

**Evaluation of Indonesia's Rice Program:
Comparative Analysis of Budget Efficiency using Provincial Data**

インドネシアにおける稲作増産プログラムの評価：
州別データを用いた財政効率性の比較分析

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【Objective】

Rice is the staple food for most Indonesian people. One effort of the Indonesian Government to achieve self-sufficiency in rice has been materialized in Rice program. Wetland expansion, irrigation network rehabilitation and rice intensification system (SRI) are the prioritized projects of Directorate General (DG) of Agricultural Infrastructure and Facilities, of which the implementation has been undertaken by local governments. Data recorded that during 2011-2014, the government had experienced inefficiency from these projects as much as IDR 166 billion. Thus, this study aims to measure the budget efficiency level of wetland expansion, irrigation network rehabilitation, as well as rice intensification system projects in 32 provinces, and to discover the appropriate budget allocation.

【Method】

Data were collected from Directorate of Land Management and Development, Directorate of Irrigation and water Management, Planning Division, Monitoring and Evaluating Division of DG of Agricultural Infrastructure and Facilities, Statistical Centre Bureau, Land Research and Development Agency, reports, the government's strategic plan, journals, published books, and other literatures. Data were analysed by using Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) as well as scoring and overlay technique.

【Results】

Based on the analysis, 34% provinces got efficiency score under the average, in which Banten got the lowest score. For the implementation of irrigation network rehabilitation, 29% provinces got score under the average, where Bangka Belitung got the lowest score. For SRI project, most of provinces got the efficiency score above the average, only 39% was under it. The three lowest provinces are Kalimantan Tengah, Maluku and Gorontalo. Based on scoring and overlay process between provincial efficiency level and criteria of each project, three priorities for budget allocation have emerged.

【Conclusion】

Firstly, we have found the efficiency level among provinces of each project. Inefficiency often occurred because the beneficiaries could not satisfy the project's criteria. Secondly, we obtained three groups of priority for allocating the budget properly. Finally, to optimally achieve the goal with limited budget, the government is suggested to proportionally allocate three projects' budget to provinces in accordance with their priority.