

G20 PRESIDENCY OF INDONESIA

RECOVER TOGETHER
RECOVER STRONGER



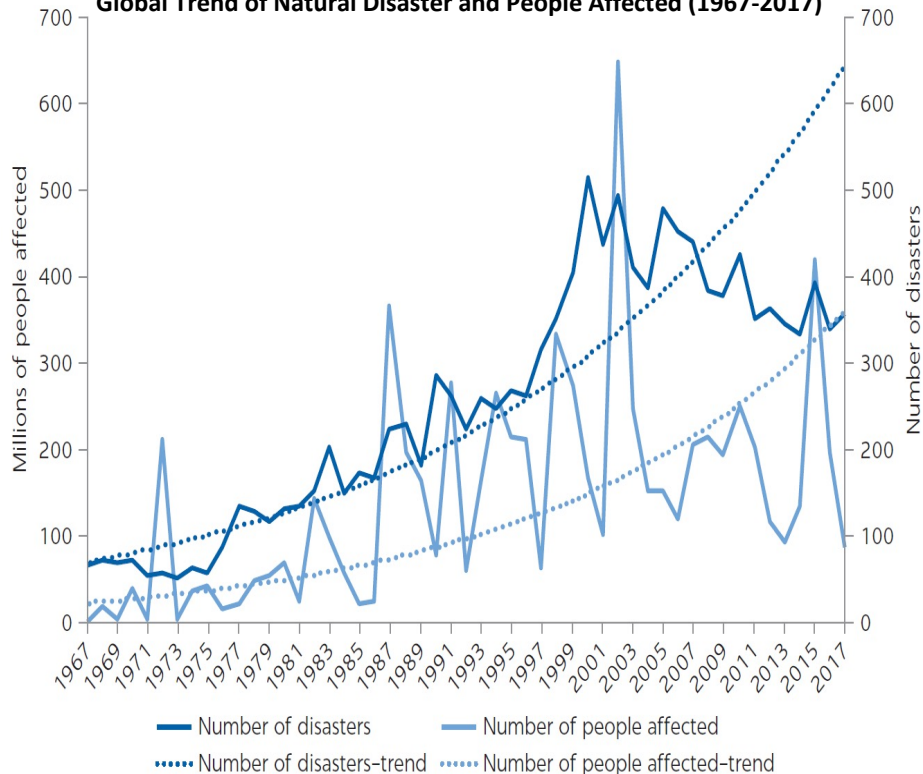
SOCIAL PROTECTION REFORM FOR INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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THE VULNERABILITY HAS INCREASED GLOBALLY

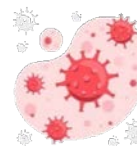
Global Trend of Natural Disaster and People Affected (1967-2017)



Climate change has pushed **around 100 million** people to become extreme poor by 2030 (Hallegatte et al. 2016).



Around 20 people in every minute have become refugee, and more than 64 million people in the world were evacuated (UNHCR, 2016)



Covid-19 has infected more than 500 million people around the world, and 6.2 million of them were died. The virus has more than 50 mutations that challenge the existing vaccines.

RISK

Loss of livelihoods

Wellbeing degradation

SOME CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN INDONESIA



5.8 million km² of Indonesia's ocean is dangerous for ships <10GT



1,800 km seashore is categorized very vulnerable



Rice Production has decreased in some areas



Increased Temperature by 0,45-0,75°C



Increased rainfalls ± 2,5 mm/day



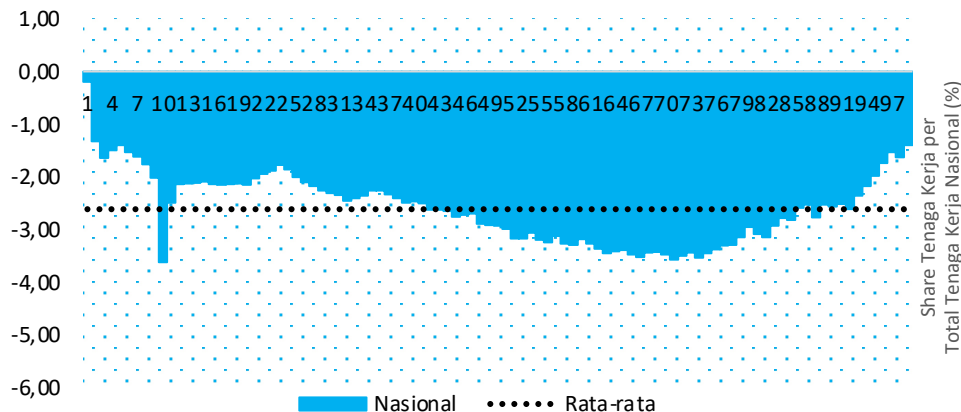
Increased sea level by 0,8-1,2 cm/tahun



Increased extreme wave 1,5 m<

SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION OF GIC 2020-2021

Nasional GIC 2020-2021

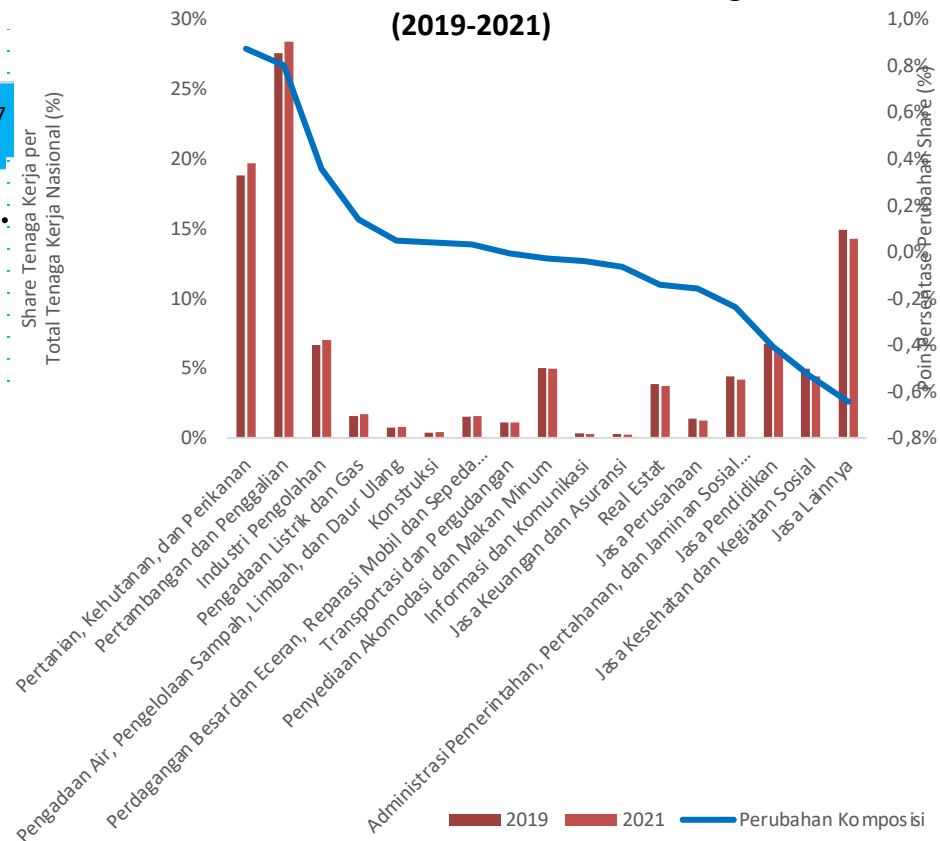


Highlight

- All GIC shows significant reduction at national, urban, and rural.
- On average reduction are nasional -2,61%, urban - 2,95%, and rural -2,58%**
- Urban and middle class has been impacted most
- There is shift of labor composition from tertiary (service) sector to primary sector (agriculture and mining), as it relatively *less contact-intensive* and informal, easy to adapt to dynamic lock down.
- Needs structural transformation as primary sector has low value added and shorter supply chain

Sumber : Susenas Maret (2020 dan 2021)

Preference shift of Economic Sector of Labor during Pandemic (2019-2021)

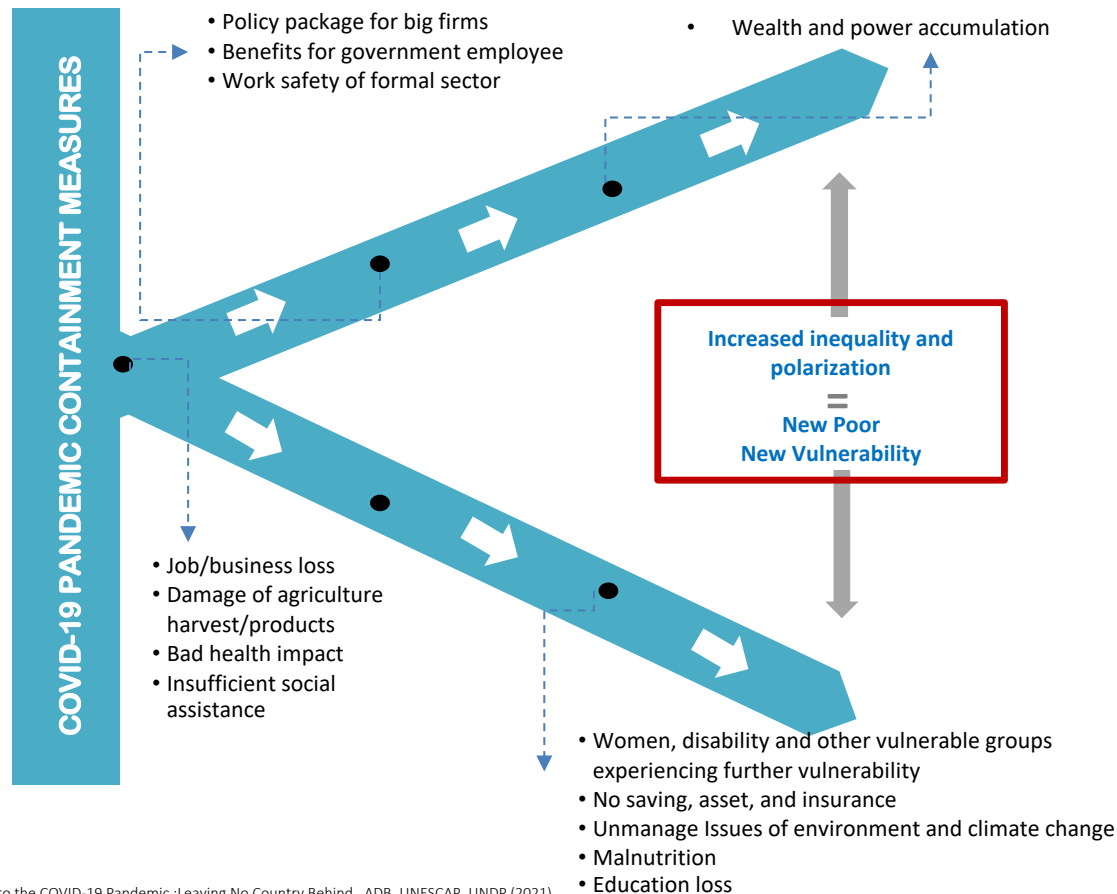


THE RISK OF K-SHAPED FROM PANDEMIC RECOVERY



VULNERABILITY due to:

- High informality
- Insufficient coverage on social safety net and security
- Fragile environment, climate change and disasters.
- Increasing inequality (among income group, financial inclusion, digital divide)



MASSIVE COVID-19 VACCINE AS GAME CHANGER

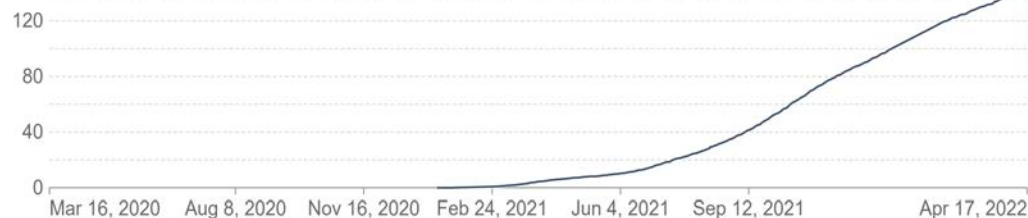
COVID-19 vaccine doses and confirmed deaths

Due to varying protocols and challenges in the attribution of the cause of death, the number of confirmed deaths may not accurately represent the true number of deaths caused by COVID-19.

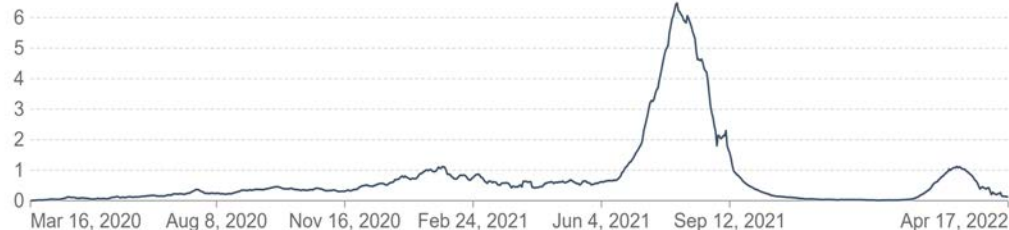
Our World in Data

■ Indonesia

Vaccine doses (per 100)



New deaths (per 1M)



Source: Official data collated by Our World in Data, Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID-19 Data

CC BY

Total Vaksinasi Dosis 1

198,351,438 dosis (95.24%)



Total Vaksinasi Dosis 2

163,036,814 dosis (78.28%)



Total Vaksinasi Dosis 3

31,860,639 dosis (15.30%)

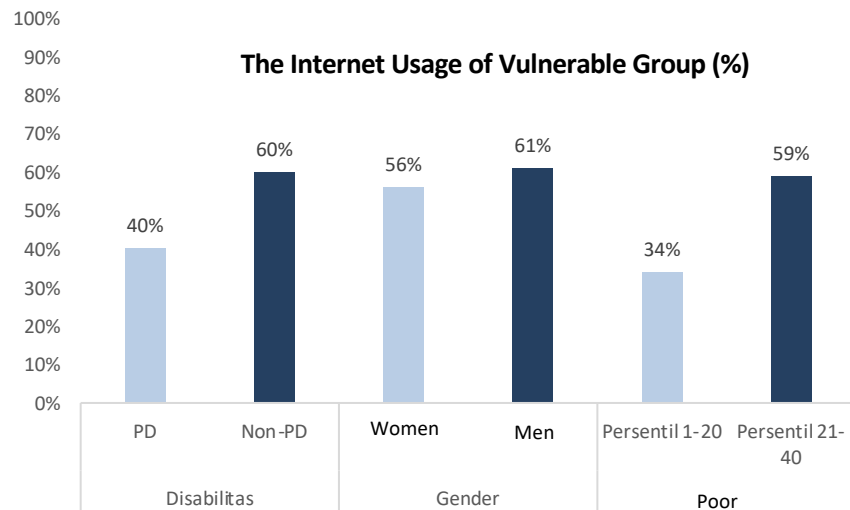


- Since the vaccine has been rolled out, the cases and death have slowed down; and the economy could be re open gradually.
- Government commitment for booster will help to mitigate the impact from new variant and the possibility of other wave of cases.

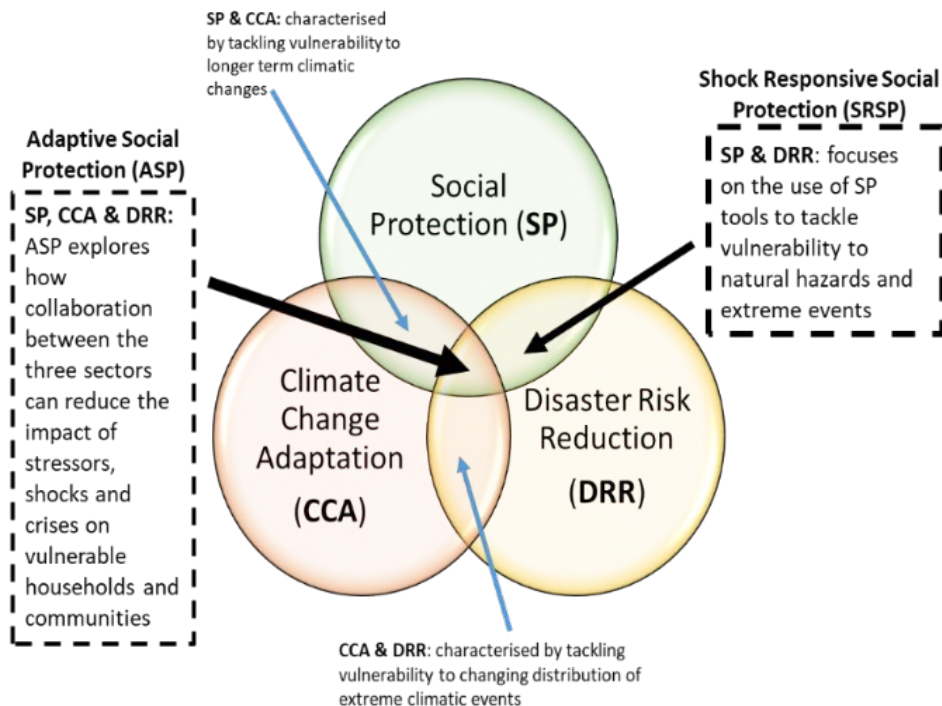


INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT TO BUILD COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

- ❑ Building community resilience by strengthening alternative resources: capital, labor, technology, human capital and social capital
- ❑ Law No.6/2014 on Village and its guidelines mention community empowerment in village is considering the poor and vulnerable including disability, children, women, and marginalized group. The Social Registry has been started from the village level.
- ❑ 10 Gov't regulations have enacted for disability inclusion. There are 21 provinces, 66 districts dan 27 cities have enacted regional regulation on disabilities. The association of Mayors work together with UNESCO have also developed Inclusive Cities Network.
- ❑ The internet use of vulnerable group is low, due to some of them live in remote places, reflected lack of access of other basic services → **digital transformation**



THE URGE OF ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION



Time frame	SP category	SP instruments	CCA and DRR benefits
Short-term	Protective (coping strategies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social service protection Basic social transfers (food/cash) Pension schemes Public works programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of those most vulnerable to climate risks, with low levels of adaptive capacity
	Preventive (coping strategies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social transfers Livelihood diversification Weather-indexed crop insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevents damaging coping strategies as a result of risks to weather-dependent livelihoods
Long-term	Promotive (building adaptive capacity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social transfers Access to credit Asset transfers/protection Starter packs (drought/flood resistant) Access to common property resources Public works programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes resilience through livelihood diversification and security to withstand climate related shocks Promotes opportunities arising from climate change
	Transformative (building adaptive capacity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of minority rights Anti-discrimination campaigns Social funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transforms social relations to combat discrimination underlying social and political vulnerability

Adapted from Davies et al. (2009)

THE COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK OF ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION – 4 BUILDING BLOCK

Estimated costs associated with response to shocks

Pre-planned financial and other risks

Link to the disbursement mechanism

Securing long-term financing to support a higher resilience

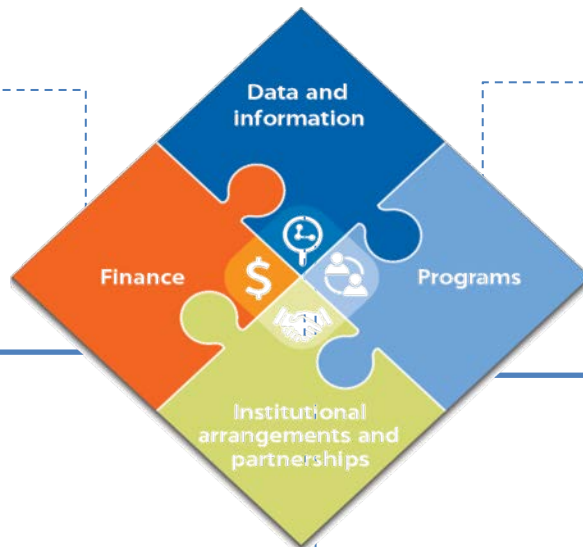
Government leadership

Comprehensive policy and collaboration between sectors

Institution Capacity

Strategic cooperation with non-government actors

Specification of roles and responsibilities of each actor, both government and non-government



Assessment of household risks and vulnerabilities

Social Registries

Early Warning Systems

Assessment of post-shock needs

Data sharing platform and protocols

Strengthen the overall protection system and increases coverage

Assess and adjust program design parameters

Design features to support preparedness and coping

Design features to support adaptation



REDESIGN INDONESIA' ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION THAT IS MORE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE

"Build Forward Better": With SDGs as Main Instrument toward advanced Indonesia by 2045



Strategy #1 Competitive Human Resource:

- Health System
- Education (Education System and Character Education)
- Research and Innovation



Strategy #3 Green Economy:

- Low carbon economy
- *Blue Economy*
- Energy transition



Strategy #5

Domestic Economic Integration: (*economic powerhouse*)

- Connectivity infrastructure: Superhub, Sea Hub, Air Hub
- *Domestic Value Chain*



Strategy #2 Economic Sector Productivity:

- Industrialization
- MSME Productivity
- Agricultural Modernization



Strategy #4

Digital Transformation:

- Digital Infrastructure
- Digital Utilization
- Strengthening *Enabler*



Strategy #6

IKN Transfer:

- New source of economic growth
- Balancing the economy between regions

Universal Social Protection 2030: integration, digitalization, better protection

THANK YOU