

# Challenges and Scopes toward Inter-Governmental Coordination in Decentralized Indonesia: Through a Case of Joint-Secretariat Kartamantul

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

- Urban area expands beyond the administrative boundary of one local government.
- The local governments should make inter-governmental coordination for the urban problems.
- In Indonesia, inter-governmental coordination is often difficult.
  - The interests of each local government cause conflicts
- Yogyakarta is the case.
  - The urban area has been expanding beyond the administrative boundary of Yogyakarta City.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

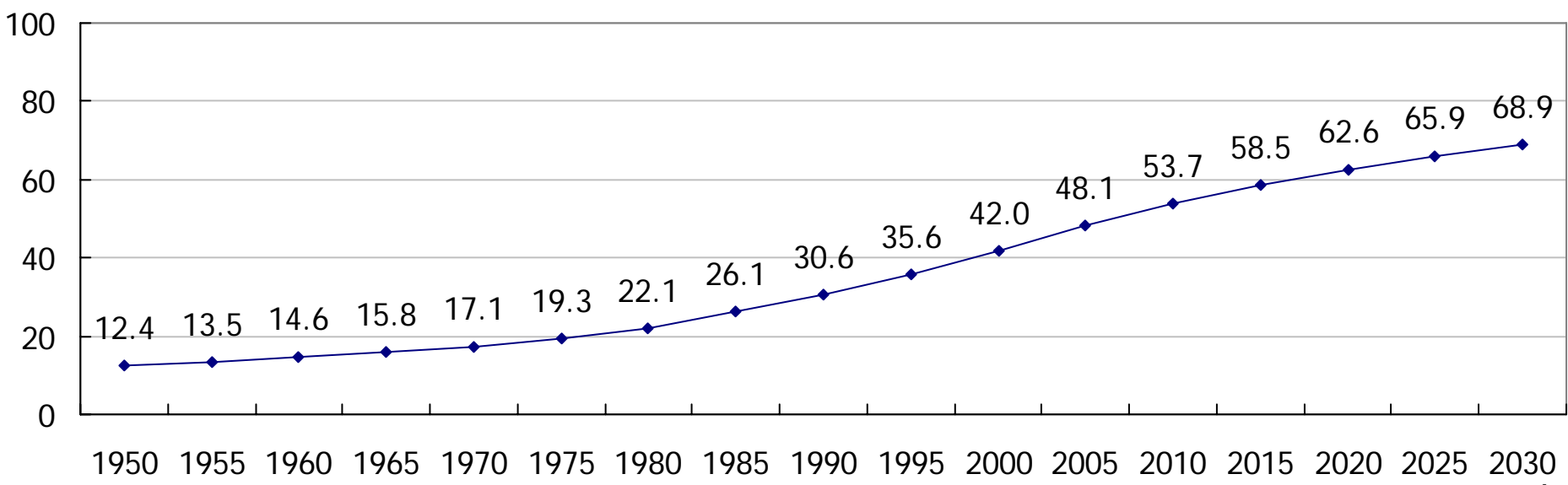
- In 2001, Joint-Secretariat Kartamantul was set up for more efficient urban infrastructure management.
  - With GTZ's support, it seems to well develop its activities.
  - At the same time, several difficulties in inter-governmental coordination have been revealed.
  
- Purpose of this paper;  
To discuss the challenges and scopes toward inter-governmental coordination in decentralized Indonesia.
  
- Contents;
  - Need for intergovernmental coordination in Indonesia
  - Situation in Yogyakarta
  - Experience of Joint-Secretariat Kartamantul
  - Prospects after the new decentralization laws
  - Conclusion

# 2. NEED FOR INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION IN INDONESIA

## 2.1 Urbanization in Indonesia

- Indonesia has been urbanized.
  - Urban population; 12.4% in 1950 -> 48.1% in 2005 (ten times in number)

Percentage of Urban Population in Indonesia



## 2. NEED FOR INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION IN INDONESIA

- Cities with fewer than 750,000 population, small and medium sized cities, have been rapidly urbanized since the 1960s.

### Annual Growth Rate of Urban Population by City Size of the year 2005

	1950 -60	-1970	-1980	-1990	-2000	-2005	-2010	-2010
National	3.56	3.88	4.94	5.28	4.70	4.07	3.37	2.67
1 million or more	5.40	3.68	4.00	2.54	3.29	3.59	2.95	2.15
750,000 to 1 million	3.02	3.15	3.76	1.97	2.25	3.57	3.21	2.44
Fewer than 750,000	2.47	4.02	5.53	6.60	5.21	4.22	3.50	2.83

- The urban area has expanded beyond the administrative boundary of one local government.
  - [Jabotabek, the greater Jakarta](#)

# 2. NEED FOR INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION IN INDONESIA

## 2.2 "Big-bang" Decentralization

- The 1999 decentralization laws;
  - Much power is transferred to the regency/city.
  - The province has a coordinating role among the regencies/cities.
  - No hierarchical relationship exists between the province and the regency/city.
  - While the provincial government and even the central government has lost their strong position over the regency/city government, the regency/city government can enjoy autonomy.
  
- However, the interests of the regencies/cities often cause conflicts among them.
- Inter-governmental coordination has become difficult, even if required.
  - The province can only "watch" them.

# 3. Situation of Yogyakarta



# 3. Situation of Yogyakarta

## 3.1 Urbanizing Yogyakarta

- Yogyakarta has been rapidly urbanized.
  - Since the 1990s, suburbanization has occurred.

### Demography of Yogyakarta Special Province

	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population / Percentage of Urban Population		
		1980	1990	2000
Kulon Progo regency	586.27	386,685 / 4.8%	372,309 / 8.4%	370,944 / 17.9%
Bantul Regency	506.85	634,442 / 10.2%	696,905 / 60.5%	781,013 / 71.9%
Gunungkidul Regency	1485.36	659,486 / 3.2%	651,004 / 4.3%	670,433 / 5.2%
Sleman Regency	574.82	677,323 / 16.0%	780,334 / 51.4%	901,377 / 81.9%
Yogyakarta City	32.50	394,965 / 100.0%	412,059 / 100.0%	396,711 / 100.0%
Total (Yogyakarta Special Province)	3185.80	2,746,901 / 22.1%	2,912,611 / 44.4%	3,120,478 / 57.6%



# 3. Situation of Yogyakarta

- In Bantul Regency and Sleman Regency, neighboring Yogyakarta City, the population has rapidly increased.
- Land conversion from agricultural use to urban use has occurred.

## Land Conversion from Agricultural Use to Urban Use in Bantul and Sleman

	1987 -1990	1990 -1993	1993 -1996	1998 -2002	Total
Bantul	464 ha	220 ha	285 ha	350 ha	1,319 ha
Sleman	631 ha	488 ha	758 ha	918 ha	2,795 ha

- The urban problems around the administrative boundary of Yogyakarta City are poorly addressed.

# 3. Situation of Yogyakarta

## 3.2 Inter-governmental Relationship after decentralization

- Inter-governmental relationship doesn't seem so serious as in other provinces;
  - Small in size and historical unity.
  - On the approval of the 1999 decentralization laws, cooperation was promised among the province, the regencies and the city.
  
- However, the cooperation at the implementation level seems difficult.
  - Three football stadium of international standard in the province.

# 4. Experience of Joint-Secretariat Kartamantul

## 4.1 Establishment of Kartamantul

- In the 1990s, The Integrated Urban Infrastructure Development Program (IUIDP)
  - Yogyakarta City, Bantul Regency and Sleman Regency came to notice the need for inter-governmental coordination for the urban problems in Yogyakarta urban area.
  
- In 1992, a pilot project of a waste disposal facility in Bantul.
  - Since 2000, the three local governments have been in charge of its managed which used to be done by the provincial government.

# 4. Experience of Joint-Secretariat Kartamantul

- In 2001, Joint-Secretariat Kartamantul was set up.
  - The motivation was the experience of the waste disposal facility and the promotion of decentralization.
  - It aims at more efficient urban infrastructure management with inter-governmental coordination.
- In 2003, GTZ's support started.
  - As a part of Urban Quality project.
  - The staffs of Kartamantul are both from the local government and from GTZ.
  - It is positioned as a "free body", independent from the government with no administrative power.



Conceptual Framework of Inter-governmental Coordination

# 4. Experience of Joint-Secretariat Kartamantul

## 4.2 Its Achievement

- Waste disposal facility in Bantul;
  - In 2005, a private company started a project to process garbage of the facility into energy.
  - On the other hand, the project is faced with the problem of the management cost, highly dependant on the sharing budget of the three local governments. Kartamantul now tries to revise waste management policy and fees through discussion among the three local governments.

Waste disposal  
facility in Bantul



# 4. Experience of Joint-Secretariat Kartamantul

- Wastewater treatment plant in Bantul;
  - A wastewater treatment plant in Bantul, which serves some parts of Yogyakarta City, Sleman regency and Bantul Regency, came into use in 1997, and it was managed by the provincial government. Since 2003, the management has been delegated to the three local governments.
  - Here, too, there are difficulties in its management cost and routine maintenance, highly dependant on the governmental subsidy. Kartamantul facilitates the discussion among the three local governments.

Wastewater treatment plant  
in Bantul





# 4. Experience of Joint-Secretariat Kartamantul

- Blambangan Bridge;
  - A badly damaged old bridge between Yogyakarta City and Sleman Regency, Blambangan Bridge, was repaired in three months by the provincial government and the local governments, with Kartamanatul's facilitation.



[Blambangan Bridge](#)

# 4. Experience of Joint-Secretariat Kartamantul

- Kartamantul has worked as a project facilitator.
- In the projects, the three local governments come to be faced with a difficulty in the budget to promote it.
- However, because of the position as a free body, Kartamantul doesn't have the budgeting authority over the three local governments.
  - Kartamantul cannot decide the project budget.



# 4. Experience of Joint-Secretariat Kartamantul

## 4.3 Start of the Second Phase

- In 2005, GTZ's support ended.
  - Kartamantul has to be managed only by the local initiative.
  - In one case or another, Kartamantul will be challenged more severely than before.

# 5. Prospects after the New Decentralization Law

- The 1999 decentralization laws were revised in 2004.
- Alterations of the relationship among the government;
  - The article that defines no hierarchical relationship between the provincial government and the regency/city government is not in the law without any change in the coordinating role of the provincial government.
  - Moreover, the provincial government is to supervise the regency/city's budget.
  - Some are afraid that the central government wants to change everything in the condition before the decentralization, while others expect to make the provincial government's coordinating role work.

# 6. Conclusion

## Starting with a project-based inter-governmental coordination;

- In the case of Kartamantul, the Integrated Urban Infrastructure Development Program (IUIDP) made the three local governments notice the need for inter-governmental, which led to the waste disposal facility project now involving the private sector and more projects in different fields have been implemented since then. The case of Kartamantul shows that starting with project-based coordination can develop inter-governmental coordination in other projects in different fields.

# 6. Conclusion

## The provincial government as a key player;

- The new governmental relationship by the 2004 decentralization laws could be a solution for it. That is, the provincial government, which has an authority to supervise the local government's budget, is expected to exercise its "leadership" to the regency/city government.
- However, Yogyakarta is in a relatively good situation due to its historical unity, and in the other provinces there will be a long discussion about "leadership" and "orders."