POVERTY REDUCTION EFFORT THROUGH COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT (PNPM)

Workshop “Innovative Solutions to Poverty Reduction and Empowerment of the Poor”

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OUTLINE

1. Poverty and its challenges
2. Government’s Poverty Reduction Agenda and Strategy
3. PNPM MANDIRI
4. Program Transformation
THREE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF POVERTY IN INDONESIA

1. Non-Monetery Poverty
   Access inequality in health, nutrition, education, water & sanitation, etc., especially in remote and isolated areas

2. Significant vulnerables

3. Inter-Regional Diversity

Legend:
- Household
- Poorest
- Poor
- Near Poor

Access inequality in health, nutrition, education, water & sanitation, etc., especially in remote and isolated areas.
Since 2010, there is a deceleration of poverty reduction. Only less than one million poor population were reduced per year. Poverty level is around 11.66% in September 2012 (target RKP/Goverenment Annual Plan 2012 was 10.5%-11.5%)
**MOVEMENT OF NEAR-POOR AND POOR POPULATIONS**

vulnerability among the near poor population are persistent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Near Poor</th>
<th>Almost Not - Poor</th>
<th>Not Poor</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2010 (%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>44.30</td>
<td>20.21</td>
<td>15.14</td>
<td>20.34</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near Poor</td>
<td>21.52</td>
<td>22.66</td>
<td>21.76</td>
<td>34.06</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almost Not - Poor</td>
<td>11.54</td>
<td>15.16</td>
<td>23.90</td>
<td>49.41</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Poor</td>
<td>2.94</td>
<td>4.71</td>
<td>9.74</td>
<td>82.61</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics)

**Notes:**
- Poor: Below Poverty Line (PL)
- Near Poor: Between 1 - 1.2 PL
- Almost Not Poor: Between 1.2 - 1.5 PL
- Not Poor: Above 1.5 PL

Between 2009 and 2010:
- Around 55.7% poor population in 2009 is out of poverty in 2010.
- On the other hand, some significant number of non-poor population also moved becoming poor.
## TARGETED HOUSEHOLDS

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>THOUSAND RTS</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>THOUSAND RTS</td>
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<tr>
<td>POOREST</td>
<td>3.894,3</td>
<td>20,4</td>
<td>2.989,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POOR</td>
<td>8.237,0</td>
<td>43,1</td>
<td>6.828,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEAR POOR</td>
<td>6.969,6</td>
<td>36,5</td>
<td>7.665,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>19.100,9</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>17.484,0</td>
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*Source: Pendataan Sosial Ekonomi (PSE) 2008 & Pendataan Program Perlindungan Sosial (PPLS) 2008, BPS*
INEQUALITY TO ACCESS OF BASIC NEEDS FACILITIES

Household without access to safe water
- Non-poor: 29.30%
- Poor: 52.32%

Household w/o access to sanitation
- Non-poor: 21.21%
- Poor: 43.86%

Household with children aged 12-15 not enrolled in junior high school
- Non-poor: 7.86%
- Poor: 20.76%

Household with birth attended by traditional paramedics
- Non-poor: 9.29%
- Poor: 27.89%

Source: SUSENAS 2005, BPS

Indonesia’s achievement in MDGs indicators, among other countries

Source: Global Monitoring Report 2007
# LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor force (million)</td>
<td>105.80</td>
<td>113.74</td>
<td>116.00</td>
<td>119.40</td>
<td>120.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR)</td>
<td>68.02%</td>
<td>67.60%</td>
<td>67.83%</td>
<td>69.96%</td>
<td>69.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>10.26%</td>
<td>8.14%</td>
<td>7.41%</td>
<td>6.80%</td>
<td>6.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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*Source: National Labor Force Survey (Sakrenas BPS), various years*
HIGH DISPARITY OF POVERTY RATE AMONG PROVINCES
(16 provinces out of 33 provinces still above national poverty line)

Poverty Rate by Provinces March 2012 and September 2012

National Poverty Rate: 11.66% (September 2012)
DISPARITY BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

Most of rural poor households working in agriculture sector

Percentage of poor people by areas, 2004-2012

Percentage of rural poor households by source of main income, March, 2010

Most of rural poor households working in agriculture sector
DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

INTERNAL

- Absolute poverty is still high.
- Disadvantaged areas.
- Lack of infrastructure development
- Inefficiency bureaucratic process

Strengthening the participatory and inclusive development and implementing affirmative policy to reduce poverty and inequality

EXTERNAL

- Global Uncertainty
  - High international commodity prices
  - High energy (oil) price
  - Political Crises in the Middle East
  - Fiscal and Debt crises in Europe
  - Climate Change and Extreme Weather

Acceleration and Expansion of Economic Growth and Achieving Food and Energy Securities
1. Global crisis increases the vulnerability of the poor.

2. Climate change affects most to the poor including uncertainty in planting and harvesting period, and declining water availability.

3. Within the next 20 years, productive age (25-39 yrs old) becomes the majority. This will bring challenges to create jobs opportunity, higher competition in resources, and possible new poor.
GOVERNMENT'S POVERTY REDUCTION AGENDA AND STRATEGY
2025 VISION
Create nation that is self-help, progressive, and prosperous

“To be a country among the big 10th global economies in 2030 and among big 6th economies in 2050 through "High Inclusive and Sustainable Growth”

- Proyeksi Goldmann Sachs
- Proyeksi tidak resmi dari pemerintah

2014
- PDB nominal: ~US$1.206 B
- PDB nominal/kapita: US$ 4,803
- Kekuatan ekonomi 14 besar di dunia

2025
- PDB nominal: ~US$ 3,76 - 4,47 B

2030
- PDB nominal/kapita: $20.600 - 25.900
- Kekuatan ekonomi 10 besar di dunia

2050
- PDB nominal: ~US$ 26,679 B
- PDB nominal/kapita: $78,478
- Kekuatan ekonomi 6 besar di dunia

Asumsi: pertumbuhan riil antara 7 – 8% per tahun
NATIONAL MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (RPJMN) 2010-2014

1. Bureaucracy Reform & Good Governance
2. Education
3. Health
4. Poverty Reduction
5. Food Resilience
6. Infrastructure
7. Investment and business Climate
8. Energy
9. Environment and Disaster Management
10. Less developed, remote, & post conflict areas
11. Culture, Creativity, & Technology Innovation

RKP 2010
(Government Annual Work Plan)
NATIONAL ECONOMY RECOVERY AND SUSTAINING THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE

RKP 2011
ACCELERATION OF THE ECONOMIC GROWTH SUPPORTED BY STRENGTHED GOOD GOVERNANCE & THE SINERGY OF CENTRAL-LOCAL

RKP 2012
EXPANSION OF FAIR AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH FOR INCREASING PEOPLE’S WELFARE

RKP 2013
STRENGTHENING DOMESTIC ECONOMY TO INCREASE AND EXPAND PEOPLE’S WELFARE

RKP 2014
STRENGTHENING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY TO INCREASE PEOPLE’S EQUITABLE WELFARE

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Growth:</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>6.5%-6.9%</td>
<td>6.20</td>
<td>6.7%-7.4%</td>
<td>7.0%-7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>6.4%-6.6%</td>
<td>6.14</td>
<td>6.0%-6.6%</td>
<td>5%-6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>10.5%-11.5%</td>
<td>11.66</td>
<td>9.5%-10.5%</td>
<td>8%-10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DUAL TRACK STRATEGY:
Synchronize Master Plan Economy and Affirmative Actions

DUAL TRACK

Economic Master Plan (MP3EI)

Social Assistance Program (Cluster I)

Community Empowerment Programs (Cluster II)

SMEs Empowerment Programs (Cluster III)

Pro Poor Programs for acceleration (Cluster IV)

Poverty Alleviation Master Plan (MP3KI)

Economic Growth (Pro-Growth)

Job Creation (Pro-Job)

Accelerate Poverty Reduction (Pro-Poor)

Green Economy (Pro-Environment)

Increase the People’s Welfare (GROWTH with EQUITY)
GOVERNMENT POLICY TO REDUCE POVERTY

Strengthen and Expand Pro-Poor Program, while maintaining the stability of macro economic

MACRO ECONOMIC POLICY

Cluster-1
1. Scholarships
2. Health Insurance
3. Rice Subsidy
4. CCT
5. UCT (when needed in crisis)
6. Different kind of social assistances.

Cluster-2
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMS (PNPM)

Cluster-3
SMEs Credits

Cluster-4
1. Housing
2. transportation
3. Clean water
4. Electricity
5. Fishermen livelihood *)
6. Marginal group in urban areas*)

Focus targets to fishermen, marginal group in urban areas, and in less developed regions

To Increase Social Welfare and expand job creation

Accelerate Poverty Reduction

Near Poor
Poor
The Poorest
Near Poor
Poor*
The Poorest*
POVERTY REDUCTION THROUGH COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

Responsive Government/Empowered Communities

- Strengthening bottom-up planning and budgeting
- Improving local government representation and responsiveness
- Improving social service delivery to the poor
- Pro-poor planning and budgeting

Market Linkages

- Microfinance Development
- Non-bank (micro-credit institution)

Social Protection

- Women's participation
- Justice for the Poor
- Helping Marginal Groups
- Budget transparency
- Community trust funds
- Sustainability

Block Grant’s Transfer to the Poor Communities
PNPM consists of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Core programs</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
<th>Executing Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PNPM Rural (formerly KDP)</td>
<td>69 %</td>
<td>Ministry of Home Affair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PNPM Urban (formerly UPP)</td>
<td>20 %</td>
<td>Ministry of Public Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>PNPM for Special and Disadvantage Area (SPADA)</td>
<td>2 %</td>
<td>Ministry of Public Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PNPM Rural Infrastructure Support (RIS/USRI)</td>
<td>6 %</td>
<td>Ministry of Public Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PNPM Regional Infrastructure Socio-Economic</td>
<td>3 %</td>
<td>Ministry of Development Disadvantage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Development (RISE)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Support programs: PNPM for rural agribusiness, PNPM tourism, PNPM fishery and marine, PNPM Generasi, PNPM Green → goes to related villages, may overlap the core’s locations.

- Common features: on-budget, direct transfers to community, private sector facilitators, public goods, community procurement, accounting, & oversight
- Scaling up in only two years (supported by World Bank, ADB, JICA, IFAD, IDB and several bilateral donors) and covers all 6,400 sub-districts
WHY PNPM?

1. To solve difficulties in reaching the poor and fulfill people needs, particularly in remote & isolated areas due to imperfect market.

   → Current decentralization doesn’t guarantee local governments perform participatory and pro-poor approaches.

2. To avoid inefficiency & confusion of overlapping activities, procedures, & institutions formed by different kind of empowerment projects conducted by different line ministries.

3. PNPM attempts to harmonize:
   • Location by targeting poor sub-districts
   • Principles & performance indicators.
   • Simplifying procedures (planning, disbursement, facilitation training, and unit costs).
   • Community institutions as a forum for community decision making
PNPM MANDIRI MECHANISM

Community Grant
Decided by Inter-village cooperation body

Local implementing unit (APBN/APBD)

Sector local office (APBN/APBD)

Increased capacity of local government & multi stakeholders

Community facilitators

Technical facilitators

Roads, Water, Housing, School, Health Facilities, Micro credit, Revolving Fund, others
THE EMPOWERMENT PROCESS MECHANISM

1. Socialisation in the communities
2. Community Meetings
3. Poverty Reflections
4. Social Mapping
5. Community Organizing
6. Planning
7. Implementation
8. Beneficiaries
### THE TOTAL BUDGET FY 2007-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Budget (Bilion Rp)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sum of Sub-Dt</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total Budget (Bilion Rp)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sum of Sub-Dt</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total Budget (Bilion Rp)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sum of Sub-Dt</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total Budget (Bilion Rp)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sum of Sub-Dt</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNPM RURAL</td>
<td>1,841</td>
<td>1,993</td>
<td>4,284.1</td>
<td>2,834</td>
<td>6,984.1</td>
<td>2,834</td>
<td>6,984.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNPM URBAN</td>
<td>1,994</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>1,414.8</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>1,737.0</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>1,737.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNPM RISP</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>550.0</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>950.0</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>950.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNPM RISE</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>485.3</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>419.5</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNPM SPADA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>195.9</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>57.0</td>
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</table>

**Notes:**
- PNPM RURAL
- PNPM URBAN
- PNPM RISP
- PNPM RISE
- PNPM SPADA
INFRASTRUCTURE HAS BEEN BUILT BY COMMUNITY 2008 - 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Sub-Project</th>
<th>Rural PNPM</th>
<th>Urban PNPM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Road</td>
<td>68.821 km</td>
<td>31.100 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridges</td>
<td>8.142 unit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation system</td>
<td>6.527 unit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean water system</td>
<td>29.701 unit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drainage system</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.800 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public toilets and washing system</td>
<td>16.101 unit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School building built or rehabilitated</td>
<td>21.855 unit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarship for the poor</td>
<td>1.101 unit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facilities</td>
<td>10.839 unit</td>
<td>9.450 unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing for the poor</td>
<td></td>
<td>126.800 unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural electricity</td>
<td>1.401 unit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste disposal and sanitation system</td>
<td></td>
<td>164.800 unit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Others facilities consist of:
- Waste disposal system,
- Irrigation system
- Electricity for public road
- Boat moorings
- Education and health activities supported,
- Trade activities supported

Source: PSF Progress Report 2011
THE UTILIZATION OF COMMUNITY BLOCK GRANTS

infrastructure is the main activities community needed
LESSONS LEARNED

Output

• Build high (good to very good) quality basic infrastructure (MIS; Ekart, et al, 2004; Torrens, 2005)

• High economic returns of rural infrastructure projects (EIRR 39-68%) & significantly lower costs 56% than equivalent works built by government contractors (Dent, 2001; Torrens, 2005; Alatas, 2005)

Open Employment Opportunities

• Provided more 62 work-days of short term employment from infrastructure activities & more than 1.3 million villages established/expanded their micro & small enterprises (MIS)

• Households in poor kecamatan were 9.2%-11.7% more likely to move out of poverty than households in control areas (Voss, 2007).

• Unemployment rates in control areas increased by 1.5% more than in PNPM areas (Voss, 2007)
LESSONS LEARNED

Community Participation

- Better capacity in project planning & implementation (McLaughlin et. Al 2007)
- High community participation:
  - Women participation in meetings & activities ranges from 31-46% (Barron, et.al, 2006). Women participation is greater when decision making is at the lower level ie. neighborhood or groups
  - Approx. 60% of attendance & 70% of the poorest community labour (MIS)
- People participation expands the community capacity
  - Participatory decision making process & trainings increase community self-esteem & willingness to cooperate.
  - Ignorance of complaint handling, especially when the project runs well
LESSONS LEARNED

Good Governance

• Low corruption rates, <1% of total program costs (Price Waterhouse; Moore’s Rowland, BPKP, MIS)

• Good governance practices support reform at the village level
  • Village head has a strong influence in people participation, project legitimacy, & transparency (when people’s present is low, the village head can be very dominant)
  • Collective action is bigger at the neighborhood rather than at the village

Coverage

• Covering 34,000 poor villages & 60-70% poor in the community (Alatas, 2005)

• The activities identified are consistent with the community needs or village problems.
  • Open the opportunity of villagers to help the needy/poorest, although the vote mechanism isn’t always benefiting groups who live far from the village center (ie. irrigation, health post, etc)

• The willingness toward CDD’s principles need support of external change
CHALLENGES FOR PNPM MANDIRI

• Positive Impact, less significant for non-poor sub-district.
• PNPM Mandiri, in some cases, not fully reach the poor, especially the vulnerable and marginalized groups.
• Block Grant could not create sustainable job and productivity of community.
• Capacity of facilitator need to be improved.
• Less attention from local government to maintain infrastructure and other PNPM assets
• Scattered planning between participatory planning within regular planning local government.
1. Improve the design and mechanism of the program to increase participation for the poor and marginalized people through:
   a. Adding difficult criteria for sub-district, in determining block grant allocation for remote and isolated area.
   b. Optimize block grant for local economic product.
   c. Strengthening activities especially for women, as head of household, vulnerable community, accelerate MDG’s targets that is not achieved.
2. Strengthening integrated participatory planning and regular planning through pro-poor planning and budgeting, reward & incentives for local gov’t.
3. Capacity building for facilitator
4. More intensive coordination and communication between central and local government
5. Strengthening the capacity of community and its institution to reduce local elite domination through implement good governance principal
PNPM MANDIRI ROADMAP

1. Consolidation of Empowerment Program
   - Pillar 1: Integration of Empowerment Program
   - Pillar 2: Sustainable Facilitation
   - Pillar 3: Strengthening Community Institution
   - Pillar 4: Strengthening Role of Local Government
   - Pillar 5: Establishment of Good Governance

2. Integration of Development Planning

12 WORK PLAN
POLICY DIRECTION OF THE ROAD MAP

5 Pillars of Policy Direction of Community Empowerment Programme

• Good Governance and Anti Corruption : zero tolerance for corruption

• Integration: One village one plan

• Facilitator: part of the development investment, not a cost

• Enhancing the leadership and roles of local government
  – Functioning TKPKD in Monitoring, Backstopping, Coordination
  – Handling of F&C by Local Govt
  – Increased Funding contribution,
  – Capacity Building for Village & Community Orgs.

• Capacity building & strengthening the legal status of community-level institutions
THE WAY FORWARD: CONTINUING SUSTAINABLE POVERTY REDUCTION

1. Continuing more integrated and well coordinated poverty reduction programs within each clusters and among clusters

2. Promoting pro-poor economic growth:
   • Promoting growth in sectors that have significant impact on poverty reduction;
   • Utilization of local resources to promote local economic activities;
   • Improve the capacity of pro-poor planning and budgeting;

3. Improve the effectiveness of poverty reduction program at the local levels, including:
   • Empowerment of informal sector, SMEs, and cooperatives at the local level
   • Diversification of businesses in rural areas through agroindustry supported by utilization of local resources and rural infrastructure
   • Promoting development in the remote and border areas

4. Carefully design the expansion:
   • PNPM: refocus the intervention toward the poor (incl. the marginalized groups).
   • PKH: prioritize areas where health & education indicators are low

5. Promote greater involvement—and responsibility—of other stakeholders (LGs, NGOs, CSR)
DESIGN FRAMEWORK OF MP3KI

INDEPENDENT, ADVANCED, FAIR AND PROSPEROUS

PROSPEROUS, FREE FROM ABSOLUTE POVERTY AND HAS HIGH CAPABILITY TO SUSTAIN THE LIVELIHOOD

• To create national social protection system
  • To increase basic services for the poor and the vulnerable
  • To develop the livelihood of the poor and the vulnerable

MP3KI Vision

MP3KI Mission

Main Strategy

Implementation Strategy

Preparation of the institutionalization of BPJS (social protection implementation agency) and the supply side support

Expansion of targeted programs

Development of corridors of islands and special zones in growth center and non-growth center areas

• Requirements of MP3KI Supporting Institution and Implementation
• Requirements on economic condition: growth and economic stability
SCENARIO TO ACCELERATE AND TO EXPAND POVERTY REDUCTION IN INDONESIA (P3KI)

**Outlook of Economy and Poverty Target**

1. PDB/Capita: MP3EI target - is increasing
2. Poverty Level: Long-term development plan (RPJP) target - is decreasing
3. Poverty line tends to increase
4. Elasticity of poverty level to PDB/capita growth tends to decrease

**Poverty Alleviation Strategy**

**EXISTING POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMS**

- **Cluster I**
  - Social Protection/Security and Social Assistance

- **Cluster II**
  - Community Empowerment

- **Klaster III**
  - Credits for Small and Medium Enterprises

- **Klaster IV**
  - Pro-People Programs

Near poor HH, poor HH and very poor House Holds (HH) (the lowest 40 % of PPLS 2011)

**Strategic Program**

**TRANSFORMATION OF SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM**

- **Social Security**:
  - Health Insurance
  - Death Insurance
  - Old-Aged Security
  - Pension Plan
  - Accident Insurance

- **Social Assistance**:
  - Temporary (economic crisis, natural disaster)
  - Regular (food security, scholarship for the poor, etc.)

**DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD OF THE POOR/ THE VULNERABLE**

- **Empowerment/Human Resources Capacity Building**
- **Financial Access** (for micro entrepreneurs)
- **Mainstreaming Programs/Activities**

**Target Groups**

- **The lowest 30 %** of PPLS 2014/2017
- **The lowest 20 %** of PPLS 2017/2020
- **The lowest 10 %** of PPLS 2023
### 2012 Cluster II, III, IV

- PNPM
- Small Credit
- Housing for the poor
- Clean water for the people
- Low cost electricity for the poor
- Provide public transportation for the people
- Increase coastal livelihood
- Increase livelihood for urban poor

### 2025 Sustainable Livelihood

- Credit assistance, Training for small enterprise, and market integration (financial asset)
- Labor worker training (in collaboration with Industry, Certification, Universal Education (human asset)
- Village improvement, easy to use electricity and clean water system (infrastructure asset)
- Environment protection and pollution overcome (natural asset)
- Participatory planning for community (social asset)
**Main Principle**

- Reducing vulnerability (increasing resistance to shocks and crises).
- Maintaining existing assets (social and natural).
- Focusing on improving the livelihood asset accumulation, especially productivity.
THANK YOU