SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN IN INDONESIA: Situation Analysis

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Menu

- Social protection: the concept and context
- Situation of children in Indonesia
- Social protection in Indonesia
- Social protection for children: the case of Conditional Cash Transfer of PKSA
The concept

• Social protection is a term sometimes used interchangeably in the literature with social service, social assistance or social security.

• Generally, it is about people and families having security in the face of vulnerabilities and contingencies (e.g. having access to health care or working in safety).

• It may consist of five elements: labour market, social assistance, social insurance, area or community-based initiatives, child protection (ADB, 2005).
Global context

• Social protection regimes vary across regions, but there are commonalities
• Children are more vulnerable than adults, especially those living in difficult situations
• Social protection schemes for children are far less developed than for adults and elderly
• Social protection can be provided by developed as well as less developed countries: at least between 1 and 5% of GDP
Public expenditure for social security in selected countries (% of GDP, 2009)

Source: Nishino, Yoshimi dan Gabriele Koehler (2011:21-22)
## Social Security Statutory provision

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**Notes:** 1) Sickness 2) Maternity 3) Old Age 4) Invalid 5) Survivor 6) Family Allowance 7) Injury 8) Unemployment

Source: Nishino, Yoshimi dan Gabriele Koehler (2011:21-22)
Children in Indonesia

- The Law No.23/2002 on Child Protection: child is “every human being under the age of 18, including those still in the womb.”
- The number of children is about 30% of the total population: 85 million children
- Many Indonesian children are in vulnerable situations

Source: AIPA Caucus Report (2011)
Situation of children (1)

- Each year, about 4-5 million babies are born, aggravated with high infant mortality rate, which is 34/100 birth
- About 60 per cent of children under five years old do not have birth certificates; about half are not registered anywhere.
- Three million children work in potentially hazardous occupations.
- Around 12 per cent of females are married at or before the age of 15.
- At least 30 per cent of all female sex workers in Indonesia are under eighteen years of age, with children as young as ten are forced into prostitution.
- An estimated 100,000 women and children are trafficked annually, mostly as commercial sex workers in Indonesia and abroad.

• Special vulnerability of children and women in conflict- or disaster-affected communities, including more than 2,000 children left parentless and many more psychologically affected after the tsunami that struck Aceh and North Sumatra on December 26, 2004.

• There are about 7,000 institutions for children that care for over 127,000 children who are parentless, neglected, or whose parents cannot provide adequately for them.

• Some 4,000 to 5,000 children are in detention centers, correction facilities and prisons; 84 percent of those sentenced are detained with adult criminals.

Social Protection in Indonesia

• Social protection has been gaining importance in Indonesia, especially after the financial crisis hit the country in 1997.

• The initiative to strengthen social protection systems is paramount within the context of poverty reduction strategies.
Law on Social Protection

• The 1945 Constitution places high emphasis on social protection. Sub-section 2 of Article 34 states that the state shall develop a social security system for all citizens.

• Law No 40, 2004 about National Social Security System (SJSN): social protection includes *pension and old-age benefits; health benefits; employment accident benefits; and death benefits*

• Law No 11, 2009 about Social Welfare: every citizens should have their minimum life needs and social services through social rehabilitation, social security, social protection and social empowerment.
Social Protection: general

- Subsidies for fuel, mainly kerosene; subsidized rice (RASKIN/Rice for the Poor); cooking oil; agricultural sector: fertilizer and seed
- Employment Generation (Padat Karya Program) to provide income support for the unemployed and the poor
- Health Card program for the poor (Askeskin – Jamkesmas)
- Unconditional Cash Transfer: BLT for the poor and vulnerable (eg. neglected elderly, persons with disabilities)

Sumarto and Bazzi (2011); Suharto (2009)
Social protection: children

- Scholarships for students from poor families
- School Operational Assistance (BOS): part of government policy to achieve nine years of compulsory education, focusing on primary and secondary schools (SD & SMP) receiving Rp 235,000 and Rp 324,000 per student
- Conditional Cash Transfer (PKH/Family Hope Program)
- Social Welfare Program for Children (PKSA)
The case of PKSA

- Implementing agency: Ministry of Social Affairs in collaboration with Post Offices; involving LKSA (social welfare institutions for children) and facilitators (Sakti Peksos, community social workers)

- PKSA = CCT targeted for vulnerable children:
  - Neglected babies under five years of age
  - Neglected children/street children
  - Children with disabilities
  - Children in conflict with the law
  - Children in needs of special protection
Conditions/requirements

• Positive changes in attitudes and behaviour (social functioning) of beneficiaries
• Frequency of attendance or participation in obtaining basic social services provided by respective agencies
• **Increased responsibility of parent or family in child care and protection**
• **Improved roles and performances of LKSA (social welfare institutions for children)**
Advantages

• Supplementing PKH: covering various types of vulnerable children, including children in needs of social protection outside PKH beneficiaries (eg. children/families with no “identity”)
• Providing social assistance/subsidy for basic needs (Rp 1.5 million per year/ per child)
• Improving accessibility of children to basic social needs (eg. birth certificate, education, health, shelter and clean water, recreation, skills, etc.)
• Empowering parent’s or family’s responsibility in child care and protection
• Strengthening community participation in child protection through the involvement of LKSA (social welfare institutions for children)
Challenges

• Target: 230,000 children
• Limited coverage: 2009 pilot projects in 5 provinces (Jakarta, West Java, Yogyakarta, South Sulawesi, Lampung); 2011 plus Aceh and NTT covering 16,405 children
• Inclusion and exclusion errors (heavily rely on data from Dinsos and LKSA; only West Java having data, by name by address, done by Dinsos in 14 districts/cities)
• Limited effectiveness: slow changes of attitude and behaviour of targeted beneficiaries
• More complex than PKH, not easy to measure accountability and needs skilled facilitators
• Lack of standardized M&E instruments
• Lack of, and uncertain future budget

Source: interviews with PKSA Task Force (2011)
Lessons learned

• Indonesia needs to have “permanent” social protection for children. PKH and PKSA can serve as models and best practices that can be developed to become national policies.

• As elsewhere, inclusion and exclusion errors remain the issues in targeted poverty reduction initiatives. Updated data base needs to cover key socioeconomic status of families/households and children, by name and by address.

• Since the framework often involve a number of sectors/actors, the improvement of coordination and quality of related social service providers is important.

• Monitoring and evaluation needs to be conducted regularly by independent research/policy institutes.
**Edi Suharto**

**At a Glance**

**The background**

- **Specialist** in the area of Social Work Macro Practice: social policy, social protection, child protection, CSR, community development

- **Education**: Bandung College of Social Welfare (BSW); Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand (MSc), Massey University, New Zealand (PhD)

- **Present positions**: Vice Chairperson for Academic Affairs, Bandung College of Social Welfare and Lecturer (S1, S2, S3): Padjadjaran Univ. Bandung; Pasundan Univ.Bandung, Bogor Institute of Agriculture, Islamic State Univ. Yogyakarta; Univ. of Indonesia, Jakarta

- **Policy Fellow/Analyst and consultant**: Kemenko Kesra; Centre for Policy Studies (CPS), Hungary; Local Governance Initiative (LGI), Hungary; Galway Development Services International (GDSI), Ireland; Plan International Indonesia; UNICEF, Equitas (International Human Rights Organization), Canada, ProRep USAID

**Some publications**

- **CSR dan Comdev**, Bandung: Alfabeta (2011)
- **Analisis Kebijakan Publik**, Bandung: Alfabeta (4th ed. 2008);
- **Membangun Masyarakat Memberdayakan Rakyat**, Bandung: Refika Aditama (2 nd ed. 2006)