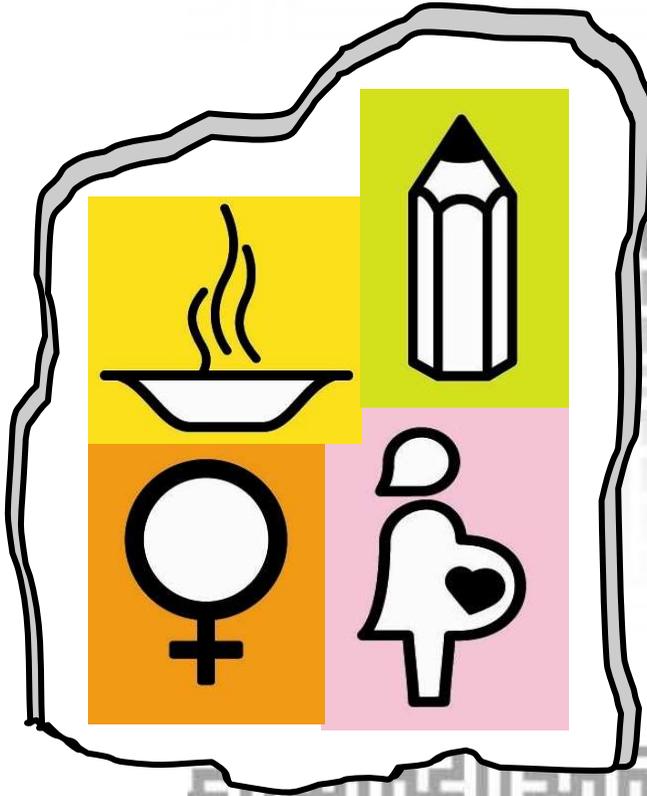


# MDGs Budget Evaluation



---

---

## MDGS BUDGET EVALUATION

*Created by :*

**National Secretariat  
Indonesia Forum for Budget Transparency**

*Cooperate with :*

**Bangkit Begerak  
and  
UNMC**

---

---

*Copyright :*

**SeknasFitra@2009**

[www.seknasfitra.org](http://www.seknasfitra.org)

*The content in this booklet can be cited and published  
for interest of budget advocacy*

## DAFTAR ISI

<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT :</b>	
<b><i>MDG's Target and its Budget Allocation</i></b>	
<b>1. Poverty</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2. Maternal Health</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>3. Education</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>4. Gender Equality— Empowering Women</b>	<b>19</b>

# **Budget Policy Evaluation for MDGs Progress of 2005-2009**

*(Health, Poverty, Education and Empowering woman)*

## **Introduction**

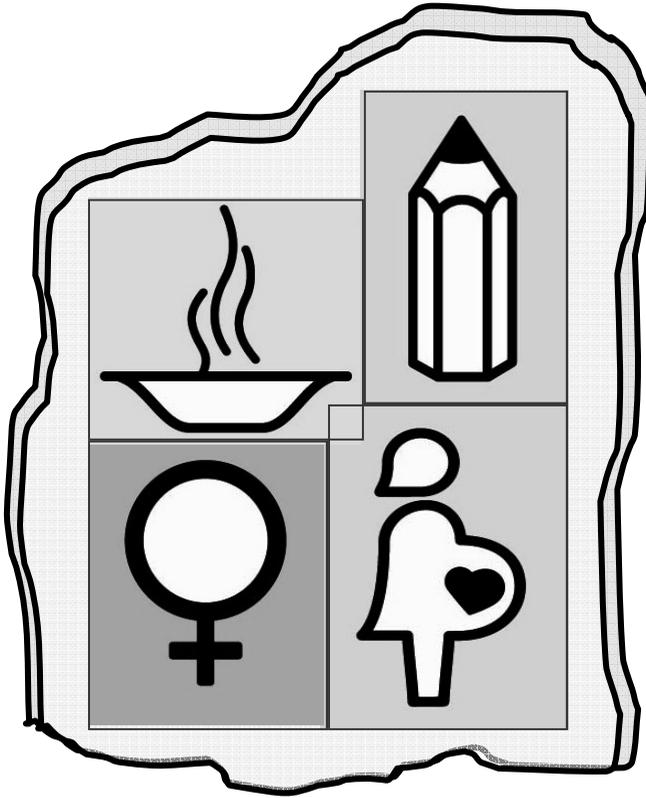
**M**illennium Development Goals (MDG's) considered as an inclusive approach in fulfilling human rights, its consist of eight Millennium developments namely 1) Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger; 2) Achieve Universal Primary Education; 3) Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women; 4) Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and Other Diseases; 5) Reduce Child Mortality; 6) Improve Maternal Health; 7) Ensure Environmental Sustainability; and 8) Develop a Global Partnership for Development. Next, these 8 goals described in 18 targets and 52 related indicator which is to be implemented for 25 years within 1990 and 2015.

The leading government program policy for five years required to be evaluated for its implementation, whether on allocation or achievement of MDGs target. It is expected that through evaluation, the progress of the MDGs program would be visible, so that it would support stimulus for the government to be more concrete and focus in eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.

Considering of the public stance in their expectation of the government's global commitment and their anxiety of the economical-politic reality whereas ex-

treme poverty and hunger still in this country. Half way of the target had been passed by the government, but then the implemented paradigmatic development choices tend denying global commitment. It is signed through the coming policy and program which not answering the problem yet. The government is still insensitive to the basic rights of their people, and it made them stayed in sufferance and caused recent phenomenon such as trafficking, sex exploitation, and decrepit nutrition of the children made hunger bloat into the death.

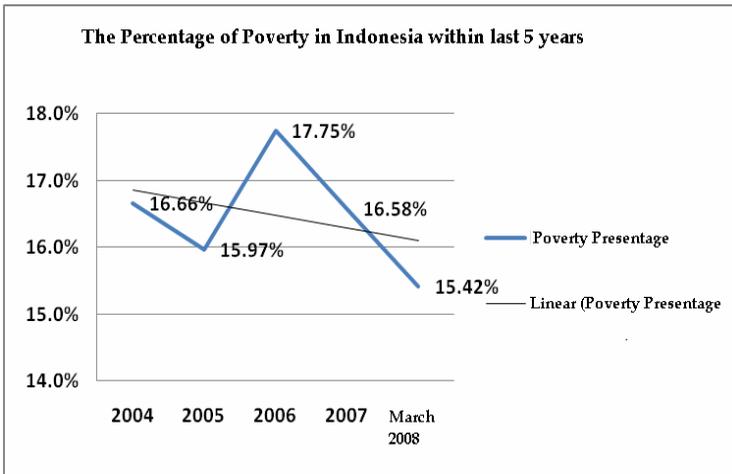
If we paid close attention obviously monetary obligation made National Budget would never significant to donate the poverty. The allocation for paying the debt is equal than sevenfold of health allocation and threefold of education budgets.



## **Progress and Improvement : MDG's Target and its Budget Allocation**



**P**overty still became the main problem, it should be encountered, based on the latest report of SUSENAS BPS 2008 claimed that the numbers of poor people is 34,96 millions (15, 46%), and if we set back to 2006, the target of the government to decrease poverty value from 15, 1 % into 13, 35 is uncovered. In fact on RKPs the poverty level is targeted to decrease onto 12% in 2009. Unfortunately, by considering that 2008 is the hardest years for the people, where overlap-

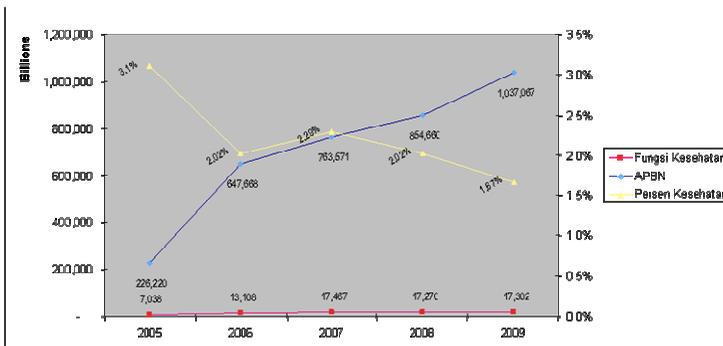


ping of commodities cost caused by increasing of the world oil price and global crisis made the government target is undone. It is worsened by the high rate of unemployment into 9, 4 millions people. Low rate of education considered as the one of triggered factors. Its about 5 millions people in open unemployment had the education under junior high school level and 2, 7 million people under elementary grade.

### How Did Budget Allocation Answer The Problem?

The comparison Trend of National Budget upgrading against upgrading of poverty budget is not adequate. The government claim that poverty budget upgraded from 23 billions rupiahs in 2005 into 66, 2 billions rupiahs in 2009. Obviously, if it compared to the upgrading of National Budget, poverty budget decreased in percentage. From 10, 2% of National Budget in 2005 changed into 6, 4% in 2009.

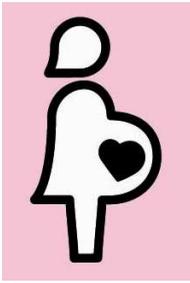
Trend of Poverty Budget



**Trend of poverty budget is not significant to the percentage of decreasing poverty scale.** In 2005 poverty budget was 23 billions and 15, 97% of poverty scale. In 2008 poverty budget increased threefold into 70 billions rupiahs, but unfortunately, poverty scale only decrease 1% or 15%. It meant that the widespread of poverty programs in government ministry/ institutions and centralized in central government which formed in deconsentration fund is proved not effective to prevent the poverty.

### **Analysis and Recommendation**

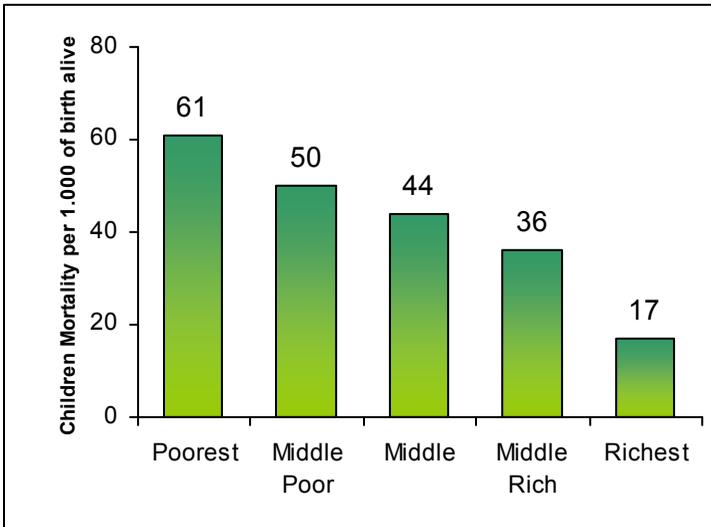
Poverty still considered as the project in National Budget. Many government ministry/ institutions held competition to allocate poverty budget. But ironically, poverty scale not decrease significantly. Poverty programs designed by central government obviously not effective to cope poverty problems in all sorts of districts. Therefore, the chosen legislative and executive of 2009 should evaluate to all poverty programs and decentralized poverty budget to districts in form and consideration. Poverty budget packed in deconsentration fund obviously had low accountability because its allocation addressed in government ministry/ institutions, while the application held in the districts and not counted in district budget.



## 2. MATERNAL HEALTH



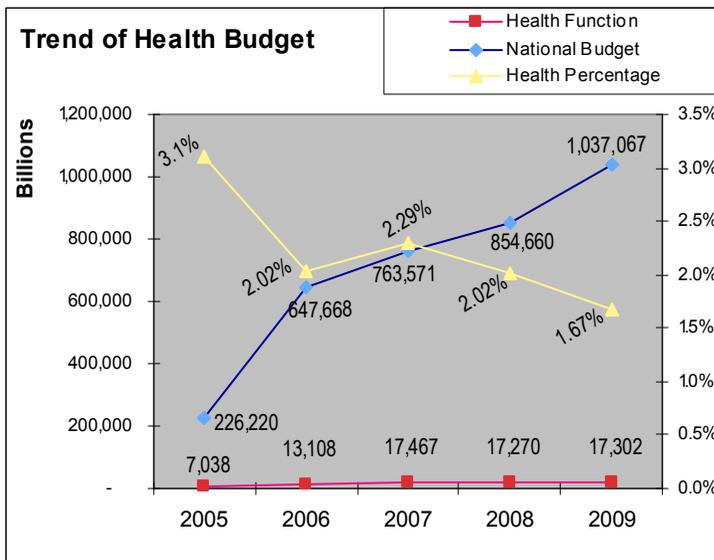
**C**hildren and maternal mortality scale in Indonesia is the highest in Asia. Child mortality reached 35 per one thousands babies born alive, while maternal mortality is 307 per 100 hundreds. But ironically, child mortality case spring upon poor family and the main problem of this case are access, cost, knowledge, and attitude.



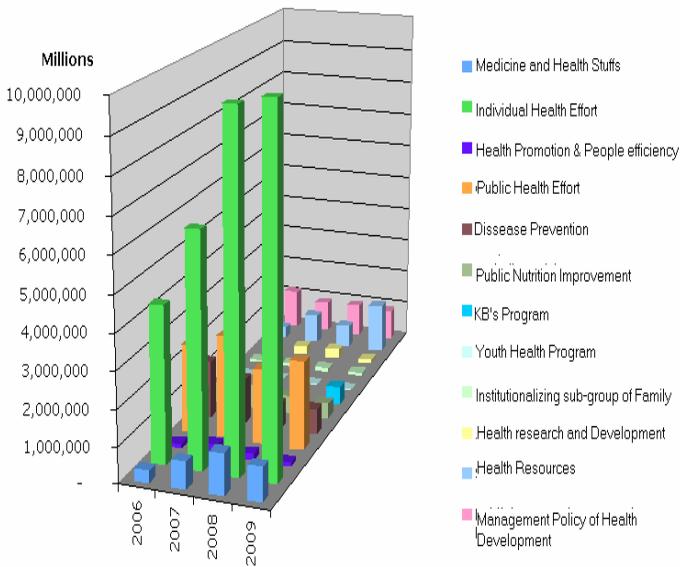
**Decrepit Nutrition Case.** Indonesia still stumbled upon many problems, especially for decrepit nutrition, it recorded 30% from 110 millions or about 33 millions babies got decrepit nutrition. Nevertheless, for 5 years leadership (2005-2009) health budget still stuck within 2-2, 5% scale from total of National budget.

### How did Budget allocation answer the problem?

1. **National Budget is increasing - Health budget is constant.** Its been five years lately, from 2005 to 2009 health budget had no significant improvement, whereas National budget increased significantly from 226 billion rupiahs in 2005 into 1,032 billion rupiahs in 2009, but unfortunately health budget decreased in percentage from 3,1% in 2005 decreased into 1,67% in 2009.

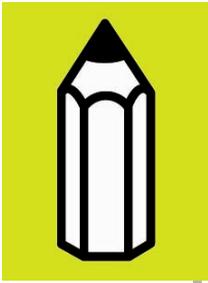


2. **Better to cure than to prevent.** Health program budget focused on curing than to prevent. The largest health program allocation within lately five years allocated in curative terms, such as individual health, medicine and populace health or public health center, while health budgets in preventive terms still unsatisfied yet.



### **Analysis and Recommendation:**

1. From allocation side, health budget is definitely insufficient. The least amount of health budget could be main obstacle to attain MDGs target, especially to reduce children and maternal mortality and decrepit nutrition, considering the high disparity of the districts to attain the targets. The regime of election produce of 2008-20014 must have commitment to attain health budget allocation minimally 10% from National budget.
2. The disparity matter which relatively large among districts in order to decline maternal mortality caused by financial source of each poor districts. The government should decentralize the budget in larger special allocation fund or (DAK) to the districts of low achievement MDGs for health.



### 3. EDUCATION

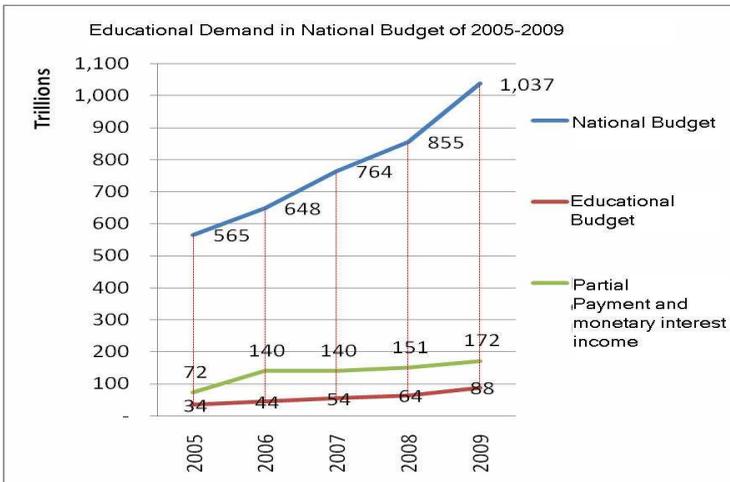


#### **Budget Policy of Education in MDGs achievement**

To attain MDGs agenda described on RPJMN of 2004-2009, where government intention revealed through applied of National Budget instrument, and how far did SBY-JK regime have consistency to the budget policy of education in National Budget and Regional budget? Below are critical list:

*20 percent of educational budget in National Budget of 2009 is not more than a scenario of low commitment of the government.* During budgeting years in 2005 to 2009, National budget increased significantly up to 83, 4% from 565, 07 billion rupiahs (2005) turned into 1,037.06 billion rupiahs.

This is deserved to be appreciated, but unfortunately this policy is not coincided to the commitment of the government will against basic necessity, especially to the education. For about 2005 into 2008, government looked like to clumsy to response 20 percent of educa-



tional budget. Linearly, allocation rate of functional budget of education only allocated 49, 08 billion rupiahs or about 6 percent up to 7, 5 percent to the total of National budget (including teacher remit and official education).

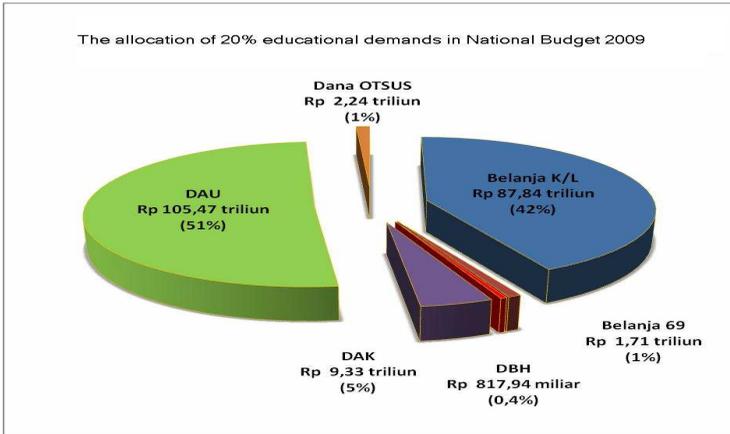
The unfair of government policy could be seen through the comparison of monetary obligation, which is linearly per years reached up to 135, 02 billion rupiahs or up to 13 - 22 percent to the total sum of National Budget, it is about 3 equivalents to 1 if it compared.

The uncertain progress of MDGs target in educational factor is no more than inconsistency of the government to realize 20 percent of educational budget. The disorder of educational system caused high of educational expense though National Budget rate per years rising into 117, 9 billions (16 percents).

In spite of the constitution of National budget 2009 had allocated for educational budget 207,41 billion rupiahs or equal to 20 percent of total National Budget, but this resolution is far away from the spirit of constitution 1945 chapter 31 subsection (4). The reason is the formulation of educational budget estimation in National Budget of 2009 which enclosed teacher remit in formulating educational budget calculation. Away before Supreme Court verdict, obviously government had earlier enclosed teacher remit clause on simulation entry for educational budget calculation of constitution 18/ 2006 concerning to the National Budget of 2007 and constitution 45/ 2007 concerning to the National Budget of 2008. They also enclosed constitution 14/ 2005 concerning to the teacher and lecturer as the pillar to compile and resolve National Budget. It seemed an own scenario created by government to simplify answering people demand through “*cheap cost*” regarding to 20 percent mandatory of National Budget to education.

In fact, away before the present government, teacher remit had been allocated apart on official budget component in National Budget and transfer fund. It is an obligation for the government to pay their officers.

*Obscurity of 20 percent budget allocation and its usage for education*, on National Budget constitution of 2009, government claimed that they had allocated 20% educational budget. Educational budget allocated to 21 budgeting which consisted of 16 budgets of government ministry/ institutions, 1 budget non-K/L (other budgets) and 4 budgets for transfer allocation. The



source : Seknas FITRA, 2009

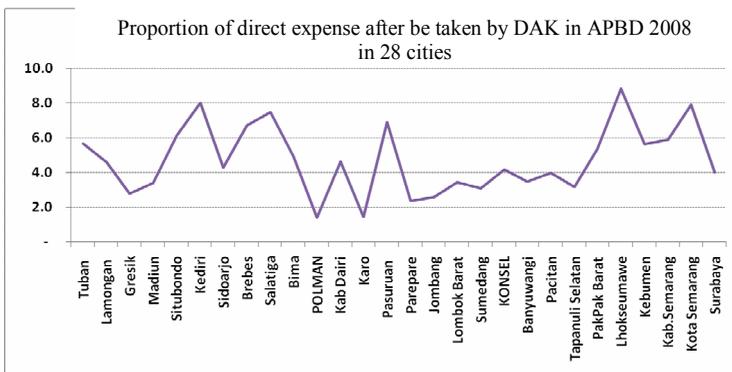
large numbers of budgeting allocated to transfer, it is about 56, 8% or 117, 86 billion rupiahs which most of it to pay the teacher's remit and another of their prosperity. While the rest is about 43, 2% or 89, 55 billion rupiahs allocated to K/L and another budgeting to donate educational programs, management and other official education. In budget transfer component, they also allocated educational budget through sharecropping capital, which not included component of educational sharecropping. The problem is the sharecropping capital which is included to the local budget had no guarantee to be allocated in education program.

*Low support of National Budget to education*, finding report of Seknas FITRA to the National Budget of 2008 in 28 districts/cities showed that local government had no commitment to foster education. After being reduced for Special allocation for education, most

of local government only had a commitment to allocate 4,7% of direct budgeting for education / (DAK) from total local budget. Educational budget only allocated 1,4% up to 8,8%.

This condition is not different than Seknas FITRA report to Local Budget in 2006 in 7 districts. They only allocated 3% of direct budgeting for education.

Based on finding report above, it is truly that either central government or local government would not have commitment yet to supply budget for education directly. Particularly by the present of Supreme Court verdict to include teacher remit in 20% calculation of educational demand of local budget made it hamper of local budget allocation to support MDGs. The high cost of educational demand eliminated poor people opportunity to get well education.



Source : Seknas FITRA, 2008



#### **4. GENDER EQUALITY - EMPOWERING WOMEN**



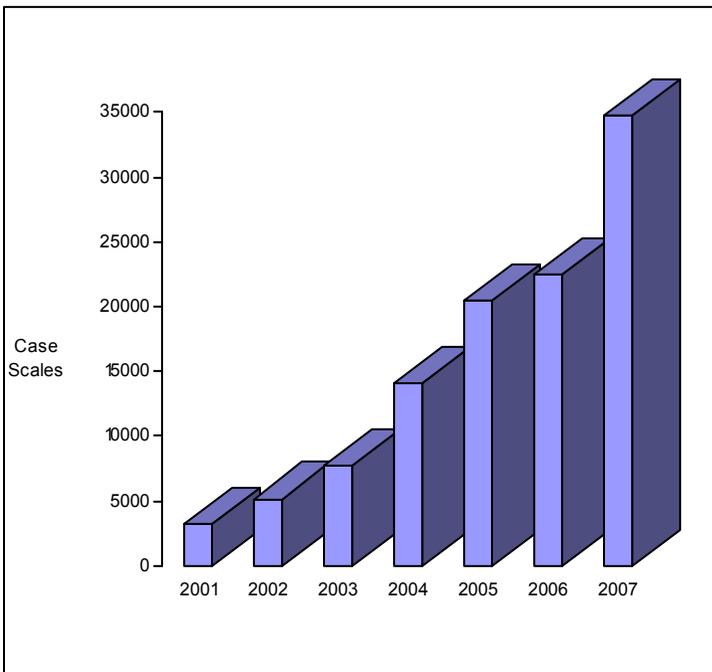
**T**he present of patriarchy cultural today made woman included as the poorest group of poor community. They impoverish by the policy, stereotype and culture which considered them as subordinate of man. It made them marginalized from all access of resources. Unfortunately, the government ignored about it. Their policy still far away from gender sensation affected injustice for woman. It could be seen through BPS finding report in 2000, that the distinction of reading and writing competence between man and woman is still high, it is equivalent to 56, 9%: 88, 1%. This distinction affected to the lame of employment opportunity between them of informal sector in equivalent 29,6% : 39,2%.

The implementation of gender mainstream is still complicated though it had legal constitution of Presidential instruction number 9, 2000. Structural and bureaucracy matters considered as the main obstacle on it. Restoring woman issues in special ministry is apart of marginalization of woman and it required partial termination. Nevertheless, the main part is how far did the government has the attention to make a policy con-

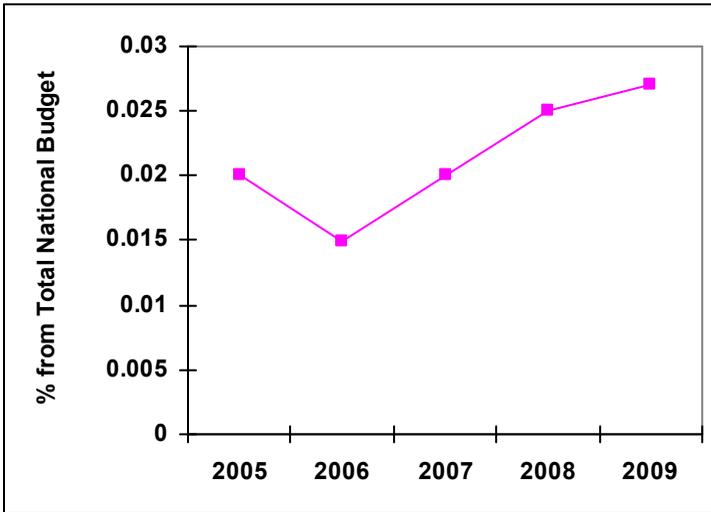
cerning to the ministry by giving full authorization to improve their deal with cross sectoral matter in national policy design, where woman issue stood as the mainstream by considering that the present of the ministry of woman empower is not as the displayed ornament.

### Basic Problem of empowering woman

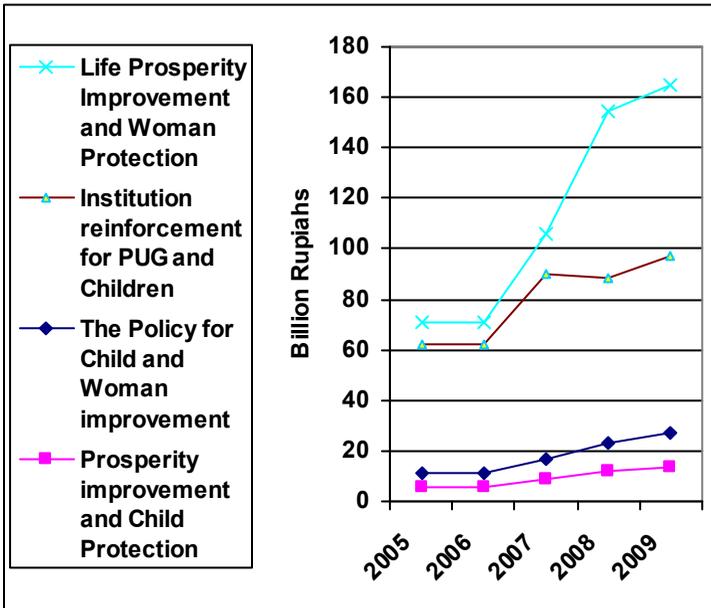
Government as if considered that The Ministry of Empower Woman is a displayed ornament in governmental ministry. The policy to achieve empower woman is half-hearted implemented. It indicated within following basic problems, such as:



1. **Government is half-hearted against woman issues.** The policy given by the government during 2005-2009 for woman issues is pathetic. It displayed in five years budget for the ministry of empower woman only around 0, 02% from total National Budget.



2. **Budget of quality and protection for woman.** Based on National Committee finding report, violation scale against woman reported each year. The last numbers is 34.665 cases in 2007, and increased then earlier years. According to its type, the numbers of household abuse is 74% (the highest), violation against community 23% (including migrant labor and trafficking cases) violation against the state is 0, 1% and the rest which undefined is 2% liked household abuse. These data are compilation from 258 institutions in 32 provinces with average



of handling is around 40 up to 95 violation cases. The ministry of empower woman roles need to be evaluated. The fact that government is not serious yet, especially the minister of empowering woman roles to attain the protection against woman. It displayed within their budget policy which only allocated around 160-200 billion rupiahs, and it implemented only for training program and socialization not to interfere the policy.

- 3. Vulnerable coordination of institution.** Another side is the vulnerable of coordination system either internal or external of KPPs, gave the obstacle in implementing woman empowering vision, and it affected to the application of the program for five years and ran only in socialization.

4. **Data is unspoken.** Inaccurate data in National and local level facilitated it to duplicate the running program and vulnerable as the result of fail work of KPPs in running their function.

### **Analysis and Recommendation**

1. the obscurity of given mandate to KPPs for more than 20 years unfortunately not make them agile to play their role in policy making, not to play only in training and socialization of the policy. KPPs role in policy intervention is demanded considering to displayed indicators that basic rights of woman not attained yet.
2. Empowering the function of policy coordination, because it is a strategic area that could be trifled regarding to KPPs as the spearhead to make policy recommendation and supervision of the program.
3. Need formidable institution, dignified and adjourn for woman empowering managed by professionalism and competence. It would be realistic if decision maker had political will to make KPPs not as a decoration.

**Individual Notes :**

**Individual Notes :**

