

IMPROVING THE DATA ON SOCIAL ASSISTANCE BENEFICIARIES



**POST-FINANCIAL CRISIS
1998**
THE GOVERNMENT LAUNCHED
POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMMES
TO REDUCE POVERTY RATES

In the aftermath of the 1998 financial crisis, the Indonesian government launched several poverty reduction programmes to help reduce poverty rates. These programmes were administered by various ministries and agencies, according to their duties and functions. However, these ministries and agencies used different targeting mechanisms for beneficiaries, resulting in the targeting of different beneficiary groups. As such, efforts to improve targeting began with the development of a Unified Database, (BDT) which uses the **2011 Data Collection for Social Protection Programmes (PPLS)** as its source.

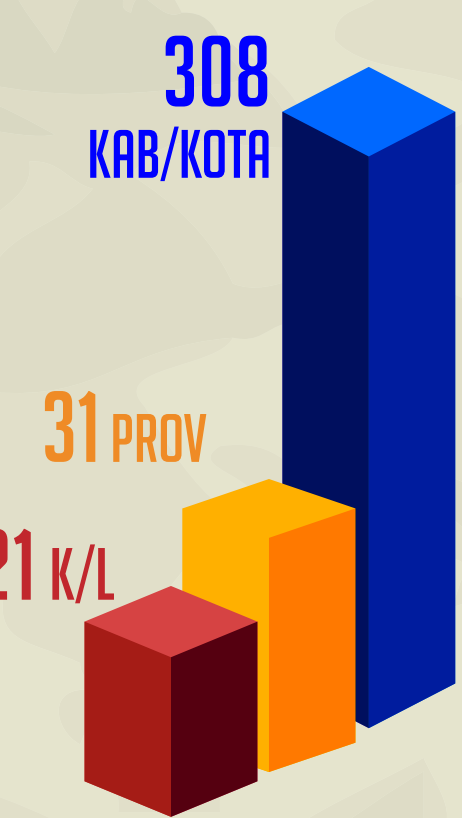
ROLES OF TNP2K



<http://bdt.tnp2k.go.id>
**MORE THAN 1 MILLION
HITS TO TNP2K'S WEBSITE**

- Provided online public access through <http://bdt.tnp2k.go.id>, which contains data by region and with multiple variable. The number of visits to TNP2K's website topped 1 million in July 2014.
- Provided consultation services on BDT use and analysis free of charge.
- Released publications and applications for data use and analysis.

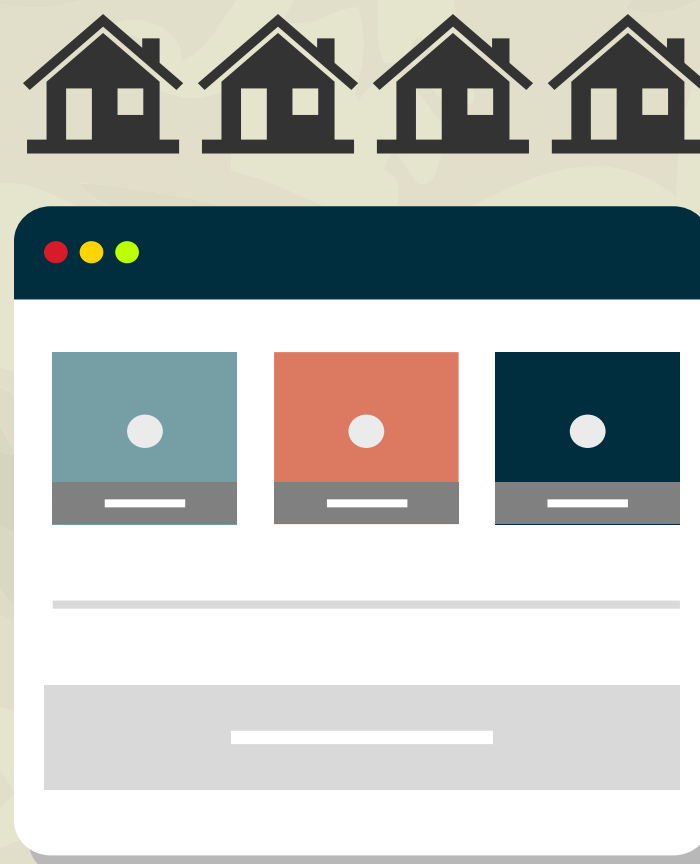
- As of April 2014, 360 ministries/agencies (K/L), provinces (prov) and districts/cities (kab/kota) filed 634 requests for BDT data, with 56 requests coming from 21 ministries/agencies, 65 from 31 provinces, and 513 from 308 districts/cities.



DISTRIBUTED TO 15.5 MILLION HOUSEHOLDS WITH THE LOWEST LEVELS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE



- Promoted the launch of the KPS in June 2013, using BDT data on poor and vulnerable households, so that beneficiaries can access Uncondition Cash Transfers (BLSM) as compensation for increased fuel prices, Subsidised Rice for the Low-Income Families (Raskin) and the Cash Transfers for Poor Students (BSM) programme. KPS were distributed to **15.5 million of households**, or roughly 25% of households, with the lowest socio-economic conditions in Indonesia.
- Encouraged the Minister of Health and Social Security Organising Body (BPJS) for Health to use KPS beneficiary data when targeting Premium Assistance Beneficiaries (PBI) and National Health Insurance (JKN) beneficiaries.



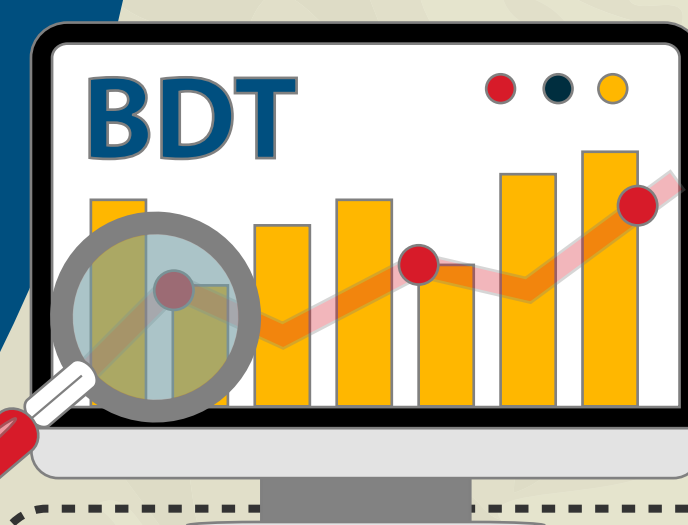
- Provided recommendations and encouraged the use of greater numbers of survey variables, compared with previous PPLS, in accordance with the needs of social assistance programmes. This included variables that determine the welfare status of households.
- Provided recommendations and facilitated the preparation of provisional lists of households based on the 2010 Demographic Survey.
- Provided recommendations and encouraged the addition of and improvements to household coverage using provisional lists, through coordination with local governments and Neighbourhood Associations, consultations with the poor and direct observations by officers in the field.

01
REFINE 2011 PPLS
METHODOLOGY
WITH BPS

02
IMPROVE DATA
PROCESSING AND
ANALYSIS METHODS

- Conducted a series of studies and research in various regions by cooperating with the World Bank and **Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL)** in order to obtain the best data processing and analysis methods.
- Based on the results of studies, develop the BDT through Proxy Means Testing, a method that analyses varying socio-economic conditions of households by region/area.

03
DEVELOP AND MANAGE
THE UNIFIED
DATABASE



- Established targeting units for poverty reduction (UPSPK) to manage the BDT.
- Performed spot-checks on BDT accuracy in 2012: Approximately **90-95%** of names and addresses contained in the BDT were found.
- Adjusted data conditions by region.
- Synchronised with **Population Administration (Adminduk)** data from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

04
DEVELOP DATA
ADJUSTMENT
MECHANISMS

- Conducted data changes pro-actively and regularly to ensure the data validity.
- Designed and encouraged village councils (mudes) or group councils (muskel) at the village level, with the purpose of updating data for the implementation of various social assistance programmes.
- Proposed and encouraged the issuance of **Minister of Home Affairs Instruction Number 54/3150/SJ** on 17 June 2013, as the legal basis for conducting mudes or muskel.

07
PROVIDE SERVICES RELATED
TO UNIFIED DATABASE
USE AND ANALYSIS

06
ENCOURAGE IMPROVEMENTS
TO THE TARGETING MECHANISMS
OF VARIOUS NATIONAL
AND REGIONAL
PROGRAMMES

05
DESIGN AND ENCOURAGE THE
USE OF THE **SOCIAL
ASSISTANCE CARD (KPS)**
BY POOR HOUSEHOLDS

TNP2K
TIM NASIONAL PERCEPATAN
PENANGGULANGAN KEMISKINAN

The Unified Database (BDT) is an electronic data system used to improve the quality of targeting in social assistance programmes. BDT was launched in January 2012, and contains socio-economic and demographic information on some 25 million households (96 million individuals) with the lowest levels of welfare in Indonesia. BDT has become the reference for targeting among many of the national social protection programmes. It was developed and is managed by the Secretariat of TNP2K.

