



Inaq Acih shares a laugh with her granddaughter at their home in Sugihan Village, East Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara Province, 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. Photo Credit: UNICEF/UN0409870/Bea

Monthly Update - April 2021

JOINT SDG FUND FOR ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION & COVID-19 MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND (MPTF).



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 (recently closed in March 2021). 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. As the COVID-19 MPTF closed in March 2021, this edition will highlight 2 program activities under the Joint SDG Fund.



UPDATE OF THE JOINT WORK PLAN ON ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION BETWEEN THE UN AND THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS (MOSA)

Adaptive social protection (ASP) is one of Indonesia's national priorities as set out in the National Medium-term Development Plan 2020–2024 and is part of the country's strategy to reform social protection.

Indonesia's National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) is currently developing an ASP roadmap, expected to launch end of 2021. It will include the establishment of umbrella regulation: the Presidential Regulation on Adaptive Social Protection.

ASP falls into the Ministry of Social Affairs's (MoSA) program priorities, held in the document of strategic planning 2020 – 2024. Here, MoSA explicitly mentions ASP milestones: (1) expanding regular social protection to also cover households affected by disaster (2) ensuring adaptiveness in the regular social protection program design to ensure immediate disbursement in the occurrence of shocks (3) expanding DTKS (Integrated Social Welfare Database) data by incorporating populations living in disaster prone areas including connecting these with disaster management data (4) enactment of minister regulation for ASP (5) incorporating prevention (capacity building for community) and rehabilitation (sustainable livelihood).

In the first quarter of 2021, four participating UN agencies and MoSA agreed on a Joint Work Plan for ASP. Under the Joint Work Plan for 2021, the four UN agencies will complete the following ASP activities:

- ▶ Provide input and recommendation to MoSA ASP design;
- ▶ Provide technical assistance on the development of an academic paper as a foundation for minister regulation on ASP (framework regulation of ASP within MoSA);
- ▶ Expand the existing MoSA information and communication system of disaster management called e-SIMBA;
- ▶ Facilitate capacity building for cash and voucher assistance and ASP by establishing synergies with Cash and Voucher Assistance Working Group, a national multi-stakeholder platform;
- ▶ Provide technical support for monitoring and evaluation on ASP.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS TARGET





LESSON LEARNED FROM COVID-19 VILLAGE-BASED SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM: TOWARD ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION (ASP)



The Ministry of Villages (MoV) is managing two major social protection programs called Direct Cash Transfer of Village Fund (BLT DD) and Cash for Work of Village Fund (PKTD DD). In 2021, the Ministry of Finance (MoF) has allocated IDR 72 trillion for the Village Fund with following allocations:

PROGRAM	BUDGET ALLOCATION	TARGET
BLT DD	IDR 29.6 trillion	8 million households
PKTD DD	IDR 37 trillion	4.3 million beneficiaries
Village COVID-19 response	IDR 5.76 trillion	74.891 villages

Source: Ministry of Village, Disadvantage Regions and Transmigration, media

A remaining question is: how effective are village-based social protection programmes in accessing vulnerable groups? To gain an in-depth understanding of this, UNICEF, UNDP and UN Women conducted two studies: monitoring, evaluation and targeting mechanisms and piloting gender responsive cash for work programs. There are four main findings:

- (1) Village-based social protection programmes contribute significantly to reducing the impact of economic shocks for households - with the support of community targeting.
- (2) Vulnerable groups are often included as the priority target of BLT-DD, but there is limited evidence of active involvement of such groups in decision-making processes of BLT – DD & PKTD at village level. Supporting regulatory framework to encourage participation of such groups at this stage is crucial
- (3) 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.
- (4) Gender responsive social protection goes beyond targeting. It is crucial to ensure intervention of BLT-DD & PKTD positively impacts equality - one of the possibilities is to explore the program of ‘unpaid care work

As a follow up action: the UN Joint SDG Fund will work with MoV to scale up lessons learned from both programs, to become models for cash assistance during emergencies. This will be a significant contribution from MoV in implementing Adaptive Social Protection in the country.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES

UPDATING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGISTRATION SYSTEM AND INFORMATION SYSTEM (REGSOSEK) FOR THE ELDERLY (SILANI) IN SUPPORT OF SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM REFORM

“One of the main hurdles of distributing social protection assistance to poor and vulnerable people in Indonesia is the access to reliable and updated data. As the COVID-19 pandemic hit Indonesia in 2020, having access to reliable and updated data was crucial to identify poor and vulnerable people affected by the economic recession. The increased poverty rate (from 9.41 to 9.78 percent, equating to 1.28 million people) in 2020, gives strong justification for an updated and upgraded system of data registration.

Between 2017 and 2019, several regions struggled to update their data systems and with the number of poor people fluctuating, the real number of people deserving social assistance is not reflected in government databases. As a result, aid programs are also unable to effectively respond to disaster, climate and pandemic conditions.

Thus, consolidation and integration of cash recipients into the Integrated Social Welfare Database (DTKS) is vital. In view of this, President Regulation No.86/2020 gives specific mandate to register social and economic data of all Indonesians by 2024. A short-term goal is to reach 60% registration by 2021 – this is being facilitated through updating the DTKS through the Village Monograph systems – starting from village to national level.

Bappenas conducted a successful trial program in Aceh and West Java in 2020 – specifically, registering social and economic data and trialing the Information System for Elderly Citizens (Regsosek and SILANI). The trial helped collect accurate data, identify challenges, standardize processes and enhance government capacity in updating and collecting data. Although obstacles were present, the provincial and district governments responded very well to the program by persevering, highlighting its success and the willingness from government counterparts at different levels including the village level (whom will ultimately use and manage this data). UNICEF and UNDP under the COVID-19 MPTF program supported the government by

“We are grateful for the UN’s support. In the near future, we expect the program to be the best funding method for vulnerable groups outside the family system. It is hoped that UNICEF can support expansion in several areas with different characteristics and replicate this program in the future. We hope the social and economy trial program can become a powerful program to strengthen socio-economic programs,”

Maliki, Director for Alleviating Poverty and Development of Social Welfare, Bappenas.



Thank you for the contributions to the SDG Joint Fund and the COVID-19 MPTF by:

