

TOWARDS INTEGRATED PROGRAMMES AND DATABASE FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES IN INDONESIA

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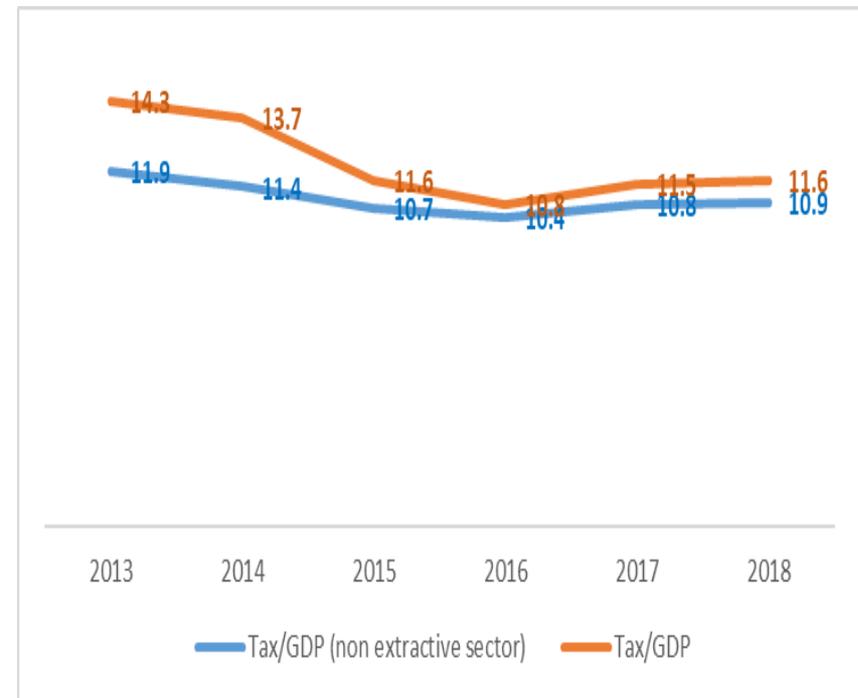
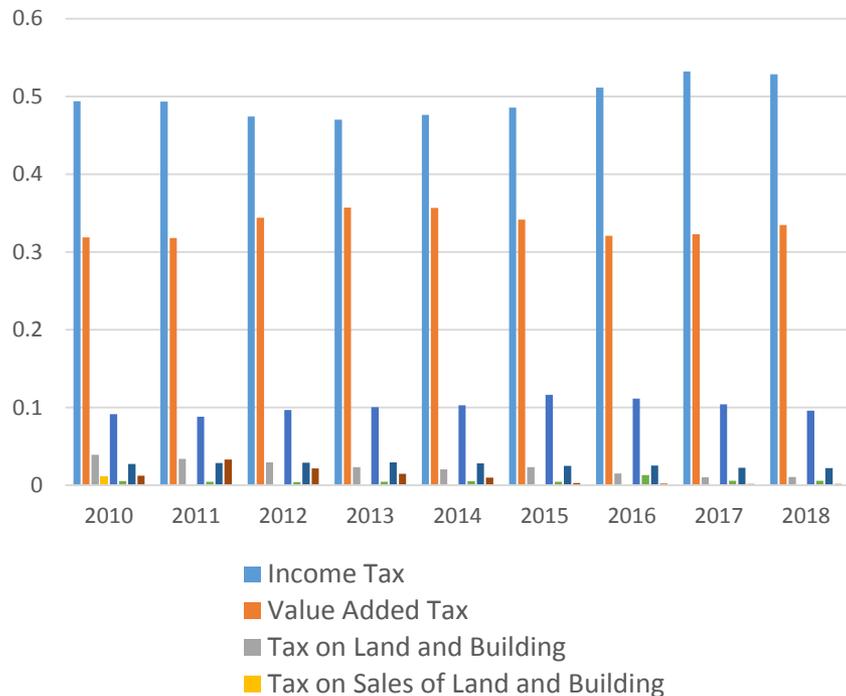
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- I. Analysis on current database of social protection programmes
- II. Challenges on implementation of SDGs
- III. Ideal model for integrated database
- IV. Ways forward



Analysis on Current Public Budget (i)

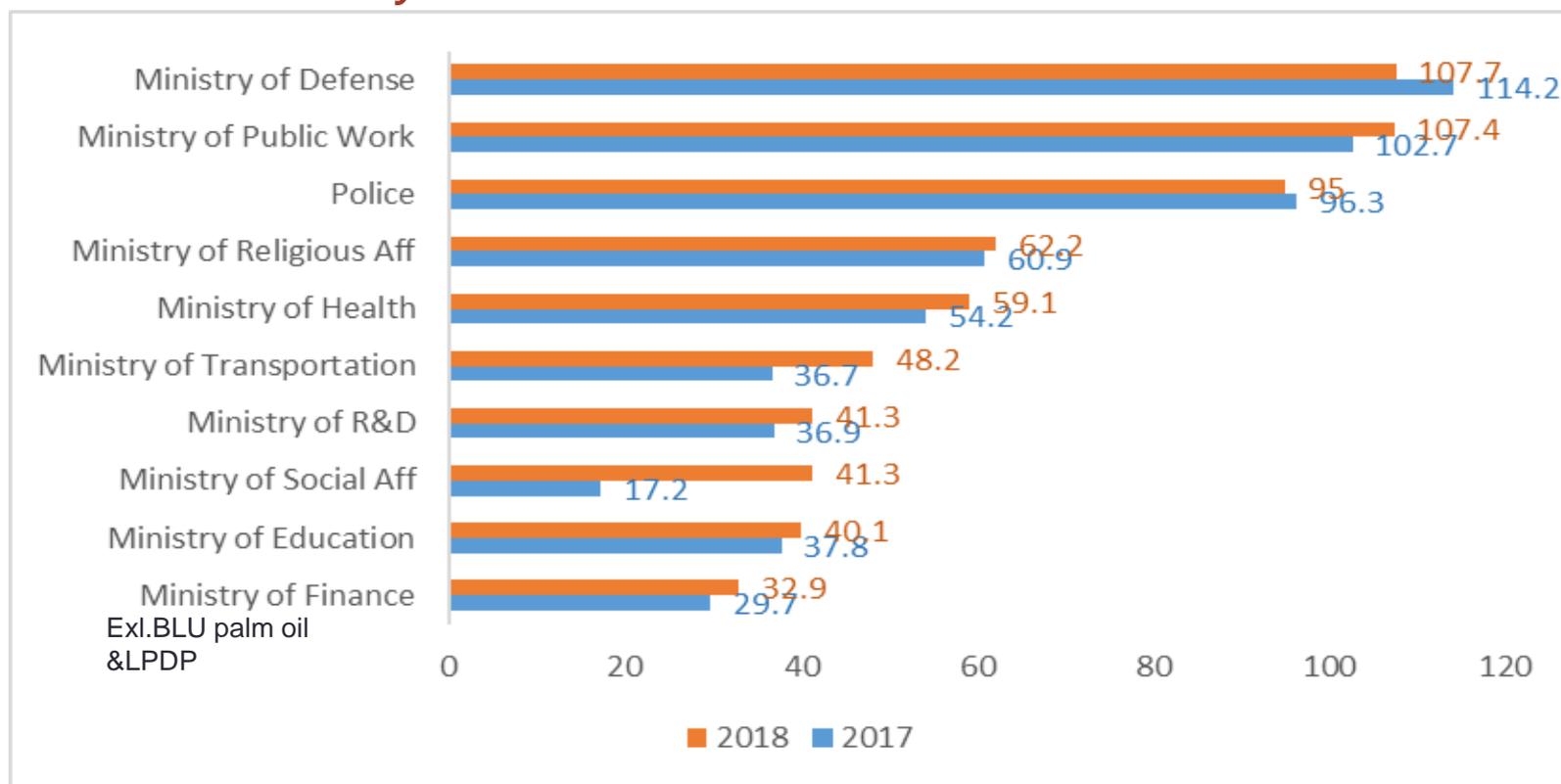
Income tax could be a resource to increase revenue for fiscal space, however tax ratio is low



Source: MoF

Analysis on Current Public Budget (ii)

Ministry of Defence is the top spender, its total budget equals Ministry of Health + Ministry of Social Affairs



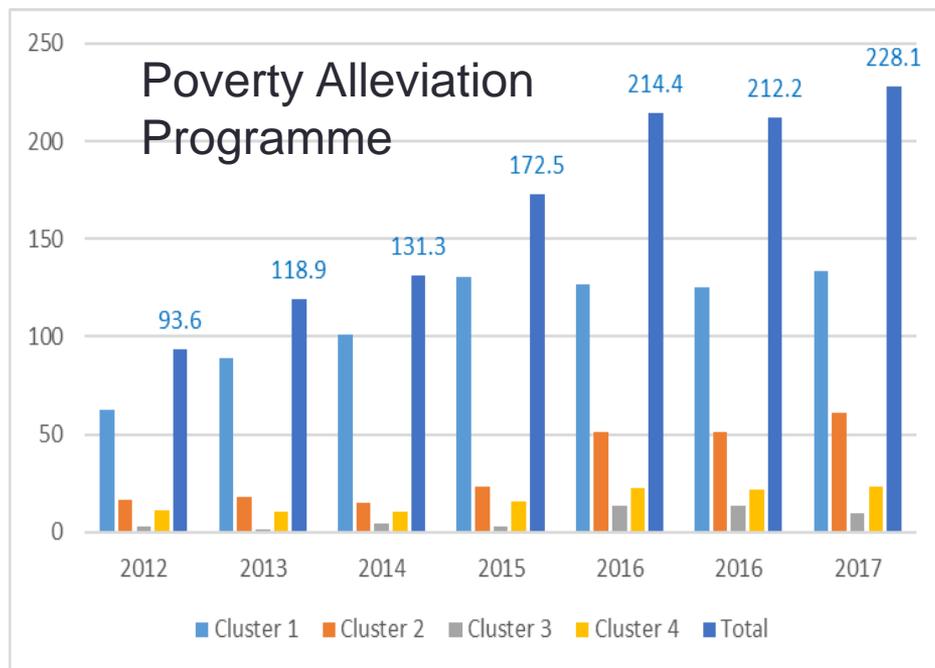
Source: MoF in trillion IDR

ADB-ADBI Regional Inception Workshop: Strategies for Financing Social Protection to Achieve SDGs in DMCs

17-18 May 2018, ADBI Tokyo, Japan

Analysis on Governance (i):

Unstandardized aggregation of social protection cost



Source: MoF, 2017

Cluster 1: PKH, RASTRA, BOS, BOK, JKN

Cluster 2: PNPM Urban+rural+tourism, empl creation, village fund

Cluster 3: microcredit and cooperative

Cluster 4: subsidy for housing&electricity

- The pace of poverty reduction has slowed, 1.2% in 2007 to 0.5% in 2011-2017 (WB, 2017).
- Unified Database is existed, but the financial management is not using standardized codifying system.
- MoF uses different method in aggregating social protection cost from other line ministries, which could cause inefficiency.
- No single coordinator at national level who coordinates benefit of social assistance programmes (WB-2017 estimated that integration of benefit at family level could boost household expenditure from 14% to 21%).

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Analysis on Governance (ii)

- Benefit of social assistance is not stipulated in formal law
- No shared platform of system information management is utilized by two national administrations on social security
- No single card of social protection programmes (KIP,KIS,KKS,BPJS 1,BPJS 2), each programme launches its own card which leads inefficiency
- Insufficient data management and monitoring-evaluation system

Analysis on Governance (iii)

- Lack of public discussion involving women (in particular) on proper benefit level of social protection programme
- No coordinated platform with private insurance to monitor coverage, many duplication of benefit still exist
- Lack of consistency of schemes and responsible agencies over the years
- Difficulty in accessing information by the non-governmental bodies

Analysis on Governance (iv)

- Delivery mechanism at district level is somehow improved, however, database of beneficiaries is not well-managed.
- Lack of mechanism for the voice of persons of concerns
- No integration of benefit between social assistance programmes and employment policies
- Lack of coordinated programmes among international development organizations in Indonesia
- Many private companies are still not joining social security schemes, due to varied reasons
- Many local leaders misused social assistance budget

Challenges to meet SDGs (i)

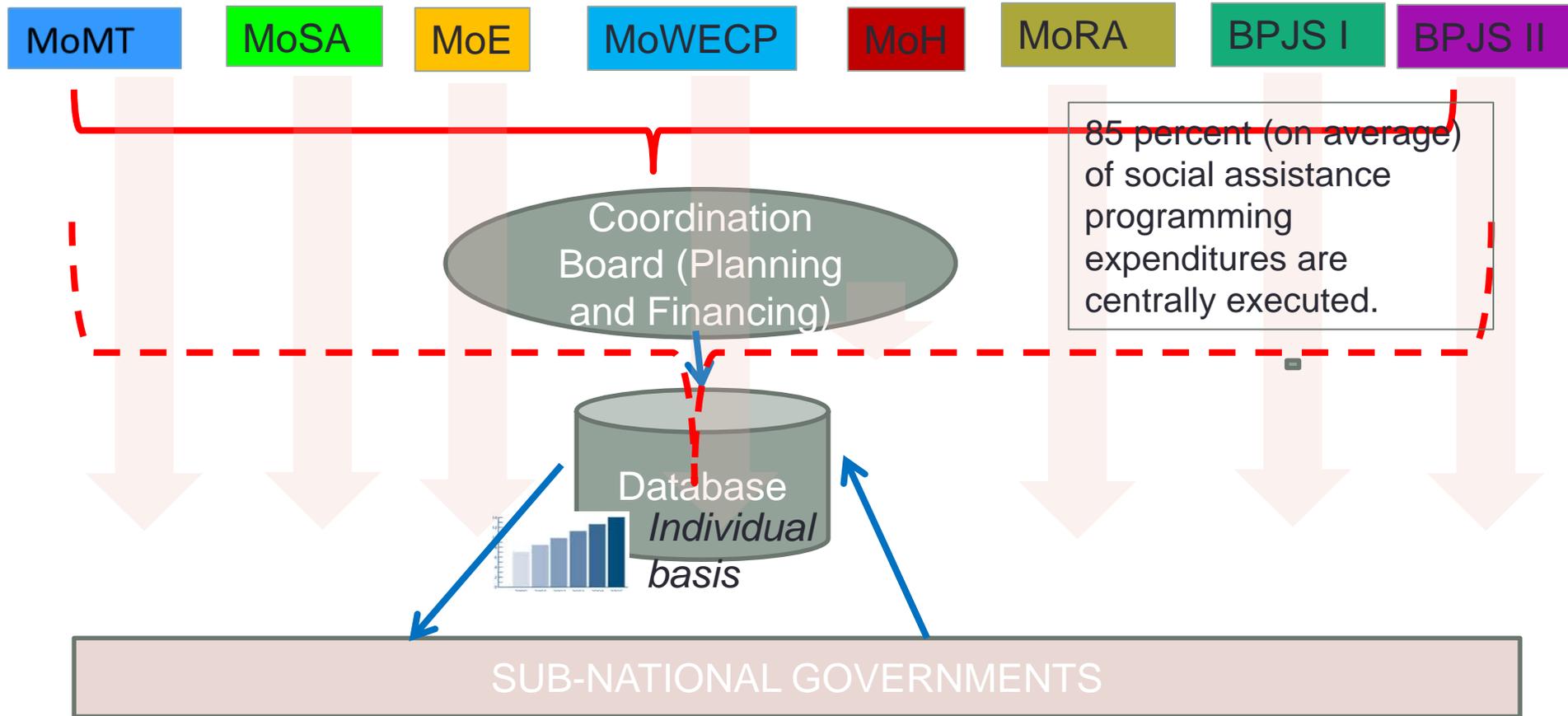
- Lack of common understanding on standardized indicators among line ministries and between national and sub-national governments
- Lack of political consensus and reform in public budget recording system for social protection
- Lack of non-governmental bodies participation in monitoring and evaluating SDGs
- Low tax compliance and collection

Challenges to meet SDGs (ii)

- Difficulty to mobilize private sector fund → no single monitoring system for CSR fund, but several innovations at district level are recognized along the way
- Rather a slow progress to create social protection programmes for active-working age, women, elderly, and PwD.
- Lack of proper number of inspectors working at grass-root



Ideal Database Management



Current discussion at the national level

Several policies have been discussed among national stakeholders in order to top-up government budget in funding SDGs as follows:

- To ear-marked sin-taxes such tobacco and/or other product
- Mobilization of Moeslem pool-fund (zakat)
- Mobilization of CSR fund



Ways forward...

- Creating social protection programme for working-age, elderly, women (maternity benefit), and PwD
- Facilitating discussion on the benefit level of each socprot programme incl. employment policies
- Assisting national and sub-national government in creating integrated MIS for better M&E system (in addition to SLRT-MoSA and ODA-TNP2K)
- Providing policy options for revenue mobilization
- Training on constructing standardized account on social budgeting