law by MoF.
- l. Ministry/Agency conducts discussion with the related Commissions of the House of Representatives. The discussions is focused on the proposed new initiatives, since other programs already discussed in previous steps.
- m. Adjustment to the Proposed New Initiatives. The proposed new initiatives may change the composition of Ministry/Agency budget, but it has to be in accordance with the GWP, the achievement of performance targets of the Ministry/Agency, and not exceeds the budget ceiling of the Ministry/Agency. The adjustment of WPB is done by each Ministry/Agency. The new WPB is then submitted to MoP and MoF for final review.

- n. Review of WPBs. MoP and MoF review all WPBs to ensure: the effectiveness of budgets to achieve the stated targets and the consistency of performance targets of Ministry/Agency with that of the GWP. MoF coordinates the review process.
- o. Preparation of Draft State Budget. MoF combines all Ministry/Agency WPBs to compose a Financial Memorandum, the draft of State Budget, and Draft Law on State Budget. These three documents are to be discussed in a Cabinet meetings before submitted to the Parliament in August.
- p. Discussion of the Budget Proposal by Parliament. Approval of the Parliament of the proposed state budget is required by the Constitution. The discussion of the draft State Budget and the draft Law on State Budget should be finished by the end of October.
- q. Finalization of WPB. Outcome of the discussion with Parliament are put into minutes of meetings, then to be submitted by MoF to each Ministry/Agency for the latest adjustment of Ministry/Agency's WPB.
- r. Budget Transfer to Regional Governments. The discussion with Parliament also determines the transfers to regional governments (provinces, regencies and municipalities). The President sets a budget allocation of all Ministry/Agency and regional governments no later than November 30.
- s. Preparation of Budget Implementation Documents. MoF validates the budget implementation documents prepared by Ministry/Agency no later than December 31.

B. Regional Government

Budget Preparation Process. Budget preparation in regional governments consists of two steps: preparation of budget draft and stipulation of budget regulation.

1. Preparation of Regional Budget Draft

- a. **Preparation of Regional Annual Plan.** To formulate a budget, a regional government has to prepare a Regional Annual Working Plan as an elaboration of Five Yearly Regional Development Plan, taking into consideration the contents of all Regional Institution Annual Plans and the central government's Annual Working Plan. A Regional Annual Working Plan consists of regional economic framework, development priorities, regional responsibilities, measurable programs, and financing mechanism of the plan. The legal status of a Regional Annual Working Plan is a Head of Region's Regulation.
- b. **Preparation of Budget Policy.** Based on Regional Annual Working Plan and the Guidelines of Regional Budget Preparation as instructed by the Minister of Home Affairs for the respective year, Head Region prepares a draft of Budget General Policy. MoHA Guidelines includes: central government policies that have to be considered/accommodated in the regional budget, financing and technical principles in preparing budget for the respective year. The guidelines functions as a "bridge" between central and regional governments in terms of development policy, planning and budgeting. A draft of Budget General Policy consists of measurable performance achievement targets of the programs to be implemented by the regional government, a projected regional income, a regional expenditure allocation, sources and use of funds, and macroeconomic and central government fiscal policy assumptions. In preparing a draft of Budget General Policy, Head of Region is assisted by a Regional Government Budget Team chaired by the Regional Secretary.
- c. **Discussion of Budget Policy with the Parliament.** The draft of Budget General Policy is sent by Head Region to Regional Parliament to be discussed. The discussion is held by Regional

Government Budget Team and the Budget Commission of the Regional Parliament. When agreement is achieved, the draft of Budget General Policy becomes the Budget General Policy.

- d. **Preparation of Budget Ceiling.** Following the agreement of Budget General Policy, the regional government prepares a draft of Priority and Preliminary Budget Ceiling. This Budget Ceiling consists of (a) priority scales of for obligatory as well as optional responsibilities of regional governments, programs for each type of responsibility, and the ceiling budget for each program.
- e. **Discussion of Budget Ceiling with the Parliament.** Head of Region submits the draft of Budget Ceiling to the Regional Parliament for discussion. The discussion is held by the Regional Government Budget Team and the Budget Commission of the Regional Parliament. The agreed draft of Budget Ceiling is then becomes the Budget Ceiling for the respective year.
- f. **Preparation of Working Plan and Budget.** Based on the Budget General Policy and the Budget Ceiling, the Regional Government Budget Team prepares a circulation letter of Head Region on the guidelines of Working Plan and Budget preparation. The guidelines is used as a reference for each head of regional institution in preparing a Working Plan and Budget. The circular letter covers the followings: priority programs and their ceiling budget for each regional institution, predictions of incomes that can be collected by regional each institution, the financing of the budget, synchronization of programs and activities with the determined minimum service, time limit in submission of the Working Plan and Budget, directions that have to be considered by each regional institution such as the principles of efficiency, affectivity, transparency and accountability in budget preparation.

A Working Plan and Budget consists of an income interpretation, an expenditure plan for each program and activity, and a financing plan for the respective year, in a detailed manner, and includes a forward prediction of programs and budgets. A Working Plan and Budget also includes information on regional tasks, organizations, cost standards, and performance to be achieved for each program and activity. If, after assessing each Working Plan and Budget, a non-coherency is found, the respective regional institution has to undertake revision. The combined final Working Plan and Budgets is then used as materials to prepare Regional Regulation on Regional Budget and Head of Region's Regulation on the Detailization of the Regional Budget drafts.

- g. **Preparation of Budget Draft.** All Working Plan and Budgets that prepared by regional institutions are submitted to the Budget Team for scrutinization. The scrutinization is meant to analyze the coherency between the proposed Working Plan and Budget with the Budget General Policy, Budget Ceiling, forward predictions as agreed on the previous year discussion, and with other planning documents. The performance indicators and activity objectives should be in consistent with expenditure analytical standards, cost unit standards, minimum service standards, and in line with programs and activities of other regional institutions. The draft of Regional Regulation on Budget that has been prepared by the Budget Team then to be submitted to Head of Region, and when it is agreed, to be submitted next to the Parliament. Before submitting to the Parliament, the draft of Regional Regulation on Regional Budget has to be discussed in public. Such socialization is to inform public about the rights and responsibilities of the regional government and of the society in the implementation of the budget.

2. Stipulation of Budget Regulation

- h. **Discussion of Budget Draft.** Head of Region submits the draft of Regional Regulation on Regional Budget to the Regional Parliament to get approval. Including in the Budget Draft is the

Financial Notes. The discussion of the Budget Draft is based on the agreed Budget General Policy and Budget Ceiling.

- i. **Approval of Minister of Home Affairs and Governor.** The draft of Regional Regulation on Regional Budget can be executed only after being validated by the Minister of Home Affairs for a province's Budget and by the Governor for a Regency's/Municipality's budget. Such an evaluation is meant to maintain the coherency between regional and national policies, between public interests and regional government interests, and to assess whether the planned budget does not in contrary with public interests, higher level regulations, and/or other stipulated regional regulations. Therefore, before being stipulated by the Governor, the draft of Regional Regulation on Regional Budget that has been agreed by the Provincial Parliament as well as the draft of Governor's Regulation on the Detailization of the Regional Budget should be submitted to the Minister of Home Affairs for evaluation. Corollary, before being stipulated by Head of Regency/Mayor, the draft of Regional Regulation on Regional Budget that has been agreed by the Regency's/Municipal's Parliament and the draft of Head of the Agency's/Mayor's Regulation on the Detailization of the Regional Budget should be submitted to the Governor for evaluation.
- j. **Stipulation of Budget Regulations.** The draft of Regional Regulation on Regional Budget that has been validated then to be stipulated by Head of Region as the Regional Regulation on Regional Budget. Head of Region also stipulates Regulation on the Detailization of the Regional Budget. The latest date of the enactment of both the Regional Regulation on Regional Budget and Head of Region's Regulation on the Detailization of the Regional Budget is 31st of December.