

G20 PRESIDENCY OF INDONESIA

RECOVER TOGETHER  
RECOVER STRONGER



G20  
INDONESIA  
2022



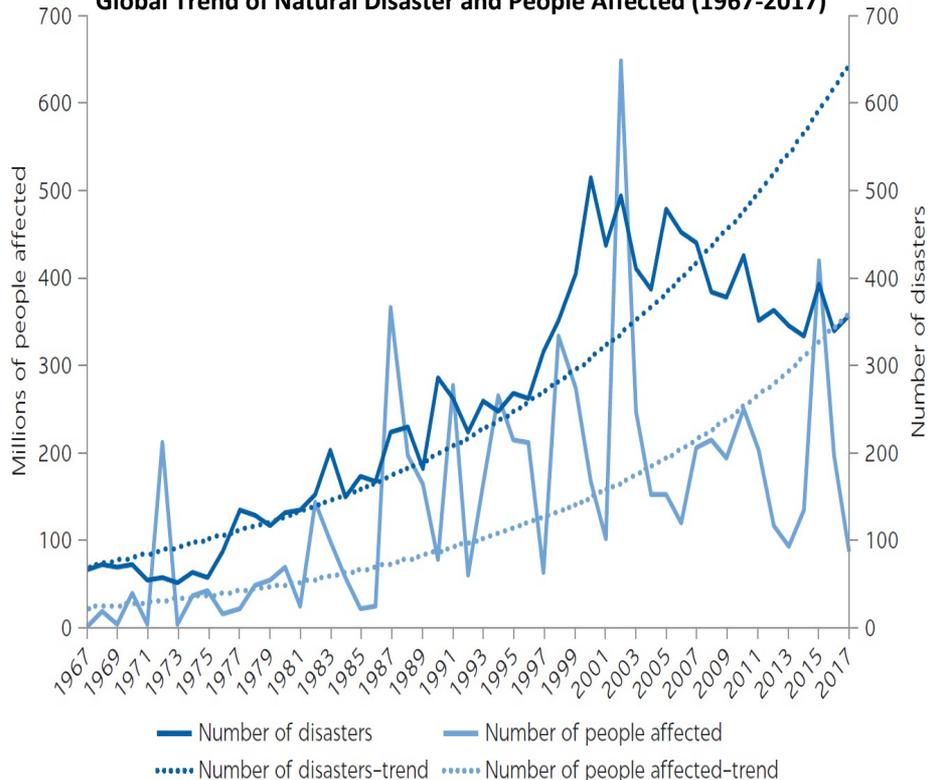
# SOCIAL PROTECTION REFORM FOR INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

**Dr. Vivi Yulaswati, M.Sc.**  
Senior Advisor to the Minister on Social Affairs and Poverty Reduction  
Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas

Jakarta, April 21<sup>nd</sup> 2022

# 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.



Loss of livelihoods

Wellbeing degradation

# SOME CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN INDONESIA



5.8 million km<sup>2</sup> 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



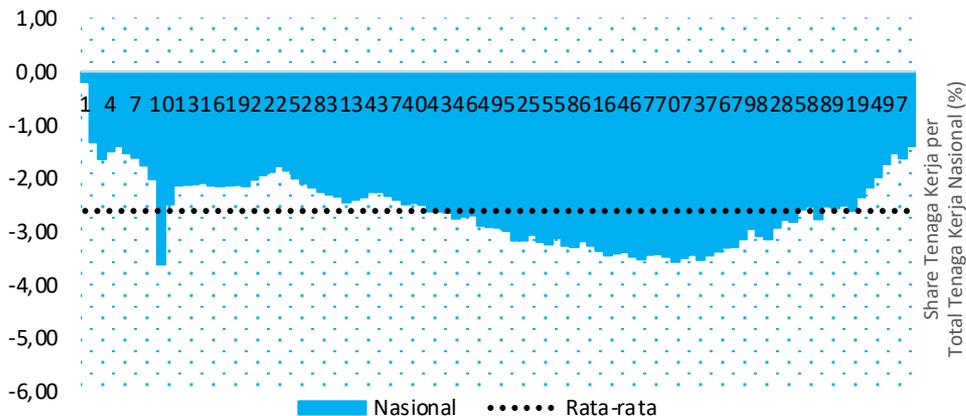
Increased sea level by 0,8-1,2 cm/tahun



Increased extreme wave 1,5 m<

# SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION OF GIC 2020-2021

### Nasional GIC 2020-2021

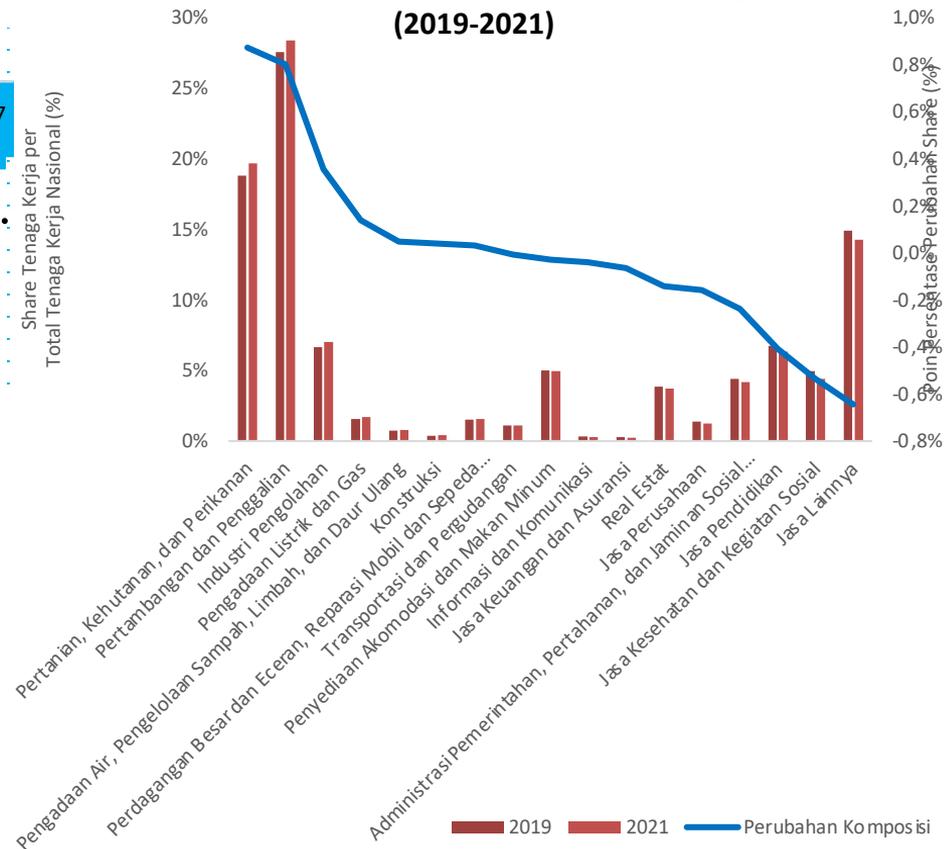


## Highlight

- 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)

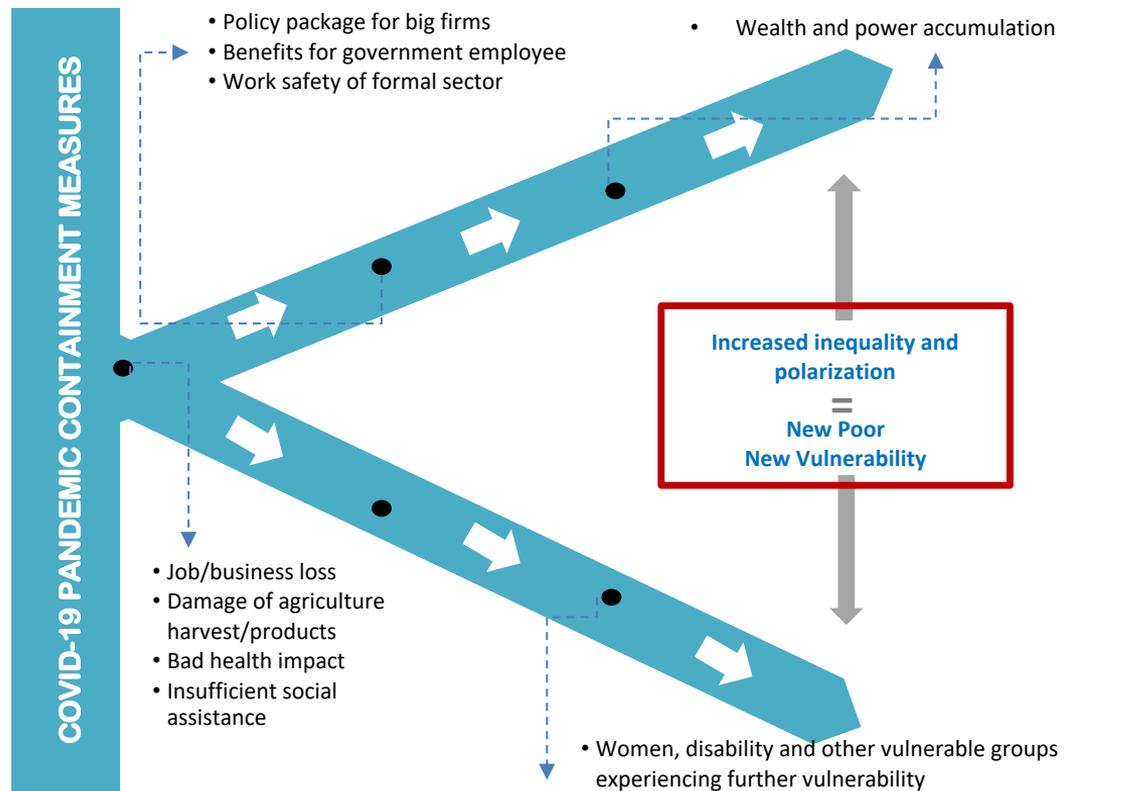


# THE RISK OF K-SHAPED FROM PANDEMIC RECOVERY



## 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

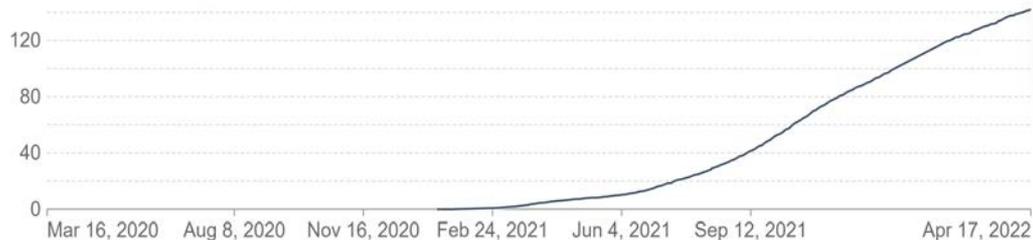
## COVID-19 vaccine doses and confirmed deaths

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.

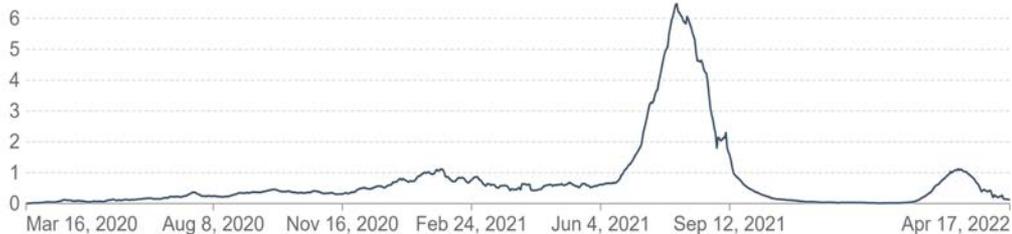
Our World  
in Data

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

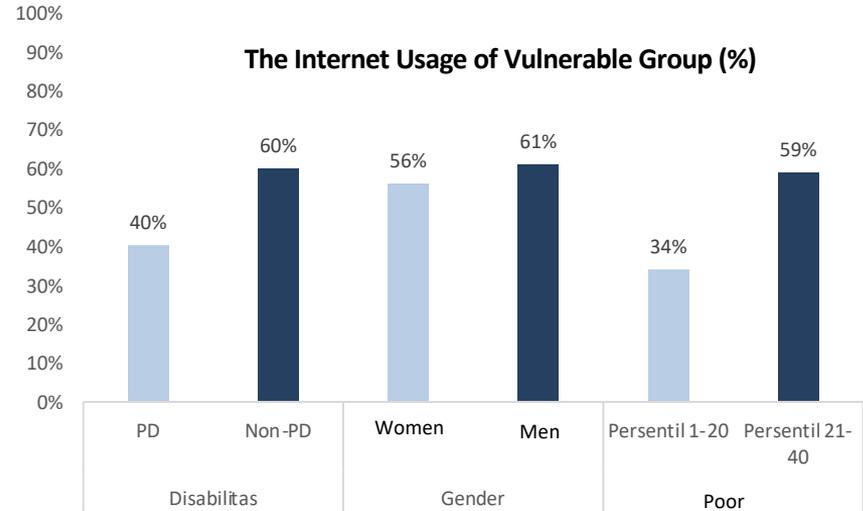
31,860,639 dosis (15.30%)



- 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**



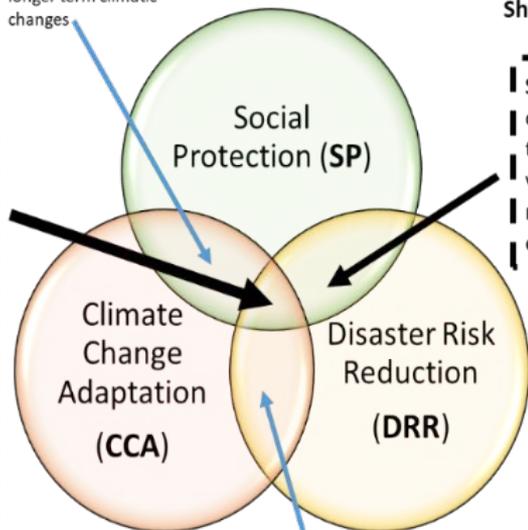
# THE URGE OF ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION

SP & CCA: characterised by tackling vulnerability to longer term climatic changes

## Adaptive Social Protection (ASP)

### SP, CCA & DRR:

ASP explores how collaboration between the three sectors can reduce the impact of stressors, shocks and crises on vulnerable households and communities



CCA & DRR: characterised by tackling vulnerability to changing distribution of extreme climatic events

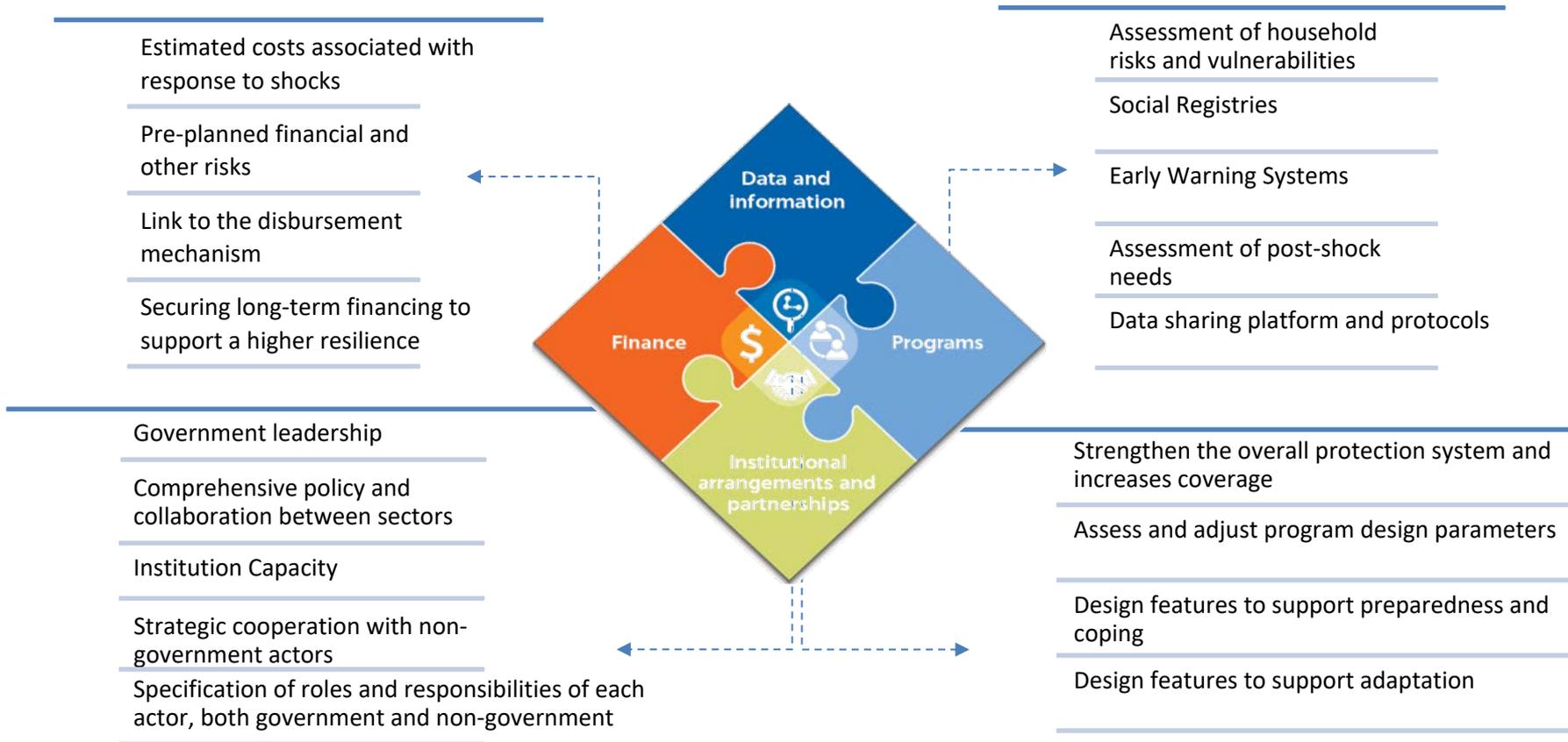
## Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP)

SP & DRR: focuses on the use of SP tools to tackle vulnerability to natural hazards and extreme events

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

Adapted from Davies et al. (2009)

# THE COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK OF ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION – 4 BUILDING BLOCK



# 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