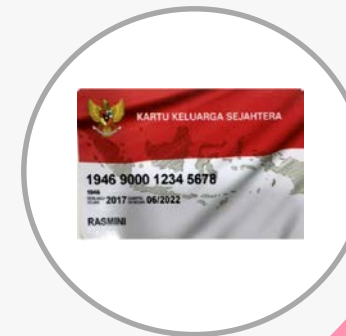




Adaptive Social Protection

Evidence from Indonesia



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INDONESIA POVERTY FIGURE

Main Challenges



POVERTY

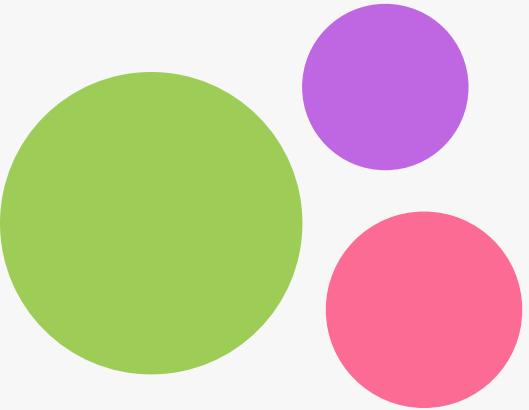


VULNERABILITY

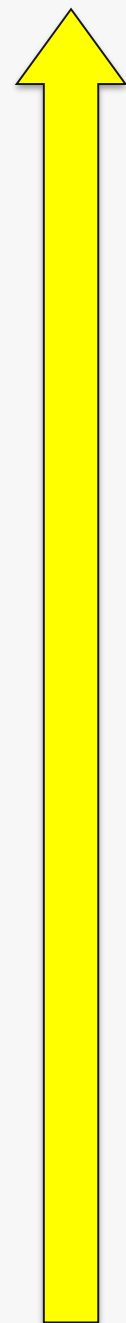


INEQUALITY

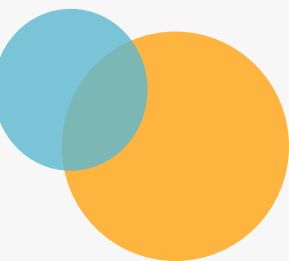




INDONESIA SOCIAL PROTECTION SCHEME

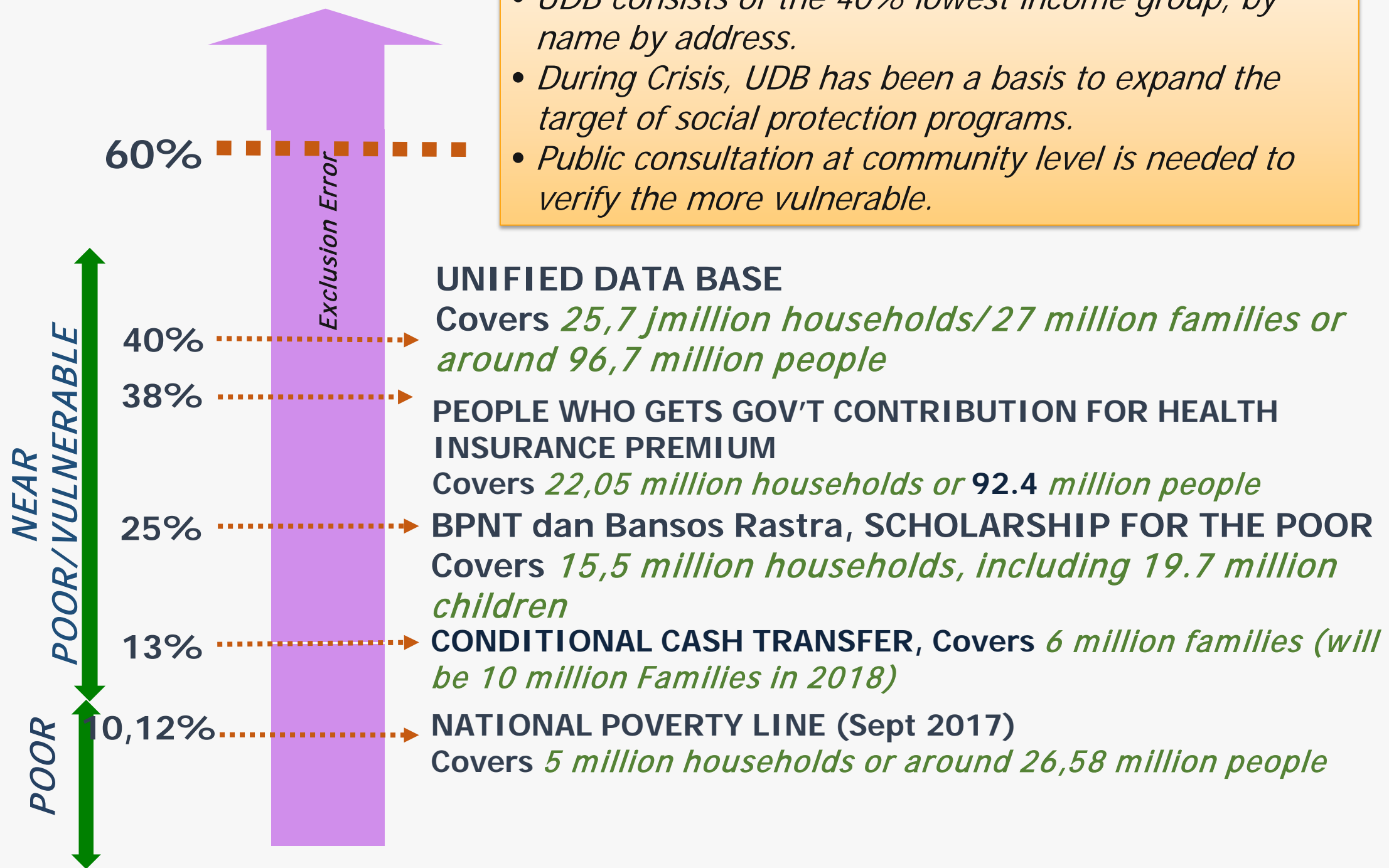


		PROGRAM	PURPOSE	TARGET	BENEFIT
Additional Health Insurance (Voluntary)	Old Age Saving, Other Protection	Individual insurance	Complementary	Voluntary	Investment Pension Health Maintenance
		Social Insurance Contributory Based <small>National Health Insurance (JKN), Occupational Injury Benefit (JKK), Death Benefit (JKm), Old-Age Benefit (JHT), Pension Fund (JP)</small>	National Social Security System	National Coverage	All workers
Death Security					
Work Accident					
Health Insurance					
Social Assistance PKH, Education, Health, Food, Social		Social Protection	Poor and Vulnerable Groups	Premium Assistance	
				Seed Capital	
				Non Cash Transfer	
				Education Assistance	
				Food Program	
				Social Service	

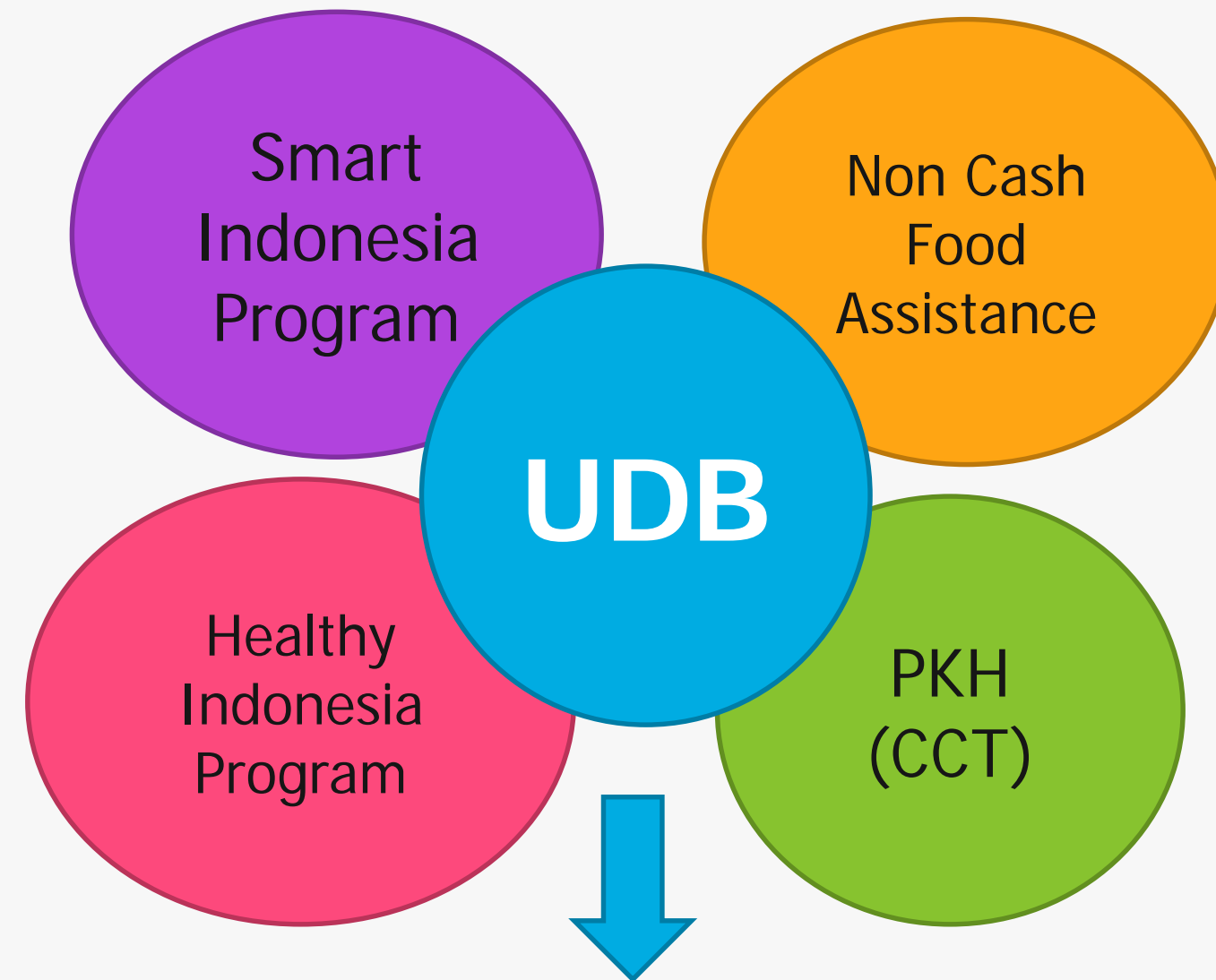


UNIFIED DATA BASE AS A BASIS FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION & POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMS

- UDB consists of the 40% lowest income group, by name by address.
- During Crisis, UDB has been a basis to expand the target of social protection programs.
- Public consultation at community level is needed to verify the more vulnerable.



Source: National Planning Bureau

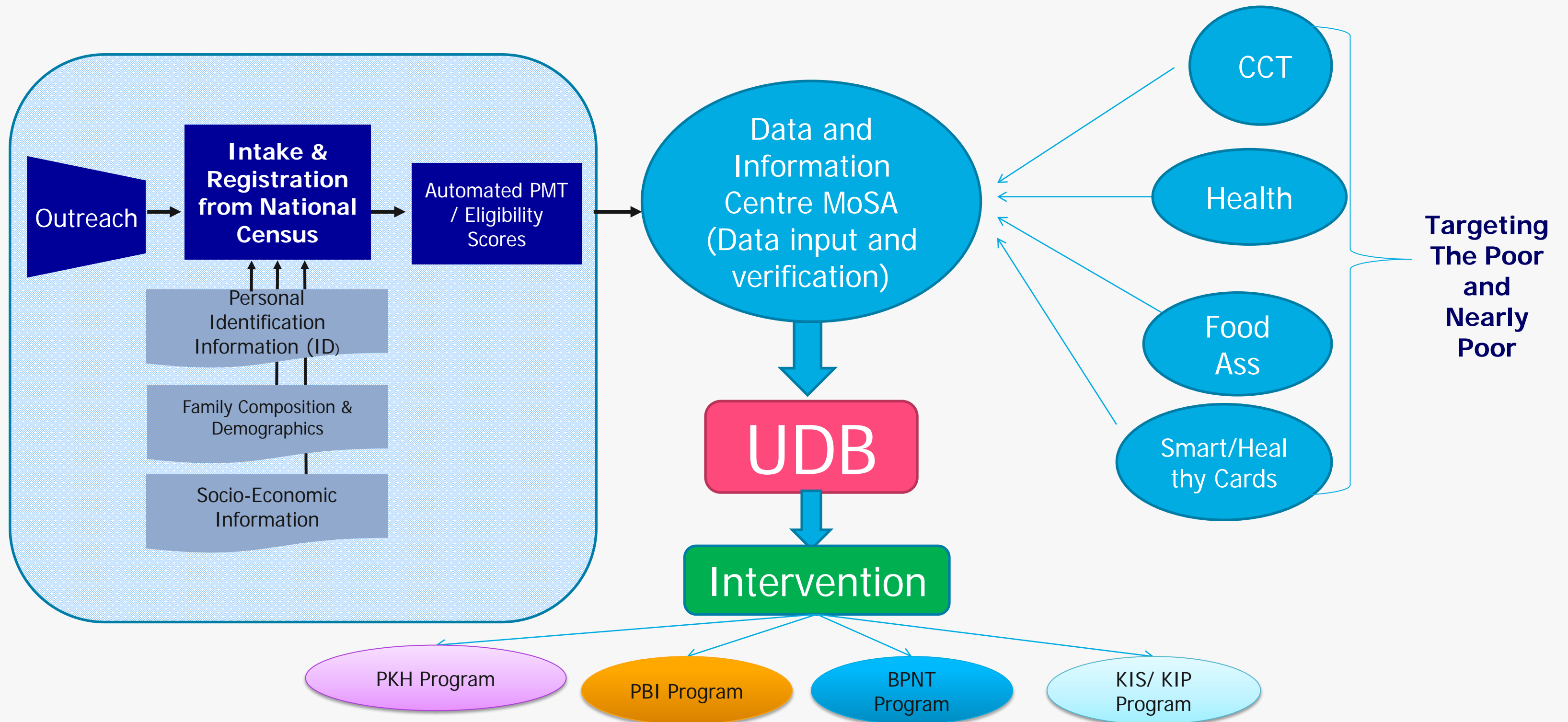


Combo Card
One Card with multiple Benefit program

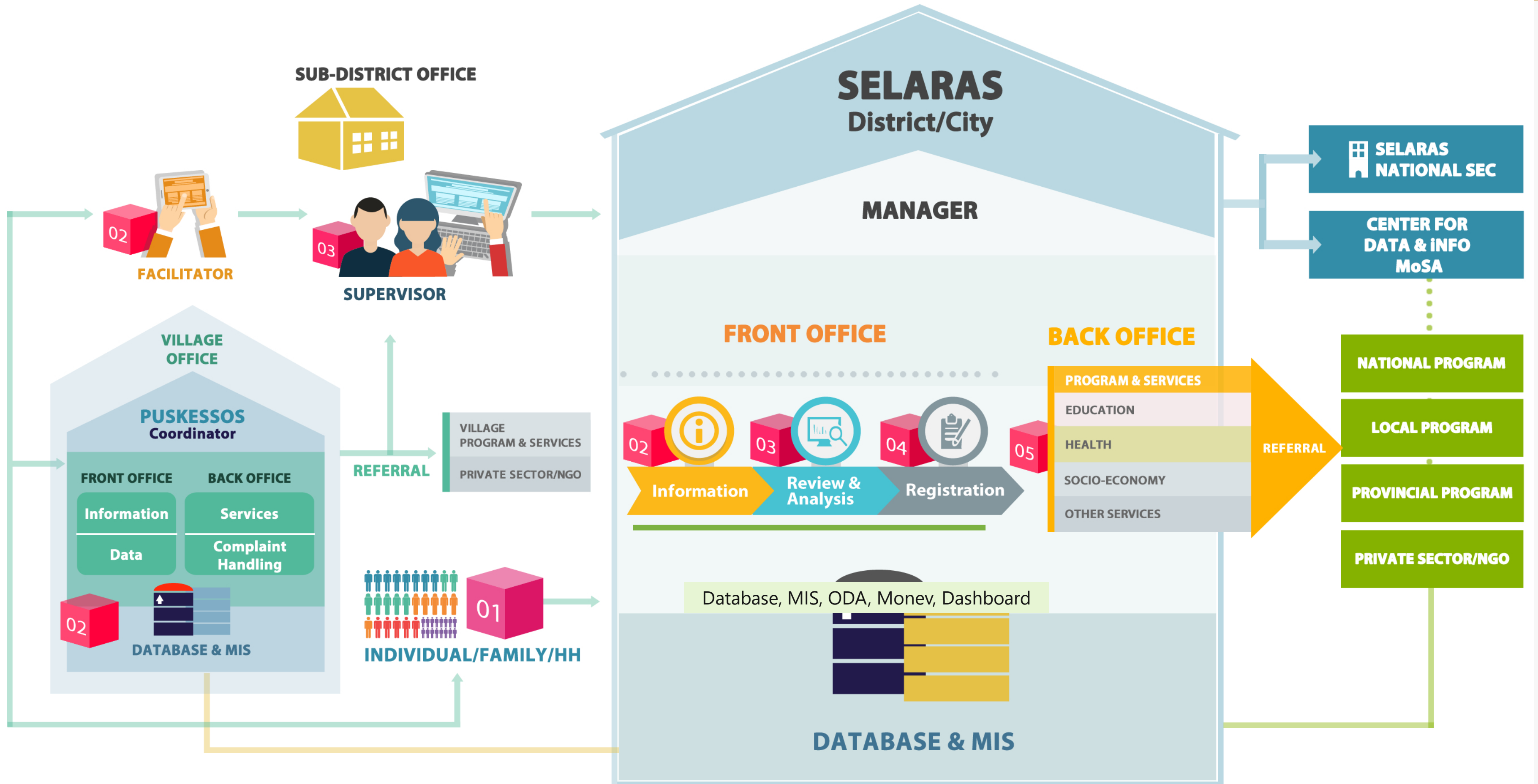
WELFARE COMBO CARD FUNCTIONED AS MULTIBENEFITS



REGULAR UDB MECHANISM



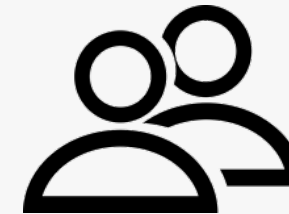
REGULAR DATA UPDATING MECHANISM THROUGH SINGLE WINDOW SERVICES



CHALLENGES FOR UDB UPDATING



Existing database may not cover unregistered poor, new poor and vulnerable people



Special group of vulnerable people (unregistered poor people) need to protect



New poor and vulnerable people increase from time to time (victims of disasters)



Existing UDB mechanism may not solve the problems

How social protection system could cover the victim of disasters (natural & social) also the vulnerable (unregistered poor people)?



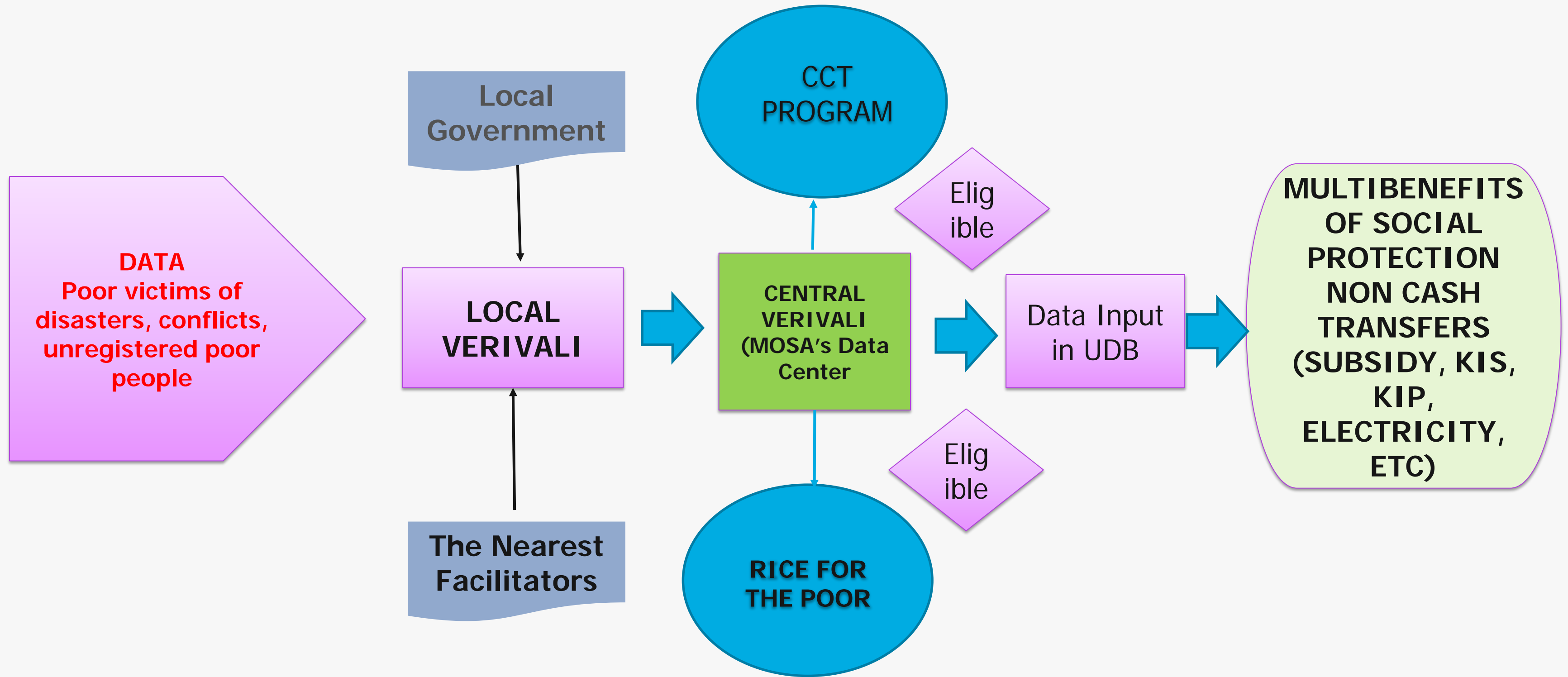
Indonesia is one of the world's most vulnerable countries to natural disaster (and also "social disasters")

During 2017 = 2.341 natural disasters (377 killed, 1.005 injured, 3.494.319 displaced

During 2017 = 7.335 social disasters (social conflicts), 581 killed, 8.779 affected and displaced,

Adaptive Social Protection

Quick Mechanism For Social Protection



Buffer stock determines number of new beneficiaries to be prioritized

Case 1. Economic Shocks Affected by Natural Disaster: Volcanic Eruption in Sinabung

Impact

Intervention

An Integrated Social Protection System in Respond to Economic Shock

Cost in terms of Development (poverty, human development, malnutrition, etc)
Financial Cost

Number of people affected:

- killed 28 people
- **Injured and displaced** : 20.505 people

Socio-economic Impact:

- Damage to agricultural land and plantations of 10,406 hectare
- People lost their livelihoods (plant and livestock) and sources of income

The eruption started from 2013 till now

Household Based Social Assistance Program

Rice Subsidy, Cash Transfer, PKH, KIS, KIP, Housing Assistance.
Implemented by
The Central Government (Ministries)

Community Empowerment Program (Expansion of Employment)

KUBE, Entrepreneurial and Financial Trainings, Entrepreneurial assistance.
Implemented by
The Central Govt., Local Govt., INGO and NGO

Expansion of credit to micro- and small-scale enterprises

UEP, KOPERASI (Support savings and loans also facilitate access to capital)
Implemented by
The Local Govt., INGO and NGO

Case 2 : Social Conflict (ex combatant in Lamongan)



Ex-Combatant

Negative stigma → declining their status of welfare

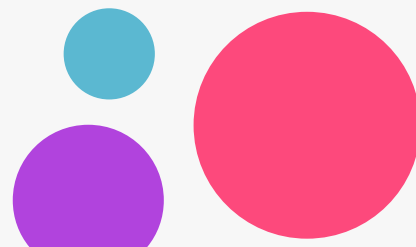
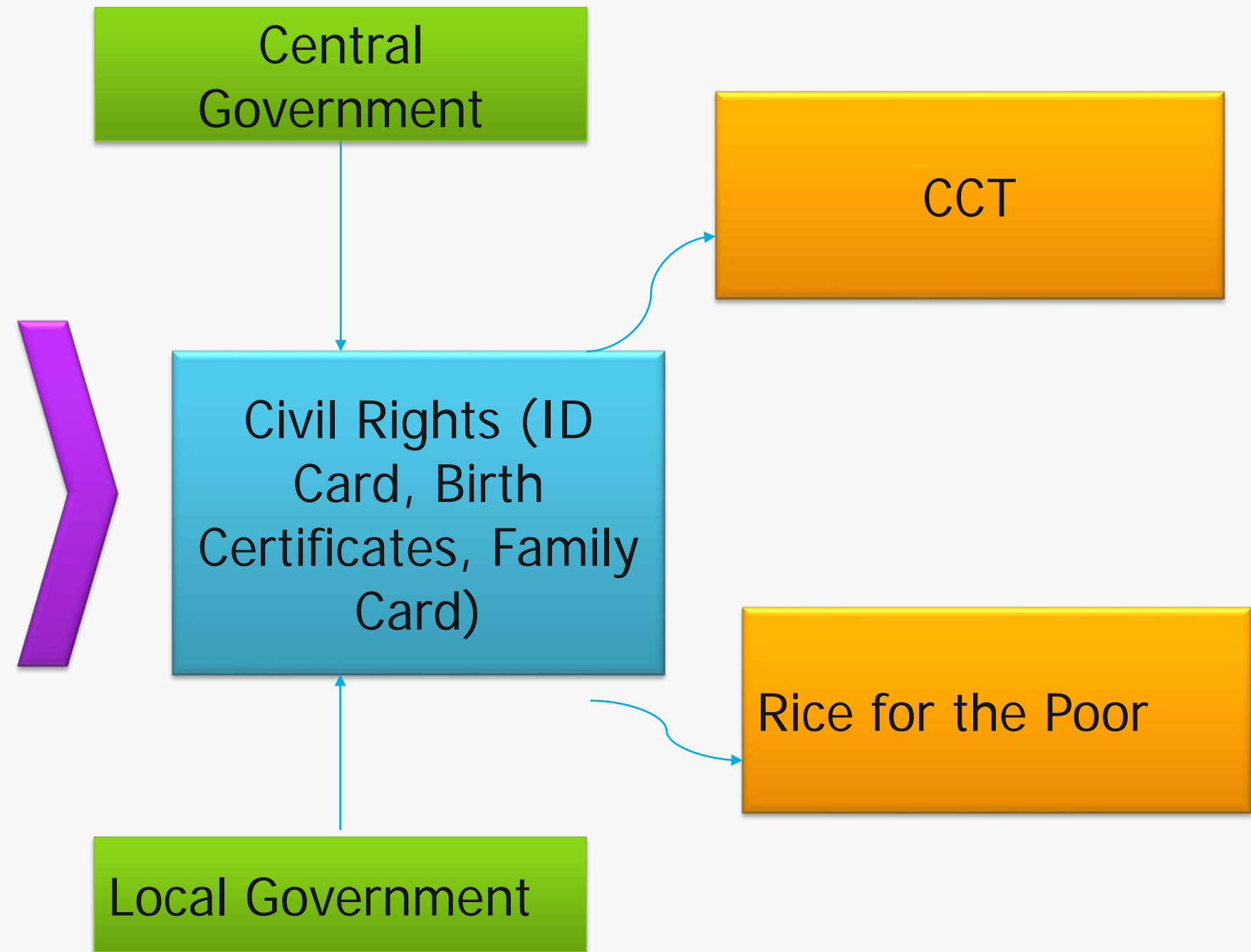
Registered to SP system

- Facilitated by religious leaders in religious institutions

Linked to Social Protection scheme :

- Conditional Cash Transfer (PKH) for those who meet the requirement
- Non cash food assistance (BPNT)
- PIP (Education)
- PIS (Health)
- UEP/ KUBE (Productive scheme)

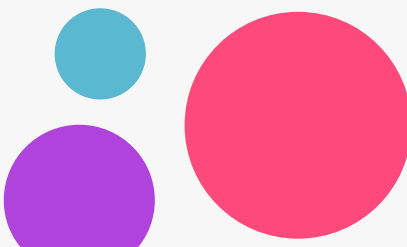
Case 3 : Unregistered Communities for Civil Rights





Implementation Details

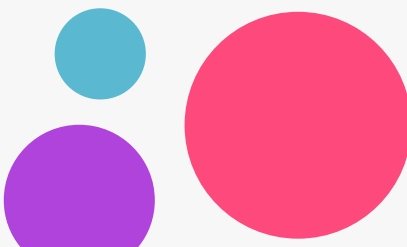
- Based on **Act Number 13/2011 on Ultra Poor Alleviation**, data verification and validation conducted by local government, endorsement conducted by MOSA
- Local Government (Headman, Sub District) proposed data that have been updated by local facilitators (with special instruments)
- Data would be used as main basis for all programs.





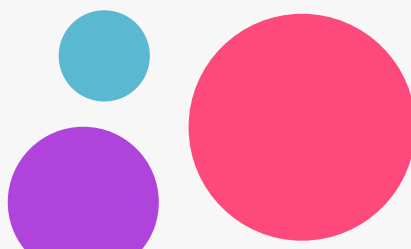
LESSON LEARNT

- Inclusion and exclusion data error could be mediated by Adaptive Social Protection
- Adaptive Social Protection should be a way out for new poor, unregistered poor to give a quick response
- The local facilitators play a significant role in terms of data verification and validation.

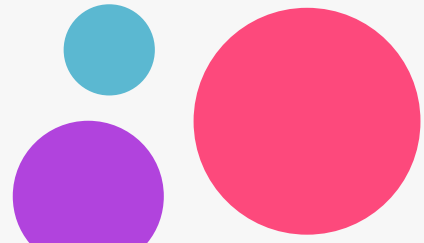
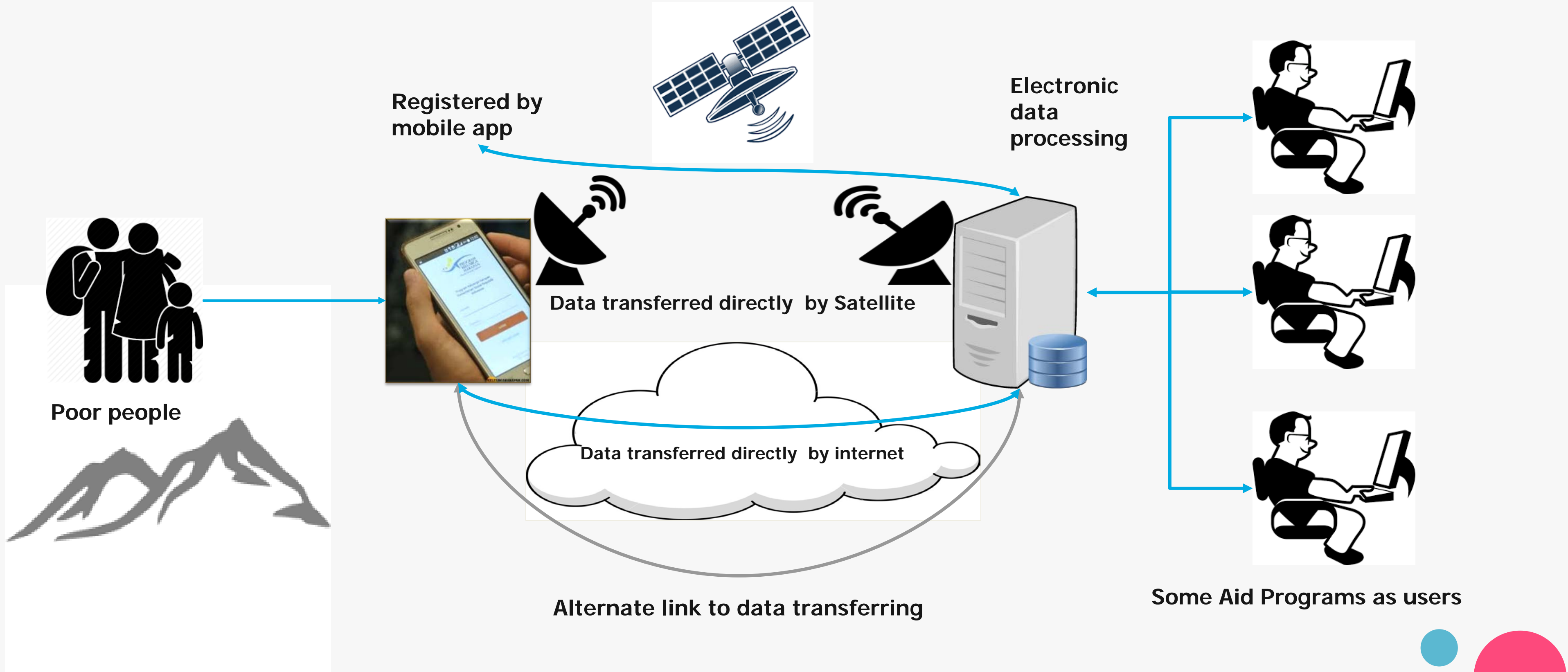


- Develop integrated referral system (SINGLE WINDOW SERVICE - SLRT) **adjusted with ASP Model** in each Regency for local based data updating, program registration, referral and complaint handling (Roadmap has been stipulated in Strategic Plan)
- Develop New Generation MIS for UDB.
- Improve capacity of local social workers, facilitators and local government.
- Encourage local governments for budget allocation
- Determine in what scale social protection could be scaled up in response disaster

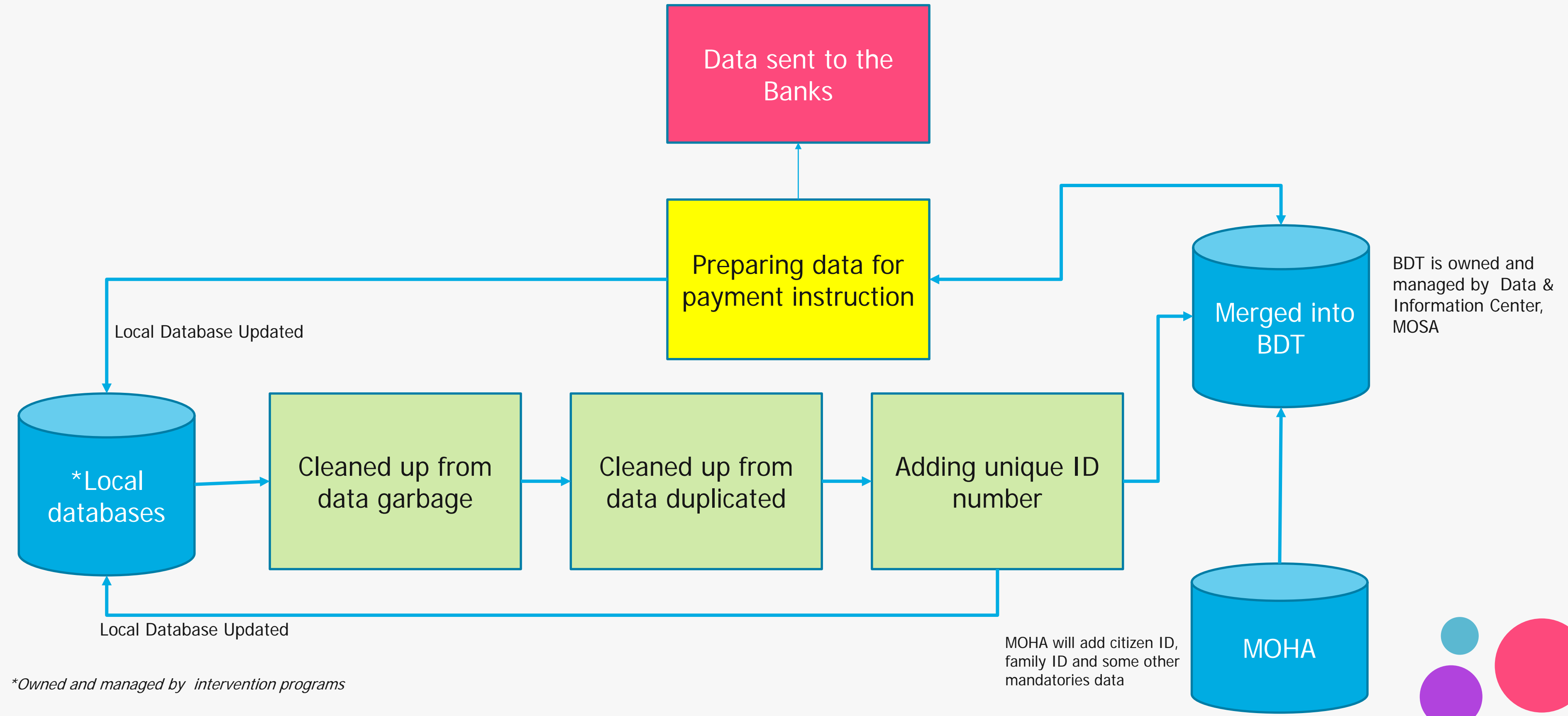
The Way Forward



Implementing Information Technology On Data Validation Process



Data Processing Steps Up





Vielen Dank

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