

特別研修

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報告題名 (Title) Implementation of subsidized rice for the poor program (Raskin) in South Konawe District, Indonesia.	
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座長 八木 浩平	議事録担当者 Deffi
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報告要旨 (Abstract)

This paper studies the implementation of the subsidized rice program for the poor (Raskin) in South Konawe District. There are two objectives of this research: first, to investigate mode of the Raskin program operation in village level in South Konawe; and second, to investigate the role of local administration in supporting the program; and third.

Data collection and interview was conducted from August 29, to September, 15, 2010. The Data encompasses statistical data of poor households 2008 from Central Statistical Bureau (Biro Pusat Statistik [BPS]); the recipient list of Raskin program from villages from Januari to Juli 2010. Interview was conducted with 17 heads of villages, head of Economic Division of South Konawe Local Administration, and head and Raskin Secretary of Southeast Sulawesi Bulog Branch office; Guideline Book of Raskin Program, reports, scientific journals and news from the internet.

The research results showed that (1) Some proportions of Raskin rice were received by non-poor households. Out of 3,404 total number of household in 17 villages surveyed, 3,134 or 92,07% households got benefit from the program while government stipulated only 1,475 targeted households or 43,33% from the total number of HHs, the leakage level was 48,74%. This problem was caused by Both the inaccuracy of poor HH data from BPS in which the number of poor HH in village was bigger than the number of THH from BPS, the absence of listed name of targeted households in village, and villagers and village head preferred to distribute Raskin rice to all household because of traditional egalitarian principles.

(2) Because of the inaccuracy of poor HH data and the absence of listed name of THH at villages, these forced village heads through village meeting (mudes) to distributed the Raskin rice to almost all community members and then they influenced price, quantity and frequency of Raskin rice received by beneficiaries. The Raskin prices at village level were varied and exceeded the price fixed by government. The quantity of rice and the frequency of distribution depend on each village. Many villagers received rice below the fixed quantity and it varied among villagers. Village beneficiaries received once each 2 months (or 3 months).

(3) The commitment of local government to supporting the Raskin program for overcoming problems was very low. Local administration could not disseminate accountable information about the program. It caused the very serious problem in targeting and identification of the poor. The villagers were hard to know program rice price fixed by central government, how often or how many times a year they can receive Raskin rice, the channel of claims or proposals. Even after complaint unit system (CUS) was established to cope with problems.

質疑・応答

1. Question from Yagi.

After graduation how will you use the result of your research?

Sudirman: I work for the local administration office and this program is central government's program, in my experience it is very difficult for us to insist the local government mainly in the determination of targeted household because the only institution that can conduct survey is BPS and we cannot intervene BPS. They conduct survey and they have evidence. What can we do to improve this program is to provide budget for the poor household who are not cover by the program, so they could also receive the RASKIN also. Even we found that the poor household number is bigger than the number given by the BPS and we already reported to BULOG but the number of recipient number cannot be changed for one year. So the poor household who cannot cover by the BULOG can be supported by local government.

2. Question from Manalo.

Is there any plans form the local government to reconcile the data, because I think the problem lies in bureaucracy of the data, the local government in charge in implementation of the program, but they are unwilling to do their responsibility since they are not included in the planning, but they are the same government of Indonesia, they suppose to support the program. So if there no plan for reconcile the data you will face the same problem in any government program.

Sudirman: This kind of problem is not only happen in South Konawe, but in many parts in Indonesia. Because to updating data needs much more budget, so that's why the central government only conducts the survey once in three years. In my policy implication I suggested local government to focus on the poor household; it can reduce the cost of survey. If there is new registration system in village head.

Manalo: Which data to use? BPS or local government?

Sudirman: It supposes to be BPS and village heads data. We cannot rely only in village head data because they only use eye witness and their opinion, but BPS has 14 criteria.

Manalo: Which authority is more truthful?

Sudirman: The problem is the changing in condition of poor household, they come in and out from poverty, and it affects the number of household receivers.

3. Question from Yonekura.

I will make sure your message related to slide number 15. And social implication is hard to understand.

Sudirman: I mean social reaction, if poor household do not receive rice, they do not want to join with village activity, do not want to pay tax, do not want to vote.

Suggestion from sensei: Database made by BPS is not reliable, not maintain annually, so village head cannot get the legitimacy to distribute the rice. But it is impossible to BPS to carry out a household survey in entire Indonesia; the target survey is too ambitious.

Sudirman: Targeted household by BPS only mention the number (for example 114 targeted household in A village) of targeted household without mention who are the receiver and their address. It is very difficult for village head to decide who the recipients are only based on eye witness. The survey data is also used for cash transfer program; they get the ticket by post. The program was success and already stopped now.