MAINSTREAMING OF DRR INTO LOCAL BUDGET AND FINANCING

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RINTO ADRIONO
Staff of SCDRR – UNDP

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Head of Provincial Disaster Management Agency Jogjakarta

Presenting on Expert Group Meeting UN ESCAP
Bangkok – Nov, 26. 2013

ANUNG for UN ESCAP 2013
OUTLINE

1. BACKGROUND
2. METHODOLOGY
3. RESULT
4. REMARK
BACKGROUND
1. Significant increase of disaster incidents
2. Disaster Prone Index (IRBI) 2011: more than 80% (386) of the total districts (494) in this country are highly prone to disasters
3. LDMA establish in all 33 provinces and in 340 of 494 districts (69%)
4. Decentralized DRR Policy, regulation and planning

**INDONESIA**

**POPULATION**: 243 MILLION

**34 PROVINCES – 409 DISTRICTS 93 CITIES**

**CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE**

**POPULATION**: 33,270,000

**29 DISTRICTS/6 CITIES, 573 SUB DISTRICTS, 8,574 VILLAGES**
DISASTER INCIDENTS IN THE LAST DECADE

Source: DIBI-BNPB. Available at: http://dibi.bnpb.go.id

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a. Planning of Disaster Management
b. Disaster Risk Reduction
c. Disaster Prevention
d. Integrated in development planning
e. Regulation of disaster risk analysis
f. Law enforcement of spatial planning
g. Training and Education
h. Regulation technical standard of disaster management.

Section 35
Implementation of disaster management in situation a disaster is not happened as mentioned section 34 a, include:

11 national priorities (President Decree 5/2010)
1. Bureaucracy reform and governance
2. Education
3. Health
4. Poverty
5. Food
6. Infrastructure
7. Business and Investment Climate
8. Energy
9. Environment and Disaster Management
10. Daerah tertinggal, terdepan, pasca konflik
11. Culture, Creativity and technology innovation
Section 7
1) DRR as mentioned at section 5 b are activities to reduce threat and vulnerability also increasing capacity of community in facing disaster.
2) DRR are implemented through activities:
   a. Identification and observation on disaster risk
   b. Planning of disaster management participation
   c. Culture developing in disaster awareness
   d. Increasing commitment toward actor of disaster mngmnt
   e. Implementation effort of physically, non-physically and regulation of disaster management

Section 8
1) In order to doing efforts in DRR, it has to be done arranging of DRR action plan
POSITION DRR ACTION PLAN

Long Term Planning (20 years) (RPJP – RTRW)

Mid Term Planning (5 years) (RPJM – RPB)

Sectoral Strategic Planning (5 years)

Action Plan of DRR (3 years)

Annual Workplan

National Province District

National Mid Term Development Plan

National Disaster Management Plan

Provincial Mid Term Development Plan

Provincial Disaster Management Plan

District Mid Term Development Plan

District Disaster Management Plan

National Development Workplan

National Disaster Management Plan

Provincial Development Workplan

District Development Workplan

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ANNUALLY PLANNING PROCESS

Arranging Development Workplan
- SEB MPPN/ Menkeu
- National Discussion
  - Meeting Cool Pusat RKP
  - Rapat Teknis K/L-SKPD
  - RKP
  - WP K/L

Arranging Development Workplan Province
- Discussion Province
  - Forum SKPD Province
  - WP SKPD
  - RKPD

Arranging WP SKPD Prov
- Paska Musren Provinsi
  - Forum of SKPD Provinsi
  - Post Paska Musrenbang Kab/Kota
  - RKPD

Arranging RKPD District
- Discussion District
  - Forum of SKPD District
  - WP SKPD

Arranging WP SKPD District
- Village Discussion
  - Musyawarah Dusun, Pokmas
  - Sub District Discussion

BULAN
- JANUARI
- FEBRUARI
- MARET
- APRIL
- MEI

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1. The study was implemented at NTT (Ende), DIY (Bantul) and Central Java Province (Klaten).
2. The study was conducted by observing the process of the implementation of the planning and reviewing documents to identify:
   a. The main actors
   b. The amount of the budget set.
   c. Identify activities to be carried out.
   d. The problems on mainstreaming with DRR perspectives into system and policy of local budgeting in Indonesia;
   e. Figuring out the critical points in order to synergize them into disaster management plan as the mandate of Law No 24 Year 2007 with development planning documents and budgeting at local level;
   f. Formulating the capacities and road-map strategy to mainstream DRR within development planning policies and budgeting at local level.
Maps of hazards, vulnerabilities, and capacities at local level → Indicators on participation of APBD with DRR sensitive → Characteristics of society and government having disaster resilient → Perception, behavior & attitude of society, KDH, DPRD, SKPD towards APBD and DRR → Analysis on planning & budgeting regulations → Analysis on planning document and APBD → Analysis on TUPOKSI of SKPD on DRR → Planning capacities, financing capacities, managing capacities, institutional capacities and politics on local budget. → Cost & benefit analysis → Level of DRR which can be accepted within APBD for mitigation, preparedness, emergency response, and rehabilitation and reconstruction → Recommendation on omnibus regulation to implement Law No 24/2007 which is fit to Law No 32/2004 and Law No 17/2003 → Recommendation on strategy of DRR mainstreaming into planning and budgeting → Recommendation on the variability of BPBD for local government of research areas. → Model of financing disaster at central and/or local levels.
PLANNING PROCESS

• MAIN ACTORS: Disaster Agency, Bureau of Planning, Bureau of Finance, Regional Secretary as Chairman of the Budget Team, Regional Parliament (Komisi E DPRD) and Agency Budget at Regional Parliament.

• ISSUES FACING: understanding of the concept of Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction; understanding of AUTHORITY and RESPONSIBILITY area; The use of the term or nomenclature of programs and activities.
1. ADVOCACY conducted by the central government (and the people who understand the concept) does not touch the main actors, more on the technical implementation staff.

2. Disaster Agency both Province and Distric as anew institution and news people jointed not all understanding Concepts and substance.

3. Instruction and planning concept as aregulation from the Central Government has not fully understood and implemented because of different vision, mission, orientation in differences area.

4. LIMITATIONS of local finance to raise issues on Disaster Risk Reduction
BUDGETING PROCESS

1. **PROCESS GIVING** of Budget ceiling is done with by the Local Government Budget Team for SKPD/Local Department for each program and activities based on the name of each following year plan through the process in stages Musrenbang.

2. Discussion by the Commission in Parliament does not always focus on the substance, but more on the amount of the budget and its allocation.

3. Determination of budget often NOT BALANCED, authority means "absolute" is in Parliament and the Budget Agency.
## COMPARATION BETWEEN LOCAL BUDGET AND PDMA BUDGET
### CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE 2011 – 2013 (IDR TRILLIUN)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>BUDGET UTILIZATION</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>PDMA</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>PDMA</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Indirect Budget (personel, social grant and financing grant)</td>
<td>5.402</td>
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<td>Direct Budget (programs and activities of each local department)</td>
<td>2.622</td>
<td>0.0089</td>
<td>3.046</td>
<td>0.012527</td>
<td>3.771</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>8.024</td>
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<td>PRECENTAGE(%)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.15</td>
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<td>0.14</td>
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COMPARATION BETWEEN PDMA BUDGET AND DRR BUDGET  
CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE 2011 – 2013 (MILLION IDR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>DRR</td>
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<td>Direct Budget (programs and activities)</td>
<td>13.327</td>
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<td></td>
<td>PRECENTAGE(%)</td>
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### COMPARATION BETWEEN LOCAL BUDGET AND PDMA BUDGET

**EAST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE 2008 (IDR BILLION)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>PDMA</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Indirect Budget (personel, social grant and financing grant)</td>
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<td>Direct Budget (programs and activities of each local departement)</td>
<td>543</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>1,052</td>
<td>2,58</td>
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<td><strong>PRECENTAGE(%)</strong></td>
<td>100</td>
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# Comparison Between PDMA Budget and DRR Budget

**East Nusa Tenggara Province 2008 (MILLION IDR)**

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Direct Budget (programs and activities)</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PRECENTAGE(%)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Types</td>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Descriptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</table>
| Disaster Contingency Fund    | APBN      | - Spare fund to handle certain possible disasters provided for disaster preparedness activities on pre disaster phase  
|                              |           | - DM fund has been allocated into APBN or APBD for each institution/related institution (article 15 Government’s Regulation No 22/2008)                                                                                             | Government’s Regulation No 22/2007 does not stipulate firmly on issuance, management and responsibility of this fund. If the implemented scheme of this fund is similar to deconcentration fund, then the accountability will be poor. |
| On Call Fund                 | APBN / APBD | This fund must be ready and spared by government during emergency response phase until the termination of emergency response phase. This fund is provided and assigned within BNPB budget for activities during emergency phase. Local government may provide on call fund within disaster management budget taken from APBD to be assigned within BPBD budget. | The issuance of fund, the expenditure of fund, auditing, and the responsibility are not clear yet, especially related to procurement. The expenditure of fund does not state clear nomenclature. The only account available is on call fund account which has low accountability and full of political interest. If this fund is issued during emergency phase, the procedure will be complication and take times. The on call fund with the source from APBD does not provide clear rules. The concern is to create vulnerability since the allocation will decrease the social welfare budget. |
| Social Aid Fund as Grant     | APBN      | The fund is prepared by central government for local government as the aids of post disaster management. To obtain this fund, local government proposes written proposition to central government via BNPB.                   | From the previous experiences, the accountability of this fund is poor due to the misallocation and vested interest of the bureaucracy dispensing this fund.                                                            |
REMARK
1. ALREADY STARTED ON-PROGRESS especially understanding and knowledge of the executive of main actors in particular disaster.

2. NEED more depth EFFORT to the main actors, especially things related to the concept, the substance and the operationalization of DRR at each level of government

3. CIVIL SOCIETY and campus community need to take over the role of voicing the DRR at every opportunity, especially for legisstatif (DPRD) not only because of the importance of DRR international agreements, national commitment and Fundamental changes on Disaster and Disaster Management Organisation, but also related to the sustainable development.
DRR BUDGETTING AND FINANCING

1. NEED TO FIND OTHER FINANCING sources for regional DRR program; eg CSR or corporate and Enterprises

2. Consequently, it is necessary to strengthen the institutions of civil society in order to implement it properly with local government.

3. NEED cooperation between countries or between organizations and civil society to develop a caring and sharing in the responsibility for disaster risk reduction.
THANK YOU

sugihantonoa@yahoo.com
+62.81.2293.6774
www.dinkesjatengprov.go.id
# PERSONAL IDENTITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Dr Anung Sugihantono MKes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Marriage – 2 children</td>
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## EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elementary School</th>
<th>SD Ngadirejo I Temanggung – Graduated 1971</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Junior High School</td>
<td>SMP Negeri II Temanggung – Graduated 1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior High School</td>
<td>SMA Negeri IV Yogyakarta – Graduated 1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>Medical Faculty Diponegoro University – Graduated 1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master Program</td>
<td>Medical Faculty Gadjahmada University – Graduated 2001</td>
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## ADDRESS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Home</th>
<th>Jl Udan Riris I/34 Tlogosari Semarang – phone 6224 6719127</th>
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<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>Jl P Tendean No 24 Semarang – phone 6224 3511351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sugihantonoa@yahoo.com">sugihantonoa@yahoo.com</a> – HP 081.2293.6774</td>
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# OFFICIAL EXPERIENCE

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<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Position Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Head of Public Health Center at Sub District Rembang</td>
<td>1985 – 1993</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Head of School Health Service CJPHO</td>
<td>1993 – 1998</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Head of Institutional Services CJPHO</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Head of CDC Central Java Prov Health Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Head of Social Division Central Java Governor Office</td>
<td>2001 – 2002</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Head of Social Welfare Bureau CJGO</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Head of Developing Bureau CJGO</td>
<td>2004 – 2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vice Head of Regional Planning Board Central Java</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>Head of Research and Development Board Central Java</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Head of Investment Board Central Java</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Head of Provincial Health Office Central Java</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lecturer (Health Promotion) Faculty of Public Health Undip</td>
<td>1993 - Now</td>
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<td>National Advisor Disaster Risk Reduction UNDP Jakarta</td>
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