

**Best Practice Summary  
Metro City, Indonesia**

 <p>Coordinates:  5°7'S 105°18'E</p>	
<b>Country</b>	Indonesia
<b>Province</b>	Lampung
<b>Settlement commenced</b>	1939
<b>Administrative city</b>	14 August 1986
<b>Autonomous city</b>	27 April 1999
<b>Government</b>	
• Mayor	Lukman Hakim
<b>Area</b>	
• Total	68.74 km <sup>2</sup> (26.54 sq mi)
<b>Elevation</b>	30–60 m (98–197 ft)
<b>Population (2014)</b>	
• Total	152,428
• Density	2,200/km <sup>2</sup> (5,700/sq mi)
<b>Time zone</b>	WIB (UTC+7)
<b>Area code(s)</b>	0275
<b>Vehicle registration</b>	BE



<b>Country:</b>	Indonesia
<b>Local Government:</b>	Metro City
<b>Type:</b>	Autonomous City
<b>Best Practice Title:</b>	Selection Development Proposals of Metro City through Participatory Budgeting
<b>Aspect of Governance:</b>	Thematic Area 1: People's Participation in Planning and Decision Making
<b>Reported By:</b>	APEKSI ( Association Of Indonesian Municipalities)
<b>Start Date:</b>	2005
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.metrokota.go.id">www.metrokota.go.id</a>

## **Description:**

### **Background**

#### The Problem:

Metro City had executed participatory development through Musrenbang (Development Plan Meeting) prior to the Participatory Budgeting. Though, the society's participation in the Musrenbang had not been optimal. The society was only involved in the initial planning process, but not in the implementation. They were not able to concentrate on the development in the subsequent year. It was difficult for the society to respond comprehensively because the information on the development was not delivered in detail.

### **Results Achieved and Relevance to Public Life**

#### The Programme:

The initiative of Participatory Budgeting was implemented by Mayor Lukman Hakim S.H. M.M. from 2005-2010. The discussion was performed by Bappeda (Board of Local Development Plan) of Metro City. The initiation of Participatory Budgeting was executed in 2006. The following topics were explored in the discussion:

- Structure of Participatory Budgeting in the running year,
- Theme and priority of the development in the running year and following years,
- Data of information on the development in the running year.

In Participatory Budgeting, the knowledge of society towards information on the developmental program and activities, as well as the funding source were of utmost importance. Participatory Budgeting was brought into implementation through the form of Society Empowering Program. In this program, the society plays a role to control and evaluate the development in the region of their habitat. Hence, the society has the role to make direct development in their region, without having to involve any third party.

### **Main Features**

Participatory Budgeting has been a routine included in the scheme of development planning since 2006-2014. The five (5) stages of Participatory Budgeting are as follows:

- In the first stage, Bappeda defined a policy with the related government service to make the program run well in 2006. After the plan was perfectly designed, socialization to 22 wards in Metro City was implemented. The socialization was done by the mayor, all government services, all heads of sub-districts and wards to society. This went on for two years between 2006 and 2008. The socialization of the second year was perfected by seeing the program evaluation of the first year. For efficiency purposes, Participatory Budgeting began to be held only in 5 wards of 5 sub-districts.
- Bappeda is divided into three: Socio-Cultural, Economic and Physical Division. All three basically were in charge of the preparation of Participatory Budgeting in the second stage: information material on the development, structure of Participatory Budgeting of Metro City in the running and

following years.

- The third stage consists of the preparation of law and administrative basis of the program.
- The fourth stage was the technical execution of the program: the Mayor with all his staff visits 5 wards to hold participatory Budgeting. In the forum, the Mayor represented by the Head of Bappeda conveys information on Participatory Budgeting structure in the running year, as well as the theme and priority of the development in the following years. Afterwards, the mayor gives the direction of public policy on the development execution in the running year.
- The last stage is the discussion between the government and Local House of Representative. During this stage, the society is provided information on the development including the physical, socio-cultural and economic activities that will be executed in the upcoming years. The development information is amendable based on the society's suggestions made during the discussion. Participatory Budgeting is held yearly, every January.

### **Activities**

- Village's Development Plan Discussion (Musrenbang): this includes proposals from the society.
- Sub-district's Development Plan Discussion (Musrenbang): this includes proposals from the village based on the priority and the existing programs or those which were already conducted.
- City's Development Plan Meeting (Musrenbang): this includes proposals from the sub-districts based on priority and programs conducted by the Regional Working Unit (SKPD).

### **Lessons Learnt**

The keywords of Participatory Budget are transparency, communication and synergy. Good transparency, communication and synergy between government and society are much needed to ensure the developmental process.

### **Sustainability**

The model of activity involving all stakeholders has proved to have a lot of support and high social benefit. The Bappeda (Board of Local Development Plan) of Metro City, working with all related services, keeps on developing the program implementation. The mechanism of giving donation in economic field also perfected through the rolling donation system by groups of society in the form of Ward Financial Board as a supporting system. This is to anticipate trouble credit and to keep the balance of donated capital circulation.

### **Transferability**

Participatory Budgeting is very transferable to other regions. To facilitate the project, a region should have its strong commitment to keep development information consistently open to public. It requires a proper plan document including executing subject, target, object, location and funding resource. Other necessary ability is how to provide some facilitators having competence in management project. This competence is really needed to do assistance at both wards.



