

Joint SDG Fund  
PORTFOLIO ON INTEGRATED POLICY AND LNOB

## Joint Programme 2021 Annual Progress Report

### Cover page

<b>Country</b>	: <b>Indonesia</b>
<b>Joint Programme title</b>	: <b>Leaving No One Behind: Adaptive Social Protection for All in Indonesia</b>
<b>Short title</b>	: <b>LNOB – ASP for All in Indonesia</b>
<b>Start date</b> (day/month/year)	: <b>01.01.2020</b>
<b>End date</b> (day/month/year)	: <b>28.02.2022</b>
<b>RC</b> (name)	: <b>Valerie Julliard</b>
<b>Government Joint Programme Focal Point</b> (name and ministry/agency):	<b>BAPPENAS</b>
<b>Representative of Lead PUNO</b> (name and agency):	<b>Robert Gass (UNICEF Representative a.i.)</b>
<b>List of PUNOs</b>	: <b>UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, UN OCHA</b>
<b>RCO Main JP Focal Point</b> (name):	<b>Diandra Pratami; e-mail: diandra.pratami@un.org</b>
<b>Lead Agency Main JP Focal Point</b> (name)	:
<b>Annisa Gita Srikandini; e-mail: asrikandini@unicef.org</b>	
<b>Contact person for Joint Communications</b> (name)	:
<b>Anna Lisa Robertson E-mail: anrobertson@unicef.org</b>	
<b>Budget</b> (Joint SDG Fund contribution)	: <b>USD 2,000,000</b>
<b>Overall budget</b> (with co-funding)	: <b>USD 2,390,000</b>
<b>Total estimated expenditure</b> (in USD, for the whole JP by 31 Dec 2021):	<b>USD 1,644,343</b>
<b>Total estimated commitments</b> (in USD, for the whole JP by 31 Dec 2021):	<b>USD 217,116</b>

### Short description of the Joint Programme (max 1 paragraph):

The UN Joint Programme (JP) on Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) aims for one major transformative result: to support the Government of Indonesia (GoI) in transforming the existing social protection system into ASP. By end January 2022, it is expected the JP will have gathered sufficient evidence of the potential for ASP in order for it to be rolled out nationally. ASP is a part of the priority agenda of the GoI's 2020–2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional/RPJM*). As a policy, ASP is expected to both reduce the impact of and enhance resilience to climate-related and other disasters for vulnerable individuals and communities, by providing faster and more predictable, effective and accountable cash-based assistance before and/or after a disaster. Towards achieving the main transformative result, the programme has four outputs: developing partnership and coordination, identifying mechanisms to finance ASP, enhancing the existing Early Warning System (EWS) to assess risks and vulnerabilities, and 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 achievement of the UN Joint Programme (JP) on Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) in Indonesia during two years of programme implementation (2020–2021). It is expected that by January 2022, the JP will have gathered sufficient evidence of the potential of ASP in order for it to be rolled out nationally. The ASP is part of the priority agenda of the Government of Indonesia (GoI) in its 2020–2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional/RPJM*). This policy aims at integrating disaster risk management and climate change adaptation into the social protection system to both reduce the impact of and enhance resilience to climate-related and other disasters for vulnerable individuals and communities. Throughout implementation, the UN JP has worked with seven ministries/agencies at the national level and five provinces at the subnational level. It has contributed to, **firstly**, the improvement of cross-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination for ASP between the UN, Government and development partners. **Secondly**, the UN JP through UNICEF has ensured inclusion of vulnerable population groups in socio-

economic registration systems, especially children living in institutional care, out-of-school children and people with disabilities. **Third**, the UN JP through UNICEF has supported the Government to develop a policy foundation for ASP both at the national and subnational levels. This includes development of stakeholder analysis, regulatory frameworks and standard operating procedures (SOP) on ASP. Further, UNICEF also strengthened the village-based social protection programme as a model for cash-based emergency assistance and capacity of village administration for disaster management and climate change adaptation. **Fourth**, the UN JP, through WFP and UNICEF, has expanded the Ministry of Social Affairs' (MoSA) risk information system for disaster management and climate change adaptation by establishing interoperability between three major early warning systems (EWS) in the country, including developing vulnerability indicators for ASP. **Fifth**, the UN JP has presented financing options for ASP by analysing fiscal space for ASP through the microsimulation of tax revenue and developing modelling for innovative financing of social protection. For innovative financing, UNDP provided entrepreneurship training (i.e., training on cake-making, sewing, makeup and graphic design) and stimulant funding for nearly 3,200 beneficiaries who were excluded from government social protection programmes. **Sixth**, the UN JP through the leadership of UN OCHA has supported establishing a structured coordination mechanism on ASP for humanitarian actions by providing two guidelines on 'Cash and Voucher Assistance for Disaster-Affected People' and 'Distribution Guidance for In-Kind Assistance (Food and Non-Food) and Non-Cash Assistance (BANTU) during the COVID-19 Pandemic'.

## I. Overall progress and priority, cross-cutting issues

### I.1 Context and the overall approach

#### *Ensuring an adaptive and strategic JP*

- Throughout two years of implementation, the interventions of the JP have contributed to the Government's efforts to develop adaptive social protection. The theory of change (ToC) as stated in the Programme Document (ProDoc) of the JP is to support the Government to adopt innovative approaches to ASP. The JP has supported the Government to initiate a 'partnership platform' with various stakeholders to break down silos. For this, the JP is uniquely placed to prepare government counterparts with evidence on fiscal space, contributions towards a multi-stakeholder roadmap, policy revision, identification of vulnerable groups, information systems, monitoring & evaluation, standard operating procedures, and accountability systems. These are examples of interrelated outputs that contribute to results such that policy and institutional capacities are in place for a comprehensive system-wide approach.
- To achieve these changes, the JP has applied adaptive and strategic approaches as follows:
  - (1) Breaking down silos across ministries on ASP, by promoting regular coordination mechanisms with the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), the Ministry of Finance (MoF), MoSA, and the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (MoV), and initiating the very first training on ASP at both the national and subnational levels, including an internal workshop on ASP for MoSA and MoV.
  - (2) Promoting system interoperability and connection between three Early Warning and Risk Information Systems operated by the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB), National Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysical Agency (BMKG) and Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) to be integrated with the MoSA Disaster Mitigation Information System (e-SIMBA) in order to trigger anticipatory social protection actions.
  - (3) Ensuring the development of ASP at different levels of government. The JP worked on advocacy at both the national and subnational levels to ensure the articulation of ASP in both national policies and locally led social protection programmes. In 2022, the President of Indonesia will enact the Presidential Regulation on Social Protection Reform in which ASP will be part of the policy agenda. At the subnational level, the UN JP facilitated the development of subnational regulations for ASP in three provinces: West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara and Yogyakarta.

#### *Link with UNDAF/UNSD Cooperation Framework*

- The JP has contributed to two outcomes of the 2016–2020 United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF), namely Outcome 2 on Equitable Access to Social Services and Social Protection and Outcome 4 on Improved Governance and Equitable Access to Justice for All.
- The JP is also contributing to Outcome 1 of the 2021–2025 UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). Outcome 1 of the UNSDCF is about inclusive human development and has a dedicated output on social protection. The JP is also in line with the Government's priority in the COVID-19 recovery plan for 2020 and 2021, which is to reform the social protection system in Indonesia.
- In 2021, the JP supported the Government in updating DTKS (Unified Database for Social Welfare), strengthening the expenditure tracking mechanism for social protection at the national and subnational levels by providing better information about the public spending for children, and conducting a study on the Village-Based Social Protection Programme in the COVID-19 response as a model for cash assistance in emergencies.
- The UN supported capacity-strengthening for public institutions at the national and local levels. In light of this, the JP supports the Government in improving the public expenditure for social protection at the national and subnational levels, including conducting capacity building for the government via different trainings. This effort will include continuing the clarification of the roles and responsibilities between different layers of government.

#### *COVID-19 impact*

- Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, the JP made a formal repurposing of 20% of the overall budget to adapt and respond to the pandemic.
- In May 2020, UN Indonesia also received funding from the COVID-19 Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) for Social Protection with a 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 has achieved three outputs: (1) enhanced policy and capacity of GoI to scale up and expand social protection coverage and fiscal space; (2) increased capacity of the COVID-19 taskforce at the national and subnational level to plan, communicate and build partnerships; and (3) increased capacity to adopt data analysis as well as financial and digital innovations. The COVID-19 MPTF builds on the ongoing programme of the Joint SDG Fund.

- UN investment through both the UN Joint SDG Fund and COVID-19 MPTF has contributed significantly to social protection reform in Indonesia, particularly in transforming the regular social protection programme to ASP and improving the policy and capacity of COVID-19 shock-responsive social protection programmes.

## I.2 Update on priority cross-cutting issues

### *UN Development System reform – UN coherence at the country level*

- The JP is the very first joint programme on social protection for UNCT in Indonesia. It facilitated participating UN organizations (PUNOs) to work together better to increase effectiveness in results, relevance and impact. The JP enabled UNCT to be more coherent in implementing programmes and conducting policy advocacy dialogues with the Government.
- The UN JP demonstrated the strengths of the UN 'Delivering as One' concept. The JP, as a collaborative approach, has delivered several benefits. With each agency having its own specialties, expertise and networks, and sharing resources, knowledge and information offered the opportunity to enrich and improve implementation and support the effective and efficient delivery of programme outputs.
- Specific to the intervention, under each output, the JP was deliberately implemented, leveraging the complementarities of the mandates and technical expertise of four different UN agencies (UNICEF, UNDP, WFP and UN OCHA). Agencies worked collaboratively to ensure deliverables. For instance, under Output 3 on the 'synergies between risk assessment and early warning systems to trigger shock-responsive social protection,' UNICEF led the advocacy with BAPPENAS on 100% social registration and with MoSA on the expansion of its risk and disaster mitigation information platform through promoting systems interoperability. Meanwhile, WFP provided technical support through system development, research on vulnerability indicators with potentially integrating them into the system to serve for evidence generation on the potential disaster risks, and forecasting the exposure to and impact of climate hazards on the most vulnerable communities for anticipatory actions and response. This example of joint engagement between two agencies under Output 3 resulted in better coordination and a more coherent, effective and predictable UN system response.

### *Going beyond "business as usual" to produce catalytic results at scale*

- Anticipating the Presidential Regulation on Social Protection Reform in 2022 in which ASP is an important agenda, since 2020 the UN JP has been supporting preparing the foundation of ASP in seven ministries and five subnational governments. This was done in parallel with the development of the ASP Roadmap by BAPPENAS.
- To ensure effective implementation, the UN JP agreed on a joint work plan with government counterparts and set up a regular coordination mechanism.
- In other progress, the UN maintained a coordinated, coherent and effective mechanism for JP implementation by having regular coordination meetings not only with the Government but also donor organizations (GIZ, ADB and World Bank).

### *SDG acceleration*

- For SDG 1.5, the goal's indicator is "reduced losses from natural disasters by climatic and non-climatic events." This includes economic losses and deaths. UN JP support for GoI in ASP development was provided by preparing the Government and protecting those that need it the most, and linking development and humanitarian interventions. The development of ASP certainly adds additional scope in the way GoI aims to achieve the goal of SDG 1.5.
- For SDG 5.c, the JP has contributed to Inclusive Adaptive Social Protection by advocating for 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 an inclusive approach when the database was updated by involving the community to nominate and validate the beneficiaries for the social protection programme.

- For SDG 13.3, the JP facilitated dialogues on strengthening the early warning and risk information system among relevant agencies that include the Centre for Data and Information, MoSA, BNPB, KLHK and BMKG. This initiative was important to trigger an early response through the social protection system hosted by MoSA. This work is a contribution towards the improvement of institutional capacity to reduce impact and initiate anticipatory action prior to a hazard.

#### *Policy integration and systems change*

- The UN JP worked to ensure the implementation of a coordinated, coherent and effective approach to ASP and advocated to strengthen synergies across different ministries/agencies working on ASP.
- In 2020, the UN facilitated policy dialogues among four ministries and agencies to discuss the strengthening of linkages between the early warning system (EWS) and risk information system to inform early response for social protection programmes. In addition, WFP maintains the Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM), also known as 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. PRISM 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.
- In breaking down the silos across ministries on ASP, the UN JP promoted a collaborative approach across ministries by advocating joint activities; i.e., training for ASP, workshop on ASP.

#### *Contribution to improvement of the situation of 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 a child-specific expenditure tracking mechanism for its subnational 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 JP has incorporated the inclusion of vulnerable population groups into socio-economic registration (i.e., registration of children and persons with disability). This socio-economic registration is part of the social protection reform that aims to register 100% of the population based on the socio-economic profile. This helps ensure no one is left behind.
- WFP has established a data-driven system to support the scale-up of inclusive and adaptive social protection. WFP, jointly with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), conducts a review and refinement of existing methodologies, indicators and criteria to improve targeting of population groups vulnerable to climate-related hazards and eligible for support under ASP schemes. The review results are intended to inform early warning and risk information systems improvements in quantifying risk and estimating the impact of hazards on vulnerable populations to support anticipatory social protection actions.
- The estimated number of individuals that were directly reached through JP efforts in 2020–2021 is as follows:
  - UNICEF in Piloting Socio-Economic Registration has reached 90,020 individuals in Aceh, West Java, East Nusa Tenggara, West Sulawesi and West Nusa Tenggara.
  - UNDP in Piloting Innovative Financing for Social Protection in Central Sulawesi and West Nusa Tenggara has reached 3,200 individuals.

In total 93,220 individuals have been reached; the percentage of women and girls reached will be provided in the final report.

Indirectly, the JP is supporting to the expansion of national social protection coverage that reached 59,540,000 people. These include 10,700,000 additional beneficiary for food assistance programme, 5,600,000 additional beneficiaries of unemployment card, 35,760,000 beneficiaries of Direct Cash Transfers for Micro and Small Enterprise and 7,480,000 beneficiaries of wage subsidy.

#### *Mainstreaming gender equality and women empowerment*

- The JP through UNICEF has been supporting the MoV in designing a monitoring and evaluation system for gender-responsive social protection programmes under the Village Fund scheme called unconditional cash transfer (*Bantuan Langsung Tunai/BLT*) and cash for work programme (*Padat Karya Tunai Desa/PKTD*). Specifically, the UN JP supported the expansion of vulnerability criteria to include girls, women-headed households, elderly women and pregnant women. In 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 policy-making for COVID-19 response and recovery.

#### Human rights

- By ensuring that all individuals have access to essential services (health care, education, water and sanitation, among others) 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 strengthen early response by developing a methodology to assess the risks and vulnerabilities towards climatic hazards (particularly drought and flood) in Indonesia, to assist in geographic targeting of social protection beneficiaries under ASP. This would ensure the coverage of vulnerable populations living in hazardous areas. WFP is strengthening the cloud-based platform for climate hazards by incorporating vulnerable population living in hazardous areas and integrating it into the existing MoSA system for disaster management.
- 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. Through the piloting of 100% socio-economic registration, the UN promoted an inclusive approach by involving the community to nominate and validate the beneficiaries for the social protection programme.

#### Partnerships

- Representatives of 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 leadership in coordinating inter-ministerial engagement on both the Joint SDG Fund and COVID-19 MPTF. For this, BAPPENAS established a regular coordination mechanism with the UN through monthly meetings to serve as a venue for discussing the progress of both JPs’ implementation.
- The UN JP maintained a regular bilateral coordination meeting with MoSA, MoV and MoF as the main counterparts of the UN on ASP.
- The UN JP also ensured coherent coordination with donor organizations and development partners (i.e., World Bank, ADB and GIZ) working on ASP.

#### Mobilizing additional funding and/or financing

- In May 2020, the UN in Indonesia received funding from the COVID-19 MPTF for Social Protection with a 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 to discuss and monitor the implementation of the Joint SDG Fund and MPTF. Both programmes are compatible in supporting GoI’s attempt to strengthen shock-responsive social protection.

#### Strategic meetings

Type of event	Yes	No	Description/Comments
Annual JP development partners/donors event*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	On 19 November 2020, the UN Resident Coordinator in Indonesia held a donor meeting of the two 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 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 and delegations joined the meeting.
Other strategic events	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

### *Innovation, learning and sharing*

#### **Innovation**

- The Piloting 100% Socio-Economic Registration involves expansion of the vulnerability criteria to include girls, women-headed households, elderly women and pregnant women.
- The UN JP introduced innovative data analysis by improving the existing MoSA risk information system by bringing interoperability of the three EWS of BNPB, BMKG and KLHK to trigger MoSA early response during an emergency, including developing a web-based dashboard.
- The UN JP introduced modelling for innovative financing for social protection, including implementing the piloting of innovative financing in two provinces: Central Sulawesi and West Nusa Tenggara. The piloting offered policy options to cover excluded population who are left out from government social protection programmes. It contributed to the economic strengthening of 3,200 beneficiaries.
- UN OCHA developed the capacity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society by linking ASP into the national mechanism of the Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA) Working Group.
- UNICEF developed the foundation of ASP at the subnational level by strengthening the existing locally led social protection programme. Departing from the existing programme, UNICEF facilitated subnational regulation to expand the existing locally led social protection for ASP.

#### **Implementation of JP learning and sharing events**

- On 7 October 2020, the UN JP 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 27 October 2020, 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, KLHK 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.
- In February 2021, the UN JP with the leadership of UN OCHA organized a webinar with the CVA Working Group. This Group is a national multi-stakeholder platform for Government, UN, NGOs and civil society working on CVA. In this webinar, the UN JP facilitated the discussion on the best practices of CVA in Indonesia, in particular those taken from major CVA operations in Central Sulawesi (2018) and West Nusa Tenggara (2018).
- In June 2021, BAPPENAS invited the UN JP for ASP to deliver a presentation in the G20 webinar on ASP. During the webinar, the Joint Programme for ASP provided specific recommendations for the Government for its effort to shape the ASP Agenda in Indonesia's upcoming presidency of the G20 in 2022. For next year, ASP will be included as one of the priorities for the G20 Development Working Group during Indonesia's presidency.
- In December 2021, the UN JP presented the work on ASP in the UNICEF-ASEAN Secretariat Workshop on Financing Responses to Disaster and Shocks. On this occasion, the UN JP shared how ASP in Indonesia contributed to the implementation of ASEAN Guidelines on Disaster-Responsive Social Protection to Increase Resilience.
- In December 2021, the UN with the leadership of UN OCHA organized a public event with the CVA Working Group to discuss two CVA guidelines: 'Guideline on Cash and Voucher Assistance for Disaster Affected People: A Common Approach in Indonesia' and 'Distribution Guidance for In-Kind Assistance (Food and Non-Food) and Non-Cash Assistance (BANTU) during the COVID-19 Pandemic'.

## II. 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)

The JP has had two years of implementation (January 2020–December 2021). The JP later received two months’ no-cost extension from the Secretariat to allow for the final evaluation to be properly carried out. Throughout the implementation, the programme interventions have been designed to achieve the overall transformative goal of the programme, which is supporting the GoI in transforming the existing social protection schemes into ASP. Towards achieving this transformative result, the programme has four outputs: (1) developing partnership and coordination, monitoring the progress and impact of the measures taken towards the targets as well as fostering collective learning; (2) identifying mechanisms to finance ASP; (3) enhancing the existing EWS to assess risks and vulnerabilities (4) monitoring the progress and impact of the measures taken towards the targets as well as fostering collective learning. These outputs have been operationalized through 32 activities. Reflecting on two years of implementation, the JP has completed 30 out of 32 activities (94%). The remaining activities are the focus group discussion (FGD) on the sub-technical working group on the interoperability of the EWS and the JP final evaluation. For 2022, the main targets for the JP are conducting the final evaluation and finalizing knowledge products (i.e., report, policy brief, newsletter and human interest story).

### Contribution to Fund’s global results

- ⇒ **Outcome 1. Integrated multisectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale**
  - Referring to the Programme Document of UN JP, the programme contributes to the development of ASP as the integrated multisectoral policy that will accelerate SDG progress. As an anticipated policy on shock-responsive social protection, ASP will become a policy framework to justify the extension of beneficiary coverage on social protection for disaster-affected population. ASP is considered as ‘multisectoral policies’ because it brings together three communities of practice: disaster management, climate change adaptation and social protection. Throughout the two years of implementation, the UN JP has laid the foundation of ASP in seven ministries/agencies and five subnational governments. In 2022, the policy will be enacted through the Presidential Regulation on Social Protection Reform. The UN JP has contributed to the acceleration of SDG achievement, especially on three SDG targets (see *the section on ‘SDG acceleration’*).
- ⇒ **Output 3. Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented**
  - To support the Government in developing ASP, the UN JP implemented three innovations to ensure integrated policy solutions:
    - (1) The JP promoted regular coordination mechanisms with BAPPENAS, MoF, MoSA and MoV to reduce silos across ministries on ASP, initiating the very first training on ASP for the Government both at the national and subnational level, including an internal workshop on ASP for MoSA and MoV.
    - (2) The JP promoted interoperability of three EWS and risk information systems – those of BNPB, BMKG and KLHK – to be compatible with the MoSA risk information system on disaster management, in order to trigger early response.
    - (3) In ensuring the development of ASP in different levels of government, the JP worked on two levels of advocacy (national and subnational levels) to ensure the articulation of ASP in national policy and locally led social protection programmes. In 2022, the President of Indonesia will enact the Presidential Regulation on Social Protection Reform, in which ASP will be part of the policy agenda. At the subnational level, the UN JP facilitated the development of subnational regulations for ASP in three provinces: West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara and Yogyakarta.

### JP Outputs and Outcomes

ASP is part of the national priority agenda of the GoI. In the current 2020–2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (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 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.

The UN JP has four 'expected outputs': (1) a rights-based, equity-focused, gender-responsive and inclusive ASP roadmap that describes targets, strategies, funding, responsibilities and stages, endorsed by relevant counterparts; (2) number of integrated rights-based, equity, gender-responsive, inclusive policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead; (3) number of innovative solutions on gender-responsive ASP that were tested (disaggregated by percentage successful/unsuccessful); (4) number of donor visits and number of independent, rights-based, equity and gender-responsive evaluations. To achieve these four outputs the UN JP targeted five means of verification: (a) ASP roadmap; (b) joint policy framework; (c) case reports; (d) donor visit; (e) final evaluation. Reflecting on the end of implementation, the achievement of expected JP outputs is as follows:

**(a) ASP Roadmap**

- Since 2019, the GoI, through the leadership of BAPPENAS, has developed an ASP Roadmap that serves as a reference document for ASP's legal framework, policies and programmes. This 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 and 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).
- In the past two years of implementation, the UN JP has worked closely with BAPPENAS. The UN JP–BAPPENAS has a monthly regular coordination mechanism. Through this mechanism, the UN JP provides reporting to BAPPENAS on the progress of implementation, to ensure the building blocks are strongly aligned with the outputs of the JP funded by the 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.
- Specifically, UNICEF also works collaboratively with BAPPENAS to strengthen the locally led social protection programme for ASP in three provinces. For this, UNICEF and BAPPENAS together developed the Module for ASP as a reference document for ASP training. For the purpose of enriching the ASP Module, BAPPENAS shared the ASP Roadmap to donor partners on 17 January 2022 as a way to contribute to the enrichment of the ASP Module.

**(b) Joint policy framework on ASP governance and financing**

- The GoI will launch the ASP policy through the Presidential Regulation on Social Protection Reform. Within this regulation, ASP will be part of the agenda along with other social protection reform agendas. BAPPENAS confirmed that the Presidential Regulation will be launched in mid-2022. This Presidential Regulation will be the joint policy framework on ASP governance and financing. In the past two years, the UN JP has provided the foundation of ASP in BAPPENAS (subnational advocacy for ASP), MoSA (regulatory mapping, expansion of risk information system, vulnerability indicators on ASP, stakeholder mapping), MoV (strengthening the role of village administration on disaster and climate-responsive villages) and MoF (analysis on fiscal space for ASP).

**(c) Government appraised use case reports**

- In the UN JP Programme Document, the Government appraised use case report served as the means of verification to measure the achievement of the Output 'of innovative solutions on gender-responsive ASP that were tested (disaggregated by percentage successful/unsuccessful)'. Following a request from MoSA, the UN JP expanded the existing risk information system to improve and trigger MoSA early response during an emergency.

**(d) Donor visit**

- Due to the pandemic restrictions, donor visits were replaced by donor meetings. The UN JP organized one donor meeting in 2020, and the second donor meeting is expected to take place at the end of February 2022.

**(e) Final evaluation**

- The terms of reference (ToR) for the final evaluation of the UN JP in Indonesia have been approved by the Secretariat of the UN Joint SDG Fund. The final evaluation will take place in February – March 2022.

#### ⇒ **Achievement of expected JP outcomes**

The UN JP has two JP outcomes: (1) integrated multisectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of **scope**; (2) integrated multisectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of **scale**. For these outcomes, there are two means of verification: (1) rights-based, equity and gender-responsive ASP policy; and (2) allocation of budget to ASP programme in terms of GDP. Firstly, GoI will launch the ASP policy through the Presidential Regulation on Social Protection Reform, within which ASP will be part of the agenda along with other social protection reform agendas. BAPPENAS confirmed that the Presidential Regulation will be launched in mid-2022. Secondly, for the allocation of budget to the ASP programme, the MoF and the House of Representatives have agreed on the 2022 state budget plan, in which shock-responsive social protection programme is part of the priority for 2022. Specific to the financing options for ASP, the UN JP provided analysis on fiscal space for ASP through the microsimulation of tax revenue. Tax-benefit microsimulation models are useful tools to stress test (Atkinson, 2009) the extent to which social protection systems can deal with such shocks based on hypothetical scenarios or information from past events. Using micro data, the model allows analysis of distributional effects as well as the consequences for vulnerable groups. More specifically, microsimulation models are particularly well placed to explore the ability to prepare for and cope with shocks, both with respect to the current tax and benefit arrangements and with respect to hypothetical reform scenarios that might help build resilience.

#### ⇒ **Monitoring and data collection**

During implementation, the process of data collection has been undertaken particularly to support the work on piloting of socio-economic registration and stakeholder mapping. For this process, the JP works in partnership with the Government.

#### *Lessons learned and sustainability of results*

- There are at least three lessons learned during the implementation period:
  - (1) Government ownership of the UN JP was key to ensuring that implementation was completed in a timely manner.
  - (2) The approved sustainable approach of adopting ASP through the Presidential Regulation on Social Protection Reform was required to accelerate the achievement of the JP.
  - (3) In the absence of a government policy framework on ASP, it was crucial to prioritize the component of awareness raising and capacity strengthening for government at all levels (national and subnational).
- The UN JP – Government has discussed and agreed on the workplan for ASP in 2022 (further detail see the section of 'Towards the end of JP implementation')

### III. Plan for the final phase of implementation

#### *Towards the end of JP implementation*

The JP in Indonesia received two months’ no-cost extension until February 2022 to facilitate the final evaluation of the Programme. The implementation period was completed in December 2021. The focus for 2022 will be on delivering the final evaluation and finalization of JP knowledge products.

- For the evaluation, the JP has received clearance on the terms of reference (ToR) from the Secretariat of the UN Joint SDG Fund. Specifically, the final evaluation will assess the overall contribution of the UN Joint SDG Fund for ASP in laying the foundation of ASP in the country, particularly in the context of policy development both at the national and subnational levels, regulatory frameworks, coordination, capacity strengthening, expansion of risk information and system, social registry, and learning and knowledge exchange. For the scope of works, the final evaluation will be using the modified Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) evaluation criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability, as well as equity, gender equality and human rights considerations.
- In parallel, the JP will also finalize different reports, policy briefs, guidelines and modules to ensure these will be completely handed over to the Government by the end of the programme. In the two years of implementation, the JP has produced 10 reports, 3 policy briefs, 4 guidelines, 3 modules, 4 human interest stories, 3 videos and 11 newsletters.

For institutional sustainability, the agencies have discussed and agreed with the Government on the workplan for ASP in 2022. This process of consultation and agreement is part of the commitment to continue UN support to the ASP. For the JP, sustainability requires government leadership, which is reflected in the integration of the workplan in the government programme (i.e., government-led sustainability). The workplan for ASP 2022 beyond the UN Joint SDG Fund is as follows:

Agency	Workplan	Government counterparts
UN OCHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Linking CVA to ASP</li> </ul>	MoSA
UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving financing of ASP (Impact Bond)</li> <li>• Improving socially responsive funding (Village Fund)</li> <li>• Strengthening evidence-based disaster response</li> </ul>	MoV, BNPB
WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refinement and strengthening of methodologies, indicators and thresholds in EW and risk information systems, as e-SIMBA of MoSA and PRISM of WFP</li> <li>• Strengthening the MoSA Disaster Mitigation Information System’s (e-SIMBA) interoperability and connectivity with other risk information systems</li> <li>• Developing sustainable capacities at the national and subnational levels to utilize e-SIMBA to inform social protection anticipatory actions and disaster response</li> <li>• Establishing comprehensive partnerships and coordination mechanisms for sustainable exchange, use of information and collaborative actions on ASP</li> </ul>	MoSA
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting subnational advocacy for strengthening locally led adaptive social protection</li> <li>• Improving integration of risk information system</li> <li>• Strengthening the role of the village on ASP</li> </ul>	BAPPENAS, MoSA, MoV

#### *Risks and mitigation measures*

There are three categories of risks to anticipate for 2022: (1) contextual; (2) programmatic; and (3) institutional. For the contextual risk, in 2021, Indonesia faced a severe outbreak of the COVID-19 delta variant. During Quarter 3 of 2021, the Government enforced more travel restrictions and mass-gathering limitations. The prolonged COVID-19 crisis also directly impacted the government programmatic budget in 2021. Major repurposing for the COVID-19 response reduces the fiscal space for government programmes. Indonesia (and the world) is currently responding to the outbreak of the COVID-19 omicron variant; therefore, most of the programme implementation, ranging from coordination meetings to public engagement, continuously follows

strict precautionary measures. For the programmatic risk, BAPPENAS, as the lead ministry responsible for the development of the ASP Roadmap, is still developing the policy guidance document. The ASP Roadmap, which serves as the main reference document, is crucial to guide the direction of relevant ministries in the development and implementation of ASP. BAPPENAS and the UN Joint SDG Fund agreed on a regular monthly coordination mechanism. This mechanism allows the JP to ensure the alignment of the JP intervention to the building blocks of ASP as laid out in the Roadmap. Lastly, for the institutional risk, changes in MoSA leadership at the end of 2020 have led to some delays in scaling up JP intervention to MoSA's high ranking. In 2021, the JP has supported the development of ASP instruments within MoSA, including stakeholder analysis, regulatory framework, expansion of risk information and SOP. This work has been completed and currently needs to be escalated to the Directorate General level to strengthen cross-sectoral coordination within the Ministry. The Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), with its centralized leadership style, including its sensitivity to donor support, has not provided complete buy-in to ASP, despite the fact that ASP is a priority in MoSA strategic planning. For this, the JP approached the MoSA Secretary General to propose a cross-sectoral coordination mechanism on ASP. This includes recommending the development of a MoSA Working Group on ASP.

## Annex 1: Consolidated Annual Results

### 1. JP contribution to global Fund's programmatic results

#### Global Impact: Progress towards SDGs

Select up to 3 SDG *indicators* that your Joint Programme primarily contributed to (in relation to SDG targets listed in your JP ProDoc)

- 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 levels 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 multisectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

Outcome indicators	Expected 2021 target	2021 result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected final target
1.1: Number of integrated multisectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope <sup>1</sup>	1	1		1
<i>List the policies:</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ASP Policy</li> </ul>				
1.2: Number of integrated multisectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale <sup>2</sup>	1	1		1
<i>List the policies:</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocation of ASP programme budget in terms of GDP (MoF)</li> </ul>				

#### Global Output 3: Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

Output indicators	Expected 2021 target	2021 result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected final target
3.1: Number of innovative solutions that were tested (disaggregated by % successful/unsuccessful)	1	1		
3.2: Number of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead	1	1		

Did your Joint Programme contribute to strengthening of national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators in 2020–2021?

- Yes  
 No

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

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

Explain briefly: The JP in collaboration with BAPPENAS conducted the very first training for ASP at the national level. The national training, conducted in June 2021, brought together 80 participants from 12 ministries, donor organization (GIZ), 4 UN agencies and 6 NGOs. In 2021, the JP also facilitated an internal workshop for ASP for two ministries: MoSA and MoV. Both workshops were attended by nearly 150 officers.

## 2. Results as per JP Programmatic Results Framework

Result/indicators	Baseline	Expected 2021 target	2021 result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected final target
Outcome Indicator 1 Integrated and multisectoral policies have accelerated the scope and expansion of SDG progress.	0	1	1		1
Outcome Indicator 2 Integrated and multisectoral policies have accelerated the realization of greater scale for SDG progress.	0	1	1		1
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	1		1
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		1
Output 1.3 Indicator # of innovative solutions on gender-responsive ASP that were tested (disaggregated by % successful/unsuccessful solutions).	0	1	1		1
# of donor visits that have been implemented.	0	0	0	Due to uncertainty on the pandemic's progression, donor visits have been replaced by donor meetings. In 2020, the UN JP	0

				organized one donor meeting. The second donor meeting is expected to take place at the end of February 2022.	
# of independent, rights-based, equitable and gender-responsive evaluations have been carried out.	0	0	0	The final evaluation will take place in February–March 2022, later than the date agreed by the UN Joint SDG Fund Secretariat.	1

## Annex 2: Strategic documents

### 2.1. Contribution to social protection strategies, policies and legal frameworks

#### *Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP*

<b>Title of the document</b>	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	<i>If published, provide the hyperlink</i>
Village Based Social Protection Programme as a Model for Cash Assistance in Emergencies	31.12.2021	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Innovative Financing for Social Protection	09.10.2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
MoSA Budget Analysis for Children on Social Protection	September 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Regulatory Mapping for MoSA Social Protection Programme for Emergency	13.12.2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Updating the Unified Database for Social Protection (DTKS), Socio-Economic Registry and Elderly Information System (SILANI)	June 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
MoSA Stakeholder Analysis for ASP	13.12.2021	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
Locally Led Social Protection in West Nusa Tenggara Province Jaring Pengaman Sosial GEMILANG: An Embryo	April 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Towards Adaptive Social Protection							
Guideline on Cash and Voucher Assistance for Disaster-Affected People: A Common Approach in Indonesia	December 2021	No	No	No	No	No	
Guideline on 'Distribution Guidance for In-Kind Assistance (Food and Non-Food) and Non-Cash Assistance (BANTU) during the COVID-19 Pandemic'	December 2021	No	No	No	No	No	
MoV Guideline on Climate Village	17.09.2021	No	No	No	No	No	
MoV Guideline on Disaster Responsive Village	December 2021	No	No	No	No	No	
MoV Training Module on Climate Village	November 2021	No	No	No	No	No	
MoV Training Module on Disaster Responsive Village	November 2021	No	No	No	No	No	

### Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution (but did not produce or lead in producing)

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	If published, provide the hyperlink
Stockpiling of Issues on the Revision of Disaster Management Law No. 24 Year 2007	08.10.2020	No	No	No	No	No	

## 2.2. Focus on vulnerable populations

### Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

<b>Title of the document</b>	<b>Date when finalized</b> (MM/YY)	<b>Focus on gender equality and women empowerment</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Focus on children</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Focus on youth</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Focus on older persons</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Focus on other group/s</b> (List the group/s)	<b>Focus on PwDs</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Included disaggregated data by disability</b> - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)
MoSA Budget Analysis for Children on Social Protection		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Updating the Unified Database for Social Protection (DTKS), Socio-Economic Registry and Elderly Information System (SILANI)	June 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Locally Led Social Protection in West Nusa Tenggara Province Jaring Pengaman Sosial GEMILANG: An Embryo Towards Adaptive Social Protection	April 2021	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Population under poverty line and affected by COVID-19	Yes	No
MoV Guideline on Climate Village	September 2021	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
MoV Guideline on Disaster Responsive Village	December 2021	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
MoV Training Module on Climate Village	November 2021	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
MoV Training Module on Disaster Responsive Village	November 2021	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

**Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution (but did not produce or lead in producing)**

<b>Title of the document</b>	<b>Date when finalized</b> (MM/YY)	<b>Focus on gender equality and women empowerment</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Focus on children</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Focus on youth</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Focus on older persons</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Focus on other group/s</b> (List the group/s)	<b>Focus on PwDs</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Included disaggregated data by disability</b> - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)
Stockpiling of Issues on the Revision of Disaster Management Law No. 24 Year 2007	08.10.2020	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Pregnant women, breastfeeding women	Yes	No

### Annex 3: 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	Mitigating measures	Responsible org./person
<b>Contextual risks (e.g., social, environmental, security and safety risks)</b>					
<p>In 2021, Indonesia faced a severe outbreak of COVID-19 delta variant. During Quarter 3 of 2021, the Government enforced more travel restrictions and mass-gathering limitations. The prolonged COVID-19 crisis also directly impacted government programmatic budget in 2021. Major repurposing for the COVID-19 response reduced the fiscal space for government programmes.</p>	15	5	3	<p>Most of the programme implementation, ranging from coordination meetings to public engagement, was continuously conducted in virtual format. In Quarter 4 of 2021, following a more conducive pandemic environment, several face-to-face meetings have been initiated with strict precautionary measures.</p>	All PUNOs
<b>Programmatic/operational risks</b>					
<p>BAPPENAS, as the lead ministry responsible for the development of the ASP Roadmap, is still developing the policy guidance document. The ASP Roadmap, which serves as the main reference document, is crucial to guide the direction of relevant ministries in the development and implementation of ASP.</p>	20	5	4	<p>BAPPENAS and the UN Joint SDG Fund agreed on a regular monthly coordination mechanism, which allows the JP to ensure the alignment of the JP intervention to the building blocks of ASP as laid out in the Roadmap.</p>	All PUNOs
<b>Institutional risks (e.g., political, regulatory risks)</b>					
<p>Changes in MoSA leadership at the end of 2020 has led to some delays in scaling up JP intervention to MoSA high ranking. In 2021, the JP has supported the development of ASP instruments within MoSA, including stakeholder analysis, regulatory framework, expansion of risk information and SOP. This work has been completed and currently needs to be escalated to the</p>	20	5	4	<p>The JP approaches the MoSA Secretary General to propose cross-sectoral coordination mechanism on ASP. This includes to recommend the development of a MoSA Working Group on ASP.</p>	All PUNOs

Directorate General level to strengthen cross-sectoral coordination within the Ministry. The Ministry of Social Affairs, with its centralized leadership style including its sensitivity to donor support, has not provided complete buy-in to ASP, despite the fact that ASP is a priority in MoSA strategic planning.					
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## Annex 4: Results questionnaire

- *Complete portfolio questionnaire online at: <https://forms.office.com/r/H4eZakyx9H>*