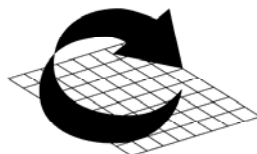


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Consultancy Report

**“Fiscal Decentralisation in the
Agricultural Sector -
A Case Study from South Kalimantan”**

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Abbreviations and Glossary

ABT	Anggaran Belanja Tambahan (lit. Additional Expenditure Budget)
ADB	Asian Development Bank
APBN	Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Nasional (Central government budget)
APBD	Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah (Regional government budget)
Azas desentralisasi	Lit. “decentralisation principle”, term to describe the decentralisation of functions to the regional governments
Azas tugas pembantuan	Lit. “co-administration principle”, term to describe the implementation of functions of the national government by the regional government
Badan Agribisnis	Eselon I-unit of -> DepTan (lit. Agency for Agrobusiness)
Badan Diklat	Eselon I-unit of -> DepTan (Agency for Training and Education: staff training unit of the ministry)
Badan Litbang	Eselon I-unit of ->DepTan (Agency for Research and Development: research agency of the ministry)
Bagian proyek	Component of a project
Balai	Administrative institution
BAPPEDA	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (Regional Planning Coordination Board)
BIMAS	Bimbingan Massal (Rice Intensification Programme)
Bimbingan	Lit. “guidance”; term to describe the guiding functions of the national administration regarding lower levels of administration
BIPP	Badan Informasi dan Penyuluhan Pertanian (Extension Centre at Dati II level)
BKOPP	Bantuan Khusus Operasional Penyuluhan Pertanian (Component of the specific ->INPRES grant for extension activities)
BLN	Bantuan Luar Negeri (Foreign assistance funds)
BPP	Balai Penyuluhan Pertanian (Extension unit at the sub-district level)
Dati I/II	Daerah Tingkat I/II (First and Second Level Autonomous Region)
DepTan	Departemen Pertanian (Ministry of Agriculture)
DG	Directorate-General (Eselon I-unit of a ministry)
Dinas	Technical authority of the autonomous regional governments
DIP	Daftar Isian Proyek (Project expenditure document for projects funded from the -> APBN)
DIPDA	Daftar Isian Proyek Daerah (Project expenditure document of the regional governments for projects funded from the -> APBD)
DPG	Program Diversifikasi Pangan dan Gizi Terpadu (one of the major agricultural development programmes)
Eselon	Rank in the higher level of the civil servicet; the holder of an Eselon position has management functions for a unit of the organisation (lowest level: Eselon V, highest level: Eselon I)
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Agency for Technical Cooperation)
HRD	Human Resource Development
INPRES	Instruksi Presiden (Specific development grants based on a Presidential Decree)
KalSel	Kalimantan Selatan (South Kalimantan)
KANWIL	Kantor Wilayah (Provincial office of a central government department)
KUF	Kalimantan Upland Farming (GTZ supported project in -> DepTan)
LAN	Lembaga Administrasi Negara (National Agency for State Administration)
MENPAN	Menteri Negara Pendayagunaan Administrasi Negara (State Minister for Administrative Reform) (now included in the Coordinating Ministry for Development Supervision and Administrative Reform)

NTB	Nusa Tenggara Barat (West Nusa Tenggara Province)
NTT	Nusa Tenggara Timur (East Nusa Tenggara Province)
P2RT	Program Pembangunan Pertanian Rakyat Terpadu (one of the major agricultural development programmes of ->DepTan)
PAD	Pendapatan Asli Daerah (own revenue of the regional governments)
Pembinaan	Lit. “development”; term to describe the supervision of the regional governments by the national government towards the regional governments. “Pembinaan teknis” refers to the supervision of the sectoral ministries, while “pembinaan umum” refers to the general supervision of regional governments by the Ministry of Home Affairs
Pimbagpro	Pimpinan Bagian Proyek (leader of a project component)
Pimpro	Pimpinan Proyek (project leader)
PO	Petunjuk Operasional (Operational guidelines)
PP	Peraturan Pemerintah (Government Regulation)
PPOD	Proyek Percontohan Otonomi Daerah (Regional Autonomy Pilot Project)
PSSP	Program Pembangunan Sumber Daya, Sarana dan Prasarana Pertanian (one of the major agricultural development programmes)
PUP	Program Pembangunan Usaha Pertanian (one of the major agricultural development programmes)
SDM	Sumber Daya Manusia (lit. Human resources)
SfDM	Support for Decentralisation Measures (GTZ-supported project)
SK	Surat Keputusan (Decree, Decision)
TPH	Tanaman Pangan dan Hortikultura (Food Crops and Horticulture)
Tugas pembantuan	Tasks of the regional governments based on the -> azas pembantuan
Tugas desentralisasi	Tasks of the regional governments based on the -> azas desentralisasi
Tugas dekonsentrasi	Tasks of the regional governments based on the -> azas dekonsentrasi
Urusan	Lit. Governmental matter; used to describe the tasks and functions of a governmental level
UU	Undang-undang (law)

Executive Summary

Background and objective

With Government Regulation (PP) No. 8 (1995) on the Decentralisation Pilot Project (*Proyek Percontohan Otonomi Daerah - PPOD*) the government transferred a wide range of governmental matters (*urusan*) from the national or provincial level to the local governments (Dati II). In the field of agriculture, a total of 53 *urusan* were transferred, consisting of 13 *urusan* each in the sub-sectors of food crops and agriculture, fisheries, livestock and plantation. In addition, the responsibility for agricultural extension was given to the local governments. The transfer of the *urusan* was in many cases simply acknowledging the fact that the local governments were already handling these matters as instructed by higher levels of government.

One of the key issues in the debate has always been the funding aspect - whether the transfer of the responsibility for a certain *urusan* was accompanied by the transfer of adequate budget funds to carry out activities. While the decentralisation regulation envisaged the transfer of staff and facilities to the 26 local governments included in the pilot project (for instance existing local offices of central government departments were merged with the technical institutions of the local government), the development budgets for the *urusan* transferred remained with the central governments.

In this context, SfDM commissioned the preparation of this study which should address the following three key issues:

- What is the exact division of tasks and functions between the levels of government in the agricultural sector? Which *urusan* are handled by the central government, which ones by the provincial and the local governments? What are the main criteria for allocating a certain *urusan* to a certain level of administration?
- What are the main funding sources for development projects in the agricultural sectors? How dependent are regional governments on central government funds (like national DIPs and INPRES grants)? How substantial is the funding of development projects in the regions by the respective region's own revenues?
- Is there a link or match between the distribution of *urusan*, and the allocation of funds? In other words, do e.g. development projects funded and implemented by the central government reflect the set of *urusan* which are the responsibility of the central government? Do projects funded and implemented by the local government address those issues which have become the responsibility of this level of government? Does the design and concept of development projects take into account and reflect the distribution of *urusan*? Is the *urusan* concept of any value when it comes to mapping out development strategies and projects of the three levels of government?

Implementation and methodology

Most of the research and field work was done in June and July 1998, with some additional inputs included in the final report in January 1999. Three major phases can be identified: in the first phase the emphasis was on the identification and analysis of the

urusan distribution between the levels of government. The second phase focused on the financial aspects of the study, and included the collection and analysis of data in the field. The third phase included the analysis of the match between *urusan* distribution and fund allocation. Implementing the consultancy included the collection and review of relevant data and documents (like budgets, project planning documents) (see Bibliography in Annex 7), and discussions with resource persons in the Ministry of Agriculture (Jakarta) and in South Kalimantan (see list of persons contacted in Annex 3).

The selection of the sector (agriculture) was influenced by the fact that in the agricultural sector the distribution of tasks and functions is relatively well documented. Based on previous work of the Biro Hukum of DepTan, LAN had published a research study (LAN 1996), which summarised the distribution of *urusan* in this sector. In other sectors, the exact documentation of the *urusan* distribution is less satisfactory, and would have required much more time and resources for the planned study. The selection of agriculture has furthermore been influenced by the existing co-operation of SfDM with another GTZ-supported project located in the Ministry of Agriculture, viz. the Kalimantan Upland Farming (KUF) project. KUF could provide access to vital sectoral information and data. Because South Kalimantan is one of the project areas of KUF, this province was selected as a case study for the intended analysis. KUF facilitated access to local and provincial decision-makers and data.

Regarding the analysis of the distribution of *urusan*, the report concentrates on those sectors of agriculture which at the time of the consultancy were under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture. Plantation (*perkebunan*) had been integrated into the Ministry of Forestry with the formation of the 7th Development Cabinet in April 1998, and has therefore not been included in this study. Other areas which have an important bearing for the agricultural sector, like irrigation (which is under the Ministry of Public Works) and agricultural industry (which is under the Ministry of Trade and Industry) are likewise excluded here. In analysing the distribution of *urusan* between the levels of government, the report furthermore concentrates on those technical, sub-sectoral tasks and functions as implemented by the Directorates-General of the ministry. Cross-sectional issues (like human resource development) are reflected only insofar as the DGs cover this aspect as well. While activities as undertaken by the *Badan Agribisnis*, *Badan Diklat* and the BIMAS secretariat are therefore excluded, the activities of the *Badan Litbang* are usually reflected in the first *urusan* (Testing/ Application of Technology) for each sub-sector.

Regarding the analysis of financial issues, budget allocations for human resource development, technology, and agro-business development are reflected in the tables on South Kalimantan and the two local government areas. In these tables, only budget allocations for *perkebunan*-projects have not been included. The analysis of financial issues covers two budget years, viz. 1996/97 and 1997/98: the budget year 1996/97 was chosen because it was the first budget year where the transfer of *urusan* by PP No. 8 (1995) could possibly have had any impact. The 1997/98 budget had already been affected by the financial crisis starting in August 1997, however it can still be regarded as a rather "normal" budget if compared with the budget 1998/99 which therefore has not been included here.

In analysing the distribution of *urusan*, the report draws heavily on the analysis of governmental matters which had been undertaken by the Indonesian National Agency for State Administration (LAN) in 1996 (LAN 1996), the information of which has been

updated, and correlated in discussions with officials from the Ministry of Agriculture. The *urusan*-analysis is based on the existing status-quo, in other words it does not intend to question the usefulness and meaningfulness of the *urusan* which are being used, or to identify and propose other or additional *urusan*.

The report uses the following terminology to describe the levels of government:

- *regional government* stands for the sub-national level of government, i.e. for both levels of autonomous regions as defined in the 1974 law on regional government
- *provincial government* stands for the government of the first level of autonomous regions (Dati I)
- *local government* stands for the second level of autonomous regions (Dati II), i.e. *kabupaten* and *kotamadya*.

Transfer of urusan: the present situation

The system of legal regulations governing the distribution of governmental tasks and functions in the agricultural sector is complicated and inconsistent. Specific aspects of agriculture are regulated by individual laws. In the 1950s, governmental matters have been regulated and partly decentralised from the national level to the provincial level in around 30 different legal regulations which covered mainly the Western provinces of Indonesia, like Java and Sumatra. Clear legal regulations were missing especially for the Eastern provinces of Indonesia (like Maluku, NTB, NTT), although even here a considerable number of tasks and functions in agriculture were carried out not by the central government but by the regional administration (Soemaryono 1996). There was no uniform territorial coverage in the transfer of agricultural matters resulting in a situation that at the same point in time different regions would have different responsibilities in the same technical matter. *Urusan* were also transferred in different ways: some *urusan* were transferred by laws passed by Parliament (UU), others by Government Regulations which were issued by the Government on the basis of existing laws. In many cases, the provincial governments were expected to transfer the handling of agricultural affairs to the local government level, however this was not done by all provincial governments. Up to now, the Ministry of Agriculture has no complete overview on the transfer situation, and there is no complete list of provincial decrees regulating such transfer to the local level.

With the Decentralisation Pilot Project of 1995 (*Proyek Percontohan Otonomi Daerah - PPOD*) a total of 53 agricultural *urusan*, consisting of 251 individual tasks and functions were transferred to the 26 local governments included in the PPOD (see Table 1, p. 24). According to Soemaryono (1996:9), the criteria of the PP No. 45 (1992) had been applied to determine the *urusan* to be transferred, i.e. *urusan* were transferred which

- had already been standardised in the region
- involve directly the public interest and are very much affected by the conditions in the region
- can stimulate the participation of the people
- require considerable human resources (work force)
- generate revenue for the regions
- require quick handling and decision making.

However, the above-mentioned LAN report concludes that there is no clear and effective apportionment of tasks and functions to the national and the sub-national level, and that often the existing division is not clearly formulated (LAN 1996:1-3). The report furthermore points out that numerous regulations (both laws and Government Regulations) from the 1950s, which in a legal sense are still binding because they have not been changed or revoked, have in fact lost their meaning for the practice of the agricultural administration.

The ambiguous meaning of the term *urusan* (for which no legal definition exist) constitutes a major conceptual weakness of the decentralisation policy. Transferring an *urusan* to the Dati II level does not mean a complete elimination of central or provincial governments' jurisdiction for this matter. No government level has an "exclusive" ownership of an *urusan*, but has to share responsibilities with other governments. It is assumed that the central government level would concentrate more on policy-making, planning, and regulation (like the setting of technical norms and standards), while the local government focuses on the implementation of activities. The provincial government is somewhere in between (dealing both with implementing activities, oversight/supervision and regulation), while the role of the provincial offices (KANWIL) is primarily one of monitoring, co-ordination, and guidance towards the regional governments. Table 3 (p. 27) shows that this assumption is at least partly reflected in the language used to describe the allocation of tasks and functions. In outlining the tasks of the central government level, for instance, the emphasis is on *menetapkan* (determining, deciding) of policies (*kebijaksanaan*), guidelines (*pedoman*), standards and norms. In describing the tasks of the provincial offices of the ministry, the terms used most frequently are *memantau* (to monitor) and *mengkoordinasikan* (to coordinate). In contrast, the description of the tasks of the regional governments focuses more on the direct discharge of activities and services (*melakukan, melaksanakan, menyelenggarakan*). On Dati I level, there are also some cross-sectional tasks (like planning), and supervision or guidance (*bimbingan*) of Dati II activities.

The analysis shows that while there is a clear dominance of the central level in the policy-making and regulatory functions, in the fields of discharge/ direct implementation, monitoring, and control/licensing the distribution of responsibilities is by far less dominated by one particular level of government. This is especially the case regarding the two levels of regional governments, where the formulation of the assigned *urusan* point quite often to a duplication rather than to a clear demarcation of activities.

Another area of ambiguity is the exact distinction between those tasks and functions based on the co-administration principle (*azas tugas pembantuan*), and tasks and functions based on the decentralisation principle (*azas desentralisasi*). In the food crops and horticulture sub-sector, there are only two (identical) *tugas pembantuan* for the regional governments (to assist in the controlling of plant diseases, and to assist the government in the collection of data and statistics). Both tasks and functions appear again in more or less identical form as *tugas desentralisasi*. In the fisheries sub-sector, *tugas pembantuan* are only at the provincial level, and the difference between the two categories of tasks is often rather vague. In the livestock sector, *tugas pembantuan* appear only in half of the *urusan*, and their distinction from *tugas desentralisasi* is often marginal.

Even in cases, where based on the existing regulations a certain task has clearly been assigned to the local government, the concepts of *pembinaan* and *bimbingan* give higher levels of government the possibility to determine the activities of the local

government considerably. E.g. *pembinaan teknis* can involve the setting of policies, planning, determination of objectives, the determination of technical policies and standards, the formulation of technical and operational guidelines (*petunjuk operasional*), technical control and supervision, and the increase of technical capability and of staff skills (Soemaryono 1996:5). While an analysis of the existing regulations can therefore shed some light on the emphasis of the three levels of government in the various sub-sectors, it can hardly capture the administrative reality of discharging activities.

However, while the distribution of tasks and functions, as based on the regulations, might appear ambiguous and confusing, in the practice of the administration this has not been mentioned as a major shortcoming. In the discussions with officials in South Kalimantan it was consistently stated that the distribution of *urusan* between the levels of governments is quite clear, and while most officials at the Dati II level were concerned about staffing and funding problems, non of them pointed to an unclear distribution of tasks and functions as a major concern. Either the agricultural administration has developed a common understanding which level of government is expected to do what irrespective of existing ambiguities in the regulations, or the *urusan* as an instrument to condition administrative functions are less significant in the reality of the administration and do therefore not receive much attention from the officials concerned.

An administrative system with an unclear and ambiguous distribution of responsibilities between levels of government can function either by a continuing process of inter-administrative negotiation and consensus-seeking, or by a clear dominance of one administrative level which has the means to enforce its interpretation of responsibilities upon the others. Since there is a heavy dominance of the central government level and the provincial level in the funding of agricultural development projects (see below), and since both central and provincial government are in a position to use project documents and work plans to determine in detail the activities of the agricultural administration, the legal distribution of *urusan* appears less relevant for the activities of the agricultural administration as a whole. The allocation of funds is probably a much more important regulatory instrument for the overall management of the system of agricultural administration than legal instruments allocating areas of jurisdiction.

Funding of development projects in South Kalimantan

In general, sources of project funds on the local level can come from several sources:

- Funds can be included in sectoral projects/ programmes of the central government. In such a case they are funded from the APBN and included in the project documents (DIP) of the Ministry of Agriculture. These DIPs also include parts of projects and programmes (*Bagian Proyek*) which are implemented by lower levels of governments. Usually the project leader (*Pimpinan Proyek - pimpro*) is located at the central level, while the project leader of the *bagian proyek* (*Pimbagpro*) is located at the lower levels. The authority of the *Pimbagpro*, however, is limited by the stipulations of the central government DIP.
- For the regional governments, the general INPRES programmes (*INPRES Bantuan Umum*) provide a block grant which can be used by the regional government according to its own priorities; as can be seen later the provincial government passes on parts of

the INPRES Dati I to the local government in order to finance projects at the local level.

- Apart from the general INPRES programmes, specific programmes (*INPRES Bantuan Khusus*) are directed to specific sectors, their utilisation is often determined in detail by the central government. In the 1997/98 budget year, two specific INPRES programmes were used in the agricultural sector: the *INPRES Dati II Bantuan Penyuluhan Pertanian*, and the *INPRES Dati II Pembangunan Pertanian Rakyat Terpadu/ Bantuan Penangkar Benih/Bibit Pertanian*.
- For the regional governments, their own revenues (*Pendapatan Asli Daerah - PAD*) like regional taxes, fees and charges are another source of income which can be used for development purposes.

In the 1996/97 development budget, the central government had allocated a total of 658.6 bn Rp. to the agricultural sector (i.e. the Ministry of Agriculture). More than two-third of the agricultural development funds in the national budget are spent/disbursed at the regional level in form of projects or sub-projects of the Ministry of Agriculture (see Table 5, p. 35). In all cases the position of the *pimpro* was either on the national or on the provincial level.

Table 6 (p. 37), and Fig. 1-9 summarise the financial allocations for agricultural development projects at the provincial level and for the two selected local governments according to the sources of the funds and the sub-sectors. On the **provincial level**, in 1996/97 82.38 percent of the project funds came from DIP-funded projects, 15.69 percent from the INPRES Dati I, and 1.93 percent from foreign assistance (BLN). Taken together, 98 percent of the development funds came from the national budget, while not a single project in the agricultural sector was funded from provincial revenues (PAD). In the budget year 1997/98, 80.63 percent of the funds came from DIP-funded projects, and 16.46 percent from INPRES Dati I. Again, 1.92 percent were funded by external assistance, and 0.98 percent were funded from provincial revenues (PAD). The 1997/98 list of DIP- projects (DepTan 1998a) shows that in South Kalimantan in three of the four major development programmes in agriculture between one-third and one-half of the total funds allocated to South Kalimantan were earmarked for local government activities (see Table 7, p. 44).

In the **Kabupaten Banjar**, in 1996/97 6.27 percent of the funds for agricultural development projects were funded from INPRES Dati II sources, 7.56 percent from INPRES Dati I sources, 48.94 percent from DIP-funded projects, and 13.44 percent from own local revenues (PAD). 23.79 percent were funded by specific INPRES programmes, viz. the extension programme. There were no foreign aid-funded projects on this level. Taken together, 79 percent of the development funds were central government transfers (DIP, INPRES). In the budget year 1997/98, 6.35 percent of the available funds came from INPRES Dati II, 3.86 percent from INPRES Dati I, 17.54 percent from DIP-funded projects, and 15.4 percent from own local resources (PAD). The majority of funds (56.86 percent) came from the two specific INPRES programmes which were implemented in this budget year, viz. the Extension and the Seed Programmes. Again, there were no foreign aid-funded projects at this level. Taken together, around 80 percent of agricultural development expenditures were central government transfers. In numerical terms, there is a remarkable switch of funds between the two budget years from DIP funds to specific INPRES programmes.

In the **Kabupaten Tanah Laut**, in the budget year 1996/97 16.53 percent of agricultural development project funds came from DIP-funded projects of the national level, 19.48 percent from INPRES Dati I sources, and 13 percent from own local revenue (PAD). 50.99 percent were funded from specific INPRES programmes, and there were no funds from either foreign assistance or from the INPRES Dati II. Taken together, 87 percent of project funds were central government transfers. In the budget year 1997/98, 66.26 percent of project budgets were funded from specific INPRES programmes, 17.56 percent from DIP-funded projects, and 16.28 percent from INPRES Dati I sources. Again, there were no funds from foreign assistance or the INPRES Dati II. There were no more project activities funded from own local revenue (PAD), in other words 100 percent of agricultural development activities were funded from central government resources.

There is no doubt that both the provincial and the local level agricultural development funds came mainly from central government resources. Local PAD funding hardly exceeded 15 percent of the total project funding. In the communications with local officials it was repeatedly stated that in the current (1998/99) budget year there were no longer any PAD funded projects in the agricultural sector because the local PAD decreased substantially after the abolition of local taxes and retributions by Law No. 18 (1997) on Local Taxes and Restitutions. At the local level, the specific INPRES programmes (for extension and seed provision) had substantial significance for agricultural development funding. In fact, although extension has largely become a task of the local level, the funding continues to come mainly from central government funds. Despite attempts to create an integrated extension service, sub-sectoral projects provide substantial funding for the extension work. Contrary to donors' focus on decentralisation, foreign assistance has apparently not yet reached the local level, and only on the provincial level foreign funding of development projects could be found.

Development projects and urusan coverage

The analysis of the *urusan* involved three steps: 1. to identify, from the available project documentation, the activities of the project and allocate them to one of the *urusan*, 2. to identify the proportion of the project funds for each of the *urusan* covered, and 3. examine whether the *urusan* covered by a specific project were in line with the allocation of *urusan* to the respective level of government.

Identifying the *urusan* which were covered by the projects' activities proved to be difficult because the format of project documents differs from the *urusan* list, and because often *urusan* do not seem to be a major consideration in the formulation of project documents. The list of *urusan* for each of the sub-sectors of agriculture does not include some important cross-sectional government functions like planning, co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation which are frequently subsumed as one of the sub-tasks and sub-functions under each *urusan*. In the project documents, however, both the tasks of planning/ programme formulation and the tasks of *pemantauan* or *evaluasi* often appear as separate and independent activities with often substantial budget allocations which, however, can not be linked immediately with a technical/ subject-matter *urusan*. Furthermore, the aspect of training/ human resource development features prominently in all project budgets, however it is not an *urusan*. *Urusan* which are not immediately linked with expenditures and investment, like the licensing and control functions of the government, are generally less likely to appear in development projects which by their nature intend to create new assets, infrastructure, or procedures. It can be assumed,

therefore, that the project documents have a bias towards *urusan* with expenditure-related activities in investment and procurement. Furthermore, the quality of the project documentation (like DIP, *Rencana Operasional Proyek* or others) is often very poor in spelling out detailed project objectives, project activities or project outputs/ results which are envisaged under a certain heading or budget line. Most expenditure items refer to salaries/ allowances, travel cost, consumptive expenditures and procurement without giving sufficient information about the real project activity covered by these expenditures. Therefore it was not always possible to link an expenditure item with a certain *urusan*. It seems that modern aspects of agricultural development activities, like agribusiness development, are reflected in project activities, however are not really captured by the existing *urusan* terminology. The results of the analysis as indicated in Table 9 (p. 52) have therefore to be evaluated with caution.

In the budget year 1996/97, the *urusan* covered most often appear to be the *urusan* Nos. 2-4. Although they refer to different subject matters (depending on the sub-sector), they all refer to aspects of resource utilisation, seed technology, cultivation, production infrastructure and production development. Another category that appears quite often relates to the development and improvement of data and statistics in the sub-sectors (*urusan* No. 13). Labour force issues (*urusan* No. 12) and extension issues (*urusan* No. 14) are also included in at least four of the listed projects. Other aspects are covered less often: business and management development (*urusan* No. 6 in food crops/horticulture and fisheries, *urusan* no.10 in livestock) appear only in development projects of the livestock sub-sector, the aspect of licensing (*urusan* No. 5 in food crop/horticulture and fisheries, *urusan* No. 9 in livestock) appears only once.

In the budget year 1997/98, the *urusan* dealing with aspects of production development and the improvement of production infrastructure (*urusan* Nos. 2-4) appear again most often in the 21 development projects listed in Table 10 (p. 54). The aspect of marketing/ market development (*urusan* No. 11 in the livestock sub-sector, *urusan* No. 8 in the other sub-sectors) is also reflected quite often. Technology matters, and licensing functions are each mentioned once. The *urusan* No. 12 (labour force) is not mentioned at all. The aspect of business services appears only once in a livestock development project. Other aspects which appear several times in the project documents are concerned with data and statistics, and with extension services.

The project documentation of five projects was analysed in more detail to find out the amount of project funds spent on the specific *urusan*. However, because of the poor quality of the documentation the result of the analysis is unsatisfactory. While for one project (PSSP KalSel/ Perikanan, budget year 1996/97) a large proportion of project funds (84.6 percent) can clearly be allocated to an *urusan*, in another one (P2RT KalSel/ Intensifikasi, budget year 1996/97) only 13.6 percent of the funds can be allocated. For the other three projects (PUP KalSel/ Peternakan, budget year 1997/98; Peningkatan Produksi Perikanan Kab. Banjar, budget year 1997/98; Peningkatan Produksi Perikanan KalSel, budget year 1996/97), the proportion of funds which can be linked with specific *urusan* is between 60 and 70 percent.

Regarding the comparison of projects' *urusan* with the *urusan* of each level of government, the documentation of six projects was analysed in more detail. Because of the unsatisfactory quality of the documentation, again the result was less satisfactory. In some examples project activities clearly contradict the present distribution of *urusan* between the levels of government, e.g. Dati I projects contain activities in areas which are part of

the tasks and functions of the local government. In other cases project activities indeed focus on the determined areas of responsibility of the respective level of government. Taken together, however, one gets the impression that the list of *urusan*, and their distribution between the levels of government is not very substantially reflected in the conceptualising and planning of agricultural development projects.

Main findings and observations

- The allocation of functional responsibilities to the three levels of government is still ambiguous and less than clear. No government level has exclusive ownership for an *urusan* but each level of government has certain tasks and functions relating to the same *urusan*. While the dominance of the central government for regulation and the setting of norms and standards is quite obvious, the division of responsibilities between the regional governments is rather unsatisfactory. Despite the functions of the central government being mainly regulatory and norm-setting, it is still heavily involved in implementation activities and production promotion by controlling the major share of development funds in the sector.
- Even where the intergovernmental distribution of tasks and functions allocated areas of responsibilities to the local government, the concept of *pembinaan* and *bimbingan* allows the higher level of governments to influence and determine the activities of the Dati II institutions. There is an unsatisfactory distinction between *ex-ante* and *ex-post* control, and between technical and legal control.
- A substantial amount of the DIP-project funds are being disbursed at the regional level. In 1996/97, the percentage of regional disbursement of DIP-funded project reached 77.5 percent (however with substantial variations between the *eselon I*- units of the Ministry of Agriculture). However, disbursement of funds at the regional level does not automatically imply that the regional governments have a substantial influence on the planning and implementation of the projects, since the DIPs are formulated at the national level. Management functions for DIP-funded projects are still either with the central government, or with the provincial government, and have not reached yet the local level.
- For the provincial level and the two selected Dati II areas the majority of development funds originates from central government sources, either in the form of sectoral projects (DIP) or in the form of general or specific transfers to the regional governments (INPRES programmes). The percentage of central government funding for the three government areas included here was between 80-100 percent. Foreign funding (*Bantuan Luar Negeri* - BLN) has until now bypassed the local level.
- The percentage of PAD in the funding of development projects never exceeded 15 percent, on the provincial level it was below 1.0 percent. According to local and provincial officials, the abolition of local taxes and retributions had a negative impact on the revenue generating capacities of the regional governments. The specific INPRES programmes provided a very substantial percentage of the available development funds in the agricultural sector at the local level.
- There is not much evidence that the existing distribution of *urusan* between the levels of government (even confusing and incoherent as it is now) has much influence on the

concept and design of development projects, since there is no strong and significant relation between the distribution of *urusan*, and the project activities. Some *urusan* are covered more frequently by project activities (especially those *urusan* which are investment or procurement related), while other *urusan* (like licensing) are hardly mentioned at all. It can be doubted whether the concept of *urusan* has substantial effect in planning the development activities of the administration.

- The main problem in the attempt to link development projects and their budget allocations to certain *urusan* is the often poor quality of project documentation, which provides little details about objectives, activities and expected results of the projects. Some budget allocations (like project formulation, monitoring and evaluation) can not be linked at all to a certain *urusan*, others would simultaneously relate to several *urusan*. The use of the *urusan*-concept in discussing fiscal arrangements in the agricultural sector has therefore some limitations. These limitations are caused by the still ambiguous distribution of *urusan*, and by the poor quality of project and budget documentation, and the subsequent lack of reliable data. It appears that budget and project formulation follow a different set of variables than the concept of *urusan* and their distribution between the levels of government.

Recommendations

- In continuing the process of decentralisation, the government should develop and clarify the criteria which should be used in determining which functions are to be carried out by the local governments, and which functions are to be carried out by the provincial governments.
- The concept of *urusan* needs substantial improvement. A legal definition should be developed and its meaning disseminated within the administration. The list of *urusan* in the agricultural sector should be enlarged: until now it does not include important cross-sectional functions like planning, monitoring and evaluation, and human resource management.
- Criteria should be developed to guide the transfer of tasks and functions as either *tugas pembantuan* or as *tugas desentralisasi*. In a highly complex situation and in a diverse country like Indonesia, a better use of *tugas pembantuan* could combine the imperative of setting central norms and standards with the need to ensure local adaptation of implementation.
- The concept of *pembinaan (umum/teknis)* and *bimbingan* continues to provide the higher levels of government with an instrument to heavily influence activities of the lower levels of government. A clearer set of criteria is required to determine the scope of technical and legal control, and to distinguish between *ex-ante* and *ex-post* control. In nurturing policy management capacities of local governments, a stronger focus on legal and ex-post control, including the control of quality standards and performance indicators is required.
- The planning and documentation of development projects needs to be improved. Even for large-scale projects, the available information on project strategies and objectives, on expected results and planned activities is scarce. Development projects (including the location of the management function) should reflect more accurately the distribution of governmental tasks and functions.

1. Background, Structure of the Report

The appropriate distribution of funds between the levels of government, and the adequate discretion of governments to create and raise revenue for their activities will more and more determine whether the Indonesian decentralisation policy succeeds in strengthening local governments (and local policy making). While the Government Regulation PP No. 8 (1995) on the decentralisation pilot project marks a decisive step in the decentralisation process by formalising the legal transfer of governmental matters to the 26 selected local governments, it has not been followed by an equally comprehensive transfer of financial resources. It is generally accepted that the revenue generating capacities of the local governments are rather weak, and that the buoyant revenue sources are assigned to the central level. By a system of block and specific grants, development programmes and sectoral projects based on the sectoral allocations in the annual budget, the central government is seen as substantially determining the activities of the other levels of government, and as dominating the public policy process.

One of the main critiques regarding the decentralisation process refers to the fact that the transfer of *urusan* has not been followed by a transfer of development funds to the local governments, and has therefore not enabled them to implement the *urusan* according to their own priorities and based on the interests of their local communities. However, very little empirical data exist analysing the distribution of development funds between the levels of government in the various sectors, and even less empirical data exist which attempt to set the distribution of funds in relation with the distribution of *urusan*. This consultancy report addresses both issues for the agricultural sector in the province South Kalimantan.

The intention of the consultancy was among others to assess whether the concept of *urusan* is a significant factor in determining fiscal relations in Indonesia, in other words whether the distribution of governmental tasks and functions between the levels of government has any bearing on the distribution of development funds, and on the design and strategy of development projects at the various levels of the administration. While the scope of the present analysis is still rather limited (one sector, one province, coverage of only two budget years), it was nevertheless expected that some conclusions could be drawn whether the *urusan*-concept should be utilised for similar exercises in the future. The relevance of the consultancy's results should therefore be seen both in the subject-matter oriented conclusions, and in the conceptual/ methodological remarks included in this report.

The selection of the sector (agriculture) and of the location (South Kalimantan) has been influenced by pragmatic considerations: the agricultural sector is regarded as the one sector of the Indonesian administration where the distribution of tasks and functions between the levels of government has been documented rather detailed. Even before PP No. 8 (1995) the Ministry of Agriculture had developed matrixes outlining the tasks and functions of the three levels of government, and has been trying to harmonise the existing framework of responsibilities. The selection of agriculture was furthermore influenced by the fact that SfdM/GTZ for quite some time has been cooperating with another GTZ-supported project based in the Ministry of Agriculture (Kalimantan Upland Farming - KUF), which could assist in the collection of sectoral data. The choice of South Kalimantan for the case study was likewise influenced by the fact that KUF/GTZ has a regional office there, which was able to provide assistance in the field.

The report is structured as follows:

- Chapter 1 outlines the implementation and methodology of the consultancy.
- Chapter 3 deals with the analysis of the urusan distribution in the agricultural sector, and describes the characteristics and shortcomings of the present distribution of tasks and functions.
- Chapter 4 focuses on the financial aspect, and analyses the sources and sectoral distribution of agricultural development funds in South Kalimantan and the two local governments included in the study, viz. Kabupaten Banjar and Kabupaten Tanah Laut. It also identifies funding sources for agricultural extension activities.
- Chapter 5 attempts to analyse the urusan which are covered by the activities of the projects included in this study. Based on a limited number of projects, it looks whether these project activities match the distribution of tasks and functions.
- Chapter 6 summarises findings and observations regarding the urusan distribution, the sources of development funds, and the match between project activities and urusan distribution. It also formulates some recommendations for the government and for SfDM/GTZ.

2. Implementation, Implementation schedule, Methodology

The main part of the consultancy took place from 22 June to 31 August 1998, consisting of a six-week mission to Indonesia, followed by another six working days in Germany for the finalisation of the report. In addition, in January 1999 some additional inputs were included in the final report. The mission in Indonesia included a 10-day field trip to South Kalimantan in order to collect data from the provincial level and from two Kabupaten, viz. Banjar and Tanah Laut. Apart from the proximity to the provincial capital, Tanah Laut was selected because it is one of the 26 pilot areas in the Government's Decentralisation Pilot Project (*Proyek Percontohan Otonomi Daerah*), while Banjar is a non-*percontohan* area.

The schedule of the consultancy can be seen from Annex 2. Three major phases can be identified: During the first 15 days in Jakarta the emphasis was on identifying and analysing the distribution of *urusan* between the levels of government, on collecting budget and financial information from the central government level, and on preparing the field trip to Kalimantan. The second part of the consultancy focused on the financial aspect of the consultancy, including the collection and analysis of relevant data and information on the funding sources of agricultural development projects from regional government authorities in South Kalimantan and the two Dati II regions. The time in Kalimantan was furthermore used to test a questionnaire which was planned to be used in another fiscal decentralisation consultancy later in 1998. Finally, another six working days were spent in Germany to finalise the report.

The consultancy assignment had been conceptualised in a rather open manner, since the availability of relevant data and material was difficult to predict at the planning stage. Therefore during the consultant's stay in Jakarta two meetings with SfDM team members were conducted in order to review the status of the consultancy and to decide on the further implementation schedule. The first of these meetings resulted in a fine-tuning of the original Terms of Reference, this so-called "Research Outline" is attached as Annex 1b.

Implementing the consultancy included the following activities:

- a) Collection and review of relevant documents and data, especially on budgetary allocation from the national and regional budgets (see Bibliography in Annex 7)
- b) Discussions with resource persons in the Ministry of Agriculture, in the regions (South Kalimantan province, Tanah Laut, Banjar), and with related donor-funded projects in the Ministry of Agriculture (see list of resource persons contacted in Annex 3).

The implementation of the consultancy received considerable assistance from another GTZ-supported project in the Ministry of Agriculture, the Kalimantan Upland Farming Project (KUF). KUF provided essential logistical support and access to vital information both on the national level (in the head office of the Ministry of Agriculture) and on the regional level. KUF staff from the South Kalimantan office assisted in the planning and implementation of the field trip, and was extremely supportive in facilitating the meetings with officials from the provincial and local level. The author would like to express his gratitude for this valuable assistance rendered.

Regarding the analysis of the distribution of *urusan*, the report concentrates on those sectors of agriculture which at the time of the consultancy were under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture. Plantation (*perkebunan*) had been integrated into the Ministry of Forestry with the formation of the 7th Development Cabinet in April 1998, and has therefore not been included in this consultancy. Other areas which have an important bearing for the agricultural sector, like irrigation (which is under the Ministry of Public Works) and agricultural industry (which is under the Ministry of Trade and Industry) are likewise excluded here. In analysing the distribution of *urusan* between the levels of government, the report furthermore concentrates on those technical, sub-sectoral tasks and functions as implemented by the Directorates-General of the ministry. Cross-sectional issues (like human resource development) are reflected only insofar as the DGs cover this aspect as well. While activities as undertaken by the *Badan Agribisnis*, *Badan Diklat* and the BIMAS secretariat are therefore excluded, the activities of the *Badan Litbang* are usually reflected in the first *urusan* (Testing/ Application of Technology) for each sub-sector.

Regarding the analysis of financial issues, budget allocations for human resource development, technology, and agro-business development are reflected in the tables on South Kalimantan and the two local government areas. In these tables, only budget allocations for *perkebunan*-projects have not been included. The analysis of financial issues covers two budget years, viz. 1996/97 and 1997/98: the budget year 1996/97 was chosen because it was the first budget year where the transfer of *urusan* by PP No. 8 (1995) could possibly have had any impact. The 1997/98 budget had already been affected by the financial crisis starting in August 1997, however it can still be regarded as a rather "normal" budget if compared with the budget 1998/99 which therefore has not been included here.

In analysing the distribution of *urusan*, the report draws heavily on the analysis of governmental matters which had been undertaken by the Indonesian Agency for State Administration (LAN) in 1996 (LAN 1996), the information of which has been updated, and correlated in discussions with officials from the Ministry of Agriculture. Regarding the fisheries sector, the matrix of the LAN report was cross-checked with another matrix from the Ministry of Agriculture, and was found to be fairly accurate. The *urusan*-analysis is based on the existing status-quo, in other words it does not intend to question the usefulness and meaningfulness of the *urusan* which are being used, or to identify and propose other or additional *urusan* which might be missing in the listings used by the government institutions.

Ideally, an in-depth analysis of the allocation of *urusan* to levels of government would have to cover two different aspects: the distribution of *urusan* according to the existing set of legal regulations, and the distribution of tasks and functions according to the ongoing practice of the agricultural administration. Analysing the jurisdiction of the levels of government based on the existing legal regulations faces considerable difficulties because of the inconsistencies of the law-making process, where new regulations not always reflected (and incorporated) already existing relevant regulations, and/or did not revoke them. Although in the Indonesian legal system regulations can only be modified or abolished by regulations being of the same or of a higher level in the hierarchy of regulations (e.g. a law can not be changed by a Government Regulation, a Government Regulation can not be modified by a Ministerial Decree), in the reality of the

administrative and political process this principle has not always been adhered to.¹ What can be observed now is a rather unsatisfactory co-existence of regulations, which are partly outdated, partly superseded by other regulations but without having been revoked officially, and a lack of clarity in the hierarchy of regulations which are applied.²

Analysing the allocation of tasks and functions based on the current practice of the agricultural administration, on the other hand, faces the risk that because of the hierarchical structure of the Indonesian administration, and because of the tendency of the central administration to monopolise decision-making and financial resources, the existing allocation of tasks and functions as expressed in the ongoing practice of the administration is already distorted, in other words that the central administration (including its deconcentrated units in the provinces) might dominate areas where according to the existing regulations the regions should have more powerful jurisdiction than they have in reality. Nevertheless, the latter approach seems to be the most pragmatic one in view of limited time and resources.

The report uses the following terminology to describe the levels of government:

- *regional government* stands for the sub-national level of government, i.e. for both levels of autonomous regions as defined in the 1974 law on regional government
- *provincial government* stands for the government of the first level of autonomous regions (Dati I)
- *local government* stands for the second level of autonomous regions (Dati II), i.e. *kabupaten* and *kotamadya*.

The original ToR of the consultancy envisaged that -depending on the time frame and the fine-tuning of the activities - the consultant should also look into the distribution of agricultural matters in other countries. Due to time constraints and the complexity of the tasks, this aspect of the consultancy could not be covered.

¹ In purely legalistic terms, the transfer of *urusan* to the 26 pilot Dati II areas by the PP No. 8 (1995) therefore contradicts the transfer of agricultural matters to the provincial level (Dati I) as determined by the laws establishing the four provinces in Kalimantan, since the PP is a lower-ranking regulation compared with a law (*Undang-Undang*). Likewise, the Ministerial Decree SK MenTan No. 803/ 1994 on the transfer of *urusan* was not in line with the Government Regulations which had transferred jurisdiction to the provincial governments.

² See preliminary list of legal regulations in Annex 1.

3. The present distribution of governmental matters (*urusan*) in the agricultural sector to the levels of government

3.1 Decentralisation of agricultural matters: The present legal situation

The present distribution of governmental tasks and functions in the agricultural sector between the three levels of government is obscured by the complicated and inconsistent system of legal regulations. While there is no general law on agriculture, specific aspects of agriculture are regulated by individual laws.³ Since the 1950s, governmental matters have been regulated and partly decentralised from the national level to the provincial level in around 30 different legal regulations which covered mainly the Western provinces of Indonesia, like Java and Sumatra. Clear legal regulations were missing especially for the Eastern provinces of Indonesia (like Maluku, NTB, NTT), although even here a considerable number of tasks and functions in agriculture were carried out not by the central government but by the regional administration (Soemaryono 1996).

While there was no uniform territorial coverage in the transfer of agricultural matters from the national government to lower levels of government (resulting in a situation that at the same point in time different regions would have different responsibilities in the same technical matter), there was also no uniform pattern in the ways how *urusan* were transferred to the regions: some *urusan* were transferred by laws passed by Parliament (UU), others by Government Regulations which were issued by the Government on the basis of existing laws.

According to DepTan (1996a:3f), the following categories of transfer regulations can be identified:

- In some cases, tasks and functions in agriculture were transferred to provincial governments (Dati I) and/or local governments (Dati II) as part of the law (*undang-undang*) establishing the respective government area. One example here is the UU No. 25/1956 on the Formation of the Provinces of West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan and South Kalimantan.
- The legal instrument of Government Regulations (PP) was used in different ways: Government Regulations transferring one particular *urusan* to one particular province (like the PP Nos. 29-31/1951, each of which transferred a specific *urusan* to the province of West Jawa), Government Regulations transferring several *urusan* to one particular province (like PP 48/1958 which transferred several *urusan* in the agricultural sector to the DKI Jakarta), Government Regulations which transferred one specific *urusan* to all provinces (like the PP 22/1975 for the transfer of plantation matters to the Dati I), and Government Regulations which transferred several *urusan* to all provinces (like PP 64/1957 which regulated the transfer to the Dati I of matters in offshore fishing, forestry and small-scale rubber plantations).

³ Like the UU 6/1967 on Livestock, UU 9/1985 on Fisheries, UU 12/1992 on Plant Cultivation, and UU 16/1992 on Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine.

- In several cases, individual tasks belonging to a specific *urusan* were transferred either by Government Regulation (e.g. PP 15/1990 transferred the task of licensing fishing enterprises -Izin Usaha Perikanan/IUP- and of issuing fishing permits - Surat Penangkapan Ikan/SPI- to the Dati I administration, while PP 65/1971 transferred the licensing of rice mills and rice hullers to the Dati II administration) or even by a Ministerial Decree (e.g. SK Menteri No. 555/1986 and No. 557/1987 on animal and poultry slaughtering).

Implementation deficits of early decentralisation efforts in the agricultural sectors can be identified in several areas:

- Because of the wide meaning of regional autonomy in the earlier laws on decentralisation, tasks and functions had been transferred to provincial governments which were not yet able to implement them. While therefore formally the provincial governments had the responsibility for these tasks, in reality it was still the central government which implemented and controlled them.
- The terminology of the various legal instruments is inconsistent, and sometimes too vaguely worded thus leaving the opportunity for differing interpretation.
- The administrative capacities of the *daerah*-administration vary widely, especially professional staff, technical and financial resources are often missing at the local level although no satisfactory benchmarks exist in the Indonesian administrative system to measure performance capabilities. In many cases the transfer of tasks and functions did not continue from the Dati I level to the Dati II level although the step-by-step approach of the government's decentralisation policy asked for such a transfer.
- The distribution of tasks and functions between the two levels of regional government did not follow a clear set of criteria (Soemaryono 1996:5-6).

The provincial governments were expected to transfer the handling of agricultural affairs to the local government level⁴, however this was not done by all provincial governments since some provinces preferred to continue implementing tasks themselves. Up to now, the Ministry of Agriculture has no complete overview on the transfer situation, and there is no complete list of provincial decrees regulating such transfer to the local level.⁵

In 1994, the Ministerial Decree No. 803 (1994) regulated the transfer of *urusan* from the provincial level to 26 selected pilot Dati II areas in preparation for the transfer of *urusan* as later effected by the Government Regulation No. 8 (1995). However, other existing regulations (like the old Government Regulations from the 1950s) were not modified.

The Law No. 5 (1974) on Regional Government had called for a decentralisation of governmental matters to the regional governments. Government Regulation No. 45 (1992) clarified that the local level (Dati II) should be the focus of this decentralisation. PP No. 45 (1992) also determined a set of criteria which should be used by the central and provincial administration to select those *urusan* which were deemed appropriate to be transferred to the local level. According to the PP, the *urusan* to be transferred were those

- that had already been standardised in the region

⁴ In the case of South Kalimantan, such a transfer was effected with *Peraturan Daerah (Perda)* No. 10 (1990).

⁵ Personal communication Biro Hukum, DepTan, 23 July 1998.

- that involve directly the public interest and are very much affected by the conditions in the region
- that can stimulate the participation of the people
- that require considerable human resources (work force)
- that generate revenue for the regions
- that require quick handling and decision making.

After PP No. 45 (1992) it took another three years before the central government made a major effort to implement decentralisation. With the Decentralisation Pilot Project of 1995 (*Proyek Percontohan Otonomi Daerah - PPOD*) as determined by the Government Regulation PP No. 8 (1995), 26 Dati II areas were selected as pilot areas and were given a substantial number of *urusan*. In the agricultural sector, a total of 53 *urusan*, consisting of 251 individual tasks and functions were transferred to the Dati II level. According to Soemaryono (1996:9), the criteria of the PP No. 45 (1992) had been applied to determine the *urusan* to be transferred.

3.2 The present distribution of urusan in the agricultural sector

In 1996, in the context of the ongoing decentralisation debate, the Indonesian National Agency for State Administration (*Lembaga Administrasi Negara - LAN*) commissioned a research study which aimed at clarifying the distribution of tasks and functions in the agricultural sector between the levels of government (LAN 1996). The research analysed the distribution of tasks and functions according to the existing legal regulations, and according to the real situation. The research furthermore distinguished between central government tasks which are implemented by the central administration at the national level (*pusat*), and by its deconcentrated units in the regions, i.e. the provincial offices (KANWIL) of the Ministry of Agriculture (DepTAN).⁶ Looking at the distribution of tasks and functions between the two levels of autonomous regions, the research report outlined tasks and functions deriving from the decentralisation principle (*azas desentralisasi*), as well as tasks and functions arising from the principle of co-administration (*azas tugas pembantuan*), under which technical agencies of the regional governments implement tasks and functions on behalf of the central government.

The LAN report concludes that there is no clear and effective order in the division of tasks, functions, competencies and responsibilities between the national and the sub-national level, and that often the existing division is not clearly formulated (LAN 1996:1-3). The report furthermore points out that numerous regulations (both laws and Government Regulations) from the 1950s, which in a legal sense are still binding because they have not been changed or revoked, have in fact lost their meaning for the practice of the agricultural administration. Since there is no legal definition for the term “*urusan*” (ibid:13), the report used the tasks of the administrative institutions (like the ministry and its provincial offices) to list the *urusan* in the agricultural sector.⁷

⁶ Unlike other ministries, DepTan does not have regional offices at the Dati II level.

⁷ “..nama sesuatu *urusan* pemerintahan dalam konteks ini diidentikan dengan nama atau unsur pelaksana tugas pokok dari suatu instansi pemerintah tertentu” (LAN 1996:16). Since the categories of *urusan* used in the LAN report are in line with the categories as listed in the PP No. 8 (1995), this seems to be a realistic approach. It has to be kept in mind, however, that the listed *urusan* refer only to the sub-sectors of agriculture as expressed in the technical Directorates-General of the ministry. Cross-sectional tasks (like planning, human resource development) are not included. For outlining the tasks of the deconcentrated units based on the *azas dekonsentrasi*, LAN used the Ministerial Decree on KANWIL (“..yang menjadi kewenangan/tugas/tanggung jawab instansi vertikal berdasarkan azas dekonsentrasi sebagaimana dalam

Table 1 Governmental matters (*urusan*) in agriculture

Sub-Sector	Governmental matters in agriculture according to 1950s regulations (excluding Plantations)	Actual governmental matters in agriculture (excluding Plantations)
<i>Food crops and Horticulture (TPH)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Small-scale farming (Pertanian Rakyat) 2. Research and Testing (Penyelidikan dan Percobaan) 3. Provision of seeds, germs, animal seeds (Penyediaan benih, bibit dan biji) 4. Provision of agricultural tools (Penyediaan alat pertanian) 5. Elimination, prevention of crop diseases (Pemberantasan dan pencegahan penyakit-penyakit dan gangguan-gangguan tanam-tanaman) 6. Propaganda and Demonstration 7. Education 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research and testing of technology 2. Water and soil resources (Sumber daya lahan dan air) 3. Seed cultivation (Perbenihan) 4. Tools and machines 5. Farming enterprise services (Pelayanan usaha) 6. Management development for farm enterprises (Pembinaan manajemen usaha tani) 7. Harvest and Post-harvest Management (Panen, Pasca Panen dan pengolahan hasil) 8. Marketing Development 9. Organic fertiliser 10. Food crops and horticulture protection (Perlindungan tanaman pangan dan hortikultura) 11. Pesticides 12. Food crops and horticulture labour force 13. Data and statistics
<i>Fisheries (Perikanan)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advancement of Inland Fisheries (Usaha memajukan perikanan darat) 2. Research 3. Fish seeds, Inland Fisheries Machinery (Bibit ikan, bahan dan alat perikanan darat) 4. Inland Fisheries Propaganda and Information 5. Elimination and Prevention of Fish Diseases 6. Staff education 7. Offshore fisheries 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research and application of technology 2. Development of natural resources and the environment (Pembinaan sumber daya lahan dan lingkungan) 3. Production development (Pengembangan produksi) 4. Production infrastructure 5. Business services 6. Business development 7. Fisheries products quality development (Pembina mutu hasil perikanan) 8. Market instruments/ market information (Sarana dan informasi pasar) 9. Fisheries infrastructure 10. Fishermen settlements 11. Fish auctions 12. Fisheries manpower 13. Data and statistics
<i>Livestock (Pternakan)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advancement of livestock 2. Animal Health 3. Elimination/ Prevention of Animal Diseases 4. Staff education 5. Animal research 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Testing and application of technology 2. Livestock distribution and development 3. Breeding and Genealogy (Perbibitan dan silsilah ternak) 4. Livestock woad and herding fields (Pakan ternak dan padang penggembalaan) 5. Animal medicine 6. Equipment and machinery 7. Rotation (mutasi) and transfer of livestock 8. Animal health 9. Business services and licenses 10. Management development 11. Marketing Development 12. Livestock manpower 13. Data and statistic
<i>Agricultural Extension (Penyuluhan)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Propaganda and Demonstration 2. Inland Fisheries Information and Propaganda 3. Training and Extension 4. Advancement of Inland Fisheries/ Small-scale extension 5. Offshore fisheries 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agricultural Extension

Source: LAN 1996, PP No. 8/1995, DepTan 1996b

Some of the key points of the LAN report are as follows:

kolom 4 lembar isian 1A, merupakan penjabaran rumusan tugas dan fungsi tercantum dalam Sk MenTan No. 482/1995 ttng. Organisasi dan Tata Kerja KANWIL DepTan” (LAN 1996:54)

a) There is a lack of consistency regarding the terminology and numbers of governmental matters between the decrees and legal regulations of the 1950s, and the Ministerial Decree No. 96/1994 defining the structure and tasks of the Ministry of Agriculture. LAN concludes that in reality the stipulations of the 1950- regulations do not have any significant impact any more on the various sub-sectors of agriculture (LAN 1996:53).⁸

b) Between the 1950s and the 1990s in most sub-sectors (e.g. in foods crops/horticulture, fisheries, livestock) the number of *urusan* increased from 5 or 7 *urusan* to 13 *urusan*. Only in Agricultural Extension the previous five *urusan* were combined in one (see Table 1). According to the report, these changes are caused by the development in the sector, and reflect the need to clarify the ambiguous wording of the old regulations (ibid:55). However, apart from the PP No. 8 (1995) which regulates the transfer of *urusan* to the Dati II level, there is no general legal definition or list of *urusan* in the agricultural sector.

c) For all sub-sectors, the LAN report states that the distribution of *urusan* between the levels of government is not clear (“dasar pembagian belum begitu jelas”), that there is overlapping between the government levels, and that the central administration still maintains a considerable jurisdiction and authority for agricultural matters (ibid:56). According to the report, the less than clear division of responsibilities affects also the working relationship between the central administration (i.e. the Ministry of Agriculture) and the deconcentrated units at the provincial level (Kantor Wilayah/KANWIL) (ibid:70).

Table 2 Distribution of *urusan* and tasks on levels of government

	TPH	Perikanan	Perkebunan	Peternakan	Penyuluhan
Number of (technical) subject matters (<i>urusan</i>)	13	13	13	13	1
Number of specific tasks (<i>tugas</i>)					
- DepTan	70	62	63	138	13
- Kanwil	16	22	15	81	3
Number of tasks being <i>Tugas Pembantuan</i>					
- Dati I	2	12	2	36	-
- Dati II	2	-	1	30	-
Number of tasks based on <i>azas desentralisasi</i>					
- Dati I	(58)	(52)	(38)	(80)	(14)
- Dati II *	55	44	58	81	14

(* = sourced from PP 8/1995)

Source: LAN 1996 (Tabel series 1B and 2B); PP No. 8/1995; DepTan 1996b.

The LAN study provides a rather accurate descriptive image of the present situation regarding the distribution of tasks and functions between the levels of government. However, it does not address the question whether the list of *urusan* which are being used is either appropriate or complete. It does also not attempt to put the *urusan*-distribution in the context of the practice of the agricultural administration, as expressed in budgets and development projects.

⁸ “...dalam kenyataannya penyelenggaraan *urusan* pemerintah di bidang tanaman pangan dan hortikultura oleh Direktorat Jenderal TPH tidak lagi mengacu pada PP Tahun 1951.”

Combining the information derived from the LAN report, and from the PP No. 8 (1995), Table 2 provides a numerical overview over the distribution of *urusan* and tasks between the levels of government.

Tables A5.1 - A5.4 in Annex 2 show in detail the distribution of tasks and functions between the three levels of government (central, provincial, local) as described in the LAN report, and as stipulated in the PP No. 8 (1995) for the Dati II level. Transferring an *urusan* to the Dati II level does not mean a complete elimination of central or provincial governments' jurisdiction for this matter. As can be seen from the tables, a division of responsibilities exist for all the mentioned *urusan* in agriculture, and as a rule all levels of government continue to fulfill simultaneously certain functions and activities related to the same *urusan*. In principle, it is assumed that the central government level would concentrate more on policy-making, planning, and regulation (like the setting of technical norms and standards), while the local government does the implementation of activities. The provincial government is somewhere in between (dealing both with implementing activities, oversight/ supervision and regulation), while the role of the provincial offices of the Ministry of Agriculture is primarily one of monitoring, coordination, and guidance towards the regional governments. Confusion arrives when (as will be shown below) the "sharing" of *urusan* becomes "overlapping of tasks", and the clear allocation of specific tasks and functions to a certain government level is not possible any longer.

Table 3 gives an overview regarding the tasks and functions of each level of government grouped under the five categories of Policy Making/Regulation/Standards and Norms, Implementation, Control/Licensing, Monitoring, and Guidance/Supervision.

The assumption that the focus of central government activities is on regulation and policy making, while the regional governments concentrate on implementation, is at least partly reflected in the language used to describe the allocation of tasks and functions. In outlining the tasks of the central government level, for instance, the emphasis is on *menetapkan* (determining, deciding) of policies (*kebijaksanaan*), guidelines (*pedoman*), standards and norms. In the food crops and horticulture sub-sector, out of the 70 tasks which are listed as tasks of the central government⁹, 38 tasks relate to determining policies and guidelines (like determining technology research policies, policies for land rehabilitation, setting of quality standards for fertiliser or for agricultural machinery), 20 describe some direct discharge of services or implementation of activities¹⁰, nine deal with control and licensing (e.g. licensing of seeds imports and export), and three with monitoring (e.g. of technology impacts or of the use of pesticides). In the fisheries sub-sector, out of 62 central government tasks 30 deal with determining policies and guidelines, while 17 describe some direct discharge of services and activities, two relate to monitoring tasks, 12 have to do with control and licensing, and one with the provision of guidance/supervision.

In describing the tasks of the provincial offices of the ministry (*KANWIL*), the terms used most frequently are *memantau* (to monitor) and *mengkoordinasikan* (to coordinate), with only very few direct activities of the *KANWIL*.¹¹

⁹ Table series 1B Column 3 of LAN 1996, Lampiran 1.

¹⁰ Like carrying out technology research and technology testing, procurement of seeds, promotion of agricultural products domestically and abroad.

¹¹ See LAN 1996:170-173, Column 4.

Table 3 **Categorisation of Tasks and Functions according to levels of Government**

Sub-sector	Government Level	Policy Making/ Regulation/ Standard & Norms	Implementation	Control/ Licensing	Monitoring	Guidance/ Supervision	Total
TPH	Central	38	20	9	3	-	70
	Dati I	7*	29	2	15	5**	58
	Dati II	3*	30	5	2	15***	55
Perikanan	Central	30	17	12	2	1	62
	Dati I	6*	28	11	5	2**	52
	Dati II	2*	24	4	3	11***	44
Peternakan	Central	84	18	28	11	-	138
	Dati I	10	22	17	15	16	80
	Dati II	8	36	15		14	81
Penyuluhan	Central	10	3	-	-	-	13
	Dati I	2	12	-	-	-	14
	Dati II	1	12	-	-	1	14

* = for the respective region only; ** = regarding activities of the local government; *** = regarding farmers, fishermen, the society

Source: LAN 1996 (Table series 1B/Column 3 and Table series 2B/Columns 3 and 4; PP No. 8/1995)

In contrast, the description of the tasks of the regional governments focuses more on the direct discharge of activities and services (*melakukan, melaksanakan, menyelenggarakan*). On Dati I level, there are also some cross-sectional tasks (like planning), and supervision or guidance (*bimbingan*) of Dati II activities. In the food crops and horticulture sub-sector for instance, out of the 58 tasks of the Dati I level¹² the majority (27) are described with words like *melaksanakan, melakukan* and *menyelenggarakan* (having the connotation of direct discharge/implementation), while 2 tasks are dealing with controlling and licensing functions. Seven tasks relate to the determination of technical or operational guidelines for the region, 15 have to do with monitoring, and five refer to a guiding function of the provincial level. In the same sub-sector, 30 tasks of the Dati II governments (out of 55) are describing the active discharge/implementation of services and activities, two deal with monitoring functions, five with controlling and licensing, and three with the determination of regulations at the local level. There are furthermore 15 tasks, which capture the provision of guidance to the local farmers or the local community.

The table shows that while there is a clear dominance of the central level in policy-making and determination of guidelines, in the fields of discharge/ direct implementation, monitoring, and control/licensing the distribution of responsibilities is by far less dominated by one particular level of government. In the guidance/supervision category (*bimbingan*) a clear dominance of the regional governments can be identified.¹³

The main conclusion from this analysis is that based on the description of the tasks and functions as contained in legal regulations, a clear division of tasks and functions between the levels of government can only be made regarding the regulatory and policy-making function of the central government. Regarding implementation,

¹² See LAN 1996:180-183, Column 3.

¹³ This *bimbingan* is, however, based on the technical and operational guidelines coming from the central government level, in other words there is only limited substantial input from the regional governments.

control/supervision, and monitoring, the roles of the three levels of government are less clear demarcated from each other.

Not only between the central government level and the regional governments the division of responsibility is less than clear, but especially between the two levels of regional governments. One would assume that in many cases the function of the provincial level is simply to bring together and to combine data and information coming from the local level, and to fulfill functions where several local government areas are concerned, where some form of coordination from a higher level is required, or where the required resources and management capacities are beyond the capacities of a single local government. However, the wording of quite a few of the tasks point more to a duplication of activities of these two levels of government. For instance in the food crops and horticulture sub-sector, under the second *urusan* (Soil and Water Resources), both Dati I and Dati II have the tasks to “identify areas of potential for developing food crops and horticulture”, and to “determine target areas and priority locations...to develop land, rehabilitate and conserve soil resource”. It is not clear whether the Dati I level just summarises inputs from the local level, or whether the Dati I effort is separated from the local level (and if so, what kind of mechanism exist in order to harmonise and balance activities from both levels, or to clarify contradicting outputs).

Under the third *urusan* (Seeds) all levels of government are charged with the procurement and distribution of seeds, and again it is not clear to what extent the activities of the Dati I level are just complimentary to the activities of the local level, or whether they are separated from it. A similar pattern can be found in the sixth *urusan* (Farming System Management Development) regarding the analysis of farming systems and the preparation/provision of farming systems data in the region; and in the seventh *urusan* (Harvest and Post-Harvest Management) regarding the collection, processing and dissemination of market information. Likewise, in *urusan* No. 8 (promotion of food crops and horticulture products), and in *urusan* No. 9 (regulation, monitoring and control of fertiliser procurement) a lack of clear demarcation of responsibilities can be identified.

In the fisheries sub-sector, both regional governments have the task to monitor and evaluate the impact of the application of technology recommendations at the Dati II level (*urusan* 1), and both have the task to identify and estimate potential natural resources for fisheries (*urusan* 2). In the fourth *urusan*, the provincial government “controls and monitors” private seed units, while the local government “guides” them - again a very ambiguous differentiation. Both levels of government are involved in setting up and managing seeding units, and both supply and distribute medical substances and fish medicine. Regarding the *urusan* “Market instruments/Market information”, both levels carry out market analysis on their respective levels, and develop/control marketing instruments. Both regional governments have the task to develop fishermen settlements in the coastal areas (*urusan* 10), and both collect, process, analyse and present data and statistics regarding the sub-sector. However, the exact division and coordination between them remain unclear. According to the Biro Hukum¹⁴, a draft Government Regulation (PP) has already been prepared by DepTan to harmonise the tasks and functions of both the Dati I and Dati II level in accordance with the PP No. 8 (1995), and to revoke the old but legally still existing PPs from the 1950s. According to the Biro Hukum, the draft has been with the State Secretariat (*SekNeg*) for at least half a year, and there is no indication as to when the regulation will be issued.

¹⁴ Personal communication 23 July 1998.

3.3 Azas Desentralisasi vs. Azas Tugas Pembantuan

Another area of ambiguity is the exact distinction between those tasks and functions based on the co-administration principle (*azas tugas pembantuan*), and tasks and functions based on the decentralisation principle (*azas desentralisasi*). *Tugas pembantuan* refer to central government responsibilities which are implemented by the regional governments on behalf of the central government, however there is a considerable overlap with tasks and functions which are stated as decentralised tasks of the autonomous regions. In the food crops and horticulture sub-sector, there are only two (identical) *tugas pembantuan* for the regional governments (to assist in the controlling of plant diseases, and to assist the government in the collection of data and statistics). Both tasks and functions appear again in more or less identical form as *tugas desentralisasi*.

In the fisheries sub-sector, *tugas pembantuan* are only at the provincial level. Their number is much smaller than the number of tasks and functions based on the decentralisation principle. The difference between the two categories of tasks is often rather vague: regarding technology development, for instance, the *tugas pembantuan* is defined as "to carry out guidance for the application of cultivation and catching technology", while the *tugas desentralisasi* is defined as "to determine operational guidelines and guidance for the application of cultivation and catching technology". The task of surveying, mapping and supervising of the utilization of natural fish resources (*urusan 2*) is covered by both principles. In the third *urusan* the *tugas pembantuan* are formulated as "to monitor the application of production development pattern", while the *tugas desentralisasi* is called "to monitor and evaluate the application of fisheries production development pattern." Regarding seeding technology, the task of formulating implementation guidelines for the application of seeding technologies is stated as a *tugas pembantuan*, although the provincial government is at the same time charged with the task to provide seeding infrastructure and technology advise. In other words the in principle quite distinct character of the *tugas pembantuan* is not reflected properly, and it seems that the use of *tugas pembantuan* as an instrument to discharge central government functions by regional government authorities is not well developed.

In the livestock sector, *tugas pembantuan* appear only in half of the *urusan*, and their distinction from *tugas desentralisasi* is often marginal. For instance under the decentralisation principle, the provincial level is charged with the tasks of guiding the production of animal seeds, and to identify and propose source areas for animal seeds. Under the *tugas pembantuan* principle, it has at the same time to "assist in identifying animal seed", and to "assist in seeding in rural areas". As a *tugas pembantuan*, the province has to "monitor the development of livestock genealogy", while under the decentralisation principle it has to "monitor and control livestock genealogy".

3.4 Central and regional government relations

One of the leading principles in the Indonesian administration is the term *pembinaan* which has the connotation of developing or guiding somebody of a more subordinated or junior level. The function of technical guidance (*pembinaan teknis*) is a key function of the Directorates-General of the Ministry of Agriculture in its dealings with the agricultural agencies of the regional governments.

Pembinaan teknis can involve the setting of policies, planning, determination of objectives, the determination of technical policies and standards, the formulation of

technical and operational guidelines (*petunjuk operasional*), technical control and supervision, and the increase of technical capability and of staff skills (Soemaryono 1996:5). For the regional governments, usually the term *bimbingan* is used: the provincial government provides *bimbingan* to the local government, while the local government provides *bimbingan* to the local community or specific target groups in the local vicinity. The problem with both concepts is that they leave wide room for interpretation by the actors discharging them, and can easily result in a very detailed and rigid description of how things have to be done by the one who is on the receiving end of the *pembinaan/bimbingan* process. The working procedures and activities of lower level governments can be determined extensively by the operational and technical guidelines of the higher-level governments. Since there is no clear definition of both terms or concepts in the administrative system, it is also very difficult for the lower level governments to resist such determination of their activities, or to seek rectification in some form of administrative litigation process. While an analysis of the existing regulations can therefore shed some light on the emphasis of the three levels of government in the various sub-sectors, it can hardly capture the administrative reality of discharging activities.

The control and supervision of activities of administrative levels by higher levels of government is not uncommon in other countries as well. This supervision can take both the form of a legal control (whether decisions and actions of lower-level governments have been taken in line with existing legal regulations), or the form of a technical control which also looks at the substance of decisions and actions. Supervision and control can be both *ex-post*, leaving the initiative and the decision-making process to the lower levels of government and administration, or *ex-ante* in the sense that the decision-making process and the subsequent course of actions is *a priori* conditioned in operational guidelines, manuals and other forms of directives. In the Indonesian system, the emphasis is very much on the technical control of regional governments' activities which is determined *ex-ante* in the form of *pedoman umum*, *pedoman teknis*, *petunjuk operasional* and similar forms of instructions. Even in cases where according to the distribution of tasks and functions regional governments appear to have decision-making authority, their leeway can be severely restricted by higher-level guidelines.

However, while in theory the distribution of tasks and functions, as based on the regulations, might appear ambiguous and confusing, in the practice of the administration this has not been mentioned as a major shortcoming. In the discussions with officials in South Kalimantan it was consistently stated that the distribution of *urusan* between the levels of governments is quite clear, and while most officials at the Dati II level were concerned about staffing and funding problems, none of them pointed to an unclear distribution of tasks and functions as a major concern. Either the agricultural administration has developed a common understanding which level of government is expected to do what irrespective of existing ambiguities in the regulations, or the *urusan* as an instrument to condition administrative functions are less significant in the reality of the administration and do therefore not receive much attention from the officials concerned.¹⁵

¹⁵ Taking into account the hierarchical nature of the Indonesian administration, it can also be assumed that local government officials accept the distribution of tasks and functions as something they cannot influence, even if legal regulations would point to different arrangements than those determined by the higher levels of administration.

3.5 Conclusions

a) The existing distribution of tasks and functions indicates only partly a clear demarcation of functional areas between the governmental levels. While the focus of the central government on policy-making, regulations, and on the setting of norms and standards is more prominently reflected linguistically, the distinction between the respective roles of the two levels of regional government is less clear. In quite a few of the *urusan* a lack of a clearly spelt-out division of responsibilities and of defined cooperation and collaboration mechanisms can be identified.

b) There is furthermore an unsatisfactory distinction between tasks and functions based on the decentralisation principle, and tasks and functions of regional governments transferred as *tugas pembantuan*. The latter seem to be utilised rather at random, without reflecting the distinct character of *tugas pembantuan* as compared with the *tugas desentralisasi*. In the sub-sectors of agriculture, *tugas pembantuan* are used quite differently: only in the livestock sub-sector a substantial number has been listed. In the plantation and in the food crops/horticulture sub-sector they are virtually absent, while in the fisheries sub-sector only the provincial level is charged with a few *tugas pembantuan*.

c) For each of the *urusan* under review, all three levels of government have one or several functions to fulfill. The system of administrative responsibilities in agriculture is one of interlinked and shared responsibilities which are not clearly separated from each other. For the intended financial analysis, this has conceptual implications: Because the functions of each government level for the various *urusan* can hardly be compared with each other in quantitative terms, it is conceptually impossible to scrutinize existing budget allocations between the levels of governments based on the *urusan* as a determining variable. In other words it is impossible to say that in *urusan xy* the central government has 40 percent of the responsibility, the provincial government 20 percent, and the local government 40 percent, and that therefore the overall allocation of budgetary funds between the levels of government should also reflect this distribution of responsibilities. What can be analysed is whether a given level of government spends resources according to its specific set of jurisdiction in the agricultural sector.

d) An administrative system with an unclear and ambiguous distribution of responsibilities between levels of government can function either by a continuing process of inter-administrative negotiation and consensus-seeking, or by a clear dominance of one administrative level which has the means to enforce its interpretation of responsibilities upon the others. Since there is a heavy dominance of the central government level and the provincial level in the funding of agricultural development projects (see the analysis of the financial situation in South Kalimantan in Chapter 4 below), and since both central and provincial government are in a position to use the project documents and work plans to determine in detail the activities of the agricultural administration, the legal distribution of *urusan* appears less relevant for the activities of the agricultural administration as a whole. The allocation of funds is a much more important regulatory instrument for the overall management of the system of agricultural administration than legal instruments allocating areas of jurisdiction.

e) The lack of a legal definition of the term *urusan* does not help in the analysis either. Even the PP No. 8 (1995) lacks a definition of an *urusan*. In this PP, the term *urusan* refers to a list of tasks and functions which are divided into 13 broad categories

(like technology, infrastructure, marketing development etc.). In the LAN tables, the term *urusan* refers only to these categories, while the individual tasks and functions within such a category are called "kewenangan/ tugas/ tanggung jawab". In addition the LAN report uses the organisational decrees defining structures and tasks of the ministry in order to identify *urusan*. As long as there is no accepted definition of *urusan* and no complete list of *urusan* in the agricultural sector, the use of the variable *urusan* will not have much meaning for the planning of budget allocations.

4. The Present Distribution of Development Funds in the Agricultural Sector - A Case Study from South Kalimantan

It has been widely stated that the transfer of *urusan* to the selected 26 Dati II regions by PP No. 8 (1995) has not been followed by a sufficient transfer of resources (especially staff and budgets).¹⁶ In order to get some hard evidence on the present distribution of budget funds in the agricultural sector, the province of South Kalimantan, and within the province two Dati II areas (Kabupaten Tanah Laut and Kabupaten Banjar) had been selected as case studies. The data collection and analysis focused on the development funds, while aspects of the routine budgets have not been included.

In general, sources of project funds on the local level can come from several sources as indicated in Table 4:

- Funds can be included in sectoral projects/ programmes of the central government. In such a case they are drawn from the APBN and included in the project documents (DIP) of the Ministry of Agriculture. These DIPs also include parts of projects and programmes (*Bagian Proyek*) which are implemented by lower levels of governments. Usually the project leader (*Pimpinan Proyek - pimpro*) is located at the central level, while the project leader of the *bagian proyek* (*Pimbagpro*) is located at the lower levels. The authority of the *Pimbagpro*, however, is limited by the stipulations of the central government DIP.
- For the regional governments, the general INPRES programmes (*INPRES Bantuan Umum*) provide a block grant which can be used by the regional government according to its own priorities; as can be seen later the provincial government passes on parts of the INPRES Dati I to the local government in order to finance projects at the local level.
- Apart from the general INPRES programmes, special programmes (*INPRES Bantuan Khusus*) are directed to specific sectors, their utilisation is often determined in detail by the central government. In the 1997/98 budget year, two specific INPRES programmes were used in the agricultural sector: the *INPRES Dati II Bantuan Penyuluhan Pertanian*, and the *INPRES Dati II Pembangunan Pertanian Rakyat Terpadu/ Bantuan Penangkar Benih/Bibit Pertanian*.
- For the regional governments, regional taxes, fees and charges are another source of income (*Pendapatan Asli Daerah - PAD*), which can be used for development purposes.

The regional budgets usually reflect contributions and transfers from higher levels of government with the exception of DIP project allocations. The budget documents of the provincial level therefore include INPRES Dati I funds and provincial PAD, while the budget documents of the local governments include INPRES Dati I funds which are transferred to the local level, INPRES Dati II funds, and PAD funds.

¹⁶ See for instance *Dinas Perikanan Tanah Laut* (1996), DepTan 1996b.

Table 4 Sources and disbursement of development funds in the agricultural sector

Location of disbursement	Sources of funding				
	DIP (DepTan)	INPRES Umum	INPRES Khusus	PAD Tk. I	PAD Tk. II
Pusat	●	-	-	-	-
Daerah Tk. I	●	●	●	●	-
Daerah Tk. II	●	●	●	●	●

The degree of discretion of the respective level of government on how to use development funds depends on their source. There are no restrictions and stipulations on how to use the PAD, and PAD funded development projects can be designed and executed without much consultation with the next higher level of government. General INPRES funds (like INPRES Dati I/ INPRES Dati II) are block grants and can be used according to the priorities of the respective government. In case where local development projects are funded by INPRES Dati I funds, the project design and implementation involves close consultation between the Dati II and the Dati I government. Although in the end the Dati II government issues the formal project document (*Daftar Isian Proyek Daerah - DIPDA*), its content is more or less agreed beforehand with the provincial government. Specific INPRES funds (like the funds for agricultural extension activities) are spent according to detailed guidelines from the central government, leaving the regional governments with little discretion in their spending patterns.

4.1 Sectoral and administrative distribution of development funds in agriculture in 1996/97 and 1997/98

In the 1996/97 development budget, the central government had allocated a total of 658.6 bn Rp. to the agricultural sector (i.e. the Ministry of Agriculture), a growth of 15.6 percent compared with the previous budget year. To this amount an additional 282.48 bn Rp. of external assistance (*Bantuan Luar Negeri - BLN*) can be added. The DIP list of the Ministry of Agriculture (DepTan 1996c) includes 255 project documents. 208 of these DIPs were related to the four major development programmes of the ministry¹⁷ (DepTan 1996c:5).

Table 5 gives an overview over the distribution of DIP funds between the four sub-sectors and between the Eselon I- units of the Ministry in the budget year 1996/97. From the figures in Table 5 it appears that more than two-third of the agricultural development funds in the national budget are spent/disbursed at the regional level in form of projects or sub-projects of the Ministry of Agriculture. However, there is no immediate conclusion what this means for the discretion of regional governments in the utilisation of funds since the authority of the project leaders at the regional level is severely limited by the existing project documents (DIPs). In those cases where the project manager (*pimpro*) is not at the central government level, the *pimpro*- position at the provincial level is usually either with the provincial office of the Ministry of Agriculture (KANWIL), or with one of the sub-

¹⁷ Program Pembangunan Pertanian Rakyat Terpadu (P2RT), Program Pembangunan Usaha Pertanian (PUP), Program Diversifikasi Pangan dan Gizi (DPG), and Program Pembangunan Sumber Daya, Sarana dan Prasarana Pertanian (PSSP).

sectoral *Dinas* Tk. I. During the field trip to South Kalimantan it was confirmed by all officials contacted at the regional level that the DIP-funded projects have yet not reached the local level as far as the project management function is concerned,¹⁸ in other words that there is not yet a project leader (*pimpro*) at the local level.

Table 5 Allocation of DIP development funds for agriculture in 1996/97 (according to Eselon I-units and location) (excluding BLN)

	Total		out of which at the Central level		at the Daerah level	
			in million Rp.	in percent	in million Rp.	in percent
Secretariat-General	211288.56	32.1	34629.64	16.4	176658.92	83.6
Inspectorate-General	-		-	-	-	-
Food Crops/ Horticulture	117440.22	17.9	15364.55	13.1	102075.67	86.9
BIMAS	3770.77	0.6	321.47	8.5	3449.3	91.5
Livestock	41922.62	6.4	10339.85	24.7	31582.77	75.3
Fisheries	63967.57	9.7	11928.04	18.7	52039.53	81.3
Plantations	117361.72	17.8	24784.60	21.1	92576.62	78.9
Badan Diklat	33787.22	5.1	24591.53	72.8	9195.69	27.2
Badan Litbang	63191.24	9.6	19951.85	31.6	43239.39	68.4
Badan Agribisnis	6056.69	0.9	6056.69	100	-	-
	658786.61	100.0	147968.22	22.5	510819.89	77.5

Source: DepTan 1996c: 10/11

The Secretariat-General received the largest single share of development funds because several major development programmes are centrally managed by the Secretariat, although later on the funds are again allocated to the sub-sectors. From the four sub-sectors, both food crops/horticulture and plantations receive a substantial share with 17.9 and 17.8 percent, respectively. The allocation to the livestock sector is quite low with 6.4 percent, while the *Badan Agribisnis* received less than 1 percent of the funds. Taken together, the commodity-based directorates-general controlled more than 50 percent of the agricultural development funds in the national budget.

In the 1997/98 budget year, all 255 DIPs for the agricultural sector included in the APBN amounted to Rp 759.75 bn¹⁹. In addition, two INPRES programmes were financed from central government funds, one on agricultural extension (*INPRES Dati II/ Bantuan Penyuluhan Pertanian*)²⁰, and one on seed production (*INPRES Dati II/ Bantuan Penangkar Bernih/Bibit*), providing Rp 72.2 bn and Rp. 24.2 bn, respectively. The funds for seed production were allocated to 118 local government areas in order to support seed production by farmers' groups. The funds could be used for technical training, technical and administrative assistance, and as capital assistance (DepTan 1998). According to the Bureau of Planning of DepTan, the allocation to the local governments were made based on discussions with the agricultural authorities regarding the status and the potential of seed producers and farmers' groups in the areas.²¹ Kebebasan Dati II? -> check petunjuk teknis!

¹⁸ On the operational level, there is a much stronger involvement of the local *Dinas*.

¹⁹ The format of the project listing in DepTan 1998a does not allow for the analysis whether funds are directed to the central or the regional level.

²⁰ For details see Chapter 4.4

²¹ Personal communication 14 January 1999.

4.2 Sources of agricultural development funds in South Kalimantan

As part of the consultancy, during the field trip to South Kalimantan (12 - 22 July) data were collected from the provincial government (Biro Keuangan, BAPPEDA Tk. I, Dinas Tk. I) and from local government institutions of two selected *kabupaten* regarding development projects of the agricultural sector in the budget years 1996/97 and 1997/98. A central point of interest concerned the source of project funds, in other words whether development projects were funded from the national budget (DIP, INPRES), or from regional revenues (PAD I and II). Table 6 summarises the results of the analysis, the details (listing of development projects and funding sources) can be seen from Tables A6.1-6 in Annex 6.

a) Provincial level

In the budget year 1996/97, 18 projects or project components with a total allocation of Rp. 10988.84 m were carried out on the provincial level. 82.38 percent of the project funds came from DIP-funded projects, 15.69 percent from the INPRES Dati I, and 1.93 percent from foreign assistance (BLN). Taken together, 98 percent of the development funds came from the national budget, while not a single project in the agricultural sector was funded from provincial sources (PAD).

In terms of sectoral allocation, the food crops/horticulture sub-sector received the majority of funds (41.5 percent), followed by cross-sectoral activities (23.4 percent), livestock (20.4 percent), and fisheries (14.8 percent).

In the budget year 1997/98, 23 project or project components were carried out with a total budget allocation of Rp. 10398.58 m, a slight decrease against the previous year. 80.63 percent of the funds came from DIP-funded projects, and 16.46 percent from INPRES Dati I. Again 1.92 percent were funded by external assistance, and 0.98 percent were funded from provincial resources (PAD).

In terms of sectoral allocation, again food crops/horticulture received the majority of funds (37.2 percent), while 30.9 percent were spent for cross-sectional activities. 19.9 percent went to the fisheries sub-sector, and 12.0 percent to livestock.

Table 6 Budget sources for agricultural development funds 1996/97 and 1997/98 (in million Rupiah)

	Source of funds	Cross-sectoral		TPH		Perikanan		Peternakan
		1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97
South Kalimantan	DIP	1995,89	2714,43	4346,88	3118,37	1449,35	1745,69	1260,69
	INPRES Dati I	572	500	0	545	175	325	977
	PAD I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BLN	0	0	212,03	200	0	0	0
	Total	2567,89	3214,43	4558,91	3863,37	1624,35	2070,69	2237,69
Banjar	DIP	346,28	234,71	239,38	45,2	0	51,55	0
	INPRES Dati I	0	0	16,79	30	23,73	21	50
	INPRES Dati II	0	0	25	60	25	30	25
	PAD II	15	20	15,91	33,5	20	127,5	109,97
	Specific INPRES	284,66	936,33	0	0	0	138,28	0
	Total	645,94	1191,04	297,08	168,7	68,73	368,33	184,97
Tanah Laut	DIP	0	0	82,62	79,88	0	0	0
	INPRES Dati I	0	0	40,23	12,51	33,8	0	23,35
	INPRES Dati II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PAD II	0	0	20	0	15	0	30
	Specific INPRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	142,85	92,39	48,8	0	53,35

Sources: See Annex 6

Note: "Cross-sectoral" project activities are those with no clear allocation to one of the sub-sectors.

Fig. 1
Agricultural Development Funds South
Kalimantan Province
(1996/97 and 1997/98, in m Rp.)

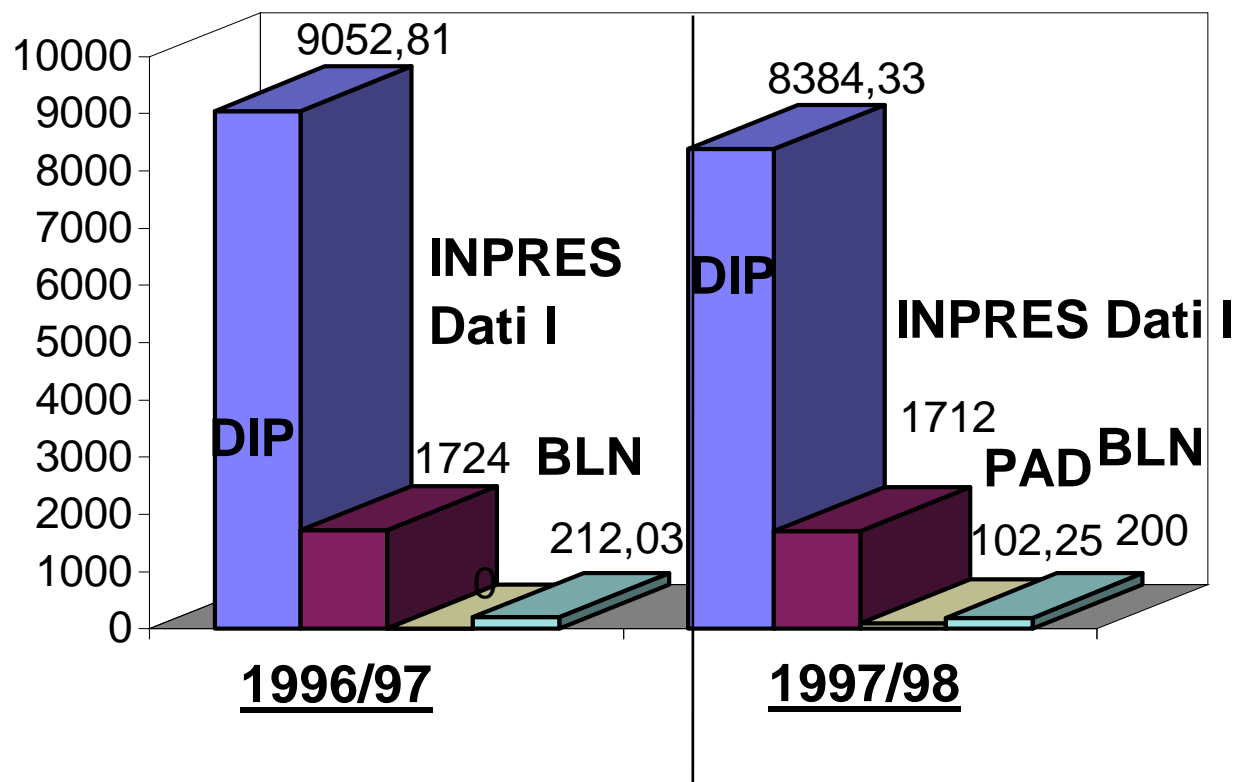


Fig. 2
Agricultural Development Funds Kabupaten Dati II Banjar
(1996/97 and 1997/98, in m Rp.)

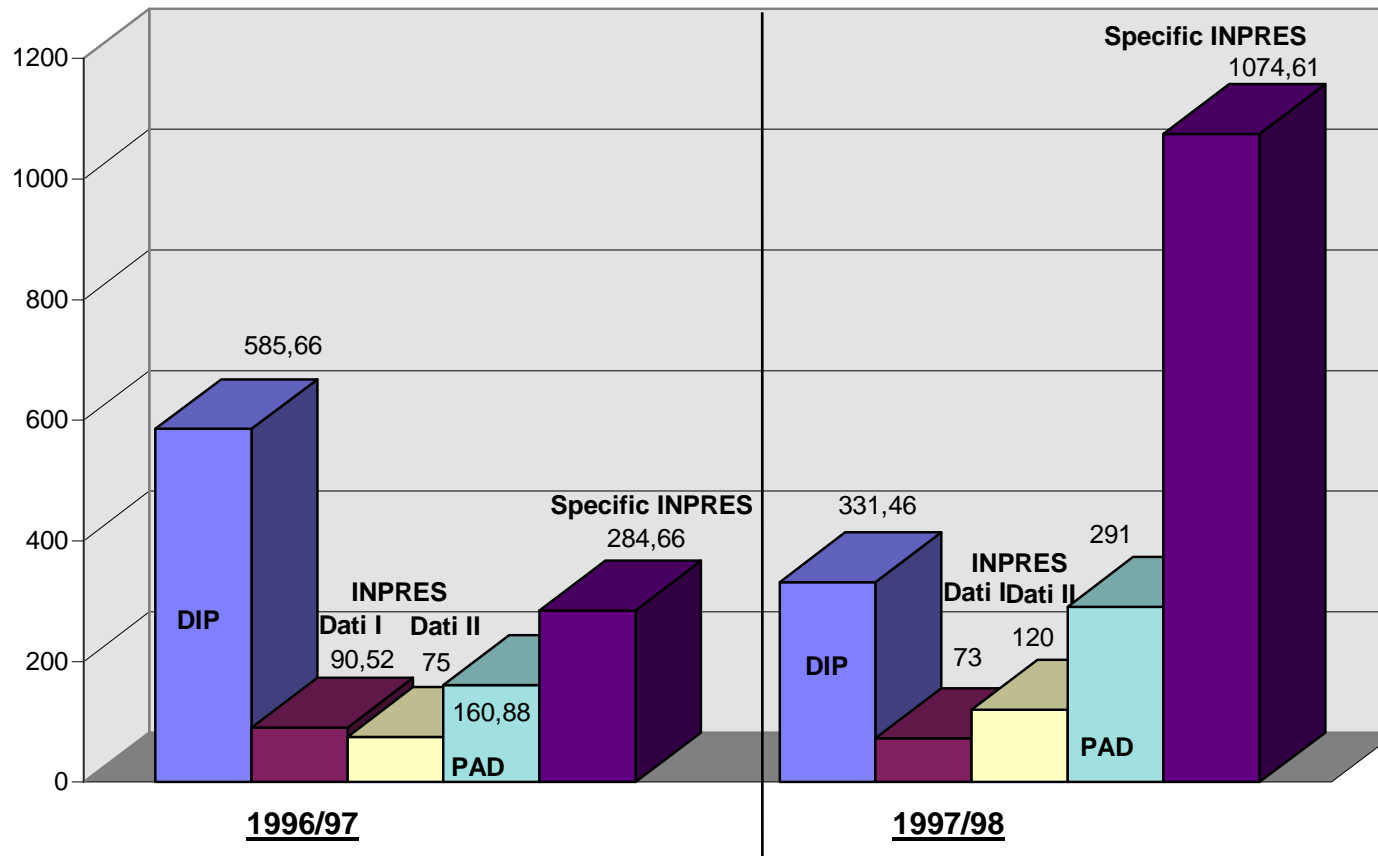


Fig. 3
Agricultural Development Funds Kabupaten Dati II Tanah Laut
(1996/97 and 1997/98, in m Rp.)

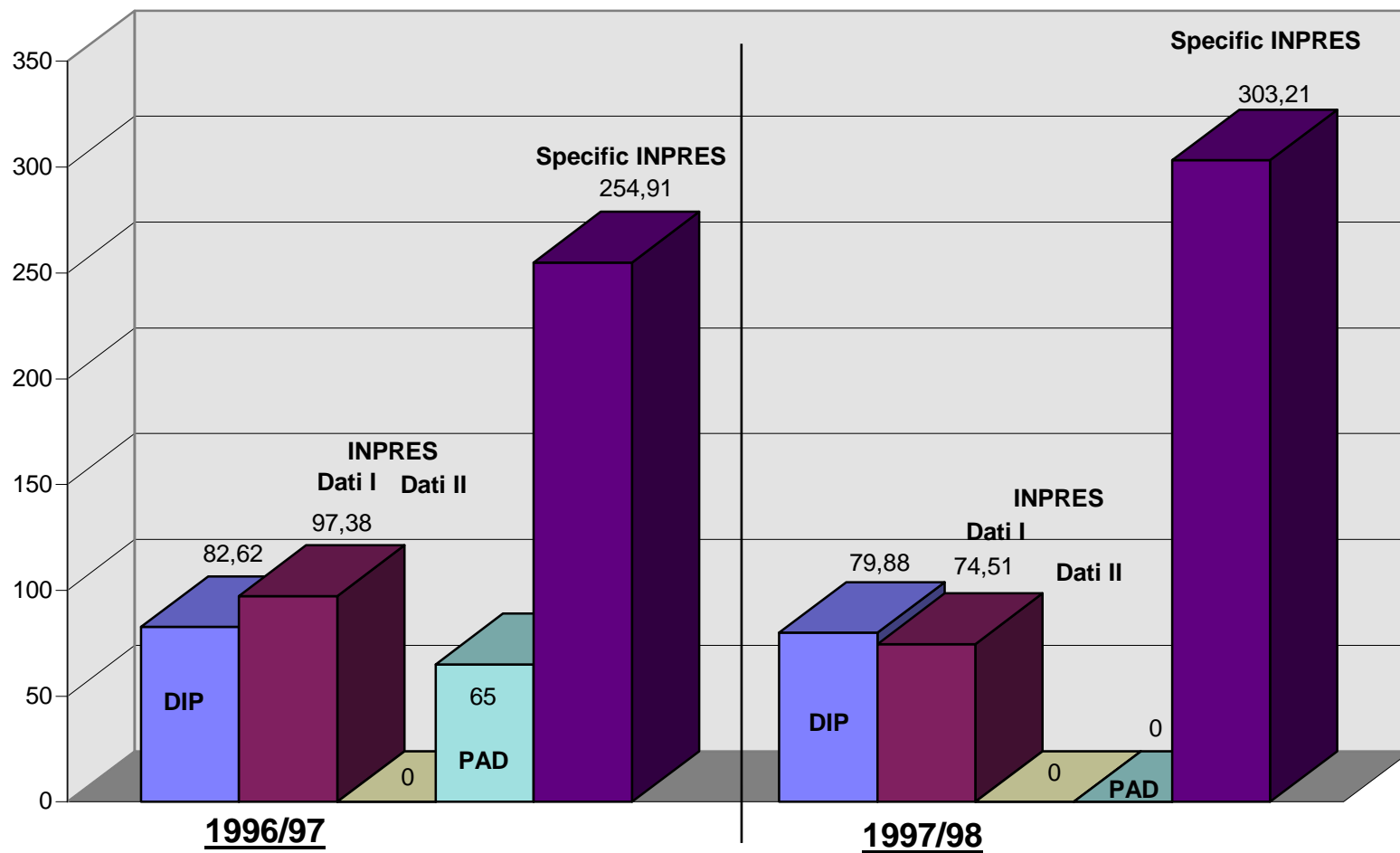


Fig. 4
Agricultural Development Funds, South Kalimantan Province
(1996/97, in percent)

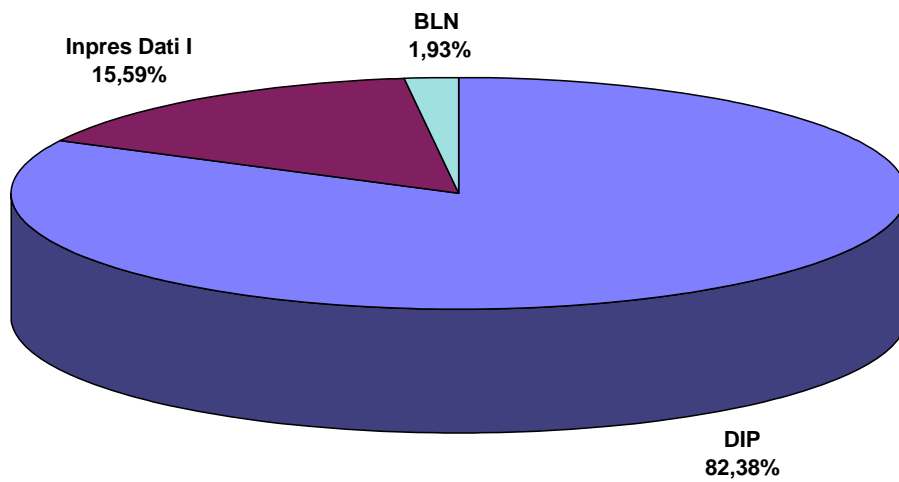
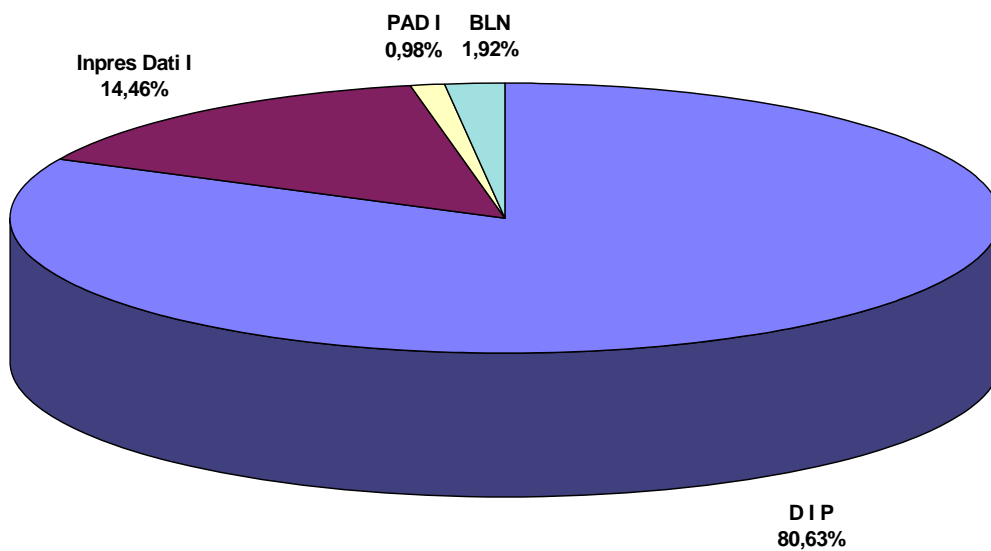


Fig. 5
Agricultural Development Funds, South Kalimantan Province
(1997/98, in percent)



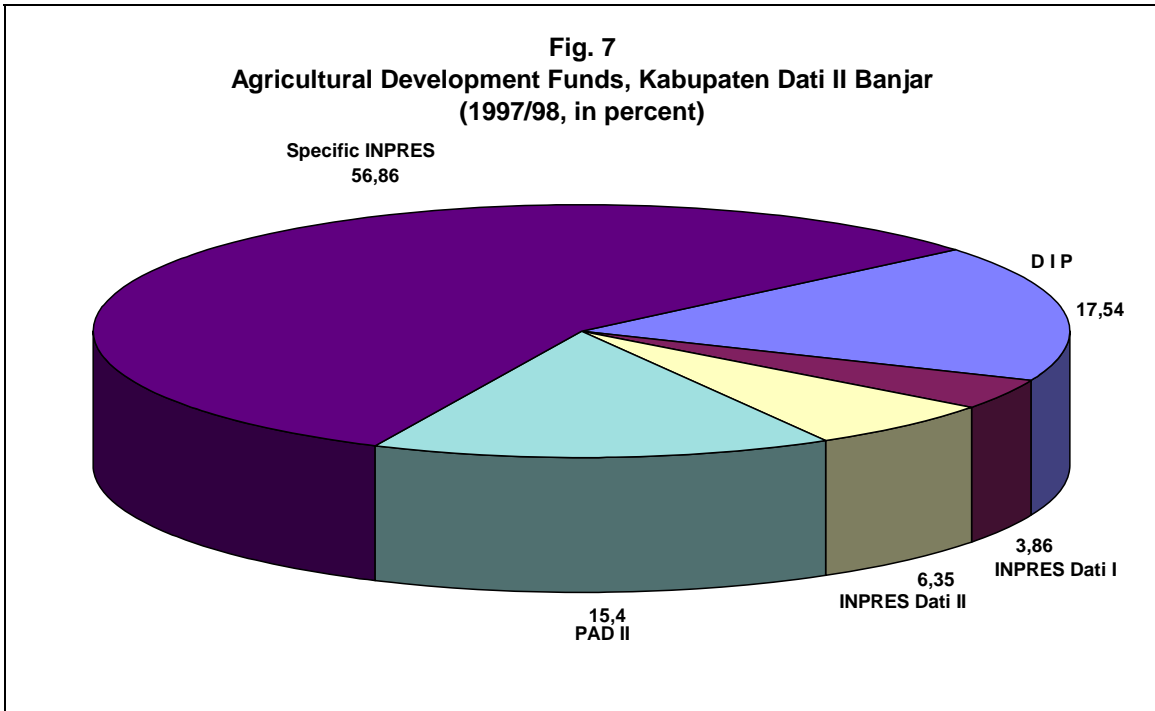
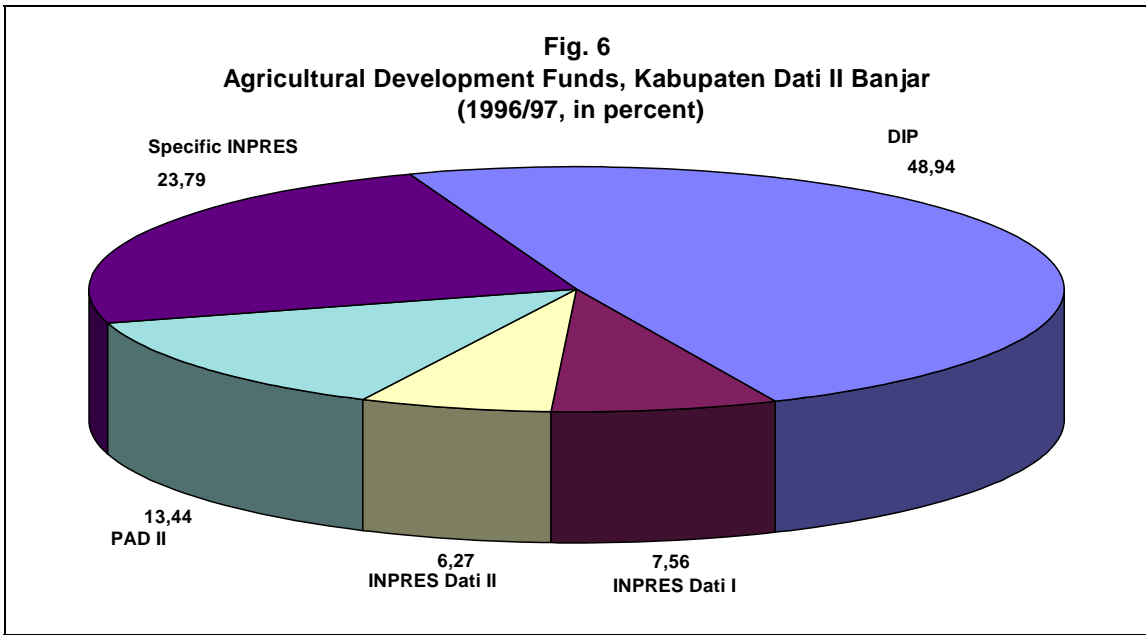


Fig. 8
Agricultural Development Funds, Kabupaten Dati II Tanah Laut
(1996/97, in percent)

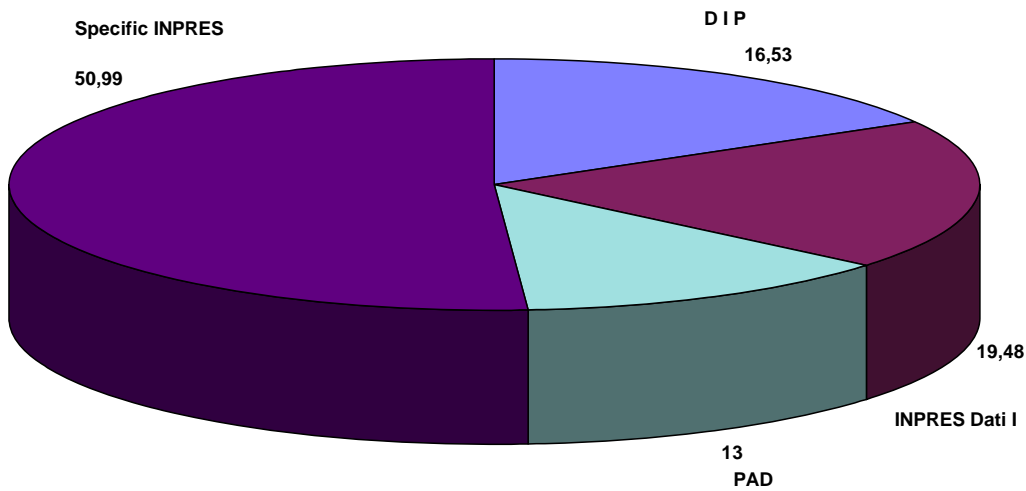
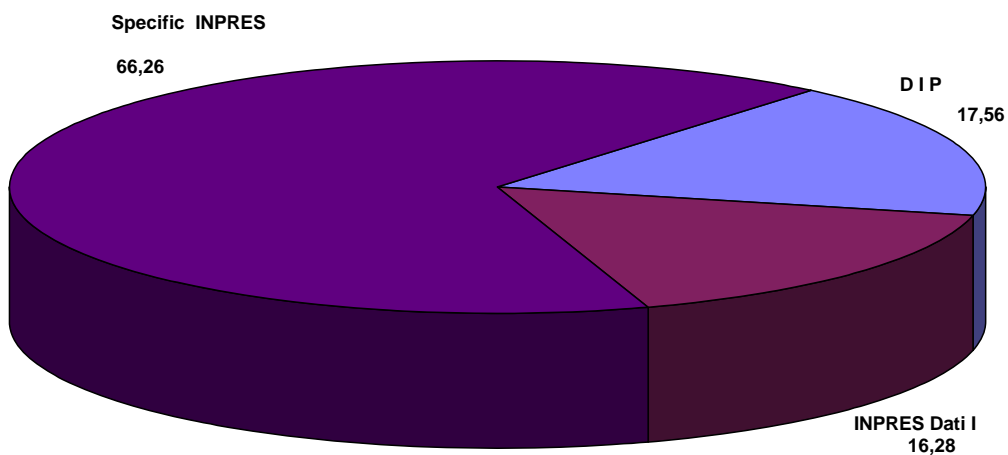


Fig. 9
Agricultural Development Funds, Kabupaten Dati II Tanah Laut
(1997/98, in percent)



As can be seen from Tables A6.1 and A6.2, in quite a few cases the information regarding the budget allocations for the projects is inconsistent, with figures received from the national DIP list being different from the figures received from regional institutions (like BAPPEDA and *Dinas* Tk.I). As a rule, the national DIP figures are higher than the figures received from the field.

DIP-funded projects on the provincial level often include allocations (*bagian proyek*) for the local level as well. This information was not always included in the DIP lists. The 1997/98 list of DIP- projects (DepTan 1998a) shows that in South Kalimantan in three of the four major development programmes in agriculture between one-third and one-half of the total funds allocated to South Kalimantan were earmarked for local government activities (see Table 7).

Table 7 Distribution of Development Funds between the Provincial and the Local Level (1997/98)

	Total allocation	Allocation for the provincial level/ sectoral/ cross-sectional		Allocation for the local level	
	(in m Rp.)	(in m Rp.)	in percent	(in m Rp.)	in percent
P2RT KalSel	4941.74	2843.23	57.53	2098.51	42.47
DPG KalSel	588.89	298.63	50.71	290.25	49.29
PSSP KalSel/ Paternakan	1185.7	792.70	61.85	393.00	33.15

Source: DepTan 1998a

For one of the agricultural sub-sectors (food crops/horticulture), additional data were made available regarding three major development programmes in agriculture, and the distribution of funds between the provincial level and the (combined) local level (see Table 8). According to these figures, in all three programmes the majority of funds remains with the provincial level. In the case of the biggest project (PSSP), only a tiny 9 percent are passed on directly to the local level. In the P2RT project, the project funds are roughly shared one-third and two-third between the local and the provincial level, while in P4KS only 20 percent are passed on to the Dati II governments. For the distribution of funds, the source of funds (whether they are DIP or INPRES Dati I) does not seem to have an impact on the allocation between the levels of government.

Table 8 Distribution of Development Funds between provincial and local level in the Food Crops and Horticulture (TPH) sub-sector, Kalimantan Selatan (1996/97 - 1998/99) (in million Rp.)

	Proyek Pembangunan Sumberdaya Sarana dan Prasarana (PSSP)/KalSel TPH			Proyek Pengembangan Rakyat Terpadu (P2RT)/KalSel TPH			Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Pertanian TPH KalSel (P4KS)	
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1996/97	1997/98
Kabupaten (Dati II)	274.83	199.88	229.66	188.32	271.47	117.98	117.19	108.92
Province (Dati I)	2353.86	1966.73	2224.76	635.74	471.14	249.06	379.81	436.08
Total	2628.69	2166.62	2454.42	824.06	742.60	367.04	497.00	545.00
Percentage of Dati I	89.5	90.8	90.6	77.2	63.5	67.9	76.4	80.0
Source of Funds	DIP	DIP	DIP	DIP	DIP	DIP	INPRES Dati I	INPRES Dati I

Source: *Dinas* TPH Tk. I Kalimantan Selatan

b) Kabupaten Banjar

In the budget year 1996/97, 16 agricultural development projects or project components were located in the Kabupaten Banjar. Total project funds were Rp. 1196.72m. Out of these, 6.27 percent were funded from INPRES Dati II sources, 7.56 percent from INPRES Dati I sources, 48.94 percent from DIP-funded projects, and 13.44 percent from own local sources (PAD). 23.79 percent were funded by specific INPRES programmes, viz. the extension programme. There were no foreign aid-funded projects on this level. Taken together, 79 percent of the development funds were central government transfers (DIP, INPRES). Sectorwise, 54.0 percent of the funds were allocated to cross-sectoral activities, 24.8 percent on the food crops/horticulture sub-sector, 15.5 percent on the livestock sector, and 5.7 percent on fisheries.

In the budget year 1997/98, 21 projects or project components were located with the kabupaten. Total project funds were Rp. 1890.07m. Out of these, 6.35 percent were funded from INPRES Dati II, 3.86 percent from INPRES Dati I, 17.54 percent from DIP-funded projects, and 15.4 percent from own local resources (PAD). The majority of funds (56.86 percent) came from the two specific INPRES programmes which were implemented in this budget year, viz. the Extension and the Seed Programmes. Again, there were no foreign aid-funded projects at this level. Taken together, around 80 percent of agricultural development expenditures were central government transfers.²² In numerical terms, there is a remarkable switch of funds between the two budget years from DIP funds to specific INPRES programmes. Whether this means more discretion of the local government in the utilisation of funds depends on the guidelines and procedures of the respective INPRES programmes (see 4.4).

Sector-wise, cross-sectoral expenditure dominated (with 63.0 percent)²³, followed by the fisheries sub-sector (19.5 percent), food crops/horticulture (8.9 percent), and livestock (8.6 percent).

²² Like in the case of Tanah Laut, it was stated by local officials from Banjar that in the 1998/99 budget year no development projects can be funded from PAD revenues.

²³ This includes the allocation for agricultural extension.

c) Kabupaten Tanah Laut

In the budget year 1996/97, the Kabupaten Tanah Laut had 10 agricultural development projects or project components with a total allocation of Rp. 449.91m. 16.53 percent of project funds came from DIP-funded projects, 19.48 percent from INPRES Dati I sources, and 13 percent from own local revenue (PAD). 50.99 percent were funded from specific INPRES programmes, and there were no funds from either foreign assistance or from the INPRES Dati II. Taken together, 87 percent of project funds were central government transfers. In terms of sectoral allocation, the majority of funds went to extension activities (50.99 percent), 28.6 percent to food crops/horticulture, 10.7 percent to the livestock sub-sector, and 9.8 percent to the fisheries sub-sector.

In the budget year 1997/98, 6 projects or projects components were implemented in Tanah Laut, with a total allocation of Rp. 457.6m. 66.26 percent of project budgets were funded from specific INPRES programmes, 17.56 percent from DIP-funded projects, and 16.28 percent from INPRES Dati I sources. Again, there were no funds from foreign assistance or the INPRES Dati II. There were no more project activities funded from own local revenue (PAD), in other words 100 percent of agricultural development activities were funded from central government resources. Regarding the sectoral allocation, again extension activities used the majority of development funds (66.26 percent), the food crops/horticulture sub-sector 20.2 percent, and the livestock sub-sector 13.6 percent.

4.3 Observations and conclusions

a) In the two budget years observed, there was only a very minimal funding of agricultural development projects from PAD sources on the provincial level (0.98 percent in 1997/98).²⁴ On the local level, PAD funding hardly exceeds 15 percent of the total project funding. In the communications with officials at the local level during the field visit it was repeatedly stated that in the current (1998/99) budget year there were no longer any PAD funded projects in the agricultural sector because the local PAD decreased substantially after the abolition of local taxes and retributions by Lwa No. 18 (1997) on Local Taxes and Restitutions.. Unless the revenue situation of the local government can be improved, their dependence on central government funds for the implementation of development projects is likely to increase even more.

b) There is no doubt that for both the provincial and the local level agricultural development funding depends on central government resources. In both budget years observed, the majority of project funds on both levels came either from DIP-funded projects, or from central government transfers in the form of general or specific INPRES programmes. While the funding of development activities by transfer revenues has not necessarily to be seen in a negative way, the main issue here is whether there is a substantial (and sufficient) scope for regional governments' inputs in the planning of development projects, in the implementation of activities and in the utilisation of the allocated funds. If such regional discretion is not ensured, then the current fiscal imbalance would contradict the policy objectives of the decentralisation policy.

c) Both *kabupaten* received allocations from DIP-funded projects, however according to the officials contacted there was no *pimpro* at the local level. In other words: important project management functions are still handled at either the central government or the

²⁴ Even these funds were APBD (ABT), meaning that they were allocated only later in the year when it became clear that there were unspent funds left in the provincial budget.

provincial government level. In view of the need to strengthen project management capacities at the local level, more management functions should be given to the local governments and their technical institutions. This applies even more so to those *urusan* which have been transferred to the local level, but where according to local officials the funding is still dominated by the provincial or central level of government.²⁵

d) Contrary to donors' focus on decentralisation, foreign assistance has apparently not yet reached the local level. Only on the provincial level foreign funding of development projects could be identified.²⁶ Again it should be reviewed by the government and the donor community whether foreign funds couldn't be channeled directly to the local level, instead of being included in central and provincial budgets.

e) At the local level, the specific INPRES programmes (for extension and seed provision) have substantial significance for agricultural development funding. While it could be argued that the utilisation of INPRES programmes could strengthen Dati II project management capabilities because central government funds are channeled directly to the local government (bypassing provincial level control), such argument rests on the assumption that there is considerable discretion of the local government in utilising these funds. Whether this is the case with the two specific INPRES programmes which were implemented during the two budget years under observation would have to be analysed separately (see 4.4).

f) Seen individually, the development funds of the provincial level are substantially bigger than the funds of the two *kapupaten*. No complete data of the development expenditures of the other kabupaten in South Kalimantan are available²⁷, however it would be interesting to compare at a later stage the total development expenditure of the provincial level with the combined total development expenditure of the local level.

4.4 Distribution of funds for agricultural extension activities

Agricultural extension is one of the *urusan* which have been transferred to the Dati II level. However, local governments face substantial obstacles in discharging this function: while the central government had decided to integrate the previously sub-sector based and commodity-oriented extension services, the institutional set-up of agricultural administration on the regional levels is still characterized by the existence of sub-sector based *Dinas* which used to have their own extension units. In order to integrate extension, a new institution at the local level (*Balai Informasi dan Penyuluhan Pertanian - BIPP*) has been created by a joint decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Home Affairs Ministry (CATAD 1997). However, the BIPP does not fit into the existing categories of local government institutions, and the former Ministry for Administrative Reform

²⁵ "Pembangunan yang pembiayaannya bersumber dari dana APBN (Sektoral) yang dilaksanakan oleh Kantor Wilayah atau *Dinas* Tk. I dan lokasi kegiatan di wilayah Kab. Dati II Tanah laut, dapat menimbulkan pertanyaan mengingat *urusannya* diserahkan ke Dati II sedang pembiayaannya dikelola oleh Kanwil/*Dinas* Tk. I." (Laporan Evaluasi Akhir Otonomi Daerah *Dinas* Perikanan Kabupaten Dati II Tanah Laut, September 1996). The situation in agricultural extension proves this point, too.

²⁶ A recent ADB study (ADB 1998) points to a similar observation, saying that "despite the creation of decentralised *Dinas* in the 1950s, we are unable to find evidence of external donor funded projects specifically targeted at strengthening these services" (ii).

²⁷ Beside Tanah Laut and Banjar, there are eight other Dati II regions in South Kalimantan.

(MENPAN)²⁸ had objected its creation. Because of this, the BIPP does not qualify to receive routine and development budgets, and other mechanisms had to be found how to channel funds to the extension services. While some of the extension workers have been transferred to the local governments, the majority still maintains the status as central government civil servants (*pegawai negeri sipil pusat*) and continues to receive the salary from the central government. As of now, two major funding mechanisms exist, viz. funding from the routine and from the development budget:

- In the routine budget of the Ministry of Agriculture, various allocations exist to fund personnel and administrative costs of extension services. E.g. the 1997/98 budget envisaged Rp. 894.82m for the *Pusat Penyuluhan Pertanian* (an Eselon II-unit of the ministry), and Rp. 9259.42m for the activities of six extension training institutes (*Akademi Penyuluh Pertani* in Yogyakarta, Malang, Bogor, Magelang, Medan, and Gowa).
- In the development budget 1996/97, a project *Pengembangan Penyuluhan* has been included (Project No. 02.1.04.379695.18.01.001) with a total allocation of Rp. 2180.59m. The project *Pengendalian Hama Terpadu* (TPH) (Project No. 02.1.04.380171.18.03.001) has also an allocation of Rp. 52.6m for *Penyuluhan Pertanian*. In the *Diversifikasi Pangan dan Gizi*-project (Project No. 02.1.03.378483.18.01.01) there is a project component (*bagian proyek*) *Pusat Penyuluhan* with Rp. 633.02m. The *Badan Diklat* has another project component (Project No. 02.1.01.380140.18.12.01) called *Diklat Penyuluh Pertani Pusat* with Rp. 648.65m. For funding of the extension activities at the local level, a specific INPRES has been created in 1997/98 (*INPRES Dati II Bantuan Penyuluhan Pertanian*) with an allocation of Rp. 72200m for 306 Dati II (DepTan 1998a). The funds were distributed according to the number of extension workers and extension institutions in the local government area, each of which were given a standard allocation.²⁹

Regarding South Kalimantan (in 1996/97), further allocations can be found in P2RT KalSel/ Pembinaan TPH (allocation of Rp. 95.65m for *Operasional Penyuluh Pertanian*), in *Diversifikasi Pangan dan Gizi* (DPG) Kal Sel (allocation of Rp. 75.40m for *Penyuluhan Pertanian*, furthermore the three kabupaten which receive direct funding under this project have allocated Rp. 5.5m each for *penyuluhan*-activities). In the same budget year, the *Peningkatan Produksi Pertanian KalSel/TPH*-project (Project No. 2P.0.2.1.01.001) with funding from INPRES Dati I sources had a Rp. 24.35m allocation for *Penyuluhan Intensifikasi*, while *Peningkatan Produksi Peternakan* (Project No. 2P.0.2.3.01.002) had an allocation of Rp. 18.5m for *Pembinaan Penyuluhan*. The Kabupaten Tanah Laut had one project with earmarked funding for extension activities (*Peningkatan Produksi Perikanan*, 2P.0.2.4.01.001: *Pembinaan Penyuluhan Perikanan*: Rp. 5.7m).

In 1997/98, the following projects with special allocations could be identified in South Kalimantan: on the provincial level the project *Peningkatan Produkki Peternakan* (2P.0.2.3.01.001): *Pembinaan Penyuluhan* Rp. 28.0m (INPRES Dati I funds), and in the Kabupaten Banjar the project *Pengembangan Usaha Peternakan* (2P.0.2.3.01.001) with Rp. 1.6m for *Pengembangan Penyuluhan Peternakan*.

²⁸ MENPAN has now been integrated in the Coordinating Ministry for Development Supervision and Administrative Reform (MenkoWasbangPan).

²⁹ There are small differences in the rates depending on the province.

It is obvious from the figures above that despite the transfer of the extension-*urusan* to the local level central government funding determines to a great extent the activities of the extension services, and that - with the exception of the *INPRES Dati II Bantuan Penyuluhan Pertanian* - the project funds either remain under the control of the central or of the provincial administration. As can be seen in Table A5.4 in Annex 5, both the central and the provincial government level continue to have tasks and functions dealing with extension. The allocation of essential funds in sectoral projects (which are under the control of sectoral *Dinas*) does not fit well with the policy to create an integrated, non-commodity-based extension service.

The *IINPRES Bantuan Penyuluhan Pertanian*, which was initiated in the budget year 1997/98 and continues in the present budget year, constitutes a major source of funds for the extension institutions at the local level. It consists of two main elements: operational funds (*Bantuan Khusus Operasional Penyuluhan Pertanian* - BKOPP) for the extension staff and the two extension institutions at the local level (BPP and BIPP), and an allocation for project activities and monitoring/evaluation activities (*Bantuan untuk keperluan menunjang pelaksanaan proyek*). The BKOPP is again divided into three sub-components, for which detailed expenditure instructions exist in the ministry's guidelines (DepTan 1997). There is no discretion for the local governments to deviate from the spending patterns described in the guidelines, and for instance to use funds for other purposes than those specified for the specific budget line. The same applies to the project-related funds.

5. Development Projects, the Coverage of *Urusan* and the Allocation of Funds - Some Preliminary Observations

Apart from identifying the present distribution of *urusan* between the levels of government (see Chapter 3) and from analysing the existing funding situation for agricultural development projects in South Kalimantan (see Chapter 4), a third major aspect of the consultancy was to look into the relationship between *urusan*, funding and project activities. It was hoped that by analysing project documents -like DIPs, *Rencana Operasional Proyek* and other- it would be possible to find out which *urusan* are covered by the projects. It was also hoped that the analysis of the project documents would show the distribution of project funds to individual *urusan*. This could then be correlated with the distribution of *urusan* between the levels of government in order to analyse whether or not each level of government was indeed active in its respective areas of jurisdiction, or was interfering in responsibility areas of other levels of government.

Methodologically, this analysis involved several steps: the analysis of the project documents in order to identify project activities, which then could be allocated to certain *urusan*, the analysis of the project budgets in order to match budget expenditures with *urusan*, and finally the comparison of the project activities and related *urusan* of the projects with the distribution of *urusan* between the levels of government. Regarding the last aspect, the logical assumption should be that each governmental level implements development projects which focus on those *urusan* for which this governmental level was responsible.

However, it was found that the information contained in project documents is often insufficient to carry out the intended analysis in full. Although some results can be presented below, they have to be interpreted with caution:

- The list of *urusan* for each of the sub-sectors of agriculture as indicated in Table 1 and presented in Tables A5.1-4 does not include some important cross-sectional government functions: planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation functions are scattered between the levels of government. Frequently they are subsumed as one of the tasks and functions under each *urusan*. In the project documents, however, both the tasks of planning/ programme formulation and the tasks of *pemantauan* or *evaluasi* often appear as separate and independent activities with their own (and sometimes substantial) budget allocations, which can not be linked immediately with a technical/ subject-matter *urusan*. Furthermore, the aspect of Training/ Human Resource Development features prominently in all project budgets, however it is not an *urusan*.³⁰
- *Urusan* which are not immediately linked with expenditures and investment, like the licensing and control functions of the government, are less likely to appear in development projects which by their nature intend to create new assets, infrastructure, or procedures. It can be assumed, therefore, that the project documents have a bias towards *urusan* with expenditure-related activities in investment and procurement.
- The quality of the project documentation (like DIP, *Rencana Operasional Proyek* or others) is often very poor in spelling out in detail project objectives, project activities or project outputs/ results which are planned under a certain heading or budget line. Most expenditure items refer to salaries/ allowances, travel cost, consumptive

³⁰ The *urusan* No. 12 relating to manpower issues is concerned with welfare and wage aspects, less with training, transfer of skills and general HRD in the sectors.

expenditures and procurement without giving a good idea about the real project activity covered by these expenditures. Therefore it was not always possible to link an expenditure item with a certain *urusan*.³¹

- All project budgets have one expenditure item “*administrasi proyek*” which covers general overhead costs of the project. In allocating project expenditures to *urusan*, this cost item has been excluded.
- In a substantial number of budget lines, expenditures cover activities (like monitoring) relating to several *urusan* without allowing for a break-down for each *urusan*.
- It seems that modern aspects of agricultural development activities, like agribusiness development, are reflected in project activities, however are not really captured by the existing *urusan* terminology. Usually, these expenditure items have been listed under the business/management development *urusan* (No. 6 for TPH/ Perikanan, No. 10 for Peternakan).

5.1 Project activities and urusan

As a first step, project documents were analysed regarding the *urusan* which are covered by an individual project. The result of this analysis are summarised in Table 9 for the budget year 1996/97, and in Table 10 for the budget year 1997/98.

a) Budget year 1996/97

The *urusan* No. 1 (technology testing/application) does not appear at all in the activities of the projects included here. According to LAN (1996), this *urusan* is mainly taken care of by the *Badan Litbang* of the Ministry of Agriculture and its deconcentrated units in the regions; *Litbang*-projects, however, have not been decentralised to the three regions included in this analysis.

The *urusan* covered most often appear to be the *urusan* Nos. 2-4. Although they refer to different subject matters (depending on the sub-sector), they all refer to aspects of resource utilisation, seed technology, cultivation, production infrastructure and production development. Another category that appears quite often relates to the development and improvement of data and statistics in the sub-sectors (*urusan* No. 13). Labour force issues (*urusan* No. 12) and extension issues (*urusan* No. 14) are also included in at least four of the listed projects.

Other aspects are covered less often: business and management development (*urusan* No. 6 in food crops/horticulture and fisheries, *urusan* no.10 in livestock) appear only in development projects of the livestock sub-sector, the aspect of licensing (*urusan* No. 5 in food crop/horticulture and fisheries, *urusan* No. 9 in livestock) appears only once.

³¹ To make matters worse, it can generally be assumed that there is a gap between project reality, and project planning documents.

Table 9 Coverage of *Urusan* in Agricultural Development Projects in South Kalimantan Province, Kabupaten Tanah Laut, Kabupaten Banjar (budget year 1996/1997)

	Project	Project No.	Budget Source	Allocation (in million Rp.)	<i>Urusan</i> Covered													
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tk. I Kalimantan Selatan	Peningkatan Produksi Pertanian KalSel	2P.0.2.1.01.001	INPRES Dati I	497.0		x		x			x		x	x				x
	Pengembangan Sumberdaya, Sarana dan Prasarana (PSSP) TPH/ KalSel	02.1.04.370193.18.03.015	DIP BLN	3325.18 212.03		x	x	x						x				
	Pembangunan Pertanian Rakyat Terpadu (P2RT) TPH/ KalSel	02.1.01.379168.18.01.015	DIP	824.06			x						x				x	x
	Peningkatan Produksi Peternakan	2P.0.2.3.01.002	INPRES Dati I	977.00			x					x		x			x	x
	Peningkatan Produksi Perikanan	2P.0.2.4.01.001	INPRES Dati I	175.00				x			x	x					x	x
	Pengembangan Usaha Peternakan (PUP) KalSel	02.1.02.378772.18.05.001	DIP	942.13								x	x	x				
	Pengembangan Sumberdaya, Sarana dan Prasarana (PSSP) Perikanan/ KalSel	02.1.04.371343.18.06.015	DIP	1292.11				x			x		x					
	Pembangunan Pertanian Rakyat Terpadu (P2RT) Perikanan/ KalSel	02.1.01.379168.18.01.015	DIP	157.24		x	x	x										
Tk. II Banjar	Pembinaan Penyuluhan dan Pengembangan Wilayah	2P.0.2.4.01.003	PAD II	10.0			x	x									x	
	Pengadaan Sarana dan Prasarana RPH	2P.0.2.3.01.001	PAD II	10.0				x										
	Peningkatan Produksi Peternakan	2P.0.2.3.01.002	INPRES Dati I	50.0		x		x	x			x						
	Pembangunan Usaha Peternakan	2P.0.2.3.01.003	PAD II	9.97		x	x	x				x		x			x	

	Project	Project No.	Budget Source	Allocation (in million Rp.)	Urusan Covered													
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Peningkatan Produksi Peternakan	2P.0.2.3.01.001	INPRES Dati I	25.0		x												
	Pembuatan Data dan Statistik Perikanan	2P.0.16.5.01.001	PAD II	10.0													x	
	Uji Coba Budidaya Perikanan	2P.0.2.4.01.002	INPRES Dati I	23.73		x	x	x					x					
	Peningkatan Produksi Perikanan	2P.0.2.4.01.001	INPRES Dati II	25.0		x		x										
	Pembangunan Pertanian Rakyat Terpadu (P2RT) Banjar	02.1.01.379168.10.01.015	DIP	346.28			x						x	x	x			
Tk.II Tanah Laut	Peningkatan Produksi Pertanian Tanaman Pangan	2P.0.2.1.01.002	APBD Tk. I	26.3		x	x			x			x				x	
	Peningkatan Produksi Pertanian Tanaman Pangan	2P.0.2.1.01.001	APBD Tk. II	20.0		x	x					x	x			x		x
	Peningkatan Produksi Perikanan	2P.0.2.4.01.002	APBD Tk. I	33.8		x	x										x	
	Usaha Peningkatan Produksi Perikanan	2P.0.2.4.01.001	APBD Tk. II	15.0			x										x	x

Notes:

1. The *urusan* have been listed according to Table 1. It should be kept in mind that the subject area of the *urusan*-numbers are not always identical. E.g. *urusan* No. 9 in the food crop/ horticulture sub-sector stands for organic fertilizer matters, in the fisheries sub-sector for fisheries infrastructure, and in the livestock sector for business services and licenses. *Urusan* No. 14 stands for *penyuluhan* (extension) in all sub-sectors.

2. The analysis of *urusan* has only been done for those projects where sufficient information (for instance from DIPs, project plans etc.) were available. Therefore not all projects listed in the tables in Annex 6 are included here.

Table 10 Coverage of *Urusan* in Agricultural Development Projects in Kalimantan Selatan Province, Kabupaten Tanah Laut, and Kabupaten Banjar (Budget Year 1997/98)

	Project	Project No.	Budget Source	Allocation (in million Rp.)	<i>Urusan</i> Covered													
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tk. I Kalimantan Selatan	Peningkatan Produksi Perikanan KalSel	2P.0.2.4.01.001	INPRES Dati I	325.00			x	x				x					x	
	PSSP KalSel/ Perikanan	02.1.04.371343.18.06.015	DIP	1518.59		x	x	x			x		x					
	P2RT KalSel	02.1.01.379168.18.01.015	DIP	4532.58*			x											x
	P2RT KalSel/ TPH	02.1.01.379168.18.01.015	DIP	742.60	x			x			x	x						x
	P2RT KalSel/Peternakan	02.1.01.379168.18.01.015	DIP	237.75						x		x						x
	PSSP KalSel/ TPH	02.1.04.370193.18.03.015	DIP	3036.05			x	x						x				
	Peningkatan Produksi Pertanian KalSel	2P.0.2.1.01.001	INPRES Dati I	545.00		x	x	x			x	x						
	PSSP KalSel/ Peternakan	02.1.04.370884.18.05.015	DIP	465.11		x	x	x				x						x
	Peningkatan Produksi Peternakan	2P.0.2.3.01.001	INPRES Dati I	342.00			x					x		x				x
	PUP KalSel/ Peternakan	02.1.02.378772.18.05.001	DIP	102.98									x	x	x			
	P2RT KalSel/ Intensifikasi	02.1.01.379168.18.01.015	DIP	-														
Tk. II Banjar	Peningkatan Produksi Perikanan	2P.0.2.4.01.001	PAD II	12.5				x										
	Pengembangan Usaha Peternakan	2P.0.2.3.01.001	PAD II	10.0														x
	Diversifikasi Pangan dan Gizi/ Penanganan Peternakan di desa tertinggal	2P.0.2.3.01.002	INPRES Dati II	30.0		x	x	x										
	Pengembangan Sumberdaya, Sarana dan Prasarana Peternakan	2P.0.2.3.01.004	PAD II	100.0		x						x		x				
	Pengembangan	2P.0.2.4.01.003	INPRES Dati	30.0				x										

	Project	Project No.	Budget Source	Allocation (in million Rp.)	Urusan Covered													
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Produksi Perikanan Desa Pantai		II															
	Peningkatan Produksi Perikanan	2P.0.2.4.01.004	INPRES Dati I	21.0			x	x										
	Pengembangan Usaha Peternakan	2P.0.2.3.01.003	INPRES Dati I	22.0		x	x					x						
	Peningkatan Produksi Perikanan	2P.0.2.4.01.001	PAD II	15.0			x	x					x				x	x
	Peningkatan Sarana dan Prakarsana Perikanan	2P.0.2.4.01.002	PAD II	100.0				x										
	P2RT KalSel/ Kab. Banjar	02.1.01.379168.18.01.015	DIP	200.11		x				x			x			x		
	Proyek Pertanian Rakyat Terpadu/ TPH		INPRES Dati II (Bantuan Khusus) Penangkar Benih	446.75			x											

Notes:

1. The *urusan* have been listed according to Table 1. *Urusan* 14 stands for *penyuluhan* (extension).
2. The analysis of *urusan* has only been done for those projects where sufficient information (for instance from DIPs, project plans etc.) were available. Therefore not all projects listed in the tables in Annex 6 are included here.
3. * = The figure given is the total allocation to KalSel (excluding the plantation sector). See explanation in Table A6.2

b) Budget year 1997/98

In the budget year 1997/98, the *urusan* dealing with aspects of production development and the improvement of production infrastructure (*urusan* Nos. 2-4) appear again most often in the 21 development projects listed in Table 10. The aspect of marketing/market development (*urusan* No. 11 in the livestock sub-sector, *urusan* No. 8 in the other sub-sectors) is also reflected quite often. Technology matters, and licensing functions are each mentioned once. The *urusan* No. 12 (labour force) is not mentioned at all. The aspect of business services appears only once in a livestock development project. Other aspects which appear several times in the project documents are concerned with data and statistics, and with extension services.

5.2 Project activities, *urusan* and budget funds

After linking project activities with *urusan*, the next step involved - for a limited number of examples - the examination of the linkages between *urusan* and project funds. In other words it was examined whether based on the available documentation (like DIP-documents, work plans, and operational plans of the projects) it would be possible to identify how much of the respective project budget was spent on the various *urusan*. Again, the conceptual problems mentioned above apply for this analysis, and frequently the often poor information contained in the project documentation made the identification of linkages between expenditures and *urusan* impossible.

a) Project *Pembangunan Usaha Peternakan (PUP) Kalimantan Selatan*

(Project No. 02.1.02.378772.18.05.001; DIP- funded, budget year 1997/98; available documentation: *Rencana Operasional Proyek /Revisi*)³²

The total project budget of Rp 102.98m is divided into four expenditure groups: project administration (*administrasi proyek*) with Rp 15.62m, Technical Plan Formulation (*Penyusunan Rencana Teknis*) with Rp 2.05m, Farmers' Development (*Pembinaan Bidang Tani*) with Rp 29.87m, and Enterprise Development (*Pembinaan Bidang Usaha*) with Rp. 55.44m.

- The main expenditure items for project administration are salaries and honoraria, consumption, travel costs, and miscellaneous costs. They cannot be allocated to a certain *urusan*.
- Under Technical Plan Formulation, the only item is evaluation and control (*pengendalian dan evaluasi program PUP*), which lists mainly travel costs. Evaluation and control are not a separate *urusan* but just one task under an *urusan*. Since the project document does not specify the areas of control and evaluation, the budget funds cannot be allocated to an *urusan*.
- Under Farmers' Development, the project document lists two main items: *kewirausahaan peternakan* (lit. livestock entrepreneurship) and *Promosi dan Informasi Pasar* (market promotion and information). The detailed items for livestock entrepreneurship are travel costs, consumptive expenditures (like stationary and office equipment) and reporting costs for four activities: meetings and development of business association, guidance in business partnership -*Pembinaan Kemitraan Usaha*-, Training, and Agrobusiness Development. These costs can roughly be grouped under the *urusan* No. 10 (Business Development). For the second main item (promotion/ market information) most of the expenditures go to

³² The *Rencana Operasional Proyek* is a more detailed description of project activities/ expenditures, which contains more in-depth information than the DIP.

travel costs, stationary, the preparation of materials and printed information, and reporting. These costs can be allocated to the *urusan* No. 11 (Market development).

- Under Enterprise Development, the document lists three main items: the guidance and development of farmers' groups, the inventorisation and registration of livestock businesses and promotional activities, the monitoring and evaluation of enterprises' groups and training. The first item could be subsumed under *urusan* No. 10 (Business Development), the second under *urusan* No. 9 (Business services/licensing), while the last one can not be allocated to an *urusan*.

Taken together, of the total project funds of Rp. 102.98m, Rp 31.71m (30.8 percent) cannot be allocated to an *urusan*, Rp. 10.3m (10 percent) can be allocated to *urusan* No. 9, Rp. 51.7 (50.2 percent) can be allocated to *urusan* No. 10, and Rp 9.27m (9 percent) can be allocated to *urusan* No.11.

b) Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Perikanan (Kabupaten Banjar)

(Project No. 2P.0.2.4.01.001, PAD Tk. II-funded; budget year 1997/98, available documentation: DIPDA)

The project funds of Rp. 15m are divided into three main expenditure items: project administration with Rp. 1.13m, Development of Statistics and Extension (*Pembinaan Penyuluhan dan Statistik Perikanan*) with Rp. 6.87m, and Production Development/Seed Procurement (*Paket Bantuan Sarana Perikanan Kelompok Tani Nelayan dan PKK*) with Rp. 7m:

- Project administration consists mainly of salaries and project honoraria, travel costs, and consumptive expenditures (stationary, photocopying etc.). Again, this expenditure cannot be allocated to a certain *urusan*.
- The budget allocation for Statistics/Extension consists of honoraria, the procurement of fish seeds, travel costs, and consumption. Out of the Rp 6.87m for this main project item, only the expenditures for statistics (Rp 1.28m), and the expenditure for fish seeds (Rp 1.73m) can clearly be allocated to an *urusan*. Neither the honoraria, nor the travel expenditures can be clearly allocated, and the link to *urusan* No. 14 (*penyuluhan*) is not clear.
- Production Development/Seed Procurement can be allocated to *urusan* no. 4 (Production infrastructure).

Out of the total budget, Rp 10.01m (66.7 percent) can be clearly allocated to an *urusan*, while Rp. 4.99m (33.3 percent) cannot be allocated to an *urusan*.

c) Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Perikanan KalSel

(Project No. 2P.0.2.4.01.001, INPRES Dati I- funded, budget year 1996/97; available documentation: DIP)

The total project budget of Rp. 175.00m is divided into 5 main expenditure groups: project administration (Rp. 3m), Development and Growth of Fisheries (*Pengembangan dan Pertumbuhan Perekonomian Perikanan*) (Rp. 45m), Assistance to Least-Developed Villages (Rp. 24.23m) (*Bantuan Paket Untuk Desa Tertinggal*), Human Resource Development (Rp. 16m) (*Pengembangan dan Pembinaan SDM*), and Supporting Activities (*Penunjang*) with Rp. 86.78m.

- Project administration are mainly honoraria and travel cost, which can not be allocated to a single *urusan*.
- Under Development and Growth of Fisheries, there are two main expenditures: the rehabilitation of a laboratory (*Laboratorium Pembinaan dan Pengujian Mutu Hasil Perikanan - LPPMHP*), and the development of fish cultivation in selected areas. The first could be allocated to *urusan* No. 7 (Rp. 25m), while the latter can not be allocated (Rp. 20m).
- The third group of expenditures for least-developed villages is mainly for the procurement of seed equipment, fish seed and medicine, and could be allocated to *urusan* No. 4 (Rp. 24.23m).
- The fourth group (HRD) is mainly training regarding fish breeding, and could be allocated to *urusan* No. 4 as well (Rp. 16m).
- The fifth group is a mixture of various supporting activities, out of which Rp. 23.0m can be allocated to *urusan* No. 8 (market development), Rp 13.78m are related with extension services (*urusan* No. 14), Rp. 3.5m are related with *urusan* No.13 (statistics). Rp. 46.5m can not be allocated to a certain *urusan*.

Taken together, around Rp. 69.5m (39.7 percent of the total project fund) can not be allocated to a certain *urusan*, while Rp. 105.5m (60.3 percent) can be allocated.

d) *Proyek Pengembangan Sumber Daya, Sarana dan Prasarana (PSSP) KalSel/ Perikanan* (Project No. 02.1.04.371343.18.06.015; DIP-funded, budget year 1996/97; available documents: DIP, *Petunjuk Operasional*)

The total project allocation is Rp. 975.10m, which are divided into seven main expenditure groups:

- Costs of project administration are budgeted with Rp. 68.44m, and like in the other cases cannot be allocated to one *urusan*.
- *Pengelolaan Keanekaragaman Hayati* (Rp. 44.07m) consists mainly of the procurement of fish seed, related equipment and related personnel cost, and can be allocated to *urusan* No. 4.
- *Pengadaan Bahan Laboratorium* (Rp. 81.42m) is also mainly procurement of equipment, materials and related personnel cost. Some activities are apparently linked with quality improvement (*urusan* No. 7), while other deal with information and training. A clear allocation to an *urusan* is not possible.
- *Pembangunan Fasilitas Operasional Pelabuhan* (Rp. 182.62m) deals with the improvement and maintenance of fishing infrastructure, and can be allocated to *urusan* No. 9.
- *Pembinaan Usaha Produksi* (Rp. 261.68m) has two components: one dealing with machines and equipment (*urusan* No. 4, Rp. 58.98m), and the other one with a seed unit (*Balai Benih Ikan*) (*urusan* No. 4, Rp. 202.7m).

Taken together, Rp. 149.86m (15.4 percent) of the project expenditures cannot be linked with an *urusan*, while for Rp. 825.42m (84.6 percent) a match with a specific *urusan* is possible.

e) *P2RT KalSel/ Intensifikasi*

(Project.No. 02.1.01.379168.18.01.15, DIP-funded; budget year 1996/97; available documentation: DIP; *Petunjuk Operasional*)

This is a component of the large-scale P2RT-project which has activities in all the provinces of Indonesia and in all sectors of agriculture. In Kalimantan Selatan, a total of Rp. 769.5m had been allocated for intensification, which means basically the intensification of fertiliser and pesticide utilisation, use of better equipment, use of better seeds etc. in order to increase production.

- For project administration (budget line 06.0101) Rp. 118.71m have been allocated, consisting mainly of project allowances and honoraria, travel cost, procurement of office equipment and stationary, travel costs, and costs for the collection and management of project related data. This budget item can not be linked to an *urusan*.
- The second sub-component is Programme Planning and Formulation (*Perencanaan dan Penyusunan Program*), for which Rp 86.3m have been allocated (budget line 06.0206). Out of these, Rp. 6.18m could be allocated to *urusan* No. 13, while for the remaining sum there is no clear link with a particular *urusan*.
- The next item is procurement of computers/typewriter (Rp 7.4m) (budget line 06.2103) which can not be allocated to an *urusan*.
- Under the heading *Pembinaan Usaha Produksi* (Rp 191.67m) (budget line 06.5201) a whole range of activities has been listed in the PO: *Pembinaan Kelembagaan Kelompok Tani* apparently relates to extension activities like the setting up, advising and strengthening of farmers' groups. The funds of Rp. 74.16m (budget line 06.5201.A) has therefore been allocated to *urusan* No.14 (extension). *Pembinaan Gerakan Massal Penerapan Teknologi* (budget line 06.5201.B) focuses on supervising/ guiding the use of improved seeds, of fertilisers and equipment/machinery. Apart from Rp. 5.7m, which can clearly be allocated to *urusan* No.3, the rest cannot be clearly allocated to a particular *urusan* because the mentioned budget allocation seem to cover several *urusan* at the same time. *Pembinaan Kelembagaan Pelayanan Saprotan dan Permodalan* (Rp. 28.11m) (budget line. 06.5201.C) cannot be allocated to an *urusan*. *Pembinaan Gerakan Panen, Pasca Panen dan Pemasaran* (Rp. 9.82m) (budget line. 06.5201. D) could be related to *urusan* Nos. 7 and 8, however there is no clear distribution of funds between the two *urusan*. *Koordinasi dengan Instansi Terkait* (Rp. 49.52m) (budget line 06.5201.E) provide funds for the coordination of activities with relevant institutions. Such coordination function can be found in most *urusan*, however it is not clear which *urusan* should be covered here.
- *Pembinaan Bidang Tani* is the overall title for the following sub-component (Rp. 99.46m) (budget line. 06.5206), which deals mainly with the implementation and application of the BIMAS activities. *Operasional Pembinaan dan Penerangan Program Bimas Intensifikasi* (budget line 06.5206.5960 and 06.5206.5950) (Rp. 99.46m) cannot be allocated to a specific *urusan*.
- In the next sub-component, *Pengembangan Model Intensifikasi Jagung Hibrida* (Rp. 11.7m) (budget line 06.6434.B) could be allocated to *urusan* No. 3. *Pemanfaatan dan Pengembangan Lahan Rawa* (Rp. 81.5m) (budget line 06.6434.C) cannot be related to a particular *urusan*, while *Penumbuhan Kelembagaan Tani Intensifikasi* (Rp. 4.1m) (budget line 06.6434.D) could be allocated to *urusan* No.3. *Pengembangan Intensifikasi Hortikultura* (Rp. 5.07m) (budget line 06.6434.E) cannot be linked to a particular *urusan*. *Pemantapan Kelembagaan dan Kegiatan Agrobisnis* (Rp. 11.04m) (budget line 06.6434.F) can also not be matched with an *urusan*.
- The next sub-component is called *Pemantauan dan Pengendalian* (Rp. 146.24m) (budget line 06.7203), and consists mainly of expenditures for travel, reporting, and meetings on various administrative levels. Since Monitoring/ Control is not an *urusan per se*, but

included as one tasks in various *urusan*, the funds under this budget line cannot be allocated to a particular *urusan*. Only one segment (budget line 06.7203.C) can be linked with *urusan* No. 13 (Rp. 3.7m).

Taken together, out of the total budget funds for the P2RT-Intensification component in South Kalimantan, only Rp. 105.54m (13.7 percent) can be linked directly to a certain *urusan*. For the remaining budget (Rp. 663.96m, 86.3 percent) such a match is not possible.³³

Summarising these results, the following observations can be made:

1. For a more detailed analysis of *urusan* coverage and the allocation of budget funds to specific *urusan*, a higher quality of project documents with a more precise description of activities and intended results is required. At present project documents often consists of expenditure items which give no clear indications of the *urusan* to be covered.

2. This applies especially to cross-functional aspects like planning, coordination, monitoring and training. In the list of *urusan* they are subsumed under the various *urusan* as a sub-task, while in the project documents they appear separately.

3. From the limited number of projects analysed no clear pattern emerges indicating a linkage between sources of project funds and the possibility to match funds with *urusan*: for the large-scale PSSP project a large proportion of project funds (84.6 percent) can clearly be allocated to an *urusan*, while in the likewise large-scale P2RT-KalSel intensification project only 13.6 percent can be allocated. For the other three projects, the proportion of funds which can be linked with specific *urusan* is between 60 and 70 percent.

5.3 Project budgets and governmental tasks

In a final step, it should be examined whether the areas of activities included in the budgets were in accordance with the distribution of agricultural *urusan* between the levels of government (see Chapter 3). Again, such analysis was done for a selected number of projects only, depending on their funding sources, location, and the quality of the available project documentation.

1. Pembangunan Usaha Peternakan (PUP) (Kalimantan Selatan, budget year 1997/98)

This DIP-funded project, which comes under the responsibility of the *Dinas Peternakan Tk. I* (Kalimantan Selatan), has a budget of Rp. 102.98m for activities in the livestock sector. Taking out two cross-sectional/administrative project components (*Administrasi proyek, Penyusunan Rencana Teknis*), two major areas of activities remain: Farmers' Development (*Pembinaan Bidang Tani*) (budget line 17.5206) and Enterprise Development (*Pembinaan Bidang Usaha*) (budget line 17.5207).

According to the project documentation, under the heading *Pembinaan Bidang Tani* (budget line 17.5206) the following activities can be identified:

- the organisation and funding of meetings and the support of associations
- the preparation of material

³³ Rp 6.17m have to be added to the total; the allocation of these funds is unclear since the respective pages in the PO are missing.

- the arrangement of meetings with potential participants in partnership arrangements (*mitra usaha*)
- the preparation and formulation of reports
- training in post-harvest technology (*pelatihan teknologi pasca panen*)
- activities regarding agribusiness development (mentioned are meetings, official travel)
- the collection and distribution of market data, the analysis and reporting of such data, and the cooperation with print/mass media in the dissemination of the data.

These activities can be grouped under the *urusan* No. 10 (business development) and No. 11 (market development/ market information). How do the proposed activities fit into the distribution of *urusan* between the levels of government? Regarding *urusan* No. 10, the provincial government has no implementing responsibility. LAN 1996 mentions only two monitoring activities of the provincial government in this matter,³⁴ while the discharge of activities (in the form of "*bimbingan kerjasama usaha peternakan*") should be done by the local government (Dati II). In other words the allocation of funds in a Dati I project would in this case not be in line with the distribution of responsibilities between the levels of government. Regarding *urusan* No. 11 (market development) both levels of regional governments are in charge of collecting, analysing and disseminating market information, therefore the allocation of funds in the project budget would be in line with the distribution of *urusan*. However, neither does the distribution of *urusan* distinguish clearly the demarcation of activities of the two levels of regional government, nor does the project document give a clearer indication what exact activity in this field will be done by the provincial government in the framework of the project, and how the provincial government's activities correlate with the local governments' activities in the same area.

In the second component (*Pembinaan Bidang Usaha*) (budget line 17.5207) the activities to be identified from the project documentation are similar to those in the above-described project component. They consist of

- travel in connection with *pembinaan* to increase the capabilities of enterprise groups and in connection with *bimbingan* regarding capital and market utilisation
- the preparation of material
- the increase of management capabilities
- reporting
- travel in connection with *pembinaan* regarding KEPPRES No. 20/1990, like control of enterprises, participation in national meetings, regional coordinating meetings
- inventerisation and registration of livestock enterprises
- promotional activities for livestock products
- activities in connection with *pembinaan* regarding the location of agribusiness centres (*Sentra Pengembangan Agribisnis Komoditi Unggulan - SPAKU*), like travel, meetings at Dati II level, the support of enterprise groups at Dati II level, and training.

These activities relate to *urusan* No. 9a (Business services), *urusan* No. 10 (Business development), and *urusan* No. 11 (Market development/ Marketing). For *urusan* No. 9a, the provincial government has the task of licensing livestock enterprises of a certain size, while the aspect of registration (in the sense of having an overview over existing livestock enterprises) is the task of the local government and involves only smaller enterprises. The formulation of the project document gives the impression that the planned activity

³⁴ 1. Memantau pengembangan agribisnis peternakan. 2. Memonitor perkembangan kerjasama usaha peternakan (LAN 1996: 245).

concentrates more on the registration and listing aspect, which would fall under the jurisdiction of the local government.

Regarding *urusan* No. 10 the comments from above apply as well: the provincial government has mainly monitoring functions, while the discharge of activities comes under the local government. Some details of the project document envisage the use of the funds for Dati II activities, but it is not clear whether these activities are organised by the provincial government or the local government. For *urusan* No. 11, both levels of regional government have overlapping responsibilities (see above).

2. Peningkatan Produksi Pertanian (Kalimantan Selatan, budget year 1996/97)

The *Dinas TK. I Pertanian Tanaman Pangan* (TPH) of the provincial government is responsible for this project, which is financed by INPRES Dati I funds. As can be seen from Table 8 above, around 67 percent of the project funds were disbursed by the provincial level, while around 24 percent were passed on the local level. The project document, however, does not include any information which expenditure items were passed on to the local level, or what was the local or provincial share of each budget line.

Apart from the usual *administrasi proyek*, the budget document outlines seven other areas of activities:

a) Increasing agricultural production: this involves developing seeds, developing agricultural machinery and equipment, harvest and post-harvest activities, intensification extension services, the control of plant diseases (especially for rice, maize, and soybean), and a programme for having two harvests (*Program Sakali Mawiwit Dua Kali Panen*). Regarding seeds (*urusan* No. 3), equipment/machinery (*urusan* No. 4), harvest/post-harvest activities (*urusan* No. 7) and food crops protection (like the control of plant diseases) (*urusan* No. 10) both levels of regional governments have their own areas of responsibilities. Since the exact project activities are not spelled out in detail, it is impossible to assess whether or not they are in line with the responsibility of the provincial government. The implementation of extension activities has been transferred to the local government, the funding should therefore not be included in a Dati I project unless it is passed on to the local level.

b) Irrigation scheme Riam Kanan: this involves again the production and distribution of seeds, institutional activities, the operation of pilot farms, and crop disease control activities in the scheme. Irrigation is not mentioned as an individual *urusan*, however in *urusan* No. 2 the provincial government is given the task to monitor and evaluate the utilisation of irrigation water for plant cultivation which appears to be less comprehensive than the activities listed in the project document (moreover the provision of technical advice is clearly mentioned as a Dati II task). Regarding seeds and plant disease control, both levels of government have their own areas of responsibilities; again the project document is not detailed enough to allow for an assessment whether or not the intended activities are in line with the intergovernmental distribution of tasks.

c) Pengembangan Sistem Air Mikro: For this project component no details are provided, therefore no assessment can be made.

d) Land resources issues: included here are measures for the optimisation of land, and for the development of rural irrigation land. In *urusan* No. 2, both levels of government have responsibilities in this area, a clear demarcation is not possible.

e) Development of transmigration areas: transmigration is not mentioned at all as an *urusan* in the agricultural sector.

f) Provincial Irrigated Agricultural Development Project: this includes the multiplication of *Benih Sumber* at a seeds unit, and the development of this seed units (*Balai Benih Utama* - BBU). Regarding this *urusan* (No. 3) both regional governments have their own responsibilities. The establishment and management of a *Balai Benih Utama* is clearly mentioned as a task of the local government, i.e. funds for such a purpose should be given directly to the Dati II government.

g) Review, planning and evaluation of diversification and intensification: this is not an individual *urusan*, but a task which appears regularly as a sub-task under an *urusan*. Both diversification and intensification, however, are not listed as *urusan*.

3. Peningkatan Produksi Perikanan (Kabupaten Dati II Banjar, budget year 1997/98)

The Rp. 15m for this project are funded from the local government's own revenue (PAD). The *Dinas Perikanan* Tk. II is in charge of the project management. The project document (DIPDA) mentions two project objectives: to increase fish cultivation by means of demonstration (pilot) enterprises (*usaha percontohan*) and support packages, and the presentation/ provision of fisheries statistics. The project budget lists three main items: the *administrasi proyek*, the development of fisheries extension and statistics, and the provision of support packages to producers (which means basically the supply of fish seed and related substances). While extension activities and statistics are in line with the distribution of *urusan* between the levels of government, the procurement of fish seed is not that clearly formulated, since the tasks mentioned under the respective *urusan* (No. 4b) refer more to a guiding and controlling function of the local government than to a direct supply of fish seeds. The procurement of an aquarium, which is also listed here, is in line with the local government's task under the *urusan* No. 9.

4. Peningkatan Produksi Pertanian (Kalimantan Selatan, budget year 1997/98)

This project is funded from INPRES Dati I sources, the *Dinas TPH* Tk. I is the managing unit of the project. Out of the total project budget of Rp. 545m, around Rp 109m are being disbursed at the local level (Dati II), while the remaining Rp. 436m are disbursed from the provincial level (see Table 8). Apart from *administrasi proyek* and a budget line for programme monitoring and evaluation, the project budget lists three major areas of activities:

a) Increase of production: This covers mainly intensification activities for rice, maize and soybean, the development of a *Balai Benih*, and the organisation of a contest and a market. Since the intensification activities are not specified in more detail, it can not be assessed which level of government should be in charge of them. The development of a *Balai Benih* (*urusan* No. 3) could be in line with the provincial government's responsibility if it refers to a *Balai Benih Induk*. The last activity (contest and market) could be grouped under *urusan* No. 8 (market development) where both regional governments have their own tasks and functions.

b) Development of supporting institutions: This refers to the multiplication of *benih sumber padi*, the seed unit *Balai Benih Batu Licin*, support to workshops for agricultural machinery, the development of a plant seed unit (*kebun bibit*), a contest for the implementation of

P2WKSS/ 10 Program Pokok PKK, guidance for farmer groups, and the operation of a protection brigade. While the seed-related activities seem to be in accordance with the distribution of *urusan* (with the exception of the *Balai Benih* Batu Licin, which should be taken care of by the local government since it has the status of a BBU), none of the tasks under *urusan* No. 4 mention a direct support for workshops for agricultural machinery, or a contest for programme implementation. Guidance to farmer groups is a task of the local government and should be included in a Dati I project only if the funds are passed on to the local governments. Operation of a protection brigade could be in line with the tasks of the provincial government under *urusan* No. 10 (Crop protection).

c) Development of harvest/post-harvest technology: unless more details are provided about the activities to be implemented, it can not be decided whether this aspect comes more under the jurisdiction of the provincial, or of the local governments.

5. Peningkatan Produksi Perikanan (Kalimantan Selatan, budget year 1996/97)

This project of the Dinas Perikanan Tk. I as the managing unit has a budget allocation of Rp. 175m, funded by the INPRES Dati I. Apart from the usual *administrasi proyek*, which cannot be allocated to an *urusan*, there are four major areas of activities:

a) The project intends to rehabilitate a fisheries laboratory at Banjarmasin (*Rehabilitasi Laboratorium Pembinaan dan Pengujian Mutu Hasil Perikanan Banjarmasin*). The aspect of quality control points to the *urusan* No. 7 (quality development of fisheries products), however under this *urusan* none of the governmental levels is explicitly charged with the task of developing and/or rehabilitating laboratories. Only for the central government the right to give accreditation to respective laboratories is mentioned.

b) Development of local fish cultivation in six Dati II areas: this activity involves mainly the procurement of fish seeds and necessary substances for fish cultivation, the provision of advisory services, and the implementation of training. While fish seeds come under *urusan* No. 4, training is not mentioned in the list of *urusan*. Regarding *urusan* No. 4, the *urusan* list points to a more regulating and supervising role of the Dati I (like determining operational guidelines). But also for the Dati II level the list of tasks and functions does not state explicitly the direct provision of production facilities as a task of the local government. The question of whether the appropriate level of government is carrying out this project activity has therefore to remain open.

c) Assistance to least-developed villages: Like above in b), this involves mainly the provision of production inputs (fish seeds, substances, equipment). Again, it is not clear which level of government is in charge of this activity.

d) Human resource development: this is not mentioned at all in the list of *urusan*, therefore no assessment can be made.

e) Supporting activities:

Here the project documents lists a number of additional activities which should support the development of the fisheries sector in South Kalimantan:

- the organisation of exhibitions and markets (*urusan* No. 8): both levels of regional governments have responsibilities regarding this subject. Since both activities relate to the provincial level, they come under the jurisdiction of the provincial government.
- expenditures for the intake of new students at the *Sekolah Tinggi Perikanan* and expenditures for another education institute at Kotabaru: education and training is not mentioned at all in the *urusan*-list, since in general the training aspect remains highly centralised. Expenditures should therefore be included in central government projects and programmes.
- expenditures for planning (agricultural planning process RAKORBANGTAN, planning for the next budget year 197/98): as long as the planning refers to the provincial planning process, the allocation of budget funds is in line with the distribution of responsibilities.
- expenditures for the supervision of extension and rehabilitation of rural extension centres (BPP): according to the *urusan* No. 14, the Dati I level has some supervising functions for extension, therefore this budget allocation is in line with the distribution of *urusan*. The BPP however come under the jurisdiction of the local governments, therefore the respective funds should be included in local government projects.
- the preparation of statistical reports: under *urusan* No. 13, both regional government levels have responsibility for their respective areas, if this activity concentrates on the provincial level, it can be accepted as in line with the distribution of *urusan*.

6. P2RT Kalimantan Selatan/Project component *Intensifikasi* (budget year 1996/97)

This large scale project component (total budget allocation: Rp 769.5m) covers a whole range of activities, which could only partly be linked to a specific *urusan* (see detailed analysis in 5.2). Even in the case of the around 14 percent of the funds which can be linked to an *urusan*, the exact type of activity is not very transparent. However, what distinguishes this project budget from other projects is the fact that each budget line earmarked allocations to the levels of government. E.g. under the programme planning and evaluation component the allocation of funds for data collection activities (Rp. 6.18m) can be linked with the *urusan* No. 13. While the project documentation does not give more details about the activities (and therefore does not allow for a closer cross-check with the distribution of *urusan*), it divides the budget allocation between the provincial level (Rp. 1.5m) and the Dati II level (Rp 4.68m). While the distribution of project funds between the levels of government does not automatically mean that each level of government will spend the funds according to the distribution of tasks and functions as described in the Tables A5.1-4, it could point to the fact that the respective levels of government have more discretion to plan and implement their activities.³⁵

What are the conclusions from these project examples?

The findings stress again the observation that very often the available project documentation is not specific enough for a better assessment of activities. Based on the documentation, the intended analysis -whether project activities are in line with the tasks and functions of the respective level of government- is only partly possible. A more detailed

³⁵ The project budget is divided as follows: Rp. 159.25m (20.7 percent) go to the Dati II level, Rp. 124.98m (16.2 percent) are earmarked for *kecamatan/desa* activities, and the remaining Rp. 485.27m (63.1 percent) are either for the provincial level or for joint activities.

analysis would require in-depth discussions with officials involved in the planning and executing of these projects. In those cases, where an analysis can be made, the results are rather mixed: In some examples project activities clearly contradict the present distribution of *urusan* between the levels of government, and Dati I projects contain activities in areas which are part of the tasks and functions of the local government. In other cases project activities indeed focus on the determined areas of responsibility of the respective level of government. Taken together, however, one gets the impression that the list of *urusan*, and their distribution between the levels of government is not very substantially reflected in the conceptualizing and planning of agricultural development projects.

6. Findings and Observations, Recommendations

6.1 Findings and Observations

Findings and observations from this consultancy relate to four different aspects:

- the aspect of *urusan* and their distribution between the levels of government
- the aspect of funding of agricultural development projects
- the relation between *urusan* and development projects, and finally
- the methodological aspect.

Regarding urusan:

1. The allocation of functional responsibilities to the three levels of government is still ambiguous and less than clear. No government level has exclusive ownership for an *urusan* but each level of government has certain tasks and functions relating to the same *urusan*. While the dominance of the central government for regulation and the setting of norms and standards is quite obvious, the division of responsibilities between the regional governments is rather unsatisfactory. Criteria are missing to determine where and when the provincial government, or the local government should assume tasks and functions. The present distribution of tasks and functions between the regional governments appears not as complimentary, but as overlapping and duplicating.

2. Despite the functions of the central government being mainly regulatory and norm-setting, it is still heavily involved in implementation activities and production promotion by controlling the major share of development funds in the sector.

3. There is no general definition and perception of the term "*urusan*". The approach of LAN to define *urusan* based on the regulations determining the tasks and functions of the administrative institutions is a pragmatic one, but might miss out tasks and functions contained in laws and regulations governing the sector. Since a certain *urusan* is not restricted to a certain level of government, it is an insufficient concept for guiding the discussion regarding the intergovernmental distribution of tasks and functions.

4. The concept of *tugas pembantuan* does not seem to be used in a coherent and consistent manner: only the livestock sub-sector has a substantial number of *tugas pembantuan*, while in the other sub-sectors their number is limited and often restricted to the provincial level. The criteria for determining whether a task/function is regarded as *tugas pembantuan*, or as *tugas desentralisasi*, are not clear.

5. Even where the intergovernmental distribution of tasks and functions allocated areas of responsibilities to the local government, the concept of *pembinaan* and *bimbingan* allows the higher level of governments to influence and determine the activities of the Dati II institutions. There is an unsatisfactory distinction between *ex-ante* and *ex-post* control, and between technical and legal control.

Regarding funding situation:

1. A substantial amount of the DIP-project funds are being disbursed at the regional level. In 1996/97, the percentage of regional disbursement of DIP-funded project reached 77.5 percent (however with substantial variations between the *eselon I*- units of the Ministry of Agriculture). However, disbursement of funds at the regional level does not automatically imply that the regional governments have a substantial influence on the planning and implementation of the projects, since the DIPs are formulated at the national level. The provincial government benefits most from this regional disbursement: in South Kalimantan (food crop sub-sector) usually less than one-third of the funds were passed on to the local levels, while two-third or more were disbursed by the provincial level (see Table 8).

2. The analysis of agricultural development projects on the provincial level, and in two selected Dati II areas confirmed the assumption that the majority of development funds originates from central government sources, either in the form of sectoral projects or in the form of general or special transfers to the regional governments (INPRES programmes). The percentage of central government funding in the three government areas included here was between 80-100 percent. International funding (*Bantuan Luar Negeri* - BLN) has until now bypassed the local level.

3. The percentage of PAD in the funding of development projects never exceeded 15 percent, on the provincial level it was below 1.0 percent. According to local and provincial officials, the abolition of local taxes and retributions had a negative impact on the revenue generating capacities of the regional governments, and the two *kabupaten* included in this analysis stated that in the present (1998/99) budget not a single development projects could be funded by PAD resources.

4. In the two budget years covered by this analysis, the specific INPRES programmes provided a very substantial percentage of the available development funds in the agricultural sector at the local level. While the allocation of funds by means of INPRES programmes bypasses the provincial level (potentially reducing the scope for interference), it does not automatically increase the discretion of the local government - this would depend on the exact stipulations of the programme.

5. Management functions for DIP-funded projects are still either with the central government, or with the provincial government, and have not reached yet the local level.

Regarding the relation between urusan and development funds:

1. Judging from the development projects included in this analysis, there is not much evidence that the existing distribution of *urusan* between the levels of government (even confusing and incoherent as it is now) has much influence on the concept and design of development projects, since there is no strong and significant relation between the distribution of *urusan*, and the project activities. As can be seen from Tables 9 and 10, some *urusan* are covered quite frequently by project activities (especially those *urusan* which are investment or procurement related), while other *urusan* (like licensing) are hardly mentioned at all. Interestingly, although the aspect of technology testing and application has been transferred to the Dati II, hardly any project included in this analysis seem to include technology-related activities.³⁶

³⁶ The *Badan Litbang* of the Ministry of Agriculture apparently centralises technology related activities. More than 60 percent of the development funds of the *Badan Litbang* have been disbursed at the regional level

2. If, however, even in the planning and implementation of development activities (which belong to the most important activities of the agricultural administration), the concept of *urusan* has only limited guiding impact, that it can be questioned whether the concept of *urusan* has any substantial effect at all in influencing the activities of the administration in this sector.

3. Although the central government supposedly concentrates on regulatory functions (legal regulations, the setting of norms and standards), it has still a strong influence on the activities of the sector by controlling the development funds. While central government funding for activities of the regional governments should not be a problem *per se*, it usually includes a strong central government role in the planning and implementation of projects, with little discretion of the regional governments.

Regarding the conceptual approach/ methodology

1. The approach of the consultancy was based on the assumption that the available project documentation would permit the identification which *urusan* are covered by the respective project, and that the result of such an analysis could then be related with the distribution of *urusan* as expressed in legal regulations and official documentation. This assumption proved to be only partly valid: The main problem in the attempt to link development projects and their budget allocations to certain *urusan* is the often poor quality of project documentation, which provide little details about objectives, activities and expected results of the projects. Some budget allocations (like project formulation, monitoring and evaluation) can not be linked at all to a certain *urusan*, others would simultaneously relate to several *urusan*.

2. Because individual *urusan* are not clearly allocated to one level of government, but are covered by all levels of government (each level having its specific set of tasks and functions), analysing the linkage between *urusan* and development funding can only be done for a specific level of government, not between levels of government.

3. The use of the *urusan*-concept in discussing fiscal arrangements in the agricultural sector has therefore some limitations. These limitations are caused by the still ambiguous distribution of *urusan*, and by the poor quality of project and budget documentation, and the subsequent lack of reliable data. It appears that budget and project formulation follow a separate set of variables, than the concept of *urusan* and their distribution between the levels of government.

6.2 Recommendations

a) To the Government:

1. In continuing the process of decentralisation, the government should develop and clarify the criteria which should be used in determining which functions are to be carried out by the local governments, and which functions are to be carried out by the provincial governments.

2. The concept of *urusan* needs substantial improvement. A legal definition should be developed and its meaning disseminated within the administration. The list of *urusan* should be enlarged: until now it does not include important cross-sectional functions like planning,

(1996/97), however this seems to involve only deconcentrated units of the *Badan*, not the regional governments and their projects.

monitoring and evaluation, and human resource management. It does also not reflect newer tendencies of agricultural development, like a focus on agribusiness development.³⁷

3. Criteria should be developed to guide the transfer of tasks and functions as either *tugas pembantuan* or as *tugas desentralisasi*. In a highly complex situation and in a diverse country like Indonesia, a better use of *tugas pembantuan* could combine the imperative of setting central norms and standards with the need to ensure local adaptation of implementation.

4. The concept of *pembinaan (umum/teknis)* and *bimbingan* continues to provide the higher levels of government with an instrument to heavily influence activities of the lower levels of government. A clearer set of criteria is required to determine the scope of technical and legal control, and to distinguish between *ex-ante* and *ex-post* control. In nurturing policy management capacities of local governments, a stronger focus on legal and *ex-post* control, including the control of quality standards and performance indicators is required.

5. The planning and documentation of development projects needs to be improved. Even for large-scale projects, the available information on project strategies and objectives, on expected results and planned activities is scarce. Development projects (including the location of the management function) should reflect more accurately the distribution of governmental tasks and functions.

b) To SfDM/GTZ

1. The present analysis is limited to one sector and to one province only. Whether its findings represent a general picture in the agricultural sector has still to be examined. It is strongly recommended, therefore, that a similar analysis be done in other provinces. It could also be done for other sectors in order to get a better view on the relationship between the distribution of *urusan* and the distribution and allocation of development funds.

2. In order to allow a better assessment of the project activities included in such an analysis, it is recommended that the analysis should involve resource persons with a sectoral background. In order to get more precise information regarding the activities and objectives of a certain project, the project document should also be discussed in more detail with officials who are familiar with the project. This would require more time to be spent in the field, once the project documents have been analysed regarding the *urusan* covered by the projects, and the budget allocations for certain *urusan*.

3. The cooperation with KUF has been essential in gathering the data and information contained in this report. If the same or a similar study will be done again in the future, a similar cooperation arrangement with a sectoral-oriented project should be found.

³⁷ Although agrobusiness is the main theme of the agricultural development policy in Indonesia, it seems hardly to be reflected in development projects at the regional level. The *Badan Agribisnis* has furthermore the highest degree of centralisation of fund disbursement, viz. 100 percent (see Table 5).

Annex 1a

Terms of Reference: Fiscal Decentralisation in the Agricultural Sector

General background

With the Decentralisation Pilot Project of 1995 (*PPOD*) the central government has transferred a number of *urusan* to 26 pilot local governments at *Dati II*-level. In order to assess the impact of this transfer, SfdM intends to review corresponding fiscal arrangements between the central and local governments, and to analyse whether the transfer of *urusan* is being supported by and/or reflected in the distribution of financial resources between the various government levels. As a first step, SfdM intends to analyse the fiscal issues in the agricultural sector.

Focus of consultant's work

In this context the consultant's work consists of two distinct elements:

1. Based on available documentation and material in SfdM, and based on additional material to be sourced from relevant parties (like the Departemen Pertanian, MENPAN, related GTZ projects), the consultant will analyse the existing distribution of *urusan* in the agricultural sector. This analysis will
 - outline which *urusan* are being handled by the central government (DepTan), and which *urusan* have been transferred to *Dati I* and *II*-levels of government
 - indicate the legal instruments effecting these transfers
 - outline which criteria are being used to decide on the allocation of specific government matters to certain levels of government.

If feasible, the existing situation in Indonesia will be compared with the distribution of agricultural matters between levels of government in other countries.

2. Based on above analysis, and after previous discussion with SfdM regarding a workplan for the continuation of the consultant's work, the consultant will analyse the existing fiscal relations in the agricultural sector and whether they reflect and support the distribution of *urusan*. It is intended that this review of fiscal issues should cover all agricultural sub-sectors, however, if during the implementation of the consultancy it should become clear that this task would be too complex in view of the allocated time frame, the review could be limited to a specific sub-sector after discussions between the consultant and SfdM.

Timing and Duration

Beginning in June 1998, and continuing until 15 August, the consultant will provide the project with up to 35 working days in Germany and in Indonesia. Schedule and time allocation will be modified as needed to take into account the progress of work, SfdM needs and other factors. Especially after concluding the analysis of the existing distribution of *urusan*, the further progress of the work will be discussed between SfdM and the consultant. The GTZ-SfdM Team Leader's approval is required for substantive changes in the scope and direction of the work.

Reporting/Communications

The consultant will obtain operational guidance from the GTZ advisor Dr. Claudia Büntjen, and will report formally to the GTZ Team leader. An interim report will be needed once the analysis of the distribution of *urusan* has been completed. A final report will be required at the end of the assignment.

Annex 1b

Research Outline

1. Background

In the framework of the decentralisation policy, various governmental matters (*urusan*) in the field of agriculture PP No. 8 (1995) have been transferred to 26 pilot local governments. Before 1995, numerous *urusan* had already been transferred either to the provincial level, and/or subsequently to the Dati II level. As a consequence, there is a quite confusing situation regarding the allocation of tasks and functions to the various levels of government. While a 1996 LAN report attempted to clarify the situation, one is still confronted with substantial ambiguities when searching for the distribution of tasks and functions, with governments at the same level being in charge of different sets of *urusan*, and different levels of government sharing the same *urusan* by carrying out different aspects of it.

The transfer of responsibilities has not always been supported by the transfer of funds (especially in the Development Budget), and there is a widespread assumption that most of the available development funds are still funneled through central and provincial agencies. However, no clear data exist attempting to match the distribution of *urusan* with the existing distribution of funds and related project management. This issue will be addressed by this research.

2. Objective

- a) To collect data and information on the existing distribution of development funds in the agricultural sector between central government, Dati I and Dati II governments (APBN, APBD Tk. I/II, development plans, BAPPEDA compilation of projects in the daerah, others)
- b) To analyse the distribution of development funds between levels of government in selected sub-sectors
- c) To analyse the budget allocations in terms of *urusan* covered by the allocation
- d) To analyse the match between the distribution of *urusan*, and the distribution of development funds and project management between the levels of government.

3. Methodology

The research will concentrate on two Dati II governments in South Kalimantan, viz. Tanah Laut and Banjar. While Tanah Laut is one of the 26 pilot local governments included in the Government's 1995 Decentralisation Pilot Project, Banjar is not part of the pilot exercise. In addition, data and information will be collected and analysed for the provincial level, and if possible, cross-checked with data from the central government level.

For the activity, 1996/97 and 1997/98 will be selected as the base years for the analysis, 1996/97 being the first full budget year after the commencement of the Government's pilot project on decentralisation in November 1995. It can be assumed that in the budget year 1997/98 the decentralisation drive should be reflected more firmly in the budget, although the beginning financial and economic crisis might have resulted in some distortions and subsequent budget modifications.

While the collection of data would try to cover the whole agricultural sector, the in-depth analysis will be restricted to selected *urusan* in selected sub-sectors. The selection will be done after the field trip, based on the available data and the finalisation of the *urusan* analysis. At this stage, it is suggested to focus on the TPH sub-sector, and to include *penyuluhan* as one of the *urusan* to be covered.

4. Implementation Schedule

- Week 27: Continuation of *urusan* analysis (especially comparison LAN 1996 report with PP No. 8/1995, contacting KUF staff in the Dati II areas)
- Week 28: Ditto, also talks with Biro Hukum/ LAN on 1996 LAN report
- Week 29: Field trip to Kalimantan, collection and first analysis of data
- Week 30 - 32: Continuation of the data analysis, drafting of report

Annex 1C

Additional TOR of January 1999

(2) In support of the project's contributions in the field of fiscal decentralization, the consultant is supposed to explore the following additional aspects of the study "Fiscal Decentralization in the Agricultural Sector":

- Analyze major design elements of the two agricultural sector specific INPRES programs "Bantuan Penyuluh Pertanian Lapangan" and "Bantuan Penangkar Benih (Paket Pertanian)". In particular the criteria used for the geographical targeting and the issue of regional government discretion should be addressed.
- Prepare an English language summary and support the translation of the summary into Indonesian language.
- Write an article for the "Buletin Desentralisasi" on the main results of the study.
- Present the methodology and the main results of the study to interested parties.

Annex 2: Schedule of Implementation

Week 1:

Monday, 22 June 1998

9.00 Departemen Pertanian, KUF Office:
Stocktaking of available material at KUF/DepTan
Beginning of review of 1996 LAN report
Contacting Biro Ortala and Biro Hukum
17.00 End

Tuesday, 23 June 1998

8.30 Departemen Pertanian, KUF Office
Contd. review LAN report
17.00 End

Wednesday, 24 June 1998

8.30 Departemen Pertanian, KUF Office
Contd. review LAN report
17.00 End

Thursday, 25 June 1998

8.30 Departemen Pertanian, KUF Office
Contd. review LAN report
9.30 - 11.00 Meeting with Biro Perencanaan (Pak Marcellus, Ibu Gayatri) regarding
relevant data which might be available in Biro Perencanaan
11.00 Contd. review LAN report
17.00 End

Friday, 26 June 1998

8.30 Departemen Pertanian, KUF Office
Research on Australian experience in agricultural administration
Contacting DFID-funded Livestock Service Delivery Project (DitJen
Paternakan)
Discussion with Gabe Ferazzi
11.00 Meeting with Pak Suharto, Biro ORTALA
12.00 Contd. review and analysis of LAN report
16.30 End

Week 2:

Monday, 29 June 1998

8.30 Departemen Pertanian, KUF-Office
Review of available budget information, design of analysis framework
17.00 End

Tuesday, 30 June 1998

09.00 Meeting with Claudia Büntjen, Luc de Meester, Gabe Ferazzi on
Pertanian assignment
Fine-tuning of ToR (research outline)
14.00 Review of draft Organisational Development paper
17.00 End

Wednesday, 1 July 1998

08.30 Departemen Pertanian, KUF Office
Contd. review LAN report, comparison with PP No. 8 (1995)
17.00 End

Thursday, 2 July 1998

10.00 Departemen Pertanian, KUF Office
Contd. *urusan* analysis (TPH, Ikan)
17.00 End

Friday, 3 July 1998

09.00 Meeting with Gabe Ferazzi on Draft Organisational Development
Paper
11.30 Departemen Pertanian, KUF Office, Meeting with Mr. Thomas Walsh,
DFID Livestock Delivery Project
16.00 End

Week 3

Wednesday, 8 July 1998

08.30 Departemen Pertanian, KUF Office
Contd. *urusan* analysis (TPH)
17.00 End

Thursday, 9 July 1998

10.00 Departemen Pertanian, KUF Office
Contd. *urusan* analysis (Perikanan)
17.30 End

Friday, 10 July 1998

08.30 Departemen Pertanian, KUF Office
Contd. *urusan* analysis (Peternakan)
17.00 End

Saturday, 11 July 1998

11.00 Contd. *urusan* analysis
Interim Report
18.00 End

Sunday, 12 July 1998

13.00 Departure to Banjarmasin (Kalimatan Selatan) with GA 502

Week 4 (Kalimantan)

Monday, 13 July 1998

- 08.00 KANWiL DepTan KalSel, KUF Office
Discussion with Pak Hasmi and KUF staff, scheduling of week
- 9.00 - 11.00 First visits to Kabupaten Banjar (*Dinas* Peternakan, *Dinas* Perikanan, *Dinas* TPH, BAPPEDA Tk. II) (Martapura)
Visit to *Dinas* Tk. I (Perikanan, Peternakan) (Banjarbaru)
- 13.00 Visit to BAPPEDA Tk. I Kalimantan Selatan (Banjarmasin)
- 15.00 Preparation of questionnaires/ materials

Tuesday, 14 July 1998

- 08.00 KANWIL DepTan KalSel, KUF Office
Departure to Peleihari
- 09.30 BAPPEDA Tk. II Tanah Laut, Ibu Indartati S. (Sekretaris BAPPEDA)
- 10.30 *Dinas* Pendapatan Daerah Tk. II Tanah Laut (Mr. Surya)
- 11.00 *Dinas* Perikanan Tk. II Tanah Laut (Mr. Rusdi Asnawi)
- 12.00 *Dinas* TPH Tk. II Tanah Laut (Ir. Darto)
- 13.00 *Dinas* Peternakan Tk. II Tanah Laut (Ir. Soetrisno)
- 14.00 Return to Banjarbaru (KUF Office)
- 15.00 Report writing
- 17.00 End

Wednesday, 15 July 1998

- 08.00 KANWIL DepTan, KUF Office
- 09.00 BAPPEDA Tk. II Banjar, Mr. Hasan Taamin (Sekretaris BAPPEDA) (Martapura)
- 10.15 *Dinas* Peternakan Tk. II Banjar, Drs. Hari Bagyo (Martapura)
- 11.00 *Dinas* Perikanan Tk. II Banjar (Martapura)
- 12.00 KUF Office, analysis of documents, report writing
- 17.30 End

Thursday, 16 July 1998

- 08.00 KANWIL DepTan, KUF Office
- 09.00 *Dinas* Perikanan Tk. I KalSel, Mr. Erno, Mr. Basiuni (Banjarbaru)
- 11.00 BAPPEDA Tk. I KalSel (Banjarmasin)
- 12.30 Biro Keuangan, Pemda Tk. I KalSel (Mr. Sukardhi, Mr. Syahril) (Banjarbaru)
- 14.00 KUF Office: analysis of documents
- 18.00 End

Friday, 17 July 1998

- 08.00 KANWIL DepTan, KUF Office
- 09.00 *Dinas* Peternakan Tk. I KalSel (Drh. Sobari, MSc, Mrs. Maskamian Andjam)
- 10.00 *Dinas* TPH Tk. I KalSel (Mr. Anur Effendi, Mr. Hardian)

11.00 KUF Office, analysis of documents
18.00 End

Saturday, 18 July 1998

08.00 KANWIL DepTan, KUF Office
Meeting with Ir. Paulus Sampurno, Kepala Bidang Usaha Petani
Meeting with Mr. Drh. Tazril Tembok, Kepala KANWIL DepTan
09.00 Analysis of documents
14.00 End

Week 5 (Kalimantan/Jakarta)

Monday, 20 July 1998

08.00 KANWIL DepTan, KUF Office
Analysis of documents
17.00 End

Tuesday, 21 July 1998

08.00 KANWIL DepTan, KF Office
10.00 BAPPEDA Tk. II Tanah Laut and BAPPEDA Tk. I (collecting of
information)
12.00 KUF Office, analysis of documents
17.00 End

Wednesday, 22 July 1998

08.00 KANWIL DepTan, KUF Office
08.30 Dinas TPH Tk. I (Banjarbaru) (Mr. Hardian)
10.40 Departure from Banjarmasin to Jakarta by flight GA 521
14.00 DepTan, KUF Office
Analysis of documents, drafting of Report
17.00 End

Thursday, 23 July 1998

08.00 DepTan, KUF Office
09.00 Mr. Djoko Sujanto, Kepala Bagian Biro Hukum DepTan
10.00 Drafting of Report
12.00 End

Friday, 24 July 1998

12.30 DepTan, KUF Office
Report writing, analysis of documents
17.00 End

Saturday, 25 July 1998

10.00 - 16.00 Analysis of documents, report writing

Week 6

Monday, 27 July 1998

14.00 DepTan, KUF Office
17.00 Meeting with SfDM staff (Luc de Meester, Claudia Büntjen)
19.00 End

Tuesday, 28 July 1998

08.00 DepTan, KUF Office
Analysis of documents
Drafting of Report
15.30 End

Wednesday, 29 July 1998

08.00 DepTan, KUF Office
Contd. analysis of documents, drafting of report
13.00 Meeting at SfDM office
15.00 Contd. analysis of documents, drafting of report
17.30 End

Thursday, 30 July 1998

08.30 DepTan, KUF Office
Contd. drafting of report, analysis of documents
17.00 End

Friday, 31 July 1998

08.30 DepTan, KUF Office
Contd. drafting report, analysis of documents
17.00 End

Saturday, 1 August 1998

19.05 Departure from Jakarta with KLM

Between 4 - 30 August 1998: five working days to finalise the report

January 1999: one week to include additional inputs

Annex 3: List of resource persons contacted

Dr. Marcellus H. Rantetana	Kepala Bagian Penyusunan Program, Biro Perencanaan, Departemen Pertanian
Mrs. Gayatri	Bagian Penyusunan Program, Biro Perencanaan, Departemen Pertanian
Mr. Suharto	Bagian Ketatalaksana, Biro ORTALA, Departemen Pertanian
Mr. Thomas Walsh	Institutional Development Adviser, DFID/GOI Decentralisation of Livestock Services in Eastern Indonesia (DELIVERI) Project
Mr. (Ir.) Soetrisno	Kepala <i>Dinas</i> Peternakan Tk. II Tanah Laut
Mr. Rusdi Asnawi	Kepala <i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. II Tanah Laut
Mr. (Ir.) Darto	Kepala <i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. II Tanah Laut
Mr. (Ir.) Tata Suhendis	Sekretaris, BAPPEDA Tk. I Kalimantan Selatan
Mr. Umar Achmad	Kepala Bagian Ekonomi, BAPPEDA Tk. I KalSel
Drs. Ir. Noerdjojo Kotot (MSi)	Kepala <i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. I Kalimantan Selatan
Drh. Hari Bagyo	Kepala <i>Dinas</i> Peternakan Tk. II Banjar
Mr. Supiani	<i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. II Banjar
Mr. Hasan Taamin	Sekretaris, BAPPEDA Tk. II Banjar
Mr. Erno	Kepala Bagian Bina Program, <i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. I KalSel
Mrs. Mariatul Asian	Bagian Penyuluhan, <i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. I KalSel
Mr. Sukardhi	Kepala Biro Keuangan, Pemda Tk. I KalSel
Mr. Syahril	Kepala Bagian Anggaran, Biro Keuangan, Pemda Tk. I KalSel
Mr. Drh. Sobari (Msc)	Kepala <i>Dinas</i> Peternakan Tk. I KalSel
Mrs. Maskamian Andjam	Bagian Bina Program, <i>Dinas</i> Peternakan Tk. I KalSel
Mr. Anur Effendi	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. I KalSel
Mr. Hardian	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. I KalSel, Bagian Bina Program
Mr. Djoko Sujanto	Kepala Bagian, Biro Hukum, Departemen Pertanian

Annex 4:

List of legal regulations governing the allocation of *urusan* in the agricultural sector to the various levels of government

a) Laws

1. Laws specifically addressing agricultural issues:

UU No. 6 (1967) tentang Ketentuan-ketentuan Pokok Peternakan dan Kesehatan Hewan
UU No. 64 (1957)
UU No. 22 (1975)
UU No. 9 (1985) tentang Perikanan
UU No. 12 (1992) tentang Sistem Budidaya Tanaman
UU No. 13 (1992)
UU No. 16 (1992) tentang Karantina Hewan, Ikan dan Tumbuhan

2. Laws including regulations on agricultural issues

UU No. 11 (1950) for West Java province
UU No. 25 (1956) tentang Pembentukan *Daerah* Tingkat I Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Selatan dan Kalimantan Timur
UU No. 48 (1956)
UU No. 64 (1958) for Bali province
UU No. 61 (1958) for Jambi province

b) Government Regulations

PP No. 29 (1951) tentang Penyerahan sebagian *urusan* Pertanian Rakyat (Pangan/ Perkebunan) kepada Dati I Jawa Barat
PP No. 30 (1951) tentang Penyerahan sebagian *urusan* Kehewananan kepada Dati I Jawa Barat
PP No. 31 (1951) tentang Penyerahan sebagian *urusan* Perikanan Darat kepada Dati I Jawa Barat
PP No. 32 (1951) (Jawa Tengah, *urusan* TPH)
PP No. 33 (1951) (Jawa Tengah, *urusan* Peternakan)
PP No. 34 (1951) (Jawa Tengah, *urusan* Perikanan)
PP No. 35 (1951) (Jawa Timur, *urusan* TPH)
PP No. 36 (1951) (Jawa Timur, *urusan* Peternakan)
PP No. 37 (1951) (Jawa Timur, *urusan* Perikanan)
PP No. 38 (1951) (DI Yogyakarta, *urusan* TPH)
PP No. 39 (1951) (DI Yogyakarta, *urusan* Peternakan)
PP No. 40 (1951) (DI Yogyakarta, *urusan* Perikanan)
PP No. 41 (1951) (Sumatera Selatan, *urusan* TPH)
PP No. 42 (1951) (Sumatera Selatan, *urusan* Peternakan)
PP No. 43 (1951) (Sumatera Selatan, *urusan* Perikanan)
PP No. 44 (1951) (Sumatera Tengah, *urusan* TPH)
PP No. 45 (1951) (Sumatera Tengah, *urusan* Peternakan)
PP No. 46 (1951) (Sumatera Tengah, *urusan* Perikanan)
PP No. 47 (1951) (Sumatera Utara, *urusan* TPH)
PP No. 48 (1951) (Sumatera Utara, *urusan* Peternakan)
PP No. 49 (1951)
PP No. 64 (1951) tentang Perikanan Laut, Kehutanan dan Karet Rakyat
PP No. 3 (1952)
PP No. 34 (1952)
PP No. 35 (1952)
PP No. 11 (1953)
PP No. 16 (1957) Peternakan

PP No. 49 (1957) (Sumatera Utara, *urusan* Perikanan)
PP No. 64 (1957) tentang Penyerahan sebagian *urusan* Perikanan Laut, Kehutanan dan Karet Rakyat kepada Dati I
PP No. 48 (1958) tentang Penyerahan sebagian *urusan* Pertanian Rakyat, Kehewan dan Perikanan Darat kepada Dati I DKI Jakarta
PP No. 19 (1968) tentang Perubahan Kehewan menjadi Peternakan
PP No. 65 (1971) tentang Penyerahan Kewenangan Pemberian Ijin Usaha Penggilingan Padi, Huller dan Penyosohan Beras dengan Kriteria tertentu kepada Dati II
PP No. 7 (1973)
PP No. 22 (1975) tentang Penyerahan sebagian *Urusan* Pemerintah Pusat di bidang Perkebunan Besar kepada Daerah Tingkat I
PP No. 19 (1976)
PP No. 15 (1977) tentang Penolakan, Pencegahan, Pemberantasan dan Pengobatan Hewan
PP No. 16 (1977) tentang Usaha Peternakan
PP No. 27 (1979) tentang Perkebunan
PP No. 22 (1983) tentang Kesehatan Masyarakat Veteriner
PP No. 15 (1990) tentang Usaha Perikanan
PP No. 6 (1995) tentang Perlindungan Tanaman
PP No. 44 (1995) tentang Perbenihan

c) Ministerial Decrees

SK Mentan No. 555 (1986), dan SK Mentan No. 557 (1987) tentang menyerahkan sebagian *urusan* pemotongan hewan dan unggas sengan skala tertentu kepada Dati I and Dati II

SK MenTan No. 803/1994

Annex 5: Distribution of *urusan* between the levels of government

Table A5.1 Distribution of Tasks and Functions in the Food crops and Horticulture sub-sector

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonsentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
1. Research and Testing of technology a) Technology research b) Testing of Technology	1. Determine national research policy regarding production and post-harvest technology in the food crops and horticulture sector 2. Carry out national production and post-harvest technology research according to the development needs 3. Determine national policy of testing production and post-harvest technology in the food crops and horticulture sector 4. Carry out testing of central level research results 5. Determine technology advice based on evaluation/ research 6. Monitor nationally impact of technology advice	1. Monitor application of technology advice	(not applicable)	1. Carry out research in food crops and horticulture specifically to the problems, needs and conditions of the region. 2. Carry out testing of technology resulting from regional research 3. Determine operational guidelines of applying technology advice at the Dati II level 4. Disseminate and evaluate technology advice as material for guidance by the Dati II 5. monitor the implementation of guiding the application of technology advice by the Dati II 6. Monitor and evaluate impact of application of technology advice in the Dati I area	(not applicable)	1. Carry out demonstration and testing/ application of technology advice at enterprise/ farming system level 2. Guide application of technology advice/ evaluation regarding technology recommendations at the enterprise level 3. Monitor and supervise implementation of applying technology advice by farmers

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
2. Soil and Water Resources	7. Determine policies, general and technical guidelines regarding the development, rehabilitation and conservation of soil resources 8. Determine the spatial framework (tata ruang) of plants agriculture on the national level 9. Determine policies and guidelines of the utilisation of irrigation water for plant cultivation	2. Coordinate the monitoring of using the spatial framework (tata ruang) 3. Coordinate the monitoring of the utilisation of irrigation water	(not applicable)	7. Identify areas of potential for developing food crops and horticulture 8. Determine target areas and priority locations of Dati I and make operational guidelines for implementing activities to develop land, rehabilitate and conserve soil resources 9. Determine maps of potential and utilisation of soil resources in the Dati I 10. Monitor and evaluate the utilisation of irrigation water for plant cultivation	(not applicable)	4. Identify areas of potential for developing food crops and horticulture in the Dati II area 5. Determine target areas and priority locations at Dati II level for activities to develop land, rehabilitate and conserve soil resources 6. Determine map of potential and utilisation of soil resources in Dati II area 7. Guide land development and rehabilitation by the farmers 8. Provide technical advice regarding the utilisation of irrigation water for plant cultivation 9. Undertake and take care irrigation agriculture at the farming system/kwater level

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
3. Seeds	<p>10. Determine national policies on seed systems and seed procurement programmes</p> <p>11. Release varieties</p> <p>12. Determine guidelines of multiplication/ production and distribution of seed</p> <p>13. Carry out procurement/ production and distribution of seeds of Benih Penjenis and Benih Dasar</p> <p>14. Carry out procurement and distribution of pohon induk</p> <p>15. Determine guidelines for development of penangkar benih</p> <p>16. Carry out supervision of seed quality and certification</p> <p>17. Issue import/export licenses for food crop and horticulture seeds</p>	<p>4. Coordinate and monitor seed quality supervision</p> <p>5. Monitor implementation of seed import/export licensing</p>	(not applicable)	<p>11. Plan, regulate and monitor seed procurement and distribution in the Dati I area</p> <p>12. Establish and manage seed units (Balai Benih Induk) at Dati I level</p> <p>13. Multiply and distribute Benih dasar and Benih Pokok</p> <p>14. Multiply and distribute mata tempel pohon induk for Dati II</p> <p>15. Monitor the development of penangkar benih</p> <p>16. Guide multiplication and distribution of Benih Dasar and Benih Pokok which is done by the private sector</p> <p>17. Monitor stocks and readiness of Benih Sebar at the Dati I level</p>	(not applicable)	<p>10. Carry out planning, regulation and monitoring of procurement and distribution of seeds in Dati II area</p> <p>11. Establish and manage seed units (Balai Benih Utama/ Balai Benih Pembantu) at Dati II level</p> <p>12. Multiply and distribute Benih Sebar</p> <p>13. Multiply and distribute mata tempel pohon induk</p> <p>14. Guidance and development of penangkar benih at Dati II level</p> <p>15. Guide multiplication and distribution of Benih Sebar which is done by the private sector</p>
4. Machines and Tools	<p>18. Determine policies for machines and tools in the food crops and horticulture sub-sector</p> <p>19. Determine standards of machines and tools</p> <p>20. Determine guidelines for utilisation and supervision of machines and tools utilisation</p> <p>21. Engineer and plan the development of prototypes of machines and tools nationally</p>	<p>6. Monitor the implementation of the guidelines for utilisation and supervision of machines and tools utilisation</p>	(not applicable)	<p>18. Engineer and develop prototype of machines and tools in accordance with conditions and needs of the region</p> <p>19. Modify nationally developed prototypes of machines and tools according to regional needs and conditions</p>	(not applicable)	<p>16. Distribute prototypes of tools and machines which have already been recommended to the people</p> <p>17. Carry out demonstration and applied testing of machines and tools</p> <p>18. Carry out guidance for machine and tools repair workshops</p> <p>19. Carry out identification and inventerisation of needs for machines and tools, and approaches of producers at Dati II level</p> <p>20. Carry out quality control and guidance for the utilisation of machines and</p>

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonsentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
						tools by the farmers

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
5. Farming enterprise services	<p>22. Determine policies and guidelines for enterprise development, services and management (pengelolaan hasil) in the food crops and horticulture sub-sector</p> <p>23. Issue licences and supervise rice mills of foreign investors or of Indonesian companies with foreign capital</p> <p>24. Determine guidelines for issuing licences and supervise rice mills, rice hullers, and rice processing companies to be done by the regions</p> <p>25. Determine guidelines for issuing licences and supervising plant cultivation enterprises</p> <p>26. Issue licences and supervise plant cultivation enterprises with more than 100 ha land (except for rice and soybean)</p>	<p>7. Monitor implementation of licensing of rice mills, rice huller and rice processing enterprises</p>	(not applicable)	<p>20. Guide rice mills, huller and rice processing private foreign enterprises or Indonesian enterprises with foreign capital</p> <p>21. Monitor and evaluate the licensing of rice mills done by Dati II</p> <p>22. Monitor the implementation of enterprise development in food crops and horticulture sub-sector (except rice and soybean) licensed by the central government</p> <p>23. Issue licence and supervise enterprise development for enterprises in the food crops and horticulture sub-sector with 50-100 ha land (excluding rice and soybean)</p> <p>24. Monitor and evaluate the licensing of enterprises by the Dati II</p>	(not applicable)	<p>21. Issue licence and supervise rice mills, hullers and rice processing enterprises of domestic owners without foreign capital</p> <p>22. Issue licence and supervise enterprise development in the food and horticulture sub-sector (except rice and soybean) for enterprises with 5-50 ha land</p> <p>23. Licence and supervise cultivation service enterprises</p>

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
6. Farming systems management development	27. Determine guidelines for the development of procedures and the management of farming systems 28. Determine guidelines for the analysis of farming systems 29. Carry out the analysis of farming systems in the food crops and horticulture sub-sector 30. Prepare and provide data and information regarding farming systems nationally 31. Determine guidelines for the guaranteed compensation of results if a difference occurs between the plans of the farming systems with the policy of the government	8. Monitor the implementation of farming systems management 9. Coordinate and monitor the provision of guaranteed compensation if a difference occurs between the plans of the farming systems with the policy of the government	(not applicable)	25. Carry out analysis of farming systems in Dati I area 26. Prepare and provide data and information regarding farming systems in the Dati I area 27. Determine operational guidelines of application of farming systems which bring a benefit 28. Monitor the guidance of application of beneficial farming systems 29. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of evaluation and provision of guaranteed compensation as carried out by the Dati II	(not applicable)	24. Carry out the analysis of farming systems at Dati II level 25. Prepare and provide data and information in food crops and horticulture farming systems in the Dati II area 26. Guide the analysis and procedures of farming systems which are profitable 27. Gather and process material regarding the guaranteed compensation of results in case of differences between government policies and farming systems plans
7. Harvest, Post-Harvest and Management of Results (??)	32. Determine policies of handling harvest, post-harvest and yields processing 33. Determine methods of estimating harvest losses 34. Determine standards for processing units, transport means, storage units and quality of yields 35. Determine guidelines of application of harvest and post-harvest technology	10. Monitor the implementation of handling of harvest, post-harvest and results processing	(not applicable)	30. Calculate estimated harvest losses at Dati I level 31. Carry out the control of standards of processing units, means of transportation, storage and yields quality 32. Disseminate and monitor the implementation of guiding the application of harvest, post-harvest, results processing in the Dati I area	(not applicable)	28. Calculate estimated harvest losses at Dati II level 29. Guide the improvement of the quality of processing units, means of transportation, storage units 30. Disseminate and carry out guidance of application of harvest/post-harvest/ yield processing technology at Dati II level

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
8. Market Development	<p>36. Determine general policies of collecting, processing and distributing domestic and foreign market information</p> <p>37. Convey commodity market information for food crops and horticulture commodities at the national level</p> <p>38. Carry out the analysis and evaluation of data, and commodity market development domestically and abroad</p> <p>39. Determine price policies for basic prices in the framework of food procurement</p> <p>40. Carry out the promotion of food crop and horticulture products nationally and internationally</p>	<p>11. Monitor the implementation of market information systems</p>	(not applicable)	<p>33. Carry out guidance for the collection and distribution of market information done by the Dati II level</p> <p>34. Carry out the collection, processing and conveying to the people of commodity market information at Dati I level</p> <p>35. Convey data and commodity market information which are needed at the central level</p> <p>36. Carry out the monitoring and control of the implementation of determining basic prices and the implementation of food procurement at Dati II level</p> <p>37. Convey inputs to the central government level regarding the determination of basic prices</p> <p>38. Promote food crop and horticulture products at Dati I level</p>	(not applicable)	<p>31. Collect, process and distribute market information at Dati II level</p> <p>32. Convey commodity market data which are needed by the Dati I and central government level</p> <p>33. Guide and supervise the implementation of basic prices at the farmers' level and the implementation of food procurement at Dati II level</p> <p>34. Promote food crops and horticulture products at Dati II level</p>
9. Organic fertiliser	<p>41. Determine policies and guidelines for procurement, circulation, utilisation and quality control of fertiliser</p> <p>42. Determine quality standards for fertiliser</p> <p>43. Carry out testing of fertiliser quality standards including its effectiveness</p>	<p>12. Monitor quality supervision and the application of fertiliser standards</p>	(not applicable)	<p>39. Regulate, monitor and control the procurement and circulation of fertiliser at Dati I level</p> <p>40. Control quality of fertiliser in circulation</p>	(not applicable)	<p>35. Guide and supervise utilisation by farmers</p> <p>36. Regulate, monitor and control procurement and circulation of fertiliser at Dati II level</p>

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
10. Food crops and horticulture protection	<p>44. Determine policies of plants protection including supervision, forecasting, prevention, control and eradication</p> <p>45. Determine guidelines for plant protection including supervision, forecasting, prevention, control and eradication</p> <p>46. Carry out forecasting of OPT</p> <p>47. Determine guidelines of supervision, development and utilisation of agensia hayati</p> <p>48. Issue license for bringing in and releasing agensia haryati within and outside Indonesia</p> <p>49. Carry out control and eradication of OPT if it occurs on a national scale</p> <p>50. Carry out prevention to bring in OPT from abroad/ between areas, or carry out quarantine</p> <p>51. Make a distribution map of OPT on a national scale</p> <p>52. Carry out analysis of losses cost be OPT attacks on the national level</p> <p>53. Carry out the supervision of procurement and utilisation of plant protection tools</p> <p>54. Determine guidelines for procurement, utilisation and development of plant protection instruments</p>	13. Coordinate and monitor plant protection	Assist the government in controlling epidemic disease	<p>41. Guide Dati II in supervision of OPT</p> <p>42. Monitor and evaluate supervision, control and eradication by Dati II and the prevention of bringing in OPT</p> <p>43. Carry out control and eradication of OPT of it occurs massively at Dati I level</p> <p>44. Determine prohibition of taking out/ bringing in carrier media for OPT to/ from a region</p> <p>45. Carry out penangkalan and evaluation of using agensia hayati at Dati II level</p> <p>46. Make a map of OPT distribution at Dati I level</p> <p>47. Analyse losses caused by OPT attacks in the Dati I area</p> <p>48. Report on OPT development periodically/ in case of occurrence</p>	Assist the government in controlling epidemic disease	<p>37. Carry out supervision and identification of OPT</p> <p>38. Guide farmers/ people in supervising OPT</p> <p>39. Guide farmers/ people in controlling and eradication of OPT</p> <p>40. Carry out control and eradication of OPT if it occurs massively at Dati II level</p> <p>41. Determine prohibition of taking in/ bringing out OPT carrier media to/from the region</p> <p>42. Make a map of OPT distribution at Dati II level</p> <p>43. Guide farmers/ people in using and maintaining instruments of plant protection</p> <p>44. Distribute and guide the utilisation of agensie hetaera by farmers/ people</p> <p>45. Analyse losses caused by OPT in the Dati II area</p> <p>46. Report on OPT development periodically/ in case of occurrence</p>

	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
1	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
11. Pesticides	55. Determine policies and guidelines of procurement, circulation and use of pesticides 56. carry out listing and licensing of circulation, use and destruction of pesticides 57. Carry out control of circulation, use and destruction of pesticides 58. Determine technical guidelines of circulation, use and destruction of pesticides 59. Monitor tackling and analysis of pesticides residues 60. Determine guidelines of tackling the impact of using/ destroying pesticides 61. Carry out monitoring and tackling of the impact of using/ destroying pesticides	14. Coordinate and monitor the procurement, circulation, and control of pesticides uses	(not applicable)	49. Carry out guidance and monitoring of procurement, use and destruction of pesticides 50. Monitor and handle the impact of using/destroying pesticides at the level of circulation	(not applicable)	47. Guide technically the circulation, use and destruction of pesticides at kiosk/retailer and farmer level 48. Monitor the tackling of the impact of using/ destroying pesticides at the level of kiosk/ retailer/ farmer
12. Food Crops and Horticulture Labour Force	62. Determine labour policies in the food crops and horticulture sector nationally 63. Determine guidelines to increase the capability and skills of the labor force 64. Carry out inventerisation and data analysis on the labour force 65. Carry out the analysis of labour utilisation in the sub-sector 66. Determine guidelines regarding labour welfare and minimum wages	15. Coordinate examination of labour which will attend agricultural training	(not applicable)	51. Carry out the inventerisation and analysis of the needs and readiness of the labour force in the sub-sector at Dati I level 52. Improve capabilities/ quality of labour at Dati I level 53. Analyse labour utilisation at Dati I level 54. Monitor and supervise labour force improvement 55. Monitor and supervise implementation of labour welfare and the application of minimum wage	(not applicable)	49. Inventorise and analyse the needs and readiness of sub-sectoral labour force at Dati II level 50. Increase capability and quality of labour force at Dati II level 51. Guide the utilisation and improvement of labour 52. Guide the implementation of labour welfare and the application of the minimum wage

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
13. Data and Statistics	67. Determine policies and guidelines for collecting, processing/analysing data, and for the design/distribution of agricultural statistics on a national level 68. Carry out forecasting and calculation of food crops and horticulture production at the national level 69. Determine a methodology for forecasting production 70. Carry out collection, data processing/ analysis, and the design/distribution of sub-sectoral statistics on a national level	16. Coordinate and monitor collection of data and statistics of regional agriculture	Assist government to collect data needed for the national statistics	56. Carry out the collection, processing and analysis of data, and the formulation and presentation of statistics for the food crops and horticulture sub-sector at Dati I level 57. Report data to the national level 58. Carry out forecasting and estimation of production at Dati I level	Assist government and Dati I level to collect data	53. Carry out the collection, processing and analysis of data, and the formulation and presentation of food crops and horticulture statistics at Dati II level 54. Report data to Dati I 55. Carry out forecasting and estimation of production and implementation of pengambilan ubinan at Dati II level

Source: Columns 1-3: LAN 1996, Lampiran 1, Tabel 1B (Columns 2-4); Columns 4-7: LAN 1996, Lampiran 1, Tabel 1C (Columns 3-6); PP No. 8(1995); DepTan 1996b.

Table A5.2 Distribution of Tasks and Functions in the Fisheries sub-sector

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
1. Testing and application of technology	1. Determine national policy of technology research for production and post-harvest 2. Carry out research on technology needs for fisheries development nationally 3. Determine national policy of testing production and post-harvest technology in fisheries 4. Carry out testing of central level research results 5. Determine technology recommendation based on evaluation/ research 6. Monitor nationally impact of technology recommendation	1. Monitor and coordinate preparation of locally-specific technology 2. Recommend locally-specific technology 3. Coordinate application of locally-specific technology	1. Assist in dissemination of technology recommendations 2. Assist central government in monitoring application of fisheries technology 3. Carry out guidance (<i>bimbingan</i>) for application of cultivation and catching technology	1. Carry out locally-specific research in accordance with the specific problems, needs and conditions of the region 2. Carry out evaluation regarding the application of technology research results as done at the regional level 3. Determine operational guidelines and guidance for the application of technology recommendations for Dati II 4. Disseminate and evaluate technology recommendations as guiding material for Dati II 5. Monitor implementation of guidance (<i>bimbingan</i>) of application of technology recommendations by Dati II 6. Monitor and evaluate impact of applying technology recommendations in the Dati II areas	(not applicable)	1. Carry out demonstration and evaluation regarding technology recommendations at the enterprise level 2. Carry out guidance and supervision regarding the application of technology by the fishermen 3. Carry out evaluation of the impact of applying technology recommendations at Dati II level

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
2. Area Resources and Environmental Development	<p>7. Determine general policies and implementation guidance on surveys and mapping of fisheries resources (cultivation, catch)</p> <p>8. Determine guidelines and carry out surveys and mapping of offshore fisheries resources</p> <p>9. Determine guidelines, identify and estimate potential/ long-term potential of national fisheries resources</p> <p>10. Determine guidelines and framework (tata ruang) of national fisheries</p> <p>11. Determine guidelines of allocation and allocate fisheries resources to be used as the basis in licensing enterprises at the central and regional level</p> <p>12. Supervise and control utilisation of fisheries resources according to various important arrangements (criteria), like season, catching instruments, catch area</p> <p>13. Determine guidelines and carry out the conservation of fisheries resources and the environment offshore</p> <p>14. Determine guidelines of pest control/ fish diseases</p> <p>15. Carry out fish quarantine matters</p>	<p>4. Coordinate protecting fisheries resources and environment</p> <p>5. Monitor and evaluate the control and environmental protection, and the prevention of fish diseases</p>	<p>4. Design map of potential fisheries resources (as part of the national resource map)</p> <p>5. Assist in arranging the process of investigating catch violations</p> <p>6. Assist in supervising the utilisation of fisheries resources/ fish catching by boats</p>	<p>7. Carry out survey and mapping of areas in the field of sea cultivation, brack water, fresh water, map fisheries resources in rivers, lakes, swamps, basins and flood water</p> <p>8. Carry out identification and estimation of the potential size of fish resources in rivers, lakes, basins, swamps and flooded waters, and offshore, based on survey results</p> <p>9. Determine allocation of resources for licensing fish cultivation enterprises</p> <p>10. Supervise and control the utilisation of fish resources/ catches by fishing boats according to several criteria (like catch instrument, catch area) when licences have been issued by the Dati I government</p> <p>11. Carry out conservation and rehabilitation of fishing resources/ fishing environment</p> <p>12. Carry out operational guidance for pest control/ control of fish diseases</p>	(not applicable)	<p>4. Carry out identification and estimation of potential size of fresh and brack water cultivation resources</p> <p>5. Determine map of potential and utilisation of fish resources at the Dati II level</p> <p>6. Determine target locations of survey activities of brack and fresh water fish resources</p> <p>7. Carry out monitoring of preservation in fresh and brack water cultivation areas</p> <p>8. Carry out pest control/ control of fish diseases</p> <p>9. Carry out catch control for stationary fishing instruments, boats without motor, outboard motorboats, and for fishing enterprises not needing IUP</p>

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
3. Production Development	16. Determine control guidance for fish catching control 17. Conduct fish catching control where the license is given by the central (national) level 18. Determine production development pattern for fishery products nationally 19. Monitor and evaluate the application of production development pattern nationally	6. Monitor the implementation of fish catching control 7. Monitor and develop the increase of fisheries production in the region 8. Monitor the application and production development of fisheries	7. Monitor the application of development patterns of production	13. Determine objectives of fisheries production development at the provincial level. 14. Monitor and evaluate the application of development patterns in fisheries production at Dati II level.	(not applicable)	10. Provide guidance for production development based on the predetermined guidelines for the region.

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
<p>4. Production Infrastructure</p> <p>a) Boat, Equipment and Machines</p> <p>b) Seeds</p>	<p>20. Determine guidelines for the use of production means</p> <p>21. Engineer prototypes of boats, equipment, materials, machines, and of catching support tools</p> <p>22. Determine prototypes of boats, tools, materials, machines and of catching support tools</p> <p>23. Control and recommend on boats, tools, materials and the machine of fishery (through a laboratory performance)</p> <p>24. Determine policy on seed systems and seed supply programs</p> <p>25. Carry out reproduction of induk ikan</p> <p>26. Build, manage and develop central fish seeding units</p> <p>27. Control and certify the quality of fish seeds</p> <p>28. Standardise the production means (woof, fertiliser, pesticide, medicine, and seeding tools)</p> <p>29. Recommend on licenses for the export and import of fish seed</p>	<p>9. Coordinate the identification of needs for the supply, distribution, utilisation and control of production means</p> <p>10. Coordinate the identification of needs for the supply, distribution, utilisation and control of production means</p>	<p>8. Monitor the application of supply patterns of catching means, and give feed back regarding the monitoring results</p> <p>9. Formulate implementation guidelines for the application of seeding technology</p>	<p>15. Engineer prototypes of fishing boats, tools, materials, machines and other supporting catching tools based on the conditions and needs in the regions, and based on guidelines from the central level</p> <p>16. Modify prototypes of fishery boats, tools, materials, machines and other supporting catching tools provided by the central level based on the needs of the region.</p> <p>17. Give recommendation and verification regarding the manufacture and distribution of fishing boats, materials, machines and other supporting catching tools</p> <p>18. Determine operational guidelines for the supply, production, and distribution of induk ikan needed by the Dati II level</p> <p>19. Supply seed products of fish, shrimps and other fish resources to be distributed in the public sea</p> <p>20. Build, manage and develop seeding units in the provinces (BBI Sentral)</p> <p>21. Control and monitor private seeding units</p> <p>22. Control and monitor the use of production means</p>	(not applicable)	<p>11. Examine the application of fishing boats, materials, tools, machines, and other supporting catching tools which are recommended.</p> <p>12. Distribute prototypes of fishing boats, tools, materials, machines, and supporting catching tools which are recommended.</p> <p>13. Evaluate the use of fishing boats, tools, materials, and collect data regarding producers of fishing boats, tools, materials, machines, and other supporting catching tools at Dati II level.</p> <p>14. Give guidance and control regarding the supply, production and distribution of fish seeds at the Dati II level.</p> <p>15. Give guidance for fish seed units of fishermen/ the community</p> <p>16. Build, manage and develop fish seed units at Dati II level (BBI Lokal, BBU and other fish centres)</p> <p>17. Guide and control the quality of fish seeds at Dati II level</p> <p>18. Guide the fish seed units of the private sector.</p>

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
c) Woof (pakan)	30. Determine policies and guidelines for the production, supply and distribution of fish woof 31. Determine a fixed standard of fish woof 32. Certify fish woof 33. Determine the technical guidelines for quality control and testing of fish woof	11. Coordinate the identification of needs for the supply, distribution, utilisation and control of production means	10. Monitor and report the impact of woof utilisation which is recommended by the DitJen Perikanan	23. Monitor and control the implementation of exporting/ importing of fish seeds 24. Regulate, develop and control the distribution of fish seeds. 25. Develop fish woof production and distribution 26. Plan the needs for fish woof distribution at the Dati I level 27. Monitor and test the quality of fish woof in distribution and utilisation		19. Plan the needs, supply and distribution of fish woof at Dati II level. 20. Provide guidance to the fishermen regarding the utilisation of fish woof. 21. Inventorise and register fish woof companies.
d) Medicine	34. Determine type, qualification and effectiveness of fish medicine through testing 35. Carry out control guidance regarding the quality of medicine substance and fish medicine 36. Licence exporting/ importing of fish medicine	12. Coordinate the identification of needs for the supply, distribution, utilisation and control of production means	11. Report the distribution of medicines 12. Monitor and report the impact of the utilisation of fish medicine and pesticides which are recommended by the DitJen Perikanan	28. Plan needs, supply and distribution of medical substance and fish medicine at the Dati II level 29. Control the quality of medical substance and fish medicine 30. Carry out laboratory analysis of medical substances and fish medicine which is being distributed or will be distributed.		22. Plan the needs, supply and distribution of medical substance and fish medicine at Dati II level. 23. Guide the use of medical substances and fish medicine by the fishermen. 24. Monitor prices, distribution and utilisation of substances and fish medicine at the fishermen's level.

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
5. Business Services	37. Give business license (IUP) for fishery companies which use foreign capital and export, and use 50 GT or 90 PK in Indonesian sea, or IEE Indonesia 38. Control fisheries enterprises whose license have been issued at central level		(not applicable)	31. Give IUP and SPI to fishing companies in the province using boats with a machine which is not more than 30 GT and a machine power which is not more than 90 PK, and which do not use foreign capital and foreign labour	(not applicable)	25. Give IUP and SPI to Indonesian citizen/ legal entities at the Dati II level which have more than one boat to catch fish, use static catching tools or boats without machines, and machine boats which less than 10 GT, and which do not use foreign capital and workforce.

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
6. Business Development	39. Determine development pattern of fisheries enterprises nationally, and its monitoring and control	13. Coordinate the analysis of investment opportunities and business capital needs 14. Monitor and control application of enterprise licences 15. Monitor and coordinate application of enterprise partnerships (kemitraan) and enterprise development	(not applicable)	32. Give license for fishery companies for fresh water, salty and public sea fishery cultivation which use foreign capital and labour and which are located in more than one Dati II level 33. Give business license for cultivation business offshore, which do not use foreign capital and labour 34. Control fishing businesses whose licenses is given by the province.	(not applicable)	26. Give recommendation for fishery cultivators in fresh and sea water and public sea which do not use foreign capital and workforce, located at the Dati II level. 27. Register fishing business which according to the regulation do not require business licence, and control fishery businesses whose licence is given by the Dati II level.
7. Quality Development of Fisheries Products	40. Set up national standards for manpower, products, methods, and procedures in developing the quality of fisheries products 41. Give accreditation for laboratories for the development and control of fishery product quality, including means, manpower, procedures and methods of testing, and for the management of quality development laboratories owned by the provincial level 42. Give recommendation and feasibility certificate for management unit, for those who are responsible for the management unit and quality of fishery products 43. Verify HACCP/QMP nationally and internationally and to manage and control the quality independently	16. Coordinate guidance and control of fisheries product quality 17. Monitor and coordinate the application of product quality	(not applicable)	35. Determine development patterns of fishing businesses that have to be applied by the Dati II level and monitor and control its application 36. Certify modern management units in the province 37. Provide letter of clearance(Origin for fishery products that will be distributed/ sold between provinces.	(not applicable)	28. Give guidance regarding the application of fisheries business development patterns based on the predetermined needs for the regions. 29. Give recommendation/ letter of clearance for traditional management at Dati II level. 30. Give letter of clearance/Origin for fisheries products to be distributed between Dati II in one province.

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
8. Market instruments and market information	44. Analyze markets internationally and nationally 45. Provide information on fishery markets nationally and internationally 46. Conduct the market promotion of fishery products nationally and internationally 47. Standardise marketing means	18. Coordinate, collect, identify and analyse data for fisheries markets	(not applicable)	38. Analyse the market for fishery products in the province. 39. Collect, process, and present market information of fishery production in the province. 40. Carry out the promotion of fisheries products in the provinces. 41. Develop and control the marketing instruments in the province.	(not applicable)	31. Carry out market analysis at Dati II level. 32. Arrange and present market information of fisheries production at Dati II level. 33. Carry out promotion of fisheries products at Dati II level. 34. Manage the marketing means owned by the Dati II government. 35. Carry out guidance and control of marketing means at Dati II level.
9. Fisheries Infrastructure	48. Determine national policies on the supply, management and utilisation of fishery ports 49. Build fishery infrastructure including fishery ports, fishery landing bases and irrigation systems for cultivation 50. Determine guidelines and management of class A fishery ports (ocean) and class B (archipelago) and fishery auction center 51. Develop markets for live fish and other fishery products		(not applicable)	42. Carry out the exploitation and maintenance of main irrigation systems for fish cultivation and regulate its utilisation. 43. Manage fish landing areas 44. Plan the market supply of live fish and other fisheries products.	(not applicable)	36. Prepare and manage infrastructure of fisheries cultivation at the fishermen's level. 37. Prepare and manage the markets of live fish and other fish products.
10. Fishermen settlements	52. Determine policies and models for the development of fishermen settlements in rural coastal areas	19. Monitor the application of policies and models for the development of fishermen settlements in rural coastal areas	(not applicable)	45. Develop and manage fishermen settlements in the coastal areas.	(not applicable)	38. Develop fishermen settlements at the coast and develop their activities

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
11. Fish Auctions	53. Determine technical guidelines for fish auction	20. Monitor and develop the implementation of fish auction	(not applicable)	46. Regulate and control fish auction based on technical guidance from the Minister of Agriculture.	(not applicable)	39. Carry out fish auctions based on the implementation guidelines from the provincial government and technical guidelines from the central level.
12. Fisheries manpower	54. Determine policies and guidelines for developing fishery manpower 55. Inventorise and analyse the needs for fishery manpower nationally 56. Determine the qualifications for fishery manpower 57. Plan training for fishery manpower 58. Determine guidelines for the implementation of manpower's welfare and minimum wages	21. Coordinate the implementation of policies and the application of guidelines	(not applicable)	47. Inventorise and control the development of fisheries workforce in the province. 48. Provide guidance for the development of fisheries manpower. 49. Monitor and control the implementation of manpower's welfare and minimum wages.	(not applicable)	40. Monitor and analyse the supply of fisheries manpower at Dati II level. 41. Develop fisheries manpower at the Dati II level. 42. Give guidance regarding the implementation of fishermen's welfare and minimum wages.
13. Data and Statistics	59. Determine policies and guidelines/ methods of statistics development 60. Develop methods of collecting, processing and presenting report on fishery data and statistics 61. Make a form for collecting, processing and reporting fishery data and statistics and also the technical guidelines of how to fill in the form 62. Analyze, prepare, and present fishery statistics of the national level	22. Monitor and coordinate the implementation of applying policies, guidelines and methods of data collection and statistics	(not applicable)	50. Collect, process, analyse and present fisheries data and statistics of the province. 51. Report fisheries data and statistics. 52. Train the staff in charge of fisheries statistics.	(not applicable)	43. Carry out the collection, estimation, analysis, arrangement and presentation of fisheries data and statistics at Dati II level. 44. Submit reports on fisheries data and statistics to the provincial level.

Source: Columns 1-3: LAN 1996, Lampiran 2, Tabel 1B (Columns 2-4); Columns 4-7: LAN 1996, Lampiran 2, Tabel 2B (Columns 3-6); PP No. 8 (1995);

Deptan 1996b.

Table A5.3 Distribution of Tasks and Functions in the Livestock sub-sector

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
1. Testing and Implementation of Technology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Determine livestock policies (artificial insemination, woof concentrate, greenery woof, equipment and machinery) 2. Determine policies and guidelines for technology testing 3. Conduct technology testing at the national level 4. Determine technology recommendations 5. Determine guidelines for the implementation of technology recommendations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitor the implementation of technology testing applied at the Dati II level 2. Monitor the implementation of technology recommendations on the Dati II level 3. Monitor the implementation of assistance and technology research in livestock productions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist in carrying out research in livestock in the specific region based on its problems, needs, and environmental conditions. 2. Assist to carry out technology testing 3. Assist to distribute the recommended technology 4. Assist to determine operational guidelines for guiding in the application of the technology. 5. Assist to monitor and evaluate the application of the technology 6. Assist to monitor the implementation of guidance in the application of the recommended technology 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carry out area-specific research in livestock, based on the needs, problems and conditions of the region 2. Carry out the testing of the results of the technology research 3. Carry out the distribution of technology recommendation 4. Determine operational guidelines of guiding in technology application 5. Monitor the implementation and evaluate the application of technology recommendations 6. Monitor the implementation of guiding in the application of technology recommendations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist to carry out the guidance in the implementation of animal breeding in the specific regions. 2. Assist in the implementation of guiding in the application of a recommended technology by the farmers 3. Assist in the implementation of testing the recommended technology at the farmers' level 4. Assist in determining operational guidelines for guiding in the application of a recommended technology 5. Assist to monitor and evaluate the application of a recommended technology. 6. Assist to monitor the implementation of guidance for the application of a recommended technology. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carry out area-specific research in livestock 2. Carry out guidance in the application of recommended technologies by the farmers 3. Carry out the testing of research results at the farmers' level 4. Carry out the monitoring of the impact of applying technology recommendations by the farmers.

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
2. Livestock distribution and resources	<p>6. Determine policies and guidelines for livestock distribution and development.</p> <p>7. Determine guidelines for the identification of potential of distribution and development at the national level</p> <p>8. Determine guidelines for formulating the framework of livestock</p> <p>9. Determine guidelines for the livestock framework</p> <p>10. Determine guidelines for livestock production areas</p> <p>11. Determine guidelines for new livestock breeding centres</p> <p>12. Determine guidelines for formulating livestock framework</p> <p>13. Determine guidelines for the development of livestock production areas</p> <p>14. Determine guidelines for the redistribution of government livestock</p> <p>15. Determine guidelines and evaluate the distribution and development of livestock</p> <p>16. Determine guidelines for controlling the distribution of livestock</p>	<p>4. Coordinate and monitor the implementation of livestock distribution and development</p> <p>5. Monitor the utilisation of the potential for livestock distribution and development on the national level</p> <p>6. Synchronise and coordinate the implementation of the livestock framework</p> <p>7. Monitor the implementation of determining livestock production areas</p> <p>8. Monitor the implementation of determining new livestock centres</p> <p>9. Monitor the implementation of formulating the livestock framework</p> <p>10. Monitor the implementation of livestock production areas</p> <p>11. Monitor the implementation of new livestock breeding centres</p> <p>12. Monitor the implementation of government livestock distribution</p> <p>13. Monitor the implementation of evaluation of livestock distribution and development.</p>	<p>7. Carry out guidance for the identification of the distribution and development of livestock at provincial level.</p> <p>8. Formulate the framework (tata ruang) for livestock, and map the potential and the utilisation of land resources at Dati I level</p> <p>9. Carry out guidance and control of the distribution and development of livestock, and of the redistribution of government livestock at Dati II level.</p> <p>10. Carry out guidance and control of the distribution and development, and of the redistribution of government livestock.</p>	<p>7. Carry out guidance for the implementation of identifying the distribution and development of livestock at Dati I level.</p> <p>8. Formulate the framework (tata ruang) for livestock, and map the potential and the utilisation of land resources at Dati I level</p> <p>9. Monitor and control the distribution and development of livestock, and the redistribution of government livestock.</p> <p>10. Carry out the guidance for distribution and development of livestock and the redistribution of government livestock towards the Dati II level.</p> <p>11. Carry out monitoring and control of the management of government livestock by the farmers.</p> <p>12. Determine Dati II livestock distribution areas.</p> <p>13. Determine Dati II livestock development areas.</p> <p>14. Carry out distribution and development of livestock.</p> <p>15. Carry out the distribution of government livestock.</p>	<p>7. Carry out the identification of the potential, distribution and development of livestock at Dati II.</p> <p>8. Formulate the framework (tata ruang) of livestock, and map the potential and utilisation of land resources at Dati II.</p> <p>9. Carry out guidance of the distribution and development of government livestock.</p> <p>10. Carry out monitoring and control of the management of government livestock by farmers.</p>	<p>5. Carry out the identification of the potential, distribution and development of livestock at Dati II.</p> <p>6. Formulate the framework (tata ruang) for livestock, and map the potential and the utilisation of land resources at Dati II level.</p> <p>7. Carry out guidance for the distribution and development of government livestock</p> <p>8. Carry out guidance and control of the distribution and development of livestock by the farmers.</p> <p>9. Monitor and control the management of government livestock by the farmers</p> <p>10. Carry out the redistribution of livestock.</p>

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
3. Breeding and Genealogy						
a) Breeding	17. Determine policies on livestock seed cultivation 18. Determine policies for testing livestock seed quality 19. Conduct testing of seed quality and testing of livestock genealogy 20. Conduct testing of livestock performance 21. Produce original and prime livestock seed 22. Determine sources of animal seed 23. Determine guidelines for quality control of animal seeds 24. Licence the export/import of animal seeds 25. Provide letter of clearance on livestock seed quality for the export 26. Certify high quality stud	14. Monitor the livestock seed sources 15. Monitor the distribution of larva, semen, and animal seed 16. Monitor the implementation of seed identification 17. Monitor provision and distribution of animal seeds	11. Assist in identifying animal seed and specific animal seed 12. Assist in seeding in the rural areas 13. Assist in data collecting for seed potential	16. Guide the production of animal seeds. 17. Identify and propose source areas of animal seed. 18. Multiply and distribute animal seed to the Dati II 19. Monitor the quality of animal seed production 20. Guide and control livestock seed quality. 21. Provide letter of clearance regarding quality and worthiness of animal seed.		11. Select animal seed. 12. Identify animal seed. 13. Test basic livestock population. 14. Guide the production of community livestock. 15. Monitor and inventories the potential of source areas for animal seed. 16. Monitor and control the distribution of animal seed by the private sector. 17. Carry out quality control of livestock seed 18. Carry out livestock castration
b) Frozen Semen/ Artificial Insemination	27. Determine policies on artificial insemination 28. Determine guidelines for artificial insemination 29. Determine guidelines for frozen semen production. 30. Provide and produce frozen semen on the national level. 31. Determine guidelines for quality control of frozen	18. Monitor the implementation of frozen semen distribution on provincial level 19. Monitor the implementation of artificial insemination 20. Monitor the implementation of frozen semen control 21. Monitor the implementation of frozen		22. Determine the needs for frozen sperm at the provincial level 23. Licence the need for frozen sperm at the provincial level 24. Monitor and control the implementation of artificial insemination 25. Determine the needs for frozen semen at the		19. Determine the need for frozen livestock sperm at the Dati II level 20. Licence the need for frozen livestock sperm at the Dati II level. 21. Determine the need for frozen semen at Dati II level 22. Licence the need for frozen semen at Dati II level 23. Carry out artificial insemination

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
c) Larva and the transfer of larva	<p>semen 32. Determine production licences for export/ import needs of frozen semen regionally and nationally 33. Monitor and evaluate artificial insemination</p> <p>34. Determine policies on larva transfer. 35. Determine guidelines for larva transfer 36. Determine guidelines for larva production 37. Produce larvae nationally 38. Determine guidelines for larva quality control 39. Provide production licences for the needs of a region/ nationally for exporting/ importing larva 40. Monitor and evaluate the transfer of larva 41. Determine guidelines for making animal genealogy.</p>	<p>semen production</p> <p>22. Monitor the implementation of larva transfer 23. Monitor the implementation of larva quality control</p>	<p>14. Carry out application of reproduction technologies.</p>	<p>provincial level 26. Licence the need for frozen semen at the provincial level.</p> <p>27. Licence the procurement of larva. 28. Determine the need for livestock larva at the Dati I level 29. Licence the need for livestock larva at the Dati I level 30. Determine the need for larva transfer (alih mudigah) at the Dati I level 31. Monitor and control the transfer of larva.</p>		<p>24. Guide the implementation of artificial insemination by the private sector. 25. Monitor the implementation of registering the results of artificial insemination.</p> <p>26. Determine the needs for livestock larva at the Dati I level. 27. Carry out transfer of larva 28. Guide the implementation of larva transfer by the private sector 29. Monitor the registration of the results of larva transfer.</p> <p>30. Guide the development of livestock genealogy. 31. Validate livestock genealogy.</p>
d) Animal genealogy		<p>24. Monitor the provision of animal genealogy</p>	<p>15. Monitor the development of livestock genealogy.</p>	<p>32. Monitor and control livestock genealogy.</p>		

	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah				
1	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II		
4. Livestock wool and herding fields	<p>42. Determine policies on livestock wool.</p> <p>43. Determine guidelines for producing wool concentrate and wool substance</p> <p>44. Monitor production and distribution of wool concentrate</p> <p>45. Determine guidelines for the control and quality testing of wool and wool concentrates</p> <p>46. Determine quality standards for wool and wool concentrate</p> <p>47. Provide label/ etiquette for wool concentrate</p> <p>48. Provide quality certification for wool concentrate</p> <p>49. Control the quality of wool and of wool concentrate</p> <p>50. Provide letter of clearance about wool and imported wool for tax exemption purposes</p> <p>51. Determine guidelines for testing the quality of greenery wool</p> <p>52. Determine guidelines for testing and controlling the quality of greenery seeds of animal wool</p> <p>53. Provide certification of greenery seeds</p> <p>54. Control the quality of greenery wool</p> <p>55. Determine guidelines for producing greenery wool.</p> <p>56. Provide licences for seed and greenery wool export/</p>	<p>25. Monitor the production and distribution of wool, and of the management of herding fields.</p> <p>26. Monitor the implementation of producing wool and wool concentrate.</p> <p>27. Monitor the implementation of wool and wool concentrate testing in the distribution</p> <p>28. Monitor the implementation of testing and controlling the quality of greenery wool</p> <p>29. Monitor the implementation of procurement, multiplying and distribution of greenery seeds for breeding seeds, foundation seeds, stock seeds.</p> <p>30. Monitor the implementation of setting up fields for greenery wool seed in order to multiply foundation seeds and stock seeds</p> <p>31. Monitor the utilisation of herding fields.</p>	<p>16. Assist the implementation of guidance for keeping and distribution of wool and wool concentrate.</p> <p>17. Assist to implement quality control of wool concentrate in the distribution.</p> <p>18. Assist guiding the quality testing of greenery wool.</p> <p>19. Assist monitoring and evaluating the guidance for greenery wool production at Dati II level</p> <p>20. Assist guiding the production of livestock greenery wool at FS and SS levels.</p> <p>21. Assist testing and controlling the quality of greenery wool seeds.</p> <p>22. Assist controlling the quality of greenery wool in distribution.</p> <p>23. Assist to provide, multiply, and distribute greenery wool seeds in the FS and SS levels</p> <p>24. Assist guiding the utilisation of herding lands.</p> <p>25. Assist in the utilisation of herding lands.</p>	<p>33. Guide the keeping and distribution of wool and wool concentrate</p> <p>34. Guide and control the quality of wool and wool concentrate</p> <p>35. Guide the quality testing of wool</p> <p>36. Monitor livestock and evaluate the guidance of wool production by the Dati II level</p> <p>37. Guide the production of livestock greenery seed of FS and SS level.</p> <p>38. Control and test the quality of greenery wool seeds.</p> <p>39. Control the quality of greenery wool in the distribution</p> <p>40. Monitor, evaluate and test the quality of greenery wool.</p> <p>41. Procure, multiply and distribute greenery wool seeds at basic FS and SS level.</p> <p>42. Guide the utilisation of herding land.</p>	<p>11. Assist in guiding the use of wool and wool concentrate</p> <p>12. Assist in controlling the quality of wool concentrate in the distribution</p> <p>13. Assist to control and test the quality of greenery wool.</p> <p>14. Assist guiding the production of greenery wool (level ES)</p> <p>15. Assist guiding the production of greenery wool.</p> <p>16. Assist determining the number and kinds of greenery wool seeds</p> <p>17. Assist controlling and testing the quality of greenery wool in use</p> <p>18. Assist procuring, multiplying and distributing seeds of livestock greenery wool of SS level.</p> <p>19. Assist to create greenery wool seed fields in order to multiply seeds.</p> <p>20. Assist in determining the location, setting up, controlling and managing herding fields.</p> <p>21. Assist in the technical guidance of managing and utilising herding fields.</p>	<p>32. Guide the use of wool and wool concentrate.</p> <p>33. Control the quality of wool and wool concentrate in use</p> <p>34. Control and test the quality of greenery wool.</p> <p>35. Guide the production of livestock greenery wool seeds of ES level</p> <p>36. Guide the production of greenery wool.</p> <p>37. Determine the total number of greenery wool seeds needed.</p> <p>38. Control the quality of greenery wool.</p> <p>39. Produce, multiply and distribute livestock greenery wool of ES level.</p> <p>40. Create seed field of greenery wool to multiply seeds for distribution.</p> <p>41. Determine the location, manage and control the use of herding fields.</p> <p>42. Give technical guidance for the management and utilisation of herding fields.</p>	

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
	import 57. Determine guidelines for procurement, multiplying and distribution of greenery woof 58. Determine guidelines for making fields of greenery seeding woof for multiplying breeding seeds. 59. Determine guidelines for the utilisation of herding fields.					
5. Animal medicine (Biologic, Premix, Pharmaceuticals)	60. Determine technical policies on animal medicine 61. Determine guidelines for the production, distribution and utilisation of animal medicine 62. Determine guidelines for the testing and certifying of animal medicine 63. Test the quality of animal medicine 64. Provide certification services for animal medicine 65. Control the manufacturing and importing of animal medicine 66. Control the production of substances of biological, pharmaceutical and premix products, 67. Provide and produce vaccines, sera, antigen, diagnostic and biological substances for the needs of epidemic problem solving	32. Monitor the implementation of policies on animal medicine. 33. Monitor the implementation of production, distribution, and utilisation of medicine 34. Monitor the implementation and testing and certifying of animal medicine 35. Monitor the implementation of testing of animal medicine 36. Monitor the implementation of giving certification for animal medicine. 37. Monitor the implementation of controlling production and import of animal medicine 38. Monitor the control of biological, pharmaceutical and premix substances 39. Monitor the implementation of provision of vaccines, sera, antigen, diagnostic and biological substance for solving epidemic problems		43. Guide and control biological, pharmaceutical and premix substances at the distributor's level 44. Procure and distribute biological, pharmaceutical and premix substances at Dati I level		43. Carry out control at the level of distributors, kiosks, and the use of biological and pharmaceutical substances 44. Procure biological, pharmaceutical and premix substances for the elimination of animal diseases which are not epidemic

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
6. Equipment and machinery	68. Determine policies on technical guidelines in planning the needs and provision of equipment and machinery nationally 69. Determine standards for equipment and machinery 70. Determine guidelines for testing the equipment and machinery 71. Engineer prototypes of equipment and machinery. 72. Determine/ recommend guidelines for equipment and machinery prototypes 73. Determine technical guidelines for the utilisation, repair and maintenance of machinery nationally	40. Monitor the implementation of planning for the needs for provision of equipment and machinery at the provincial level 41. Monitor the implementation of equipment and machinery testing 42. Monitor the implementation of utilisation, repairing and maintaining equipment and machinery at the provincial level 43. Monitor equipment and machinery standards 44. Monitor production, distribution and utilisation of equipment and machinery at the provincial level.	26. Assist to formulate the needs and procurement of equipment and machinery at Dati II level 27. Assist to determine specification and classification of equipment and machinery 28. Assist to collect data of production, distribution and utilisation of equipment and machinery at the provincial level. 29. Assist to engineer prototypes of equipment and machinery based on the needs and conditions of the regions 30. Assist to provide guidance regarding the utilisation, maintenance, and improvement of equipment and machinery at the provincial level. 31. Assist to control the utilisation of equipment and machinery by checking standards and quality 32. Assist in conducting exhibitions for equipment and machinery	45. Formulate the needs and plans of procurement of equipment and machinery at Dati I level 46. Determine specifications and classifications of equipment and machinery 47. Make a database regarding the production, distribution and utilisation of equipment and machinery at the Dati I level 48. Engineer prototypes of equipment and machinery based on the needs and conditions of the regions 49. Provide guidance for the use and improvement of equipment and machinery at Dati I level 50. Organise equipment and machinery exhibitions 51. Control the utilisation of equipment and machinery by checking standards and quality.	22. Assist to collect data for the production, distribution and utilisation of equipment and machinery at Dati I level 23. Assist to demonstrate the use of livestock equipment and machinery 24. Assist to disseminate information regarding recommended equipment and machinery prototypes 25. Assist in guiding the use, maintenance and improvement of equipment and machinery at Dati II level 26. Assist in testing equipment and machinery 27. Assist to organise equipment and machinery exhibitions.	45. Formulate needs and procurement of equipment and machinery at Dati II level. 46. Make a database regarding the production, distribution and utilisation of equipment and machinery at the Dati I level 47. Demonstrate how to use equipment and machinery 48. Disseminate information on recommended prototypes of equipment and machinery. 49. Guide the use, maintenance and improvement of equipment and machinery at Dati II level. 50. Develop livestock equipment and machinery. 51. Organise equipment and machinery exhibitions.

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
7a. Rotation and transfer of livestock	74. Determine guidelines for taking out slaughtered livestock 75. Determine number and destination of animals to be taken out. 76. Determine control guidelines for animal transfer 77. Formulate guidelines and determine the export/import of slaughtered livestock	45. Monitor the implementation of distribution, intensification and development of livestock 46. Monitor the implementation of proposed frameworks and of the potential for livestock, and the utilisation of land resources at the provincial level.		52. Identify and propose total number of livestock seeds that can be imported/exported at the provincial level. 53. Licence the import/export of livestock		52. Identify and propose total number of livestock seeds that can be imported/exported to/from the region 53. Give letter of clearance/origin 54. Identify and propose the total number of slaughtered livestock to be exported/imported to and from the region.
7b. Distribution and transfer of livestock	78. Determine guidelines for the identification of distribution and development of livestock 79. Analyse and propose the framework for the distribution and development of livestock, and of the redistribution of government livestock 80. Determine guidelines for controlling the distribution and development of livestock, and redistribution of government livestock 81. Determine guidelines for controlling the management of government livestock	47. Monitor the implementation of control of distribution and development of livestock, and of the redistribution of government livestock 48. Monitor the implementation of controlling the management of government livestock.		54. Control/supervise livestock transfers 55. Identify proposed number of slaughtered livestock to be imported/exported to/from the region 56. Licence the export of slaughtered livestock 57. Control/supervise the transfer of slaughtered livestock from and to the region 58. Control/check the transfer of meat to and from the region.		55. Give letter of clearance for slaughtered livestock from the region 56. Control and check the transfer of slaughtered livestock to and from the region. 57. Control/check the transfer of meat to and from the region.

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	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
8. Animal Health						
a) Animal Health Service	82. Determine guidelines for animal health services (PKH) 83. Monitor and evaluate animal disease nationally and internationally	49. Monitor the implementation of animal health services 50. Monitor the implementation of evaluating animal diseases nationally and internationally		59. Guide the implementation of animal health services and report on animal disease issues 60. Monitor and evaluate animal health services		58. Carry out government programmes for healing and medically treating animal disease 59. Monitor the implementation of treatment by veterinarians (Dokter Hewan Mandiri). 60. Guide operationally animal disease treatment. 61. Develop and manage animal health services units.
b) Animal disease observation	84. Determine guidelines for observing animal diseases 85. Monitor and evaluate animal diseases nationally and internationally. 86. Map animal diseases	51. Monitor the implementation of observing the animal diseases 52. Monitor the implementation of evaluating animal diseases on the national and international level 53. Monitor the implementation of animal disease mapping on the national level.		61. Observe animal diseases, create database, and carry out reporting 62. Map animal health services at Dati I level		62. Observe, make database and report animal disease issues at Dati II level. 63. Map animal disease at Dati II level.
c) Research and Epidemiology	87. Determine guidelines for research on animal diseases by animal health laboratories type A, B, C 88. Control regional/national exotic animal diseases 89. Monitor and evaluate research activities on animal diseases 90. Determine guidelines for the development and	54. Monitor the implementation of research on animal diseases for animal health laboratories Type A,B,C 55. Monitor the implementation of animal disease control regionally and internationally 56. Monitor the implementation of evaluating research		63. Guide and control research and epidemiology 64. Establish and manage Type B animal health laboratories		64. Carry out investigation of epidemiology of parasite, bacteria, virus animal disease 65. Investigate animal disease through Type C laboratories

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	2	3 Azas Dekonentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
d) Animal disease control (quarantine)	management of animal health laboratories Type A 91. Determine technical guidelines for animal disease control (quarantine) 92. Monitor and evaluate the technical implementation of animal quarantine 93. Carry out quarantine solution 94. Analyse the risks of animal disease (quarantine)	activities on animal diseases 57. Monitor the implementation of developing and managing type A animal health laboratories 58. Monitor the implementation of technical guidance for animal disease control (quarantine) 59. Monitor the technical implementation and evaluation of animal quarantine 60. Monitor the implementation of analysing animal disease risks.				
e) Animal disease prevention (vaccination)	95. Determine guidelines for animal disease prevention	61. Monitor the implementation of preventing animal disease	33. Carry out guidance and control for vaccination implementation by Dati II		28. Carry out government programmes for mass vaccinations 29. Guide and monitor vaccination activities of the community.	
f) Animal disease elimination	96. Determine guidelines for animal disease elimination 97. Monitor and evaluate animal disease elimination at the national level	62. Monitor the implementation of eliminating animal diseases. 63. Monitor the implementation of evaluating animal disease elimination at the national level	34. Report epidemic cases to the national level. 35. Close and reopen epidemic areas in Dati II regions			
g) Tackling of epidemic diseases	98. Determine guidelines for tackling epidemic diseases 99. Declare a status of epidemic disease and the end of such status 100. Monitor and evaluate the tackling of epidemic diseases 101. Close and reopen	64. Monitor the implementation of tackling epidemic diseases 65. Monitor the implementation of declaring epidemic status and its withdrawal 66. Coordinate the infra-				

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
h) Animal welfare	regions with epidemic diseases 102. Determine guidelines for animal welfare affairs	structure needs for tackling epidemic diseases in the region 67. Monitor the implementation of controlling animal welfare affairs.		65. Guide the control of animal welfare.		66. Control the implementation of animal welfare matters.
i) Animal substances and products	103. Determine guidelines for the quality control and testing of animal substances and products 104. Determine guidelines for the export/import of animal substances between regions 105. Provide certification services for animal health, substances and products from animals 106. Monitor and evaluate quality control of substances and products from animals	68. Monitor the implementation of controlling and testing of products and substances from animals 69. Monitor the implementation of providing certificates for animal health, substances and products from animals 70. Monitor the implementation of evaluating quality control for animal substances and products.		66. Provide guidance for the control of animal based substances/ animal based products. 67. Monitor the export/ import of animal based substances/ animal based products.		67. Test the quality of animal based substances/ animal based products. 68. Control community veterinarians 69. Issue letter of clearance/ origin for animal based substances/ animal based products
j) Sanitation and environment	107. Determine guidelines for controlling sanitation and environment hygiene of livestock enterprises	71. Monitor the implementation of controlling sanitation and environment hygiene of livestock enterprises		68. Provide guidance for monitoring and controlling sanitation and environment.		70. Carry out livestock sanitation and hygiene.

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	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
9. Business services and licenses	108. Determine guidelines for giving business licences 109. Determine guidelines for business control 110. Licence animal seed business 111. Licence breeding enterprises involving cooperation between companies and the community 112. Determine guidelines for collecting data on livestock businesses			69. Licence livestock companies of the following scales: 15.000 - 25.000 geese, manila ducks and mixed ducks - 25000 - 50000 birds - 300-1500 goats, sheep and deer - 10000- 25000 turkeys - 125-500 cows (for slaughtering) - 20-100 diary cows - 125 - 625 pigs - 75 - 375 buffalos - 50 - 250 horses - 1500 - 5000 rabbits.		71. Register livestock companies of the following scales: - less than 15000 geese, manila ducks and mixed ducks - less than 25000 birds - less than 300 goats, sheep, and deer - less than 10000 turkeys - less than 125 cows (for slaughtering) - less than 20 diary cows - less than 125 pigs - Less than 75 buffaloes - less than 50 horses - less than 1500 rabbits.
a) Slaughter House Licenses	113. Determine guidelines for licensing slaughter houses (RPH/ RPU) 114. Licence slaughter houses whose products are for interregional trade or for export	72. Monitor the implementation of licensing for slaughter houses (RPH/RPU) 73. Monitor the implementation of licensing slaughter houses		70. Licence slaughter houses whose products are for the Dati I and Dati II regions.		
b) Animal Health Laboratories Licenses	115. Determine standards and guidelines for developing and managing animal health laboratories 116. Carry out accreditation of animal health laboratories	74. Monitor the implementation of developing and managing animal health laboratories		71. License animal health laboratories.		72. Licence animal health laboratories in accordance with the determined accreditation.
c) Animal Clinics Licence (RSH)	117. Determine standards and guidelines for developing and managing animal clinics 118. Carry out the accreditation of animal clinics	75. Monitor the accreditation of animal health clinics 76. Monitor the implementation of developing and managing animal health clinics (RSH) 77. Monitor the		72. Licence animal clinics (RSH) based on determined accreditation		73. Licence animal clinics (RSH) based on determined accreditation.

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Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
d) License for producing animal health medicine	119. Determine guidelines for licensing distributors, depots, and animal drug stores 120. License production of animal medicine 121. Provide license for the export/ import of animal medicine	accreditation of animal health clinics 78. Monitor the implementation of licensing distributors, depots and drug stores for animal medicine 79. Monitor the implementation of producing animal medicine 80. Monitor the implementation of licensing of export/ import of animal medicine		73. Licence distributor/ depot holder of animal medicine.		74. Licence Animal Medicine Shops

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	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
10. Management Development for livestock business	122. Determine policies and guidelines for the management of livestock enterprises 123. Analyse livestock businesses nationally 124. Monitor and evaluate livestock agribusiness and agroindustry 125. Determine a system for cooperation in livestock business			74. Monitor the development of livestock agribusiness. 75. Monitor the development of cooperation between livestock enterprises.		75. Provide guidance for the cooperation of livestock enterprises.
11. Market development/ Marketing and Promotion	126. Formulate policies on the collection, processing and distribution of market information data 127. Collect, process, and distribute market information regarding the prices of livestock commodities 128. Distribute information about the price of livestock commodities on the national and international level 129. Promote livestock products on the national and international level 130. Formulate guidelines for animal market development and animal collection 131. Control the utilisation of animal marketing and animal collection			76. Collect market information data. 77. Promote livestock products.		76. Collect market information on Dati II level. 77. Monitor livestock market prices

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
12. Livestock manpower	132. Determine policies for the development and for criteria of manpower in the livestock sector 133. Make an inventory and analyse manpower data in the livestock sector 134. Determine guidelines for the implementation of manpower welfare and minimum wages in the livestock sector 135. Determine guidelines for the increase of skills and manpower utilisation			78. Collect livestock manpower data.		78. Collect livestock capital data. 79. Collect investment and manpower data.
13. Livestock data and statistics	136. Determine policies for livestock statistics 137. Determine guidelines and methods for developing data and statistics on livestock 138. Analyse and evaluate data and statistics on livestock on the national and international level.	81. Monitor the implementation of collecting data and livestock statistics	36. Collect livestock data and statistics.	79. Collect and analyse livestock data and statistics. 80. Report livestock data and statistics to the national level.	30. Collect livestock data and statistics.	80. Collect, process, analyse and present livestock data and statistics on Dati II level. 81. Report livestock data and statistics to the provincial level.

Source: Columns 1-3: LAN 1996, Lampiran 3, Tabel 1B (Columns 2-4); Columns 4-7: LAN 1996, Lampiran 3, Tabel 1C (Columns 3-6); PP No. 8 (1995); DepTan 1996b.

Table A5.4 Distribution of Tasks and Functions in Agricultural Extension

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonzentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
Agricultural extension	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Determine guidelines for the procedures of agricultural extension. 2. determine policies for implementation and determination of extension programmes. 3. Determine methods and work systems of extension. 4. Determine guidelines for extension programme formulation. 5. Determine guidelines and formulate certain identification factors. 6. Determine patters and planning of needs for extension manpower. 7. Determine standards of infrastructure, funds and institutions of extension. 8. Determine guidelines for the improvement of infrastructure, funding and institutions of extension. 9. Carry out extension cooperation. 10. Carry out and determine guidelines for the skills of farmers' groups. 11. Carry out the administration and determine the credit points of extension manpower. 12. Carry out the identification of technology. 13. Determine guidelines for the development and evaluation of extension activities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitor the implementation of agricultural extension. 2. Coordinate the formulation of extension programmes. 3. Carry out technical guidance regarding the implementation of extension activities. 	(not applicable)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulate and carry out extension programme at Dati I level. 2. Determine extension methods and work system at Dati I level. 3. Determine operational guidelines for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation, management and improvement of BPP. 4. Plan the needs, recruit and implement the management of extension work force at Dati I level. 5. Plan, organise and manage extension funds and infrastructure. 6. Create, process, multiply and disseminate extension material/ information 7. Implement the development of farmers' institutions at Dati I level 9. Carry out extension courses 8. Disseminate the result of social engineering (rekayasa sosial) 10. Carry out the cooperation with the mass media in extension matters 11. Implement lectures, training, examples, meetings and guidelines. 12. Carry out regional markets, exhibitions, competitions, broadcasting in agriculture. 13. Establish library/ 	(not applicable)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulate and carry out extension programmes at Dati II level. 2. Determine methods and the work system of extension at Dati II level. 3. Establish and manage operational work unit at the field level (BPP). 4. Plan, recruit and manage extension staff at Dati II level. 5. Plan, procure and manage funds/ infrastructure for extension at Dati II level. 6. Develop, process, multiply and disseminate extension material. 7. Carry out guidance for and the development of farmers' institutions at the Dati II level. 8. Apply the results of testing social engineering at the farmers' level at Dati II. 9. Carry out demonstration, the testing of technology recommendations, and increase the capability of farmers and fishermen 10. Increase the role of women and of the young generation in the development of agriculture. 11. Carry out local markets, exhibitions, contests, competition, broadcasts regarding agriculture at Dati II level. 12. Organise the cooperation with technology

1	Aparatur Pertanian Pusat		Aparatur Pertanian Daerah			
	2	3 Azas Dekonsentrasi	4 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	5 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi	6 Azas Tugas Pembantuan	7 Azas Tugas Desentralisasi
Governmental matter	Pusat	Instansi Vertikal (Kanwil)	Pemerintah Daerah Tk. I		Pemerintah Daerah Tk. II	
				reference institution for agriculture. 14. Print journals, leaflets, brochures, and other material as reference material in agriculture.		sources at Dati II level in the framework of visualisation of the application of suggested technology. 13. Carry out lectures, training, field trips, , references, examples, and meetings regarding efforts to advance agriculture at the Dati II level. 14. Cooperate with the mass media in implementing extension and disseminating agricultural information towards the farmers at Dati II level.

Source:

Columns 1-3: LAN 1996, Lampiran 5, Tabel 1B (Columns 2-4); Columns 4-7: LAN 1996, Lampiran 5, Tabel 1C (Columns 3-6); PP 8/1995.

Annex 6 Agricultural development funds in South Kalimantan 1996/97 and 1997/98

Table A6.1 List of agricultural development projects in Kalimantan Selatan (provincial level) (budget year 1996/97)

Project Number	Project title	Implementing Unit	Budget Allocation (in million Rp)	Source of Funds	Remarks/Source of information
2P.0.2.1.01.001	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Pertanian KalSel	Dinas Tk. I	497.0	INPRES Dati I	APBD I 1996/97, DIPDA
2P.0.2.1.01.002	Proyek Penyusunan Program Pengembangan Sistem Usaha Tani Lahan Kering KalSel		75.0	INPRES Dati I	APBD I 1996/97
	Proyek Pengembangan Sumber Daya, Sarana dan Prasarana (PSSP) Kanwil DepTan Prop. KalSel (Bagian Proyek)		53.26	DIP	BAPPEDA Tk. I
02.1.01.380140.18.12.001	Proyek Peningkatan Pendapatan Petani Nelayan Kecil KalSel (Bagian Proyek)	(Dinas Tk. I)	65.16	DIP	BAPPEDA Tk. I (Allocation according to DIP DepTan: 103.81m Rp)
02.1.01.380159.18.11.001	Proyek Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian KalSel (Bagian Proyek)	(Dinas Tk. I)	189.97	DIP	BAPPEDA Tk I (Allocation according to DIP DepTan 203.8m Rp)
02.1.03.379472.18.01.015	Proyek Diversifikasi Pangan dan Gizi/ KalSel		286.19	DIP	Dinas Perikanan Tk. I Allocation of funds is as follows: - for provincial level: 286.19m Rp. - for Dati II level: 243.45m Rp. Project total: 529.64m Rp. According to BAPPEDA Tk.I, the allocation is 529.65
02.1.01.379168.18.01.15	Proyek Pembangunan Pertanian Rakyat Terpadu (P2RT) KalSel	Various	1091.94	DIP	DepTan 1996c Total project funds (excluding the Perkebunan sub-sector) are Rp. 4258.56m which are allocated as follows: for Dati II regions: 1997.25m; for sectors (excluding Perkebunan): 1169.37m Rp.; cross-sectoral/ project management: 1091.94m.
11.2.02.377466.18.12.015	Pembinaan Pendidikan Pertanian Kalimantan Selatan		309.37	DIP	DepTan 1996c
02.1.04.370100.18.03.015	Proyek Pengembangan Sumber Daya Sarana dan Prasarana (PSSP) TPH/KalSel	Dinas TPH Tk. I	3325.18 212.03	DIP BLN	DepTan 1996c. Donor: IBRD; Japan According to Dinas TPH Tk. I information, total allocation (excluding BLN) is Rp. 2628.69m

Project Number	Project title	Implementing Unit	Budget Allocation (in million Rp)	Source of Funds	Remarks/Source of information
02.1.02.380165.18.03.001	Proyek Pengembangan Usaha TPH KalSel (Bagian Proyek)	(Dinas TPH Tk. I)	197.64	DIP	BAPPEDA Tk. I., DepTan 1996c
02.1.01.379168.18.01.15 (02.)	Pembangunan Pertanian Rakyat Terpadu (P2RT) KalSel/ Pembinaan TPH KalSel	Dinas TPH Tk. I	824.06	DIP	DIP DepTan, Dinas TPH Tk. I
2P.0.2.3.01.001	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Peternakan KalSel	Dinas Peternakan Tk. I	977.0	INPRES Dati I	APBD I 1996/97
02.1.04.370884.18.05.15	Proyek Pengembangan Sumber Daya Sarana dan Prasarana (PSSP) Peternakan Kalsel	Dinas Peternakan Tk. I	942.13	DIP	DepTan 1996c
02.1.01.379168.18.01.15 (03)	Proyek Pertanian Rakyat Terpadu (P2RT)/ Pembinaan Peternakan KalSel	Dinas Peternakan Tk. I	188.08	DIP	DepTan 1996c
02.1.02.378772.18.05.001	Proyek Pembangunan Usaha (PUP) Peternakan KalSel	Dinas Peternakan Tk. I	130.48	DIP	Dinas Tk. I (According to DepTan 1996c, the allocation is 225.98m Rp)
2P.0.2.4.01.001	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Perikanan KalSel	Dinas Perikanan Tk. I	175.0	INPRES Dati I	ABPD I 1996/97
02.1.01.379168.18.01.15 (04.)	Proyek Pembangunan Pertanian Rakyat Terpadu (P2RT)/ Pembinaan Perikanan	Dinas Perikanan Tk. I	157.24	DIP	DepTan 1996c
02.1.04.371343.18.06.015	Proyek Pengembangan Sumber Daya, Sarana dan Prasarana (PSSP) Perikanan KalSel	Dinas Perikanan Tk. I	1292.11	DIP	DepTan 1996c According to BAPPEDA Tk. I, the allocation is 975.10m Rp.
Total			10988.84		

Source: Biro Keuangan KalSel 1996; Dinas Tk. I KalSel; DepTan 1996c, BAPPEDA Tk. I KalSel.

Summary of funding sources:

Total Funds: Rp 10988.84 m
 INPRES Dati I: Rp. 1724m (= 15.69 percent)
 DIP: Rp. 9052.81m (= 82.38 percent)
 PAD Tk. I: ---
 BLN: Rp. 212.03m (= 1.93 percent)

Table A6.2 List of agricultural development projects in Kalimantan Selatan (budget year 1997/98)

Project Number	Project title	Implementing Unit	Budget Allocation (in million Rp)	Source of Funds	Remarks/Source of information
02.1.01.380140.18.1 2.01	Proyek Peningkatan Pendapatan Petani Nelayan Kecil KalSel (Bagian Proyek)		54.72	DIP	BAPPEDA Tk. I Allocation according to DepTan 1998a: 72.81m Rp.
	Proyek Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian KalSel (Bagian Proyek)		177.44	DIP	BAPPEDA Tk. I.
16.1.02.380304.18.1. 02	Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem Usaha Tani/ KalSel		196.38	DIP	DepTan 1998a.
02.1.02.378973.18.1 3.01	Proyek Pengembangan Agribisnis KalSel		55.73	DIP	BAPPEDA Tk. I Allocation according to DepTan 1998a: 56.58m Rp.
2P.0.2.1.01.002	Proyek Penyusunan Program Pengembangan Sistem Usaha Tani Lahan Kering KalSel		500.00	INPRES Dati I	APBD I 1997/98 (In the information obtained from BAPPEDA Tk. I, the project title is given as "Pusat Penyuluhan dan Pelatihan Pertanian Perpadu -P4T- Tambang Ulang")
11.2.02.377466.18.1 2.15	Pembinaan Pendidikan Pertanian KalSel		437.82	DIP	BAPPEDA Tk.I Allocation according to DepTan 1998a: 523.72m Rp.
02.1.04.373922.18.1 1.01	Proyek Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian Partisipatif KalSel (Bagian Proyek)		55.00	DIP	BAPPEDA Tk. I Allocation according to DepTan 1998a: 85.05
02.1.01.379168.18.0 1.015	Proyek Pembangunan Pertanian Rakyat Terpadu (P2RT) KalSel	<i>Dinas Tk. I/II</i>	1216.12	DIP	DIP DepTan Total allocation to KalSel is divided as follows: - sectoral: 1217.95m Rp.* - cross-sectoral/ project management: 1216.12m Rp. - Dati II: 2098.51m Rp. (According to BAPPEDA Tk. I, total allocation is 3978.33m Rp.)
02.1.03.379472.18.0 1.15	Diversifikasi Pangan dan Gizi KalSel		476.55	DIP	BAPPEDA Tk.I Allocation according to DepTan 1998a: 588.89m Rp.
02.1.04.374286.18.0 1.01	Proyek Pengembangan Sumberdaya, Sarana dan Prasarana (PSSP) Kanwil DepTan KalSel (Bagian Proyek)		44.67	DIP	BAPPEDA Tk. I Allocation according to DepTan 1998a: 51.56m Rp.
2P.0.2.1.01.001	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Pertanian (TPH) KalSel	<i>Dinas Tk. I</i>	545.00	INPRES Dati I	APBD I 1997/98, DIPDA

Project Number	Project title	Implementing Unit	Budget Allocation (in million Rp)	Source of Funds	Remarks/Source of information
02.1.04.370193.18.0 6.015	Proyek Pengembangan Sumberdaya, Sarana dan Prasarana (PSSP) KalSel/TPH	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. I	2166.62 200.00	DIP BLN	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. I Provincial level: 1966.73m Rp Dati II level: 199.88m Rp. (According to BAPPEDA Tk. I, the allocation is 2393.41m Rp.). Donor: IBRD Allocation according to DepTan 1998a: 3034.05m Rp.
02.1.02.380165.18.0 3.01	Proyek Pengembangan Usaha (PUP) TPH KalSel	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. I	209.15	DIP	BAPPEDA Tk. I; DepTan 1998a
02.1.01.379168.18.0 1.015	Proyek Pertanian Rakyat Terpadu (P2RT) KalSel/ Pembinaan TPH	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. I	742.60	DIP	DIP DepTan
2P.0.2.3.01.001	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Peternakan KalSel	<i>Dinas</i> Peternakan Tk. I	342.00	INPRES Dati I	APBD I 197/98, DIPDA, BAPPEDA Tk. I
	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Peternakan KalSel	<i>Dinas</i> Peternakan Tk. I	102.25	APBD Tk. I (ABT)	<i>Dinas</i> Peternakan Tk. I
02.1.01.379168.18.0 1.015	Proyek Pembangunan Pertanian Rakyat Terpadu (P2RT) KalSel/ Pembinaan Peternakan	<i>Dinas</i> Peternakan Tk. I	237.75	DIP	Rencana Operasional Proyek (according to DIP DepTan. 248.25m Rp)
02.1.04.370884.18.0 5.015	Proyek Pengembangan Sumberdaya Sarana dan Prasarana (PSSP) Peternakan/ KalSel	<i>Dinas</i> Peternakan Tk. I	465.11	DIP	Rencana Operasional Proyek (According to BAPPEDA Tk. I, the allocation is 1014.89m Rp.). Allocation to DepTan 1998a: 1185.7m Rp.
02.2.02.378772.18.0 5.00	Proyek Pembangunan Usaha (PUP) Peternakan/ KalSel	<i>Dinas</i> Peternakan Tk. I	102.98	DIP	Rencana Operasional Proyek (Revisi); BAPPEDA Tk. I. Allocation according to DepTan 1998a: 130.68m Rp.
02.1.01.379168.18.0 1.015	Proyek Pertanian Rakyat Terpadu (P2RT) KalSel/ Pembinaan Perikanan	<i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. I	227.10	DIP	DIP DepTan
2P.0.2.4.01.001	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Perikanan KalSel	<i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. I	325.00	INPRES Dati I	BAPPEDA Tk. I, APBD I 1997/98

Project Number	Project title	Implementing Unit	Budget Allocation (in million Rp)	Source of Funds	Remarks/Source of information
02.1.04.371343.18.0 6.015	Proyek Pengembangan Sumberdaya, Sarana dan Prasarana (PSSP) KalSel/ Perikanan	<i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. I	1518.59	DIP	<i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. I; DepTan 1998a
	Proyek Pembangunan Usaha (PUP) KalSel/ Perikanan	<i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. I	(5162.04)	DIP	<i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. I (51.55m Rp to Kab. Banjar) (Not included in BAPPEDA Tk. I list, and not included in DepTan 1998a; therefore it has not been included in the total)
Total			10398.58		

Source: Biro Keuangan KalSel 1997; *Dinas* Tk. I; DepTan 1998a; BAPPEDA Tk. I

* = Figure excludes allocation for Plantations (*Perkebunan*)

Summary of funding sources:

Total funds: Rp 10398.58m

INPRES Dati I: Rp. 1712m (= 16.46 percent)

DIP: Rp. 8384.33m (= 80.63 percent)

APBD I(ABT): Rp. 102.25m (= 0.98 percent)

BLN: Rp. 200.00m (= 1.92 percent)

Table A6.3 List of agricultural development projects in Kabupaten Banjar (budget year 1996/97)

Project Number	Project title	Implementing Unit	Budget Allocation (in million Rp)	Source of Funds	Remarks/ Source of information
2P.0.2.1.01.001	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Pertanian	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. II	25.0	INPRES Dati II	APBD II 1996/97, <i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. II
2P.0.2.1.01.002	Proyek Perlindungan Tanaman	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. II	15.91	PAD	APBD II 1996/97
	Proyek Pengembangan Sumberdaya Sarana dan Prasarana (PSSP)/ TPH KalSel	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. I	14.38	DIP	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. II
	Pembangunan Usaha Pertanian (PUP) TPH		225.00	DIP	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. II
02.1.01.379168.18.01.15 (13.)	Proyek Pertanian Rakyat Terpadu (P2RT)	<i>Dinas</i> Tk. II	346.28	DIP	DIP DepTan
	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Pertanian TPH KalSel (P4KS)	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. I	16.79	INPRES Dati I	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. I
2P.0.2.1.01.003	Proyek Peningkatan Satpel Bimas	Bagian Ekonomi	15.0	PAD	APBD II 1996/97
2P.0.2.1.01.004	Proyek Pembinaan PPL, PPS dan BPP	Bagian Ekonomi	284.66	INPRES Dati II (Bantuan Khusus)	APBD II 1996/97
2P.0.2.3.01.001	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Peternakan	<i>Dinas</i> Peternakan Tk. II	25.0	INPRES Dati II	APBD II 1996/97, DIPDA
2P.0.2.3.01.002	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Peternakan	<i>Dinas</i> Peternakan Tk. II	50.0	INPRES Dati I	APBD II 1996/97, DIPDA
2P.0.2.3.01.003	Proyek Pengembangan Usaha Peternakan	<i>Dinas</i> Peternakan Tk. II	9.97	PAD	APBD II 1996/97, DIPDA
2P.0.2.3.01.004	Proyek Pengadaan Sarana dan Prasarana RPH	<i>Dinas</i> Peternakan Tk. II	100.0	PAD	DIPDA
2P.0.2.4.01.001	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Perikanan	<i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. II	25.0	INPRES Dati II	APBD II 1996/97, DIPDA
2P.0.2.4.01.002	Proyek Uji Coba Budidaya Perikanan	<i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. II	23.73	INPRES Dati I	APBD II 1996/97, DIPDA
2P.0.2.4.01.003	Proyek Pembinaan	<i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. II	10.0	PAD	APBD II 1996/97, DIPDA

Project Number	Project title	Implementing Unit	Budget Allocation (in million Rp)	Source of Funds	Remarks/ Source of information
	Penyuluhan dan Pengembangan Wilayah				
2P.0.16.5.01.003	Pembuatan Data dan Statistik Perikanan	<i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. II	10.0	PAD (ABT)	DIPDA
Total			1196.72		

Source: Banjar 1996; DepTan 1996c; *Dinas* Tk.II.

Summary of funding sources:

Total funds: Rp 1196.72m
 INPRES Dati I: Rp. 90.52m (= 7.6 percent)
 INPRES Dati II: Rp. 75.0m (= 6.3 percent)
 Special INPRES: Rp. 284.66M (= 23.8 percent)
 DIP: Rp. 585.66m (= 48.9 percent)
 PAD: Rp. 160.88m (= 13.4 percent)
 BLN: Rp. --

Table A6.4 List of agricultural development projects in Kabupaten Banjar (budget year 1997/98)

Project Number	Project title	Implementing Unit	Budget Allocation (in million Rp)	Source of Funds	Remarks/Source of information
2P.0.2.1.01.001	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Pertanian Tanaman Pangan	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. II	33.50	PAD	APBD II 1997/98, <i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. II (figure includes ABT)
2P.0.2.1.01.002	Proyek Pengembangan Produksi Hortikultura	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. II	60.0	INPRES Dati II	APBD II 1997/98, <i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. II
2P.0.2.1.01.003	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Pertanian TPH/Kab. Banjar	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. I	30.0 (13.2)	INPRES Dati I	APBD II 1997/98 (figures in brackets: allocation according to <i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. I)
02.1.04.371343.18.0 6.015	Proyek Pengembangan Sumberdaya Sarana dan Prasarana (PSSP)TPH/ Kab. Banjar	<i>Dinas</i> Tk. I	44.15	DIP	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk.I, <i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. II
02.1.01.379168.18.0 1.015 (13.)	Proyek Pertanian Rakyat Terpadu (P2RT)/ Kab. Banjar	<i>Dinas</i> Tk. I	200.11 (32.92) (27.39)	DIP	DIP/ <i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. I (figures in brackets: allocation for TPH sub-sector according to <i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. I and <i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. II)
02.1.01.305908.16.0 3.15	P2RT/Bantuan Penangkar Benih/ Bibit		594.03	INPRES Dati II Bantuan Khusus	DepTan 1998s. (According to <i>Dinas</i> Tk. I Perikanan, allocation is Rp. 446.75m)
	Pengembangan Sarana dan Prasarana Berbantuan (PSPB)		34.60	DIP	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. II
	Pembangunan Usaha Pertanian (PUP) TPH		1.05	DIP	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. II
2P.0.2.1.01.004	Proyek Peningkatan Koordinasi Satuan Bimas	Bagian Ekonomi	20.0	PAD	APBD II 1997/98
2P.0.2.1.01.005 (02.1.01.296370.16.0 3.15)	Proyek Bantuan Penyuluh Pertanian Lapangan	BIPP	342.3	INPRES Dati II (Bantuan Khusus)	APBD II 1997/98. Allocation according to DepTan 1998a: 367.3m Rp.
2P.0.2.3.01.001	Proyek Pengembangan Usaha Peternakan	<i>Dinas</i> Peternakan Tk. II	10.0	PAD	APBD II 1997/98, DIPDA
2P.0.2.3.01.002	Proyek Diversifikasi Pangan dan Gizi/ Penanggulangan Peternakan di desa tertinggal	<i>Dinas</i> Peternakan Tk. II	30.0	INPRES Dati II	APBD II 1997/98, DIPDA

Project Number	Project title	Implementing Unit	Budget Allocation (in million Rp)	Source of Funds	Remarks/Source of information
2P.0.2.3.01.003	Proyek Pengembangan Usaha Peternakan	<i>Dinas</i> Peternakan Tk. II	22.0	INPRES Dati I	APBD II 1997/98, DIPDA
2P.0.2.3.01.004	Proyek Pengembangan Sumber Daya Sarana dan Prasarana Peternakan	<i>Dinas</i> Peternakan Tk. II	100.0	PAD	APBD II 1997/98, DIPDA
2P.0.2.4.01.001	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Perikanan	<i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. II	15.0	PAD	APBD II 1997/98, DIPDA
2P.0.2.4.01.001	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Perikanan	<i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. II	12.5	PAD (ABT)	DIPDA
2P.0.2.4.01.002	Proyek Peningkatan Sarana/ Prasarana Perikanan	<i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. II	100.0	PAD	APBD II 1997/98, DIPDA
2P.0.2.4.01.003	Proyek Pengembangan Produksi Perikanan Desa Pantai	<i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. II	30.0	INPRES Dati II	APBD II 1997/98, DIPDA
2P.0.2.4.01.004	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Perikanan	<i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. II	21.0	INPRES Dati I	APBD II 1997/98, DIPDA
	Proyek Pertanian Rakyat Terpadu/ Perikanan	<i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. II	138.28	INPRES Dati II (Bantuan Penangkar Benih/ Bibit)	(<i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. I)
	Proyek Pembangunan Usaha PUP KalSel/Kab. Banjar/ Perikanan	<i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. II	51.55	DIP	(<i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. I)
Total			1890.07		

Source: Banjar 1997; DepTan 1996c; Pemda Tk. I

Summary of funding sources:

Total funds: Rp 1890.07m

INPRES Dati I: Rp. 73.0m (= 3.9 percent)

INPRES Dati II: Rp. 120.0m (= 6.4 percent)

Specific INPRES: Rp. 1074.61m (= 56.9 percent)

DIP: Rp. 331.46m (= 17.5 percent)

PAD: Rp. 291m (= 15.4 percent)

BLN: Rp. --

Table A6.5 List of agricultural development projects in Kabupaten Tanah Laut (budget year 1996/97)

Project Number	Project title	Implementing Unit	Budget Allocation (in million Rp)	Source of Funds	Remarks
	Proyek Pertanian Rakyat Terpadu (P2RT) TPH/ KalSel/ Tanah Laut	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. I	24.34	DIP	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. I
2P.0.2.1.01.003	Proyek Operasional Penyuluh Pertanian		254.91	INPRES Dati II (Bantuan Khusus)	APBD II 1996/97
2P.0.2.1.01.001	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Pertanian (TPH)	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. II	20.00	PAD	DIPDA, APBD II 1996/97
2P.0.2.1.01.002	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Pertanian (TPH)	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. II	26.30	INPRES Dati I	DIPDA; APBD II 1996/97
	Proyek Pengembangan Sumberdaya, Sarana dan Prasarana (PSSP) TPH KalSel/ Tanah Laut	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. I	58.28	DIP	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. I
	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Pertanian (TPH)	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. I	13.93	INPRES Dati I	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. I
2P.0.2.3.01.001	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Peternakan	<i>Dinas</i> Peternakan Tk. II	30.00	PAD	APBD II 1996/97
2P.0.2.3.01.002	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Peternakan	<i>Dinas</i> Peternakan Tk.II	23.35	INPRES Dati I	APBD II 1996/97
2P.0.2.4.01.001	Proyek Usaha Peningkatan Produksi Perikanan	<i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. II	15.00	PAD	DIPDA, APBD II 1996/97
2P.0.2.4.01.002	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Perikanan	<i>Dinas</i> Perikanan Tk. II	33.80	INPRES Dati I	DIPDA, APBD II 1996/97
Total			499.91		

Source: Pemda Tanah Laut 1997; *Dinas* Tk. I KalSel.

Summary of funding sources:

Total funds: Rp 499.91m

INPRES Dati II: Rp. --

INPRES Dati I: Rp. 97.38m (= 19.5 percent)

Specific INPRES: Rp. 254.90m (= 51.0 percent)

DIP: Rp. 82.62m (= 16.5 percent)

PAD: Rp. 65.00m (= 13.0 percent)

BLN: Rp. --

Table A6.6 List of agricultural development projects in Kabupaten Tanah Laut (budget year 1997/98)

Project Number	Project title	Implementing Unit	Budget Allocation (in million Rp)	Source of Funds	Remarks/ Source of Information
	Proyek Pertanian Rakyat Terpadu (P2RT) TPH/ KalSel	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. I	58.93	DIP	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. I
	Proyek Pengembangan Sumberdaya, Sarana dan Prasarana (PSSP) TPH KalSel	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. I	20.95	DIP	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. I
	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Pertanian TPH/ KalSel	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. I	12.51	INPRES Dati I	<i>Dinas</i> TPH Tk. I
02.1.01.296370.16.0 3.15	Proyek Bantuan Penyuluhan Pertanian		303.21	INPRES Dati II (Bantuan Khusus)	DepTan 1998a.
2P.0.2.3.01.001	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Peternakan	<i>Dinas</i> Peternakan Tk. II	37.0	INPRES Dati I	<i>Dinas</i> Peternakan Tk. II
2P.0.2.3.01.002	Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Peternakan	<i>Dinas</i> Peternakan Tk. II	25.0	INPRES Dati I	<i>Dinas</i> Peternakan Tk. II
Total			457.6		

Source: Pemda Tanah Laut 1997; *Dinas* Tk. I KalSel

Summary of funding sources:

Total funds: Rp 457.60m

INPRES Dati I: Rp. 74.51m (= 16.3 percent)

INPRES Dati II: Rp. --

Specific INPRES: Rp. 303.21m (= 66.3 percent)

DIP: Rp. 79.88m (= 17.5 percent)

PAD: Rp. --

BLN: Rp. --

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