



Inaq Acih carries anchovies that she bought at a beach in Sugihan Village, East Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia, 3 December 2020. Inaq received 4 million IDR (284 USD) in cash-based assistance (CBA) from UNICEF, and she used part of the CBA for business capital. © UNICEF/UN0409872/Bea

Monthly Update - November 2021

JOINT SDG FUND FOR ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION



INTRODUCTION

This monthly update aims to provide brief progress and result updates of the implementation of the Joint SDG Fund for Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) to donor governments. Under the leadership of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Indonesia, the UN in Indonesia is managing a Joint Programme (JP) on social protection, the abovementioned Joint SDG Fund. Social protection is the core protection scheme 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. This edition will highlight 3 program activities under the Joint SDG Fund.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS TARGET



ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION: MAPPING KEY STAKEHOLDERS AND ROLES IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Since 2020, UNICEF has supported the Government of Indonesia in transforming regular social protection programs into Adaptive Social Protection (ASP). As a concept, ASP aims to connect the role of social protection with disaster management and climate change adaptation in responding to and mitigating disasters and other climate shocks and risks.

UNICEF Indonesia conducted a stakeholder mapping and comprehensive analysis of institutional priorities, resources, gaps, commitments and technical expertise, regarding the ASP approach within MoSA. This mapping fully uses a qualitative methodology with an in-depth exploration of the perceptions, processes and dynamics of key stakeholders in ASP within MoSA.

There are seven Directorate Generals/Units that play a role in ASP, namely:

No.	MoSA Stakeholder	Responsibility
1	Bureau of Planning, Secretariat General of the Ministry of Social Affairs	Responsible for coordination and preparation of planning, programming, and budgeting, as well as partnerships including with international partners and multilateral cooperation, especially with Ministry of Social partners in the ASP sector.
2	Bureau of Legal, Secretary General of the Ministry of Social Affairs	Responsible for coordinating and drafting laws and regulations as well as legal advocacy. Play a role in the process of formulating and determining the Minister of Social Affairs for ASP.
3	Data and Information Center	Responsible for the management of data and information including the Integrated Data on Social Welfare (DTKS). DTKS is the main reference in providing programs at the Ministry of Social Affairs.

No.	MoSA Stakeholder	Responsibility
4	Directorate General of Social Protection and Security	Responsible for carrying out the formulation and implementation of policies in the field of social protection and security in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
5	Directorate General of Social Rehabilitation	Responsible for carrying out the formulation and implementation of policies in the field of social rehabilitation processes including re-functionalization and development so that a person is able to carry out his social functions well in social life.
6	Directorate General of Poor Management	Responsible for organizing the formulation and implementation of policies for handling the poor in accordance with statutory provisions and regulations. One of the programs within the Directorate General is the national food program and e-Warong.
7	Directorate General of Social Empowerment	Responsible for implementing the formulation and implementation of policies in the field of community empowerment in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. Social empowerment includes empowering individuals, families, groups, and communities who experience social welfare problems to be able to meet their needs independently and increase the participation of institutions and/or individuals as potentials and resources in the implementation of social welfare.

UNICEF FACILITATED FIRST MOV INTERNAL WORKSHOP FOR ASP IN NOVEMBER 2021

On November 29th, Ministry of Village, Disadvantage Regions and Transmigration (MoV) with the support from UNICEF through the UN Joint SDG Fund for ASP conducted the very first internal workshop on ASP. As an anticipated policy, ASP is considerably new for most ministries including for MoV. This workshop was strategic because it brought together relevant working units within MoV to discuss two village-based social protection programmes (the Direct Cash Transfer and Cash for Work) in light of ASP. During the pandemic, MoV distributed Direct Cash Transfers (*Bantuan Langsung Tunai* (BLT) and Cash for Work Programme (*Padat Karya Tunai Desa* (PKTD). Last year, UNICEF in partnership with the Ministry of PDPT and Centre for Economic and Development Studies (CEDs), University of Padjadjaran monitored the implementation of BLT DD and PKTD. There are at least three important findings from this monitoring report:

- ▶ Village-based social protection programmes contribute significantly to reducing the impact of economic shocks for households - with the support of community targeting.

- ▶ Vulnerable groups are often included as the priority targets of BLT-DD, but there is limited evidence of active involvement of such groups in the decision-making processes of BLT – DD & PKTD at village level. Supporting regulatory framework to encourage participation of such groups at this stage is crucial.
- ▶ Women have greater roles in deciding the use of money from BLT – DD therefore to ensure systematic implementation of gender responsive social protection, the recommendations are (1) improving targeting by focusing women as target beneficiaries (2) identifying gender barriers which potentially prevent women accessing the benefit of BLT – DD & PKTD (3) designing PKTD programs for women's empowerment.

Departing from these important findings, UNICEF continues its support to the Ministry of PDPT by conducting a specific study on BLT-DD & PKTD as a model for cash emergencies. This study is an important basis for the Ministry to develop further its strategy and policy for village-based social protection under the framework of ASP.

The workshop was opened by the Director General for Rural and Village Development, and attended by the Ministry of Planning (BAPPENAS), Ministry of Finance and around 40 key government officials within MoV. In this workshop, BAPPENAS presented the policy direction on ASP, that will bring three communities of practice together - social protection, disaster management and climate change adaptation. Next year, the Presidential Regulation of Social Protection Reform will be launched following the Roadmap of ASP. Three directors within MoV shared their internal reflections on the implementation of BLT – DD, PKTD including areas of improvement such as community targeting, gender responsive social protection and beneficiary data integration.

BLT-DD AND PKTD AS THE CASH FOR EMERGENCY MODEL IN INDONESIA

Anticipating potential social unrest as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the government of Indonesia pledged Law no 2 of 2020 in the form of the BLT DD policy (*the Direct Cash Assistance through Village Funds*) and PKTD (*the Labor Intensive Program with Cash Incentive*). Based on this law, the village government is given authority to regulate the implementation of BLT-DD and PKTD, which aims to protect targeted citizens from the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In the latest research conducted by CEDS UNPAD in 2020, these two programs received positive appreciation from the recipient community and supported villagers affected by the pandemic (specifically affected by layoffs and bankruptcy).

As of October 2021, the program was absorbed by five million beneficiary families (*Keluarga Penerima Manfaat / KPM*) per month. Effectively, BLT-DD is considered to have a better accuracy rate in targeting beneficiaries compared to other programs. It is due to the bottom-up approach of determining the target beneficiary that allows surrounding society to actively participate in determining who is eligible and who is not eligible to receive assistance. The direction of the BLT DD and PKTD policies are effective assistance schemes in emergency circumstances.