



Monthly Update - February 2021

JOINT SDG FUND & COVID-19 MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND (MPTF)

Students of SD Negeri 3 Karang Baru, East Lombok, are playing on their school grounds.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Joint SDG Fund beginning in January 2020 and ending in December 2021, is implemented through the collaboration and coordination of UNICEF, UNDP, UN OCHA, WFP, World Bank, BAPPENAS, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Affairs, National Disaster Management Agency and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. This fund aims to support the Gol in transforming existing social protection schemes into Adaptive Social Protection (ASP). The fund aims to assist the government in developing partnerships and coordination of ASP, identify mechanisms for fiscal space as well as enhance the existing Early Warning System (EWS) including the criteria for the identification of population groups vulnerable to climate-related risks, progress monitoring and fostering collective learning (Output 3.2).

The COVID-19 MPTF complements the goals of the Joint SDG Fund. It is an 11 month program, starting in May 2020 and ending in March 2021, collaboration and coordination of UNICEF, UNDP, UN OCHA, WFP, World Bank, BAPPENAS, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Affairs, National Disaster Management Agency and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. This fund aims to assist the Government in enhancing the policy and capacity to scale up and expand social protection coverage and fiscal space amid the COVID-19 pandemic, to include affected and marginalized populations, particularly women and children.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS TARGET



INTRODUCTION

This monthly update aims to provide brief progress and result updates of the implementation of the Joint SDG Fund and the COVID-19 MPTF (Multi-Partner Trust Fund) to donor governments.

Under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, UN in Indonesia is managing two Joint Programmes (JPs) on social protection, namely the abovementioned Joint SDG Fund and the COVID-19 MPTF. Social protection is the core protection scheme for both programmes given its proven ability as an effective policy strategy to support populations in the aftershock of a natural disaster or crises.

Its purpose is to prevent affected communities from falling deeper into poverty and facing greater poverty-associated vulnerabilities. For this edition, the progress of 2 program activities will be highlighted.

PROGRAM UPDATES: SDG FUND: EARLY WARNING SYSTEM (EWS) JANUARY 2020 – FEBRUARY 2020

Under the SDG Fund, discussions are underway to link Indonesia's location specific and risk information, Early Warning System (EWS) with its existing and extensive social protection systems to improve the trigger of anticipatory social protection actions. Access to such information will ease beneficiary identification during forecasted climatic hazard events and enable needs to be met by social protection systems.

The World Food Programme developed PRISM (the Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring) and VAMPIRE (Vulnerability Analysis and Monitoring Platform for Impact of Regional Events) to improve data collection. These platforms integrate data streams from various sources including satellites, household survey data, and statistical data from various government sectors. The platform allows users of the system to access varied data sources in a single common platform. With a focus on climate risk, the platform visualizes near real-time data on weather patterns and events, as well as identifies weather extremes and its impact on food security in a map-based platform. Vulnerability data includes key outcome indicators such as poverty, among others.

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, reports have emerged of numerous child care institutions closing around the world¹, yet children have no other option than to remain in institutions. The Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) with support from UNICEF undertook a mapping in mid-2020 and revealing approximately 349,841 children (Boys: 171,397; Girls: 172,941) living in 5,503 registered and unregistered institutions.

For the purpose of supporting the protection of children living in care institutions during the pandemic, MoSA with support from UNICEF reviewed and adapted the existing National Standards of Care for Children in Social Welfare Institutions. This adaptation ensures the well-being of children in institutions when the option to return to a safe family environment is not possible or for children that require temporary shelter when their homes pose a risk of violence or COVID-19 exposure.

The adaptation articulates measures to ensure the safety and well being of children. These include:

- ▶ Providing children with information about COVID-19, appropriate for their age and level of understanding;
- ▶ Providing emotional and psycho-social support, including access to referral services when needed;
- ▶ Facilitating safe and healthy interactions between children and between children with their significant others;
- ▶ Ensuring adequate and healthy food;
- ▶ Monitoring child health and prepare access to health services;
- ▶ Encouraging and facilitate the practice of healthy and clean living habits;
- ▶ Facilitating children to participate in the education process safely; and
- ▶ Ensuring rooms, facilities and equipment are in accordance COVID-19 health protocols.

Since direct visitation is suspended, the guideline underlines that institutions should facilitate communication between children and their guardians or vice versa using telephone or electronic messaging.

The revised guideline articulates support of the child care institutions to facilitate reunification of children with their families with proper mechanisms for transition and monitoring the well-being of children. It also mentions the role of the child care institutions in providing temporary care for children whose parents or caregivers are affected by COVID-19.

The guidelines are also intended for provincial and district social affairs offices and service providers for use in the residential care facilities.

¹ <https://bettercarenetwork.org/sites/default/files/attachments/Someone%20that%20Matters.pdf>

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES



Ibu Icoh, one of participants from Cash-for-Work programme, is sewing mask at her house.

Cash-for-Work Programme Empowers Women Impacted by COVID-19

Women are the key driving force of the garment industry. According to ILO's Better Work Indonesia, women account for approximately 80 per cent of the garment sector workforce in Indonesia. Indonesia's Textile Association (API) in April 2020 reported that COVID-19 temporarily halted the operations of 80 percent of textile and textile product companies in Indonesia. As a result, women garment workers have lost their jobs and livelihoods due to the closure of factories.

Responding to these challenges, UN Women and Yayasan Care Peduli have formed partnership to support groups of women garment workers in Sukabumi, West Java province – a major hub for the Indonesian garment sector – along with other groups of women impacted by COVID-19, through the provision of cash based interventions. This includes Cash-for-Work as well as cash and voucher assistance, with the support of the United Nations COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN COVID-19 MPTF) and the Government of Japan.

Eni, a resident of Pondok Kaso Village in Sukabumi, lost her job at a garment factory due to closure. As the main provider for her family, including her parents who live with her, Eni's ability to generate income is crucial for their livelihood and well-being. "The pandemic has been challenging for me. I lost my job, but I still have to pay for my mother's medical treatments. The Cash-for-Work programme has opened an opportunity for me to generate new income," she said.

“We are optimistic with the programme as it has become an income solution for these women, and opportunity for our society to recover from the COVID-19 crisis.”

**- Feriana Rahman,
the Village Secretary of Pondok Kaso, Sukabumi.**

