

Joint SDG Fund
 PORTOFLIO ON INTEGRATED SOCIAL PROTECTION AND LNOB
Joint Programme 2020 Annual Progress Report

Cover Page

Country : **INDONESIA**
Joint Programme Title : **LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND: ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR ALL IN INDONESIA**
Short Title : **LNOB – ASP FOR ALL IN INDONESIA**
Start Date (month/year) : **01.01.2020**
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RC (name) : **VALERIE JULLIAND**
Government Joint Programme Focal Point (name and ministry/agency): **MALIKI, PhD**
Representative of Lead PUNO (name and agency): **DEBORA COMINI (UNICEF)**
List of PUNOs : **UNICEF, UNDP, UN OCHA, and WFP**
RCO Main JP Focal Point (name): **DIANDRA PRATAMI**
E-mail : **diandra.pratami@un.org**
Lead Agency Main JP Focal Point (name): **ANNISA GITA SRIKANDINI**
E-mail : **asrikandini@unicef.org**
Contact person for Joint Communications (name): **ANGGA DWI MARTHA**
E-mail : **amartha@unicef.org**
Budget (Joint SDG Fund Contribution): **USD\$2,000,000**
Overall budget (with co-funding): **USD\$2,390,000**
Annual Financial Delivery Rate (= Total JP Expenditures/Transferred Funds x 100%): **56%**
Rate of Committed Funding (= Total JP Commitments/Transferred Funds x 100%): **76%**

Short Description of the Joint Programme (max 1 paragraph):

The Joint Programme (UNICEF, UNDP, UN OCHA, and WFP) aims at supporting the Government of Indonesia (GoI) in transforming the existing social protection schemes into an Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) system. ASP is part of the priority agenda of the GoI in its 2020–2024 National Mid-Term Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional/RPJMN*), aiming at integrating disaster risk management and climate change adaptation into the social protection system by: identifying mechanisms to finance ASP, enhancing the existing Early Warning System (EWS) useful to assess risks and vulnerabilities, developing partnership and coordination, monitoring the progress and impact of the measures taken towards the targets as well as fostering collective learning.

Executive summary

This report sets out the progress and achievement of Joint Programme in the first year of program implementation. In 2020, the Joint SDG Fund in Indonesia worked to lay the foundation for transforming the existing social protection towards Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) for all in the country. In light of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the work on ASP became even more relevant, critical, and catalytic for the country considering the staggering natural-induced disasters that hit the country on this unprecedented time.

The JP's work on ASP leverages protection for 15 million households, with 3.7 billion USD of government's biannual financing (constituting the second largest social protection system in the world). There are three

primary results achieved in 2020, (i) the updated unified database for social protection including the milestones to include the vulnerable population (homeless people and/or people without formal registration) into the social registry (ii) the improvement of cross-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination for ASP between the UN and Government as well as between the UN and development partners, and (iii) the generation of evidence to inform decisions on early warning system (EWS) and financing options for ASP.

Throughout 2020, under the leadership of UN Resident Coordinator, the work of UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, and UN OCHA focused on the needs of 'most vulnerable populations, particularly women and children of marginalized groups' relevant to ASP. The UN is the key player behind the national programme of the Unified Database for Social Protection (*Data Terpadu Kesejahteraan Sosial*/DTKS) Update. This database registered the bottom 40% of populations eligible for social protection programme in Indonesia. The UN advocated the inclusion of homeless people and/or people with no formal registration into the database. To help ensure that no one is left behind, the UN also promoted inclusive approach during the database update by involving the community to nominate and validate the beneficiaries for social protection programme. In other initiative, the UN strengthened the expenditure tracking mechanism at national and sub-national levels by providing better information about the analysis of public funding for children—one of the population groups with the highest risk of exclusion from social protection. Further, a model for cash assistance in emergencies for Indonesia under the Village Fund (*Dana Desa*) for COVID-19 Response has been developed.

In other progress, the UN maintained a coordinated, coherent, and effective mechanism for the JP implementation by having regular coordination not only with the Government but also donor organizations (GIZ, ADB, and World Bank). Since the initial stage of ASP development, the UN also involved civil society to influence upstream agendas for ASP particularly to help realize structured coordination mechanisms for ASP for humanitarian action by strengthening the national and sub-national mechanism for Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA) Working Group.

The UN supported the Government to trigger early response by developing methodology to assess the risks and vulnerabilities of an area towards climatic hazards (particularly drought and flood) to assist in geographic targeting of social protection beneficiaries under ASP. This would ensure vulnerable populations living in hazardous areas to be integrated into the database for social protection. In terms of financing, the UN supports the analysis of both public and private funding mechanisms for ASP by conducting parallel study to provide evidence on fiscal space for ASP.

A. Annual Progress

A.1 The Overall Approach

Broader Context and JP changes

ASP is part of the national priority agenda of the Government of Indonesia (GoI). In the current 2020–2024 National Mid-Term Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional/RPJMN*), the establishment of ASP constitutes one of the national targets for 2024 under the development agenda “Human Capital Quality and Competitiveness.” This agenda is part of the social protection reform aiming at integrating disaster risk management and climate change adaptation into the social protection system. The JP’s work on ASP is leveraging protection for 15 million households, with 3.7 billion USD of government’s biannual financing (constituting the second largest social protection system in the world). COVID-19 pandemic has underscored the importance of accelerating ASP progress amidst the expansion of existing social protection programme and massive repurposing of government budget from shock-responsive programme to pandemic management. This created a window for policy change to transform the social protection in Indonesia into a more adaptive, inclusive, and effective social protection—the center of aspiration for JP’s agenda in Indonesia.

The Government began the work on ASP by developing its Roadmap which will serve as a reference document for ASP’s legal framework, policies, and programmes. Said Roadmap lays the five building blocks of ASP in Indonesia: (1) Government leadership in developing strategic document, policy, financing, and accountability (2) Institutional arrangements by establishing continuous cross-sectoral coordination & capacity building (3) Integrated data and information systems for vulnerability (4) Integrated programmes of all three sectors (Disaster Risk Management, Climate Change Adaptation, and Social Protection) (5) Appropriate financing mechanism (fiscal space and risk transfer for sustainable financing). These building blocks are strongly aligned with the outputs of the JP funded by Joint SDG Fund which revolves around four outputs on partnership and coordination, policy/procedures/regulatory framework, testing of technical and operational capacity, as well as monitoring, evaluation, and learning. Considering this condition, the programme’s direction, approach, strategy, and expected results remain very much coherent with the Government’s strategy.

Ensuring that JP Remains Strategic and Catalytic

The JP contributed to two outcomes of 2016–2020 United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF), namely outcome number 2 which is Equitable Access to Social Services and Social Protection and outcome number 4 which is Improved Governance and Equitable Access to Justice for All. In Outcome 2, the UNPDF stated that the UN will address issues of social protection as they relate to equitable access to social services through responses that expand the options for social health insurance and social security including access to quality family planning and reproductive health services. This year, the JP supports the Government in updating DTKS, strengthening the expenditure tracking mechanism for social protection at national and sub-national levels by providing better information about the analysis of public funding for children, and conducting a study to develop study on the use of Village Fund for COVID-19 Response as a model for cash assistance in emergencies for Indonesia.

In Outcome 4, the UN supports the capacity strengthening for public institutions at national and local levels, decentralized civil service management, public expenditure budgeting and control, civil society participation, promotion of transparency and the right to information, and the strengthening of statistics and data management processes. In light of this, the JP supports the Government in strengthening the budget expenditure for social protection at the national and sub-national levels including conducting capacity building for the governments via different trainings. This effort will include continuing the clarification of the roles and responsibilities between different layers of government.

Considering the critical importance of social protection, the 2021–2025 UN’s Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) has included social protection as one of the focus areas that the UN system in Indonesia will work on in the next 5 years. This is also in line with the Government’s priority in COVID-19 recovery plan for 2021 which is to reform the social protection system in Indonesia. Thus, the JP remains strategic and catalytic for the course of 2021.

Amidst COVID-19 pandemic, the JP made a formal repurposing of 20% of the overall budget to adapt and respond to the pandemic. With this opportunity in line, in May 2020, UN Indonesia also received funding from COVID-19 Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) for Social Protection with the total budget of US\$2,000,000. The programme aims at supporting the Government and key partners to enhance policy and capacity, to scale up and expand social protection coverage and fiscal space, and to include the affected and marginalized populations, particularly women and children. Specifically, the programme aims at achieving three outputs: (1) enhanced policy and capacity of GoI to scale up and expand social protection coverage and fiscal space (2) increased capacity of COVID-19 taskforce at the national and sub-national level to plan, communicate, and build partnerships (3) increased capacity to adopt data analysis as well as financial and digital innovations. COVID-19 MPTF builds on the ongoing programme of Joint SDG Fund. Therefore, this year, JP Indonesia manages two programmes: COVID-19 MPTF & Joint SDG Fund.

JP's programme design is to trigger policy transformation by focusing on 'leverage points' that will catalyse rapid progress. Throughout this year, the UN prepares the Government to develop ASP. This agenda is part of the social protection reform in Indonesia aiming at integrating disaster risk management and climate change adaptation into the social protection system for 15 million households, with 3.7 billion USD of Government's biannual financing (constituting the second largest social protection system in the world).

The United Nations Framework for the Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID-19 outlines five pillars to protect the needs and rights of people living under the duress of the pandemic, focusing on the most vulnerable countries, groups, and people who are at risk of being left behind. The work of JP in Indonesia particularly in line with two work streams: (2) helping people cope with adversity, through social protection and basic services (4) guiding the necessary surge in fiscal and financial stimulus to make macroeconomic policies work for the most vulnerable and strengthening multilateral and regional responses. Via the JP, the UN scales up and expands pro-poor social protection systems by supporting the Government on the national program namely DTKS Update to incorporate homeless people and/or people without formal registration and promoting inclusive process on the selection and validation of social protection beneficiaries. In terms of financing, the UN supports the analysis of both public and private funding mechanisms for ASP by conducting parallel study to generate evidence on fiscal space for ASP.

A.2 Update on Priority Issues

SDG Acceleration

- For SDG 1.5, the goal's indicator is reduced losses from natural disaster by climatic and non-climatic events. This include economic losses and deaths. Our support for GoI in ASP development is given by preparing the government and affected populations to face the potential disaster events by providing faster, more predictable, effective, and accountable cash-based assistance before and/or after a disaster. The development of ASP certainly adds different scopes and layers in the way GoI aims to achieve the goal of SDG 1.5.
- For SDG 5.c. the JP has contributed to the Inclusive Adaptive Social Protection by advocating the inclusion of homeless people and/or people with no formal registration into the database. To help ensure that no one is left behind, the UN also promoted inclusive approach during the database update by involving the community to nominate and validate the beneficiaries for social protection programme.
- For SDG 13.3, the JP facilitated dialogue between the Center for Data and Information, Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB), Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysical Agency (BMKG) on strengthening on EWS & risk information system. This initiative is important to trigger early response from social protection system hosted by the Ministry of Social Affairs. This work is a contribution towards the improvement of institutional capacity to reduce impact and initiate early warning.

Vulnerable Groups

- Children are one of the population groups with the highest risk of exclusion from social protection. In terms of aggregate global estimates, population coverage for children and family benefits remains low. UNICEF has been supporting MoSA to build an expenditure tracking mechanism for its sub-national

offices by targeting two major national social protection programmes in Indonesia: conditional cash transfer (PKH) and Smart Indonesia Programme (PIP) which directly target children.

- The UN supported the update of DTKS. This database registers the bottom 40% of populations eligible for social protection programme in Indonesia. The UN advocated the incorporation of homeless people and/or people without formal registration into the database. This would ensure no one is left behind.

Gender Marker

- The UN has been supporting the Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (MoV) in designing a monitoring and evaluation system for social protection programmes under Village Fund scheme called unconditional cash transfer (*Bantuan Langsung Tunai*/BLT) and cash for work programme (*Padat Karya Tunai Desa*/PKTD). Specifically, UNICEF advocated the expansion of vulnerability criteria to include girls, women-headed households, elderly woman, and pregnant women. From June 2020, MoV updated its monthly report on cash disbursement beneficiaries based on the gender of the family head.
- The UN carried out gender data production and analysis relevant to food security and vulnerability to inform the targeting and policymaking for COVID-19 response and recovery.

Human Rights

- By ensuring that all individuals have access to essential services (health care, education, water, sanitation, etc.) and at least a minimum level of income and food security, ASP provides a mechanism to uphold basic human rights and safeguard development gains. The UN has been supporting the Government to trigger early response by developing methodology to assess the risks and vulnerabilities of an area towards climatic hazards (particularly drought and flood) to assist in geographic targeting of social protection beneficiaries under ASP. This would ensure vulnerable populations living in hazardous areas are incorporated into DTKS.
- This year, the UN supported the update of DTKS. This database registers the bottom 40% of populations eligible for social protection programme in Indonesia. The UN advocated the inclusion of homeless people and/or people without formal registration into the database. This would ensure no one is left behind.
- The human rights framework provides an operational guideline for transforming the dynamics between the state and citizens, shifting the role of beneficiaries from passive receivers to active participants in the system. Upon updating DTKS, the UN also promoted inclusive approach by involving the community to nominate and validate the beneficiaries for social protection programme.

Partnerships

- Representatives of Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) within the JP have been working together to support the realization of a coherent approach to Indonesia's development priorities. PUNOs ensure that UN agencies are well-coordinated in the planning and implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation with the Government.
- In managing the JP, the Government through BAPPENAS took the leadership in coordinating interministerial engagement on both Joint SDG Fund and COVID-19 MPTF. For this, BAPPENAS established regular coordination mechanism with the UN through monthly meeting to serve as a venue for discussing the progress of both JPs implementation.
- The UN maintained regular bilateral coordination meeting with MoSA as the core ministry responsible for managing the social protection programme in Indonesia.
- The UN also ensured coherent coordination with donor organizations and development partners working on ASP i.e. World Bank, ADB, and GIZ.

Strategic Meetings

Type of event	Yes	No	Comments
JP launching event	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Annual JP development partners/donors' event*	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Funding and Financing

- Sustainable financing is key for comprehensive social protection. ASP is part of the social protection reform aiming at integrating disaster risk management and climate change adaptation into the social protection system for 15 million households, with 3.7 billion USD of government's biannual financing (constituting the second largest social protection system in the world).
- In May 2020, UN in Indonesia received funding from COVID-19 MPTF for Social Protection with the total budget of US\$2,000,000. The programme aims at supporting the Government and key partners to enhance policy and capacity to scale up and expand social protection coverage and fiscal space to include the affected and marginalized populations, particularly women and children.
- The UN and BAPPENAS agreed to employ a coordination mechanism useful to discuss and monitor the implementation of Joint SDG Fund and MPTF. Both programmes are compatible in supporting GoI's attempt to strengthen the shock-responsive social protection.

Innovation, Learning, and Sharing

- On 7th of October, JP Indonesia shared the experience of ASP implementation in Indonesia in the Global e-Conference: Turning COVID-19 Crisis into an Opportunity: Shock-Responsive Social Protection: Lessons from the Joint SDG Fund for an Integrated Approach to COVID-19.
- On 27th of October, as part of the National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Day celebration, the UN organized a webinar on Early Warning and Risk Information Systems for Monitoring Hydrometeorological Hazards to Inform Adaptive Social Protection System. This webinar served as a forum for key line ministries and agencies, namely BMKG, BNPB, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and MoSA to present their respective early warning and risk information systems. Via the forum, these ministries and government agencies agreed on the importance of building synergies between them as well as building linkages between different platforms, including potentially also with MoSA's DTKS to support in the identification of beneficiaries in the event of hydrometeorological disasters for better informed social protection.

Strategic Communications

- In August, Program Management Unit (PMU) for Joint SDG Fund including the communication team were formed to assist PUNOs in implementing and communicating the programmes, particularly concerning public engagement, traditional and social media use, documentation, and communication design with close coordination with PUNOs and UNIC.
- Joint SDG Fund through UNICEF—as the lead agency—has selected a communication agency called ID COMM to provide technical support for efforts relevant to communication and visibility.
- The document of Branding Guidelines for Joint SDG Fund has been developed in conjunction with the COVID-19 MPTF. This document serves as a reference to guide the use of logos of the JPs as well as its social media and other media publications. It governs the composition of design and general look of the branding.
- The total communication budget for 2020–2021 is US\$133,000. This is equal to 5.5% of the total budget for Joint SDG Fund.
- Throughout September–December, the JP published 4 news articles, 9 social media posts, and 1 video including 1 human interest story.
- There has been an increase on social media followers: (1) 21,566 (+8%) on Twitter (2) 7,708 (+35%) on Facebook and (3) 25,470 (+135%) on Instagram.

B. Annual Results

Overall Progress

- On track (expected annual results achieved)
- Satisfactory (majority of expected annual results achieved)
- Not-satisfactory (majority of expected annual results not yet achieved)

Please, explain briefly:

In 2020, the focus of Joint SDG Fund in Indonesia was to lay the foundation for the development of ASP in the following year. There are four priorities for this year: (1) supporting structured coordination mechanisms for ASP by facilitating cross-sectoral and interministerial coordination including with the Non-State Actors (CVA Working Group) (2) providing empirical evidence on the potential fiscal space for ASP from public and private funding (3) exploring the initiatives to strengthen early warning and risk information systems to trigger early response for social protection (4) developing strategic communication to set up the foundation for promoting institutional learning and exchange between governments at various levels. Through this work, it is expected that sufficient evidence is gathered for next year to better inform the governments about the delivery of effective policy and programme related to ASP.

Throughout the first year, the JP has contributed to the improvement of the upstream/supply of comprehensive social protection by supporting the implementation of ASP's five strategies (building blocks). The JP has facilitated cross-sectoral coordination for data and information (**building block 2**) by organizing policy dialogue between the Center for Data and Information, MoSA, National Agency for Disaster Management, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and BMKG. The JP also facilitated three preliminary studies on Financing Mechanism for ASP (**building block 3**) and, in relation to the building block for data and information (**building block 5**), it has been strengthening the systems methodology for drought and floods to assess the risks and vulnerability, improve geographic targeting of ASP beneficiaries, and review as well as refine vulnerability indicators that trigger the funds disbursement and inclusion of hazard-specific risks and vulnerability layers. Additionally, the UN became the primary driver behind DTKS update.

Contribution to Fund's Global Results

Referring to the 2016–2020 UNPDF, the target outcome for JP is: "By 2020, the poor and most vulnerable have better and more equitable access to quality basic social services, comprehensive social protection, and water supply as well as sanitation." In achieving this, there are three global priorities set out in the Joint SDG Fund Social Protection to support the most vulnerable, build back better, and contribute to SDG accomplishment acceleration. Below constitutes the elaboration on the extent JP's contribution in Indonesia to the achievement of 3 global priorities of Joint SDG Fund:

1. **Designing and institutionalizing comprehensive social protection system that mainstream human rights to address inequalities, vulnerabilities, and systemic poverty**

COVID-19 pandemic has instigated changes in the social protection agenda in Indonesia. GoI has expanded the existing social protection programme and introduced new programmes to reduce the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic. In 2020, JP supported GoI by updating the DTKS. The UN also promoted inclusive approach during the process of updating said database by involving the community in the nomination and validation of the social protection programme beneficiaries.

Further, children constitute one of the population groups with the highest risk of exclusion from social protection. In terms of aggregate global estimates, population coverage for children and family benefits remains low. UNICEF has been supporting MoSA in building an expenditure tracking mechanism for its sub-national offices by targeting two major national social protection programmes in Indonesia: PKH and PIP which directly target children.

2. **Ensuring social protection systems are more adaptive and resilient in preparation for future shocks due to pandemics, natural disasters, or climate change**

The UN is conducting two studies to analyse public and private funding for social protection. UNICEF is conducting the study on the Use of Village Fund for COVID-19 Response as a model for cash assistance in emergencies. This study aims to design a monitoring and evaluation system for social protection

programmes under Village Fund scheme during COVID-19 pandemic. It is expected that the study would provide recommendations on the use of Village Fund for COVID-19 Response as a model for cash assistance in emergencies. Further, for the purpose of identifying the alternative/innovative schemes to augment GoI's social protection schemes, UNDP has initiated innovative financing study for social protection programme in two target provinces and undertook further engagement with private sector as well as philanthropic and religion-based organizations to explore their potential contribution to strengthen the government's social protection programme.

3. **Facilitating innovation that "breaks down the silos" and produces coherent, just, and sustainable policy outcomes**

The UN works to ensure the implementation of a coordinated, coherent, and effective approach to ASP and advocates the strengthening of synergies across different ministries/agencies working on ASP. In 2020, the UN facilitated policy dialogue between four ministries and agencies to discuss the strengthening of linkages between EWS and risk information system to inform early response for social protection programmes. Currently, Indonesia has five existing platforms for the two systems: Climate Early Warning System (CEWS), Signature (BMKG), Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS), InaRISK (BNPB), and Information System for Data Vulnerability Index (SIDIK) (Ministry of Environment and Forestry). In addition, WFP maintains the Vulnerability Analysis Monitoring Platform for the Impact of Regional Events (VAMPIRE), which provides timely risk and impact assessment information based on weather forecasts, satellite imagery, and population vulnerability. VAMPIRE has been used by BMKG as a complementary platform to inform the impact-based analysis of extreme climate events in various socio-economic contexts. Despite the functionality of an extensive, maturing EWS and risk information system, the existing platforms are not yet linked to the social protection system to trigger preventive actions. Emergency response following a natural hazard still relies heavily on assistance provided in-kind, with a limited scale of cash-based transfers. A systematic approach to link risk assessment and early warning to prevention and response connected to the existing social protection schemes is still missing. To this end, in 2020 the UN initiated a Technical Working Group consisting of the relevant ministries and agencies to develop an action plan to strengthen EWS and risk information system to trigger early social protection response.

JP Outputs and Outcomes

- Provide information on the implementation of annual results in relation to the JP's specific outputs and outcomes, as per your expected targets over the past year.
- While annual results might refer mostly to output-level results, they might also include contributions to outcomes.
- Therefore, divide the information into:
 - o Achievement of expected outputs
 - o Achievement of expected contributions to outcomes
- Note that you will also provide a consolidated table in Annex 1.

1. Achievement of Expected Outputs

In 2020, JP's work contributed to four expected programmatic outputs: (1) development of partnership and coordination especially the institutional coordination between social protection and relevant climate and disaster risk management stakeholders (2) identification of mechanisms to finance ASP and create gender-responsive fiscal space within the existing social assistance schemes (3) enhancement of the existing EWS to assess risks and vulnerabilities including criteria for the identification of population groups vulnerable to climate-related risks (4) monitoring of progress and measurement of impact towards targets including facilitation of collective learning.

In the context of partnership, JP facilitated the cross-sectoral coordination for ASP by generating the embryo for sub-Technical Working Group for data and information involving different ministries and agencies. JP has been closely working with MoSA to develop the milestones of ASP for MoSA. In the context of partnership with civil society, JP has been working on structured coordination mechanism implementation for ASP by collaborating closely with the Cash Working Group to discuss the best practices applicable to Indonesia.

Secondly, in terms of ASP financing, the UN conducted two primary studies: (1) the study for innovative financing for social protection programme in two target provinces and undertook further engagement with private sector as well as philanthropy and religion-based organizations to explore their potential contribution

to strengthen the government's social protection programme and (2) the study on public finance for children to strengthen the expenditure tracking mechanism at national and sub-national levels by providing better information about the analysis of public funding for children—one of the population groups with the highest risk of exclusion from social protection (3) designing a monitoring and evaluation system for social protection programmes under Village Fund scheme called unconditional cash transfer (*Bantuan Langsung Tunai/BLT*) and cash for work programme (*Padat Karya Tunai Desa/PKTD*) as a Model for Cash Assistance in Emergencies.

Thirdly, the UN strengthen the systems methodology for drought and floods to assess the risks and vulnerability, improve geographic targeting of ASP beneficiaries, and review as well as refine vulnerability indicators that trigger the funds disbursement and inclusion of hazard-specific risks and vulnerability layers.

Fourth, in terms of the collective learning, in 2020, the JP published 5 news articles, 8 social media posts, 1 video including 1 human interest story. JP also shared the program and lesson learned in at least 3 global and national webinars (Global E-Conference on Social Protection, Lesson Learned from Cash Based Assistance in West Nusa Tenggara and Webinar on Early Warning and Risk Information Systems for Monitoring Hydrometeorological Hazards to Inform Adaptive Social Protection Systems).

2. Achievement of Expected Contributions to Outcomes

The overall outcome of the JP is by 2022 the Government of Indonesia has setup an **ASP systems** that reduces the exposure and vulnerability of the poor and those particularly vulnerable due climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disaster providing faster more predictable, effective, and accountable cash – based assistance before/after a catastrophic event.

The key of the program outcome lies on the 'ASP system.' It is expected this system would be the platform to reduces the exposure and vulnerability of the vulnerable population. This year, JP has contributed to 3 out of 5 building blocks of ASP roadmap GoI: Throughout the first year, the JP has contributed to improve the upstream/supply of the comprehensive social protection by contributing to the implementation of five strategies (building blocks) of ASP. The JP has facilitated the cross sectoral coordination on data and information (**building block 2**) by facilitating policy dialogue between the Center for Data and Information, Ministry of Social Affairs, National Agency for Disaster Management, Ministry of Environment and Forestry and Agency for Meteorology and Climatology. The JP also facilitated three preliminary studies on Financing Mechanism on ASP (**building block 3**) and in relation to the building blocks of data and information (**building block 5**), the JP is strengthening the systems methodology for drought and floods to assess the risks and vulnerability, improve geographic targeting of ASP beneficiaries, reviewing and refining vulnerability indicators that trigger the funds disbursement and inclusion of hazard-specific risks and vulnerability layers. In addition, the UN become the primary driver behind the updating of the unified database for social protection (**Data Terpadu Kesejahteraan Sosial (DTKS)**).

Workplan

- JP workplan was modified
 - JP workplan was not modified
- Explain briefly:

C. Plan for the Next Year of Implementation

Next Year

1. Main Focus

By the end of 2021, GoI will launch the ASP Roadmap. The legal framework, policies, and programmes related to ASP's work commenced by different relevant ministries will be guided by this document. The UN will continuously play a key role to support the Government develop ASP. Four priorities for the final year of Joint SDG Fund include:

1. Establishing partnership platform for ASP for ministries/agencies, donor organizations (UN, ADB, World Bank, and GIZ) and Non-Government Organizations (Cash Working Group);
2. Supporting the government in preparing fiscal space, regulations, and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for ASP;
3. Linking risk assessment and early warning to prevention and response to trigger shock-responsive social protection; and
4. Promoting iterative learning across the national and sub-national levels to inform corrective actions and learning based on evidence and inputs from various stakeholders.

2. Expected Annual Results

Towards the end of 2021, we expect to achieve all of the following outcome and output indicators:

Results/Indicators	Baseline	Expected Results for 2021
Outcome:		
Integrated and multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale		
Outcome Indicator 1 Integrated and multi-sectoral policies have accelerated the scope expansion of SDG progress.	0	1
Outcome Indicator 2 Integrated and multi-sectoral policies have accelerated the realization of greater scale for SDG progress.	0	1
Partnership & Coordination		
Output 1.1 Indicator # a rights-based, equitable, gender-responsive, and inclusive ASP roadmap that describes targets, strategies, funding, responsibilities, and stages is endorsed by relevant counterparts.	0	1
Setup (of financing, policy, and procedures)		
Output 1.2 Indicator # of integrated, rights-based, equitable, gender-responsive, and inclusive policy solutions have been implemented with the lead national partners.	0	1
Testing (of technical and operational capacity)		
Output 1.3 Indicator # of innovative solutions on gender-responsive ASP have been tested (disaggregated by % of	0	1

successful-unsuccesful solutions).		
Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning		
# of donor visits have been implemented.	0	1
# of independent, rights-based, equitable, and gender-responsive evaluations have been carried out.	0	1

Towards the End of JP Implementation

As indicated in the sub-section above, there are four main focuses for the 2021 workplan. In achieving these, there are some milestones we aim to achieve:

1. Establishing ASP partnership platform for ministries/agencies, donor organizations (UN, ADB, World Bank, and GIZ) and Non-Government Organizations (Cash Working Group)
 - 1.1. Strengthening the role of the UN in dialogues between different ministries working on Social Protection, Disaster Management, and Climate Change Adaptation/Mitigation.
 - 1.2. Supporting structured ASP coordination mechanisms for humanitarian action at the national and local levels
 - 1.3. Costing of ASP scenario (micro-simulation) and analysing fiscal space
 - 1.4. Creating contingency risk financing mechanisms to complement and support
 - 1.5. Creating a roadmap completed with programme options that is in line with existing strategy, RPJMN, & SDGs

2. Supporting the Government to prepare fiscal space for ASP
 - 2.1. Supporting the capacity strengthening for sub-national level on budget monitoring and analysis especially for public finance for children
 - 2.2. Providing technical support in the development of SOP for ASP commenced by MoSA
 - 2.3. Conducting a study on the use of Village Fund for COVID-19 Response as a model for cash assistance in emergencies
 - 2.4. Conducting a study on and piloting of innovative financing for social protection at national and sub-national level, focusing on its SDG Fund target provinces–this targets 2 provinces namely Sulteng and NTB
 - 2.5. Developing guidelines for Distributing CVA and in-kind goods during COVID-19 (CVA WG for MoSA)

3. Linking risk assessment and early warning to prevention and response to trigger shock-responsive social protection
 - 3.1. Supporting coordination mechanism for EWS and risk information system
 - 3.2. Developing methodology to assess the risks and vulnerabilities of an area towards climatic hazards (particularly drought and flood) to assist in geographic targeting of social protection beneficiaries under ASP
 - 3.3. Creating and testing SOPs for Forecast-Based Assistance
 - 3.4. Updating 2021 DTKS/Socio-Economic Registration
 - 3.5. Increasing the adaptive capacity (resilience) of households and communities
 - 3.6. Developing a system to enrol beneficiaries in routine social protection programmes
 - 3.7. Reviewing and refining vulnerability indicators–thresholds that trigger funds disbursement
 - 3.8. Realizing inclusion of hazard-specific risks and vulnerability layers as well as thresholds and triggers into EWS and risk information system

4. Promoting iterative learning across the national and sub-national levels to inform corrective actions and learning based on evidence and inputs from various stakeholders
 - 4.1. Conducting monitoring and evaluation for programme course correction
 - 4.2. Developing and updating best practices guides, tools, and database

Looking into the progress of implementation and planning for 2021 and the alignment of UN approach for ASP to the building blocks of Government's Roadmap, no modification will be made to the overall JP.

Risks and Mitigation Measures

The Programme Document of Joint SDG Fund has identified four categories of risks: (1) contextual (2) programmatic (3) institutional and (4) fiduciary. The current situation COVID-19 pandemic and the development of ASP Roadmap have changed the risks for next year particularly the contextual and programmatic risks. The main risks and associated mitigation measures for the next year's implementation include:

1. Contextual Risk: Indonesia is facing endless first wave of the pandemic. Up until now, travel restriction and limited mass gathering are still promoted by the Government. Although the first phase of COVID-19 vaccination has been conducted in Indonesia, it is very likely this condition will last until next year.
2. Programmatic Risk: The direction of ASP Roadmap may need to be clarified in the Q1. The Government and agencies need considerable time to articulate ASP's Roadmap.

Annex 1: Consolidated Annual Results

1. JP’s Contribution to Global Programmatic Results (Annual)

Global Impact: Progress towards SDGs

List up to 3 main SDG targets that your Joint Programme primarily focused on in 2020

- SDG 1.5. By 2030, the poor and those in vulnerable situations are more resilient and less exposed and vulnerable to climatic extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters
- SDG 5.c. Sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls at all level are adopted and strengthened
- SDG 13.3 Education on, awareness of, and human and institutional capacity related to climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning are increased

Global Outcome 1: Integrated and multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement with greater scope and scale

1.1 Did your Joint Programme contribute to integrated and multi-sectoral policies implementation that accelerates SDG progress in terms of scope¹ in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly:

- For the SDG 1.5, the indicator of the goal is to reduce the losses from natural disaster induced by climate and non-climatic events. This include economic losses and deaths. Our initiative to support GoI’s effort to develop ASP comprises preparing the Government and affected populations to face the potential disaster events by providing faster, more predictable, effective, and accountable cash-based assistance before and/or after a disaster. The establishment of ASP certainly adds different scopes and layers in the GoI’s endeavour to achieve the goal of SDG 1.5.
- For SDG 5.c., the JP has contributed to the Inclusive ASP by advocating the better update of DTKS by integrating
- For SDG 13.3, the JP has been facilitating dialogues between the Center for Data and Information, MoSA, BNPB, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and BMKG on the strengthening of EWS & risk information system. This initiative is important to trigger early response from social protection system hosted by MoSA. This work constitutes a contribution to the improvement of institutional capacity to reduce impact and issue early warning.

1.2 Did your Joint Programme contribute to implementation of integrated and multi-sectoral policies that accelerate SDG progress in terms of scale² in 2020? If so, provide brief explanation.

Yes

No

Explain briefly: We expect we can contribute to the expansion of SDG progress scale next year, when the program implementation provides results.

Global Output 3: Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress

1.3 Number of innovative solutions tested in 2020

¹Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated.

²Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

Total number disaggregated by % of successful and unsuccessful solutions: 0

Provide the list -

Explain briefly: In 2020, different initiatives related to innovative solutions such as model for cash transfer programming in emergency, vulnerability criteria, and innovative financing were still on the development phase. We expect to test these innovative solutions in 2021.

1.4 Number of integrated policy solutions implemented with the lead national partners in 2020

Total number: 0

Provide the list -

Explain briefly: GoI is currently finalizing ASP Roadmap. On the 19th of January 2021, BAPPENAS revitalized the coordination meeting for ASP within the UN, WB, ADB, and GIZ. On this meeting, BAPPENAS acknowledged the strong alignment between the UN's work and ASP Roadmap. On the 26th of January, BAPPENAS facilitated coordination meeting between the UN and WB to synergize ASP's programme within these two development partners.

1.5 Did your Joint Programme contribute to the strengthening of national capacities to implement integrated and cross-sectoral SDG acceleration in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: The JP has strengthened Indonesia national capacities to implement ASP by working on the cross-sectoral SDGs namely SDG 1.5, 5.c, and 13.3.

1.6 Did your Joint Programme develop a functioning partnership framework for integrated policy solutions to accelerate SDGs progress in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: In 2020, the UN has initiated policy dialogues across government ministries and agencies (MoSA, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, BNPB, and BMKG) on ASP. The UN also maintained regular coordination meeting with the World Bank, ADB, and GIZ.

2. Selected Global Performance Indicators (Annual)

2.1. Did your Joint Programme contribute to the improvement of overall UNCT coherence in 2020?

Yes, contributed considerably

Yes, contributed

No

Explain briefly: The JP is the very first joint programme on Social Protection for UNCT in Indonesia. It facilitated PUNOs to work together better to increase effectiveness in results, relevance, and impact improvement. The JP enabled UNCT to be more coherent in implementing programmes, advocacy, as well as policy dialogue with the Government.

2.2. Did your Joint Programme contribute to reduced transaction costs for participating UN agencies in their interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other Joint Programmes?

Yes,

No

N/A (if there are no other joint programmes in the country)

Explain briefly: PMU and Communication Teams contributed to reduced transaction costs as the fund and function were managed by the lead agency (UNICEF).

2.3. Was your Joint Programme aligned with the UNCT Results Groups in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: The JP was aligned with Result Group 2 of UNCT in 2020 which focused on Social Services and Social Protection.

2.4. Did your Joint Programme secure additional funding resources in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: In May 2020, the Joint SDG Fund Indonesia received funding from COVID-19 MPTF for Social Protection for about US\$2,000,000. The programme aims at supporting the Government and key partners to enhance policy and capacity to scale up and expand social protection coverage and fiscal space to include the affected and marginalized populations, particularly women and children.

3. Results as per JP Results Framework (Annual)

Result/Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2020 Target	2020 Result	Reasons for Variance from Planned Target (if any)	Expected 2021 Target	Expected Final Target (if different from 2021)
Outcome: Integrated and multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale						
Outcome Indicator 1 Integrated and multi-sectoral policies have accelerated the scope expansion of SDG progress.	0	0	1	Throughout the first year, the JP has contributed to the acceleration of the scope and expansion of SDG progress particularly SDG 1.5, our support for GoI in ASP development is given by preparing the government and affected populations to face the potential disaster events by providing faster, more predictable, effective, and accountable cash-based assistance before and/or after a disaster.	1	
Outcome indicator 2 Integrated and multi-sectoral policies have accelerated the realization of greater scale for SDG progress.	0	0	0		1	
Output 1.1 Partnership & coordination						
Output 1.1 Indicator # a rights-based, equitable, gender-responsive, and inclusive ASP roadmap that describes targets, strategies, funding, responsibilities, and stages is endorsed by relevant counterparts.	0	0	0		1	
Output 1.2. Setup (of finance, policy and procedures)						

Output 1.2 Indicator # of integrated rights-based, equitable, gender-responsive, and inclusive policy solutions have been implemented with the national lead partners.	0	1	1	The UN supported the updating of National Social Protection Registry (DTKS) including to update the data of poor population in Indonesia and increase the coverage of social protection program from 40% to 60% population.	1	
Output 1.3: Testing (of technical and operational capacity)						
Output 1.3 Indicator # of innovative solutions on gender-responsive ASP that were tested (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful solutions).	0	1	0	In the first year of the programme, the UN focused on the strengthening of the system's methodology for risks and vulnerabilities assessment & improvement of geographic targeting of ASP beneficiaries. The testing on the innovative solutions is planned to be done in 2021.	1	
Output 1.4: Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning						
# of donor visits have been implemented.	0	1	0	Travel restriction due to the COVID-19 pandemic has made donor visit impossible to be implemented.	1	
# of independent, rights-based, equitable, and gender-responsive evaluations have been carried out	0	0	0		1	

Annex 2: List of Strategic Documents

Strategic Documents Produced by the JP

Title of the Document	Finalization Date (MM/YY)	Brief Description of the Document and JP's Role in Its Finalization
<p>Study on the Use of Village Fund for COVID-19 Response as a Model for Cash Assistance in Emergencies</p>	<p>March 2021</p>	<p>COVID-19 pandemic has impacted rural communities' social, economic, and welfare situation. GoI has expanded the social protection programme coverage to reduce its impacts to the vulnerable populations.</p> <p>As part of the government social protection programme, Indonesian Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration currently manages two major social protection programmes called Village Fund's Direct Cash Transfer (BLT DD) and Village Fund's Cash for Work (PKTD DD). The goal of BLT DD is to provide cash to the poor or underprivileged families in the village to lessen the adverse economic impacts of COVID-19 pandemic, while PKTD DD aims to empower the marginalized and poor communities by focusing on the utilization of available natural resources, labor, and local technology to reduce poverty, increase income, reduce stunting, and lessen the negative impacts of COVID-19 pandemic in villages.</p> <p>The study on the use of Village Fund for COVID-19 Response aims to support the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration in designing a monitoring and evaluation system for social protection programmes under village fund scheme during COVID-19 pandemic. It is expected that the study would provide recommendations on the use of Village Fund for COVID-19 Response as a model for cash assistance in emergencies.</p>
<p>Study on the Public Finance for Children</p>	<p>March 2021</p>	<p>Children are one of the population groups with the highest risk of exclusion from social protection. In terms of aggregate global estimates, population coverage for children and family benefits remains low.</p> <p>UNICEF has been supporting the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) in building an expenditure tracking mechanism to its sub-national offices by targeting two major national social protection programmes in Indonesia: conditional cash transfer (PKH) and Smart Indonesia Programme (PIP) which directly target children. However, at the sub-national level, the local government tended to report their expenditures to the Ministry of Finance (MoF) in aggregate numbers, without detailed information on specific programmes or allocations of</p>

		<p>the budget. MoF also has yet to have detailed thematic budgeting for Social Protection programmes at sub-national level, nor the mechanism and means to monitor budget allocation for children.</p> <p>This study would serve as an initial stage in understanding and analysing the extent to which the existing social protection programme has given attention to targeted vulnerable groups (in this case, children). This point is essential to ensure that no one is left behind. By understanding the tendency of social protection in a non-crisis situation, it is expected that the Government could be better informed when developing shock-responsive social protection under the framework of ASP.</p>
<p>Study on and Piloting of Innovative Financing for Social Protection at National and Sub-national Level, Focusing on SDG Fund Target Provinces. Case Study: Central Sulawesi and West Nusa Tenggara</p>	<p>March 2021</p>	<p>With the currently increasing trend of COVID-19 cases, Indonesia is expected to experience worsened poverty and inequality in the short run. GoI is planning to expand the social assistance coverage to those impacted by the pandemic but have yet to be recorded in system. This raises the need to explore sources of financing for the social assistance during and after large-scale social restriction. This study is in line with the Government’s main priorities. The Government highlights the importance of Economic Recovery Acceleration and Social Reformation as the main theme in the 2021 Government Action Plan. GoI focuses on Industry, Tourism, Investment Recovery, National Health System, Social Safety Net, and Disaster Security Reformation. Financing for social protection mainly comes from public funds. However, there are alternatives namely expansion of fiscal space to broaden the current social protection system and involvement of non-public funds through innovative financing schemes, such as crowdfunding, social financing, impact investing, and others.</p>
<p>WFP Bulletins on COVID-19 Economic and Food Security Implications for Indonesia</p>	<p>December 2020</p>	<p>Utilizing in-house expertise, with the support from both Joint SDG Fund and the UN’s COVID-19 MPTF, WFP produced four bulletins on the implications of COVID-19 pandemic on the economy, food security, and livelihood in Indonesia to inform programming and policy formulations.</p>

Strategic Documents to which JP Provided Contribution

Title of the Document	Finalization Date (MM/YY)	Brief Description of the Document and JP's Role in Its Finalization
<p>Stockpiling of Issues on the Revision of Disaster Management Law No 24 Year 2007</p>	<p>8th of October 2020</p>	<p>Since 2015, there has been an advocacy to revise the Indonesian Disaster Management conducted by the different elements of non-state actors. Later, the civil society transformed this initiative into an Alliance for the Revision of Disaster Management Law. For the past few years, the Alliance conducted a series of lobbying and advocacy to the Government and House of Representatives. In 2019, the House of Representatives agreed to incorporate the Revision of Disaster Management Law agenda into the national legislation priorities. As part of the process, the Government should prepare the Stockpiling of Issues on the Revision of Disaster Management Law No. 24 Year 2007 document. For the purpose of ensuring that ASP is reflected in the document, UNICEF and UN OCHA incorporated this element into the documents.</p>

Annex 3: Strategic Communication Results

3.1. Have you created a strategic communication plan for the Joint Programme?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: The Branding Guidelines of Joint SDG Fund document is developed in conjunction with the COVID-19 MPTF. This document serves as a reference to guide the use of JP's logos, social media, and other media publications. It governs the composition of design and general look of the branding.

3.2. What percentage of the annual budget towards communications was utilized from the total budget? (Note that the entire JP comms budget must be min 5% of the total JP budget)

Explain briefly: The total communication budget for 2020–2021 is US\$133,000. This is equal to 5.5% of the Joint SDG Fund total budget.

3.3. Have visibility outcomes increased due to the provided funding for JP strategic communications?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: The table of multimedia faucets and social media campaign below shows the figure of media products we generated so far: 4 news articles, 8 social media posts, and 1 video including 1 human interest story shared on this report. The media production was conducted within four months after PMU including the communication agency started the work.

3.4. Does the Country Profile Page on the Joint SDG Fund website contribute to your JP outreach?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: The country profile provides us a specific platform to share any updates about JP in Indonesia.

3.5. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc.) about your JP were published by an external media outlet (Non-UN published)?

Total number: -

Explain briefly: In the first year of Joint SDG Fund, the publication mostly still targeted the audience internal to UN since in the past four months we consider this as our initial phase in communication. Our communication to wider audience is mostly done through social media platforms. However, we expect in 2021 to reach more audience outside the UN.

3.6. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc.) about the Joint Programme were published by the UNCT and JP PUNOs?

Total number: 14

Explain briefly: 4 news articles, 8 social media posts, and 1 video including 1 human interest story.

3.7. Have you received an increase of social media followers?

- Yes
 No

Total number: (1) 21,566 (+8%) on Twitter, (2) 7,708 (+35%) on Facebook, and (3) 25,470 (+135%) on Instagram.

Explain briefly: The following constitutes the analysis on the social media engagement and impressions for the contents relevant to Joint SDG Fund and COVID-19 MPTF.

Facebook

Impressions: 466

Engagement (total likes, shares, comments, clicks): 16

Top content: [WFP Analysis Article on Joint SDG Fund's Website](#) (17 November) - 123 impressions, 5 likes, 1 click

Instagram

Engagement: 642

Top content: [Kolaborasi 5 Badan PBB](#) (3 November) - 274 likes

Twitter

Impressions: 12,154

Engagement: 285

Top content: [Five UN Agencies Joining Forces](#) (3 November) - 2285 impressions, 105 engagement

Multi-Media Faucets

Title of the Document	Finalization Date (MM/YY)	Brief Description and Hyperlink (if any)
UN Collective Support to the Government of Indonesia on the Development of Adaptive Social Protection	8 th of September 2020	Responding to the devastating impact of COVID-19 on the socio-economic and food security status of the extremely poor, the vulnerable, and the middle class in Indonesia, the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) and the United Nations in Indonesia held the first interministerial session on 8 th of September 2020 to address policy initiatives that will ensure no one is left behind due to the pandemic and that the social protection system will be more responsive to future shocks. The meeting, which was attended by 112 participants from 16 government ministries/bodies, the UN Resident Coordinator Office (RCO), and five UN agencies also marked the launching of these two joint programmes: Joint SDG Fund and COVID-19 MPTF. < https://www.jointsdgfund.org/article/un-collective-support-government-indonesia-development-adaptive-social-protection-policies >
Shock-Responsive Social Protection: Lessons from the Joint SDG Fund for an Integrated Approach to COVID-19	7 th of October 2020	As part of the Global e-Conference: Turning COVID-19 Crisis into an Opportunity, Joint SDG Fund showcases the investment of the Fund in the Shock-Responsive Social Protection in the context of COVID-19 pandemic via 3 joint programme examples (Indonesia, MCO Barbados, and Mongolia). Given that the most vulnerable are particularly affected by COVID-19 pandemic, the Fund's investment in the integrated social protection is more

		<p>critical than ever. Amongst other innovations, the programmes use Adaptive or Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) to design systems that safeguard populations vulnerable to risks related to natural disasters and climate change as well as increasing public health crises. Besides the “quick wins” produced by re-purposing 20% of the investment to respond to COVID-19, the portfolio also generates lessons learned on the use of SRSP to address multiple crises in the context of systemic impacts of COVID-19 upon the SDGs.</p> <p>The session would provide an overview of the approach to integrated social protection, specifically in the countries where SRSP is the focus. It emphasizes on innovations triggered by COVID-19 pandemic that demonstrate strategic and catalytic role of integrated and cross-sectoral policies enabling coherent and systemic transformations leading to acceleration of the SDGs.</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CVLvfRL9LYU&feature=youtu.be</p>
<p>UN WFP Indonesia: The Third Edition of COVID-19 Economic and Food Security Implications for Indonesia</p>	<p>20th of August 2020</p>	<p>COVID-19 pandemic continues to affect the lives and livelihood of millions of people globally, including in Indonesia. It has been causing severe economic, food security, and nutrition distress affecting the poor and food insecure populations. In response to the crisis, the UN World Food Programme (WFP) in Indonesia is working together with the Government and partners to deepen collaboration on social protection.</p> <p>In order to support decisionmakers in designing relevant interventions to respond to the crisis, it is critical to monitor the evolving impacts of the pandemic. Evidence from different sources and analysis are being developed and presented through bi-monthly policy bulletins titled “COVID-19 Economic and Food Security Implications for Indonesia”. In the third issuance of the bulletin, WFP recommended further investments in social protection to protect vulnerable groups from the economic impact of the pandemic that may cause households to reduce the quantity and quality of their food consumption, as well as development of long-term strategies to prepare and improve the country’s resilience for future crises.</p> <p>https://www.jointsdgfund.org/article/un-wfp-indonesia-third-edition-covid-19-economic-and-food-security-implications-indonesia</p>
<p>Webinar on Early Warning and Risk Information Systems for Monitoring Hydrometeorological Hazards to Inform Adaptive Social Protection Systems</p>	<p>16th of November 2020</p>	<p>Within 2 years, it is expected that sufficient evidence is gathered on the potentials to reduce the exposure of the populations to various shocks and enhance resilience of vulnerable individuals and communities to climatic and other disasters by providing faster, more predictable, effective, and accountable cash-based assistance before and/or after a disaster. Building synergies and linkages between the existing early warning platforms and risk</p>

		<p>information systems is crucial. Therefore, the webinar served as policy dialogue between four government agencies on how to synergize EWS–risk information system including to provide early information to DTKS hosted by the Ministry of Social Affairs. Presented on this webinar: Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysical Agency (BMKG), National Agency for Disaster Management, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and Ministry of Social Affairs. This webinar is the initial step for further engagement between the four agencies and ministries to establish linkages between early warning forecasting and climatic disasters management to develop triggers for early response and action in order to inform adaptive programmes.</p>
<p>Donor Meeting of the Joint SDG Fund and COVID-19 MPTF</p>	<p>19th of November 2020</p>	<p>On 19th of November 2020, UN Resident Coordinator in Indonesia held a donor meeting of the 2 Joint Programmes on Social Protection funded by the Joint SDG Fund and COVID-19 MPTF. The purpose of this meeting was to share the progress of implementation of the Joint Programmes (JPs) to donor representatives in Jakarta. The meeting also served the purpose of receiving input from the donor governments of both programmes. 37 participants from RCO, UN Agencies, ADB, World Bank, and 7 embassies’ delegations joined the meeting.</p> <p><https://www.jointsdgfund.org/article/donor-meeting-joint-sdg-fund-covid-19-mptf></p>
<p>Generic Video Joint SDG Fund</p>	<p>19th of November 2020</p>	
<p>UN Indonesia: The 4th Edition of COVID-19 Economic and Food Security Implications for Indonesia</p>	<p>16th of December 2020</p>	<p>This fourth joint WFP, FAO, and UN Women COVID-19 Bulletin provided a comprehensive overview of the pandemic’s impact on the economy, food security, and livelihood in Indonesia. The Bulletin included: update on Government’s social protection support for vulnerable groups to reduce the impact of the crisis; update on macroeconomic indicators in the third and early fourth quarter of 2020; overview of recent trends in food security, including constraints in food supply chains; review of gender inequalities, highlighting the extent of socio-economic impacts on Indonesian women, etc.</p> <p>The analysis suggested that a robust and inclusive social protection remains critical to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on access to food and levels of consumption. Rising unemployment due to the pandemic is likely to continue, resulting in reduced purchasing power, especially in urban settings. Social protection programmes have great potential to enhance purchasing capacities and reduce the risk of food insecurity and malnutrition among vulnerable groups. This is especially the case for workers in the informal sector currently not reached by existing social protection programmes.</p> <p>https://reliefweb.int/report/indonesia/indonesia-covid-19-economic-and-food-security-implications-4th-edition https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000122143/download/</p>

Social Media Campaigns

Title of the Document	Type (FB/Twitter/LinkedIn/Etc.)	Brief Description and Hyperlink (if any)
Registration to the Webinar of Shock-Responsive Social Protection	Twitter	Shock-Responsive Social Protection: Lessons from the Joint SDG Fund for an Integrated Approach to COVID-19
Re-allocation of 20% Joint SDG Fund Budget for COVID-19 Response	Twitter	Re-allocation of 20% Joint SDG Fund budget for COVID-19 response
Key Message from SG and COVID-19 MPTF	Twitter	Retweet key message from SG and COVID-19 MPTF approved programme, including in Indonesia
Retweet Key Message UNDP	Instagram, Facebook, Twitter	Retweeted by UN Indonesia, Joint SDG Fund
Joint SDGs Fund and COVID-19 MPTF Program Introduction	Twitter	Retweeted by UNICEF, UN OCHA, UN Women, MPTF Office, and Joint SDG Fund
Joint SDG Fund and COVID-19 MPTF Donor Meeting Indonesia	Twitter	Retweeted by Joint SDG Fund
Key Message from UNICEF on Joint SDG Fund and COVID-19 MPTF	Twitter, LinkedIn	Retweeted by Joint SDG Fund
Learning Event CBA in East Lombok	Instagram, Facebook, Twitter	Retweeted by Joint SDG Fund
Joint SDG Fund Functions on ASP	Instagram, Facebook, Twitter	Retweeted by Joint SDG Fund

Annex 4: Updated JP Risk Management Matrix

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigation	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual Risks					
Indonesia is facing an endless first wave of coronavirus. Up until now, travel restriction and mass gathering limitation are still promoted by the Government. Although the first phase of COVID-19 vaccination has been conducted in Indonesia, it is very likely this condition will last until next year.	15	5	3	Most of the programme implementation ranging from coordination meeting, webinar, and report launching will be continuously conducted virtually.	All PUNOs
Programmatic risks					
The direction of ASP Roadmap needs to be clarified in the Q1. The Government and agencies need considerable time to articulate ASP Roadmap. Additionally, there is limited understanding among governments on the ASP.	9	3	3	The risks will be mitigated through intensive inter-stakeholders meeting with key government ministries/agencies such as Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), and Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysical Agency (BMKG). Further, starting from January 2020, an International Consultant for ASP will provide technical support to the UN in conducting workshops and webinars on ASP for the UN, government, and NGOs.	All PUNOs

Institutional risks					
Turnover of key counterparts OR limited institutional buy-in.	4	2	2	An engagement strategy with communications targeting diverse stakeholder interests, where 'champions' and their understudies for ASP will be identified and nurtured. RPJMN clearly stipulates ASP as a national priority.	All PUNOs
Fiduciary risks					
Trade-off between making social assistance data more accessible to external partners for reduced duplication and guaranteeing data security and privacy.	3	1	3	The Joint Programme will promote data partnership, which is in line with the Government's initiative namely Satu Data KKP. The Joint Programme will leverage the expertise of the Global Pulse Lab as data policy advisor to facilitate accountability mapping.	WFP and UNDP