# Table of Contents

1. Indonesia Poverty and Social Protection Figure
2. Unified Database
3. Adaptive Social Protection
4. Cases
5. Lesson Learnt
6. Verification and Validation Apps
INDONESIA POVERTY FIGURE

Main Challenges

- POVERTY
- VULNERABILITY
- INEQUALITY
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRAM</th>
<th>PURPOSE</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>BENEFIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Additional Health Insurance</td>
<td>Individual insurance</td>
<td>Complementary</td>
<td>Investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Age Saving, Other Protection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Health Maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Insurance</td>
<td>National Social Security System</td>
<td>National Coverage</td>
<td>Old Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributory Based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Death Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Work Accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Health Insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Assistance</td>
<td>Social Assistance</td>
<td>Social Protection</td>
<td>Premium Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PKH, Education, Health, Food, Social</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Seed Capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Poor and Vulnerable Groups</td>
<td>Non Cash Transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Education Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Food Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Social Service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

UNIFIED DATA BASE
Covers 25.7 million households/27 million families or around 96.7 million people

PEOPLE WHO GETS GOVT CONTRIBUTION FOR HEALTH INSURANCE PREMIUM
Covers 22.05 million households or 92.4 million people

BPNT dan Bansos Rastra, SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE POOR
Covers 15.5 million households, including 19.7 million children

CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER, Covers 6 million families (will be 10 million Families in 2018)

NATIONAL POVERTY LINE (Sept 2017)
Covers 5 million households or around 26.58 million people

Source: National Planning Bureau
WELFARE COMBO CARD FUNCTIONED AS MULTIBENEFITS

Ministry of Education and Culture
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Ministry of Maritime and Fisheries Affairs
Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Social Affairs
Other Ministries

- PIP Cards
- Electricity, Fuel, LPG 3 Kg
- Fisherman
- Fertilizer Subsidies
- Seed Subsidies
- CCT/PKH
- Rice for The Poor
CHALLENGES FOR UDB UPDATING

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

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

Existing UDB mechanism may not solve the problems.

Special group of vulnerable people (unregistered poor people) need to be protected.
How social protection system could cover the victim of disasters (natural & social) also the vulnerable (unregistered poor people)?

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.

Indonesia is one of the world’s most vulnerable countries to natural disaster (and also “social disasters”)
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

The eruption started from 2013 till now

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

Intervention

An Integrated Social Protection System in Respond to Economic Shock

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

The eruption started from 2013 till now
Case 2: Social Conflict (ex combatant in Lamongan)

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)

Facilitated by religious leaders in religious institutions

Ex-Combatant

Negative stigma → declining their status of welfare

Registered to SP system
Case 3: Unregistered Communities for Civil Rights

Central Government

CCT

Civil Rights (ID Card, Birth Certificates, Family Card)

Rice for the Poor

Local Government
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
Implementing Information Technology On Data Validation Process

Poor people

Registered by mobile app

Data transferred directly by internet

Data transferred directly by Satellite

Electronic data processing

Alternate link to data transferring

Some Aid Programs as users
Data Processing Steps Up

- *Local databases*
  - Cleaned up from data garbage
  - Cleaned up from data duplicated
  - Adding unique ID number
  - Preparing data for payment instruction
  - Data sent to the Banks

Merged into BDT

MOHA

BDT is owned and managed by Data & Information Center, MOSA

*Owned and managed by intervention programs*
Vielen Dank

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