



Monthly Update - May-June 2021

## JOINT SDG FUND FOR ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION

Inaq Acih poses with her granddaughter for a photo at their home 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 and to buy a bicycle for her granddaughter. In East Lombok, there are 4,401 families that received cash assistance through a UNICEF programme in 2020. Photo Credit: UNICEF/UN0409865/Bea



### INTRODUCTION

This monthly update aims to provide brief progress and result updates of the implementation of the Joint SDG Fund for Adaptive Social Protection to donor governments.

Under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, the UN in Indonesia is managing one Joint Programme (JP) on social protection, the abovementioned Joint SDG Fund. Social protection is the core protection scheme for the Joint SDG Fund 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 2 program activities under the Joint SDG Fund from the period of May – June 2021. The edition combines two months of updates since there was limited implementation in May, due to Idul Fitri.



### PROGRAM UPDATES FOR JOINT SDG FUND: INDONESIA'S FIRST ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION TRAINING FOR A BETTER SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM



Dr. Dinar Kharisma (National Development Planning Agency) and Cut Sri Rozanna (GIZ) amongst participant in Q&A Session at webinar: Training for Adaptive Social Protection

Photo Credit: UNICEF

On Wednesday 16th June, the Joint SDG Fund in partnership with the National Development Planning Agency (Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional) organized the very first training on Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) for Government, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), development and implementing partners in Indonesia.

Through the implementation of ASP, government aims to enhance resilience of vulnerable individuals and communities to climate-related risks and other disasters by providing more effective, predictable and accountable social protection assistance.

The Joint SDG Fund supports structured coordination mechanisms of ASP for humanitarian action at the national level, through the Working Group for Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) and led by Government ministries - in partnership with participating UN Organisations (PUNOS) to ensure effective coordination in preparedness for and response to disasters, to ensure that CVA (a form of social protection assistance) is distributed in a systematic and coordinated manner.

The training workshop focused on improving awareness and understanding of ASP and CVA amongst the 80 participants, including at least 12 government ministries and 6 NGOs. Among government ministries were: Bappenas, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs, National Disaster Management Agency,



### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS TARGET



Ministry of Environment and Forestry, The Meteorological, Climatological, Geophysical Agency, Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, Ministry of Finance, Coordinating Ministry for the Economy, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, National Team for Acceleration of Poverty Reduction and the Presidential Staff Office. Among the six NGOs (forming part of the Working Group for Cash Voucher Assistance), there were: Save the Children, World Vision Indonesia, Yayasan Plan International Indonesia, Catholic Relief Service and the Red Cross Indonesia.

In Session 1, UNICEF representatives shared the importance of a social protection system that is responsive to emergency situations and climate-related risks, further elaborating on the need for resources, tools and fiscal space to implement a comprehensive ASP. Practical examples of ASP in African countries, including Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya as well as India were shared.

In Session 2, MoSA and the Working Group for CVA shared lessons learnt from implementation of CVA in Central Sulawesi (2018-2020) and West Sulawesi (in 2021). MoSA highlighted the rights of the poor in emergency contexts and the requirements to be a CVA recipient. The Working Group for CVA zoomed in on pre-requisites, conditions and lessons learnt for distributing CVA, otherwise known as BANTU (*Bantuan Tunai dan Nontunai*).

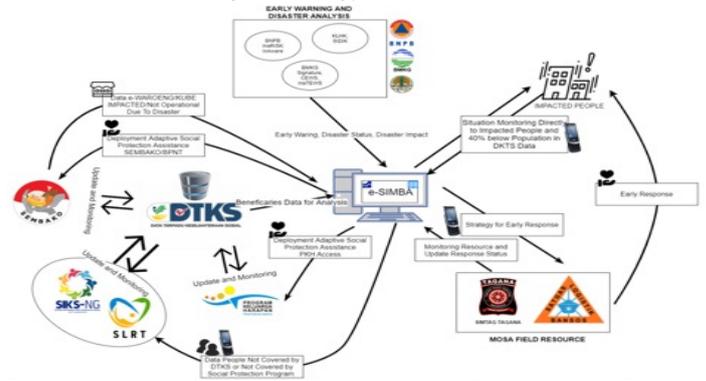
In Session 3, Bappenas and GIZ discussed ASP concepts and Road Map implementation. Bappenas clarified ASP concepts and challenges of implementation in Indonesia. Whilst, GIZ focused on a key activity towards reform: completing a comprehensive risk assessment, HVA (*Hazard Vulnerability Assessment*), to understand risk information surrounding vulnerable groups.

## PROGRAM UPDATES FOR JOINT SDG FUND: DG LINJAMSOS MOSA ENDORSED THE UN JOINT SDG FUND PROTOTYPE OF THE EXPANSION OF E-SIMBA

In the MoSA workshop for Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) last March 2021, MoSA requested the Joint SDG Fund for ASP to develop a master plan to expand existing information and communication systems for ASP (which is based on the e-SIMBA).

The UN organizations bring innovation to this master plan through four proposed elements: (1) developing new climate hazard and vulnerability data to guide the Government of Indonesia on targeting of social protection programmes during emergencies; (2) connecting the e-SIMBA system to Indonesia's Unified Database for Social Protection to trigger an early response by MoSA to deliver social protection; (3) linking the e-SIMBA system with existing early warning systems and risk information systems hosted by other ministries and agencies, such as the National Agency for Disaster Management (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana; BNPB), the Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysical Agency (Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi dan Geofisika; BMKG) and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry; and (4) developing a monitoring tool to ensure two-way communication with beneficiaries to ensure accountability of the Joint Programme.

Figure 1 Prototype of e-SIMBA



In June 2021, the UN Joint SDG Fund conducted two consultation meetings with the Secretary to the Directorate General of Social Protection (Direktorat Jenderal Perlindungan Jaminan Sosial (LINJAMSOS) and Security and the Director for Social Protection to Disaster Survivors (Perlindungan Sosial Korban Bencana Alam (PSKBA). Within the meeting, LINJAMSOS MoSA agreed to endorse the prototype of e-SIMBA developed by WFP as the new model for e-SIMBA. As a follow-up, the Directorate General of Social Protection and the Joint SDG Fund will organize internal meetings for ASP within MoSA which will involve five Directorate Generals:

- ▶ Secretary General (Planning Bureau, Legal Bureau, Centre for Data and Information)
- ▶ Directorate General for Social Protection and Security
- ▶ Directorate General for Social Rehabilitation
- ▶ Directorate General for Poor Handling
- ▶ Directorate General for Social Empowerment

One of the agendas for this meeting is to present the prototype of e-SIMBA to wider audiences of MoSA. For this expansion process, both UNICEF and WFP will mobilize two teams consisting of project coordinators and developers.

## HUMAN INTEREST STORY - JOINT SDG FUND

### CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME FOR COMMUNITIES IN EAST LOMBOK: AN EMBRYO OF ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has transformed the framework of aid delivery for communities impacted by a disaster. The number of targeted beneficiaries has increased to include the poor and middle-income that have become vulnerable and are at risk of becoming poor.

UNICEF, in collaboration with Catholic Relief Services (CRS) Indonesia and the Mataram Development Conservation Resources and Environment Foundation (YSLPP) as implementing partners in the regions, supported the implementation of BANTU (*Bantuan Tunai dan Nontunai*) at the local level through the Mataram Cash Working Group programme. As the institution that played a key role in the programme, UNICEF provided multi-purpose non-cash assistance to families affected by disasters in North Lombok and East Lombok as a form of social protection in emergency response and post-disaster recovery in Lombok.

In this programme, UNICEF provided comprehensive support from upstream to downstream side. UNICEF gradually distributed assistance to 8,871 families. Phase one of the programme started in December 2018 to 2019 in North Lombok, aimed at responding to earthquake impacts; then phase 2 was continued in East Lombok, beginning from the end of 2019 to September 2020.

