

East Asia



ACCELERATING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA – WORLD WITHOUT POVERTY

INDONESIA CASE

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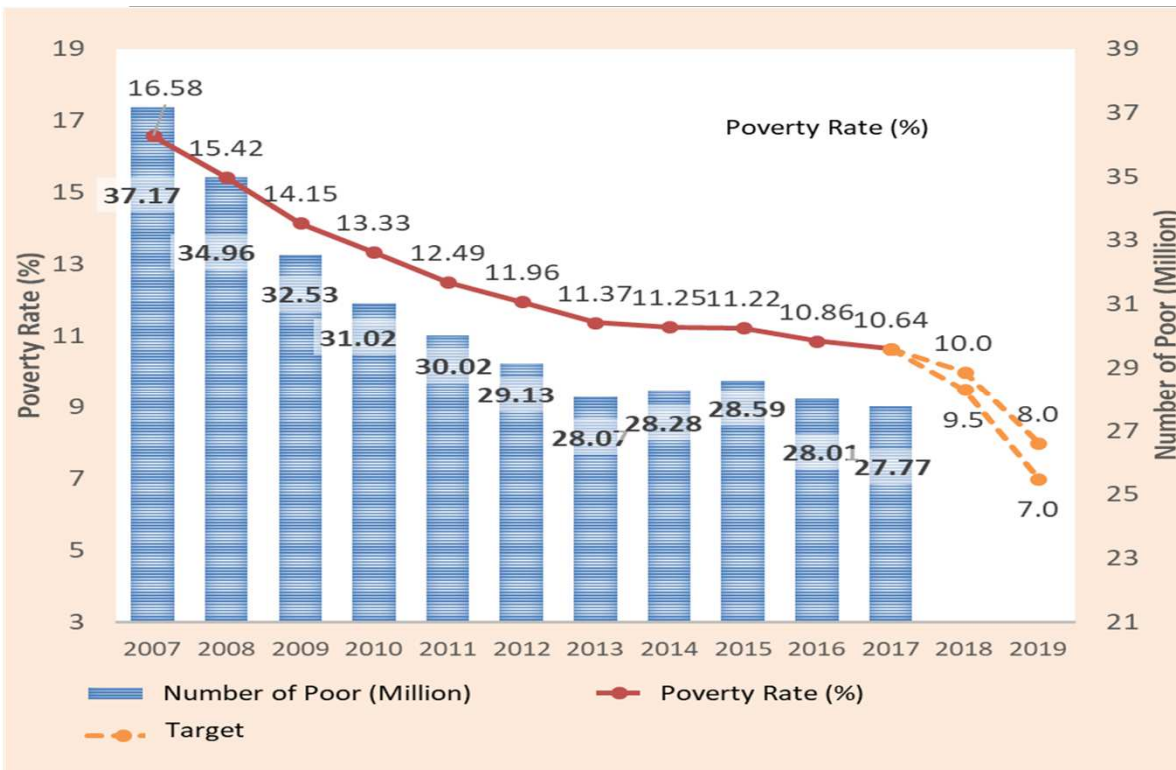
Director for Poverty Reduction and Social Welfare
Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS)

Addis Ababa, April 18-20, 2018

OUTLINE

- The progress of poverty reduction
- Some Challenges
- Policy Strategies within mid-term development plan (2015-2019)
- Some initiative to accelerate the implementation of 2030 Agenda

THE PROGRESS OF POVERTY REDUCTION 2007 - 2017

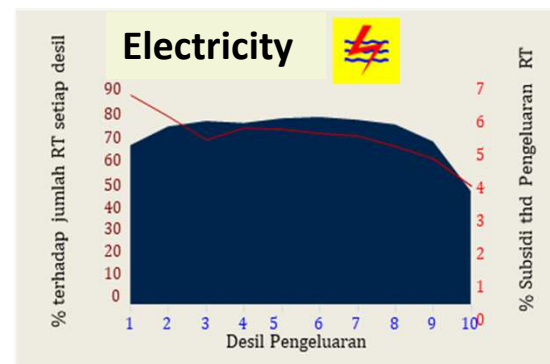
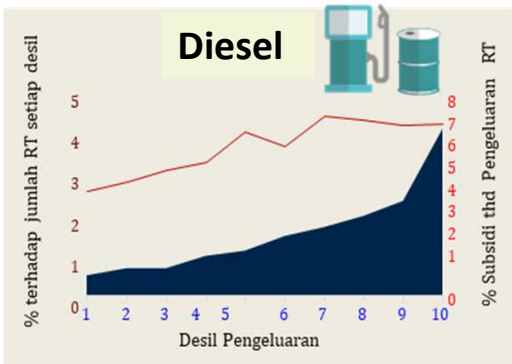
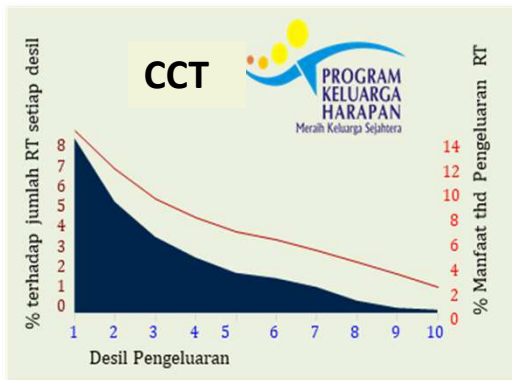


69 million people are vulnerable
(1 – 1,5 National Poverty Line)

27,8 million people under poverty line

Notes: Around 10% vulnerable in 2007 become poor in 2014 (IFLS 2007-2014).

SOME CHALLENGES: TARGET ACCURACY OF SUBSIDY AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

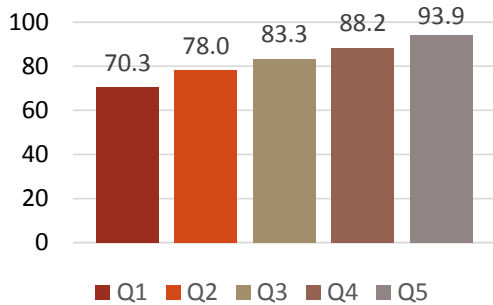


- Social assistance programs (PKH and PIP) are mostly enjoyed by the poor.
- Rastra subsidy, 3kg of LPG and electricity are enjoyed by all expenditure deciles, even the middle group enjoys more electricity and LPG subsidies.
- Solar subsidies are mostly enjoyed by rich people who use open distribution (non-targetted)

SOME CHALLENGES: INEQUALITY OPPORTUNITY TO BASIC SERVICES

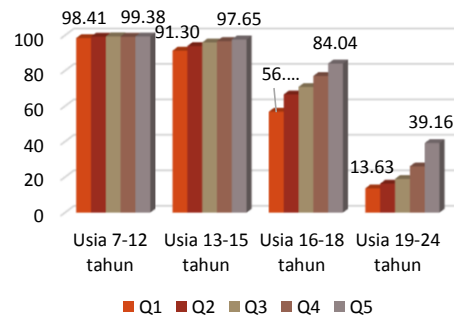


Percentage of children having Birth Certificate



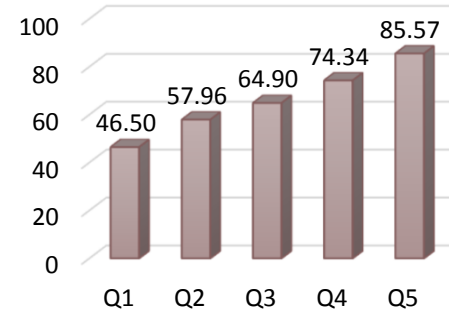
Around 28,4 million children of the 40% lowest income group have birth certificate. Around 9.9 million don't have birth certificate yet.

Percentage of School Participation (APS)



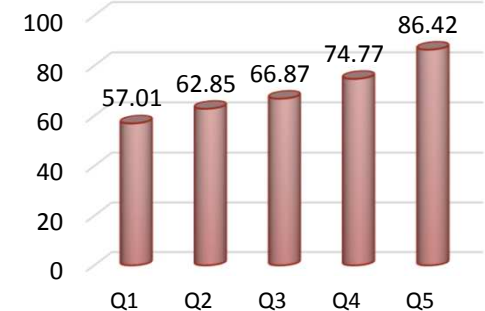
School participation of the poor and vulnerable has always been low in any level of education

Percentage of population having proper sanitation



Around 12,9 million HH of the 40% lowest income group has access to proper sanitation. There are around 11,7 million HH don't have access to proper one.

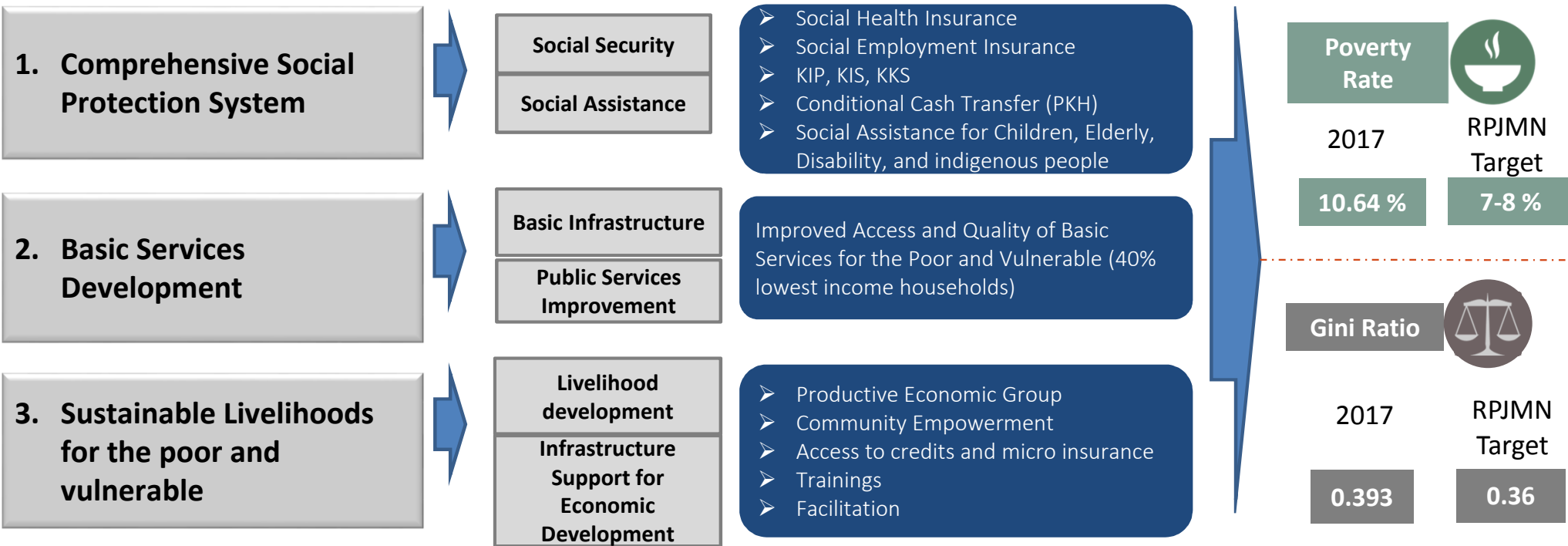
Percentage of population having access to clean water



Around 14,8 million HH of 40% lowest income group has access to clean water, while around 9,8 million HH don't have access.

STRATEGIES FOR REDUCING POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY IN NATIONAL MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (RPJMN) 2015-2019

3 MAIN STRATEGIES

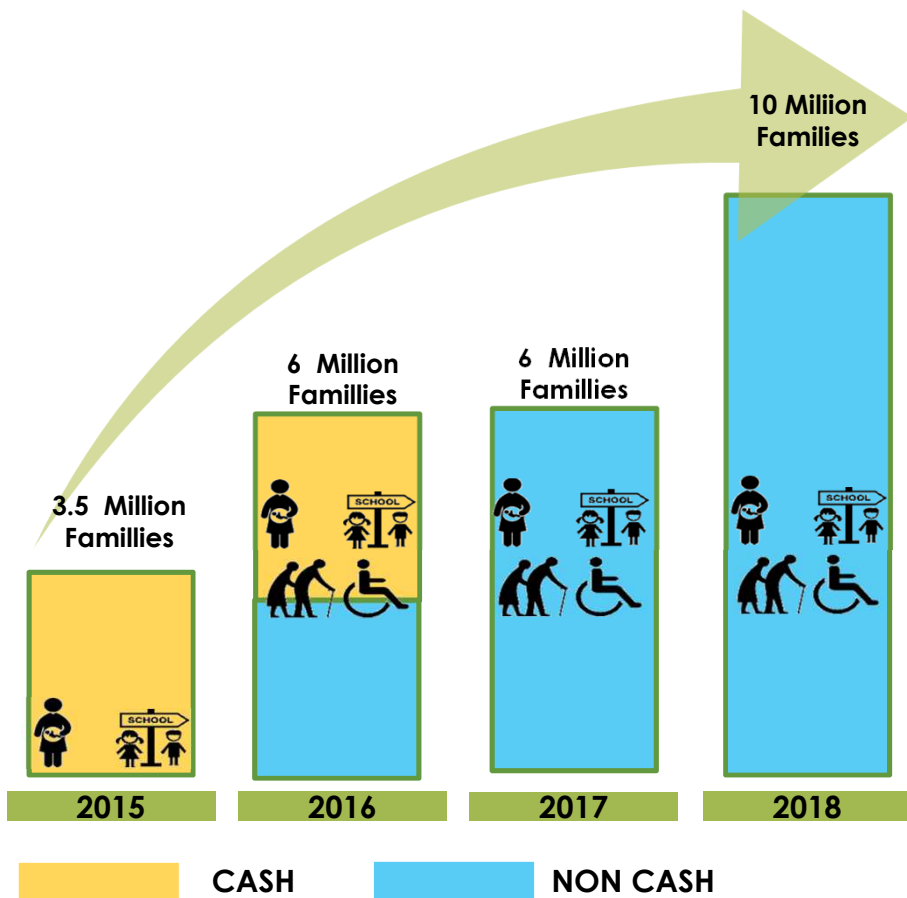


UNIFIED DATABASE TO INTEGRATE POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMS



*) MoSA Decree No.. 163/HUK/Nov/2017

CCT/PKH EXPANSION TO INCLUDE DIFABLE AND ELDERLY



1. PKH has impacted on raising health and education outcomes.
 - The Midline and Endline also showed impact in reducing stunting (-2,7%) through financial support on consumption.
 - An increase for about 10% (3,3% in the endline) in consumption on monthly average.
2. PKH is accurate.

ADDITIONAL INTERVENTION



FDS: healthy life behaviour, parenting education, child protection, & basic financial management



Facilitators



Complementarity Programs

CONTINUOUS REFORM OF TARGETED ASSISTANCE / SUBSIDIES

- Integrated fund channeling by using a combo card (with e-wallet) through bank system → more targeted, efficient and effective.
- Presidential Decree No. 63/2017 as the basis of the Non-Cash Transfer for Social Assistance.
- Necessary expansion of telecommunication and signal networks, local bank agencies and local government support (a.l. socialization, logistics, complaint handling, etc.)



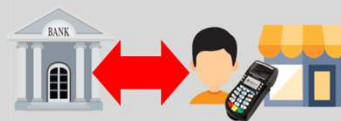
Provide more options for Beneficiary Family to:

- Type, quantity, and quality of food as needed (including food with balanced nutrition)
- Flexibility of time and location of withdrawal



Increase the effectiveness of assistance in:

- Targeting
- Transparent and accountable
- Encourage better customer management
- Increased access to financial services



Improve local economic development through empowering people's economy:

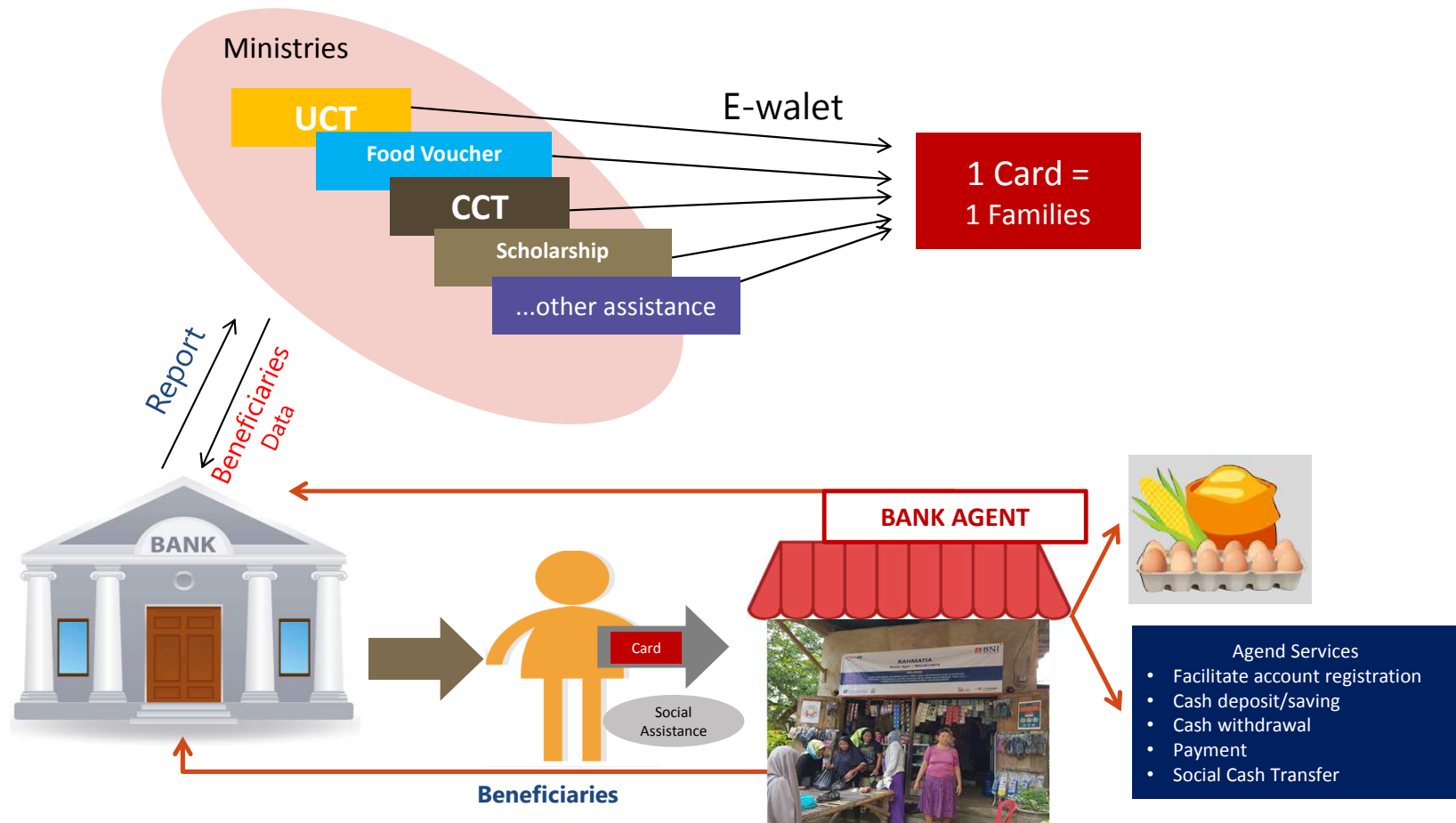
- Utilization of stalls/kiosks/ retail traders as agents of the Bank.
- Utilization of Bank agents as a place to purchase food, gas, and electricity payment.

Financial Inclusion

Bridging process of beneficiaries in:

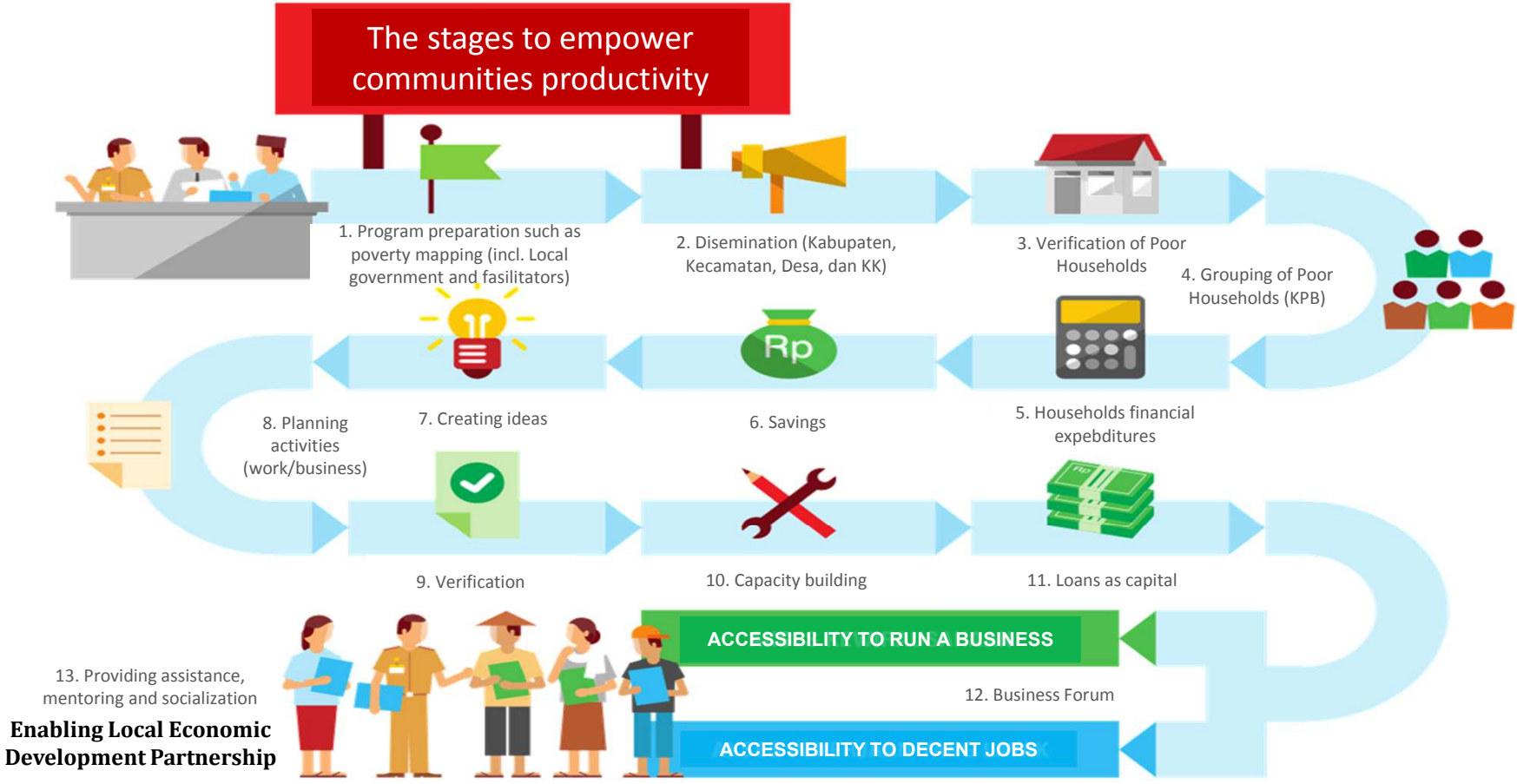
- Accumulate assets and financial management capacity (reducing direct use of cash for consumption, savings culture)
- Entrance to various other financial services (transactions, transfers, credits, microinsurance, remittances)
- More safety and comfort
- Minimize illegal levies

CHANNELING MECHANISM OF NON CASH SOCIAL ASSISTANCE



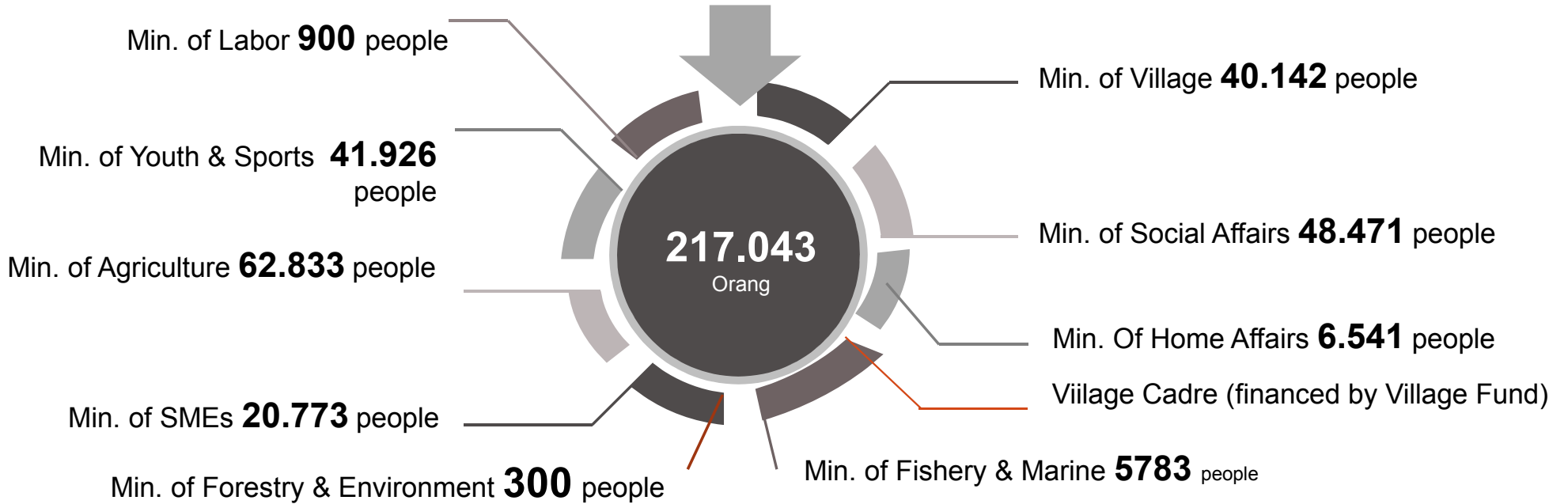
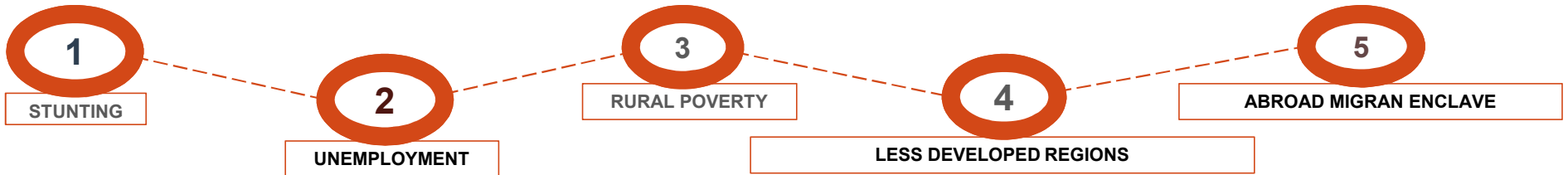
Presidential Decree No. 63/2017 about Cashless Food Assistance Mechanism

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD: ENABLE THE POOR TO GET ACCESS TO WORK AND BUILD CAPACITY TO RUN A BUSINESS



INTEGRATED FASILITATION FOR VILLAGE PUBLIC WORKS

SELECTED VILLAGES IN 100 PRIORITY DISTRICTS



DEVELOPING META DATA OF SDGS

GOAL 1	ZERO POVERTY						
TARGET	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.a	1.b
TOTAL INDICATOR	1	2	5	13	9	2	1
NATIONAL INDICATOR ALLIGNED WITH GLOBAL INDICATOR	0	1	0	0	2	2	0
GLOBAL INDICATOR NEED TO DEVELOP	1	1	1	2	1	0	1
PROXI INDICATOR	0	0	4	11	6	0	0

Presidential Decree No 59/ 2017 about SDGs

- National Action Plan of SDGs by Jan 2018
- Regional Action Plan and Road Map of SDGs by mid 2018

PARTICIPATION PLATFORM FOR SDGs

