

STRENGTHENING RASKIN

1998
OPK

Special Market Operation

2002
RASKIN

Rice for Poor Families

2012
RASKIN

Subsidised Rice for Low-Income Families

RASKIN BENEFITS:
15 KG/HOUSEHOLD/MONTH
@RP 1,600/KG FROM
DISTRIBUTION POINTS

Following the 1998 Asian Financial Crisis, the government launched the Special Market Operation (OPK), as part of its social safety net programme (JPS). In 2011, OPK's became the Rice for Poor Families (Raskin) programme, so as to emphasise its target beneficiaries. Today, the "Raskin" name continues to be used, but the programme is now called the Subsidised Rice for Low-Income Households. Raskin aims to reduce the

spending burden of targeted households (RTS) through the provision of rice, a staple food crop. Through the programme, RTS are allocated to receive 15 kilograms (kg) of subsidised rice per month at a price of Rp 1,600/kg. However, during its implementation, Raskin often faces mistargeting. In some regions, people pay above the set price for Raskin rice.

TNP2K'S ROLE IN SUPPORTING CENTRAL RASKIN COORDINATION

IMPROVE THE ACCURACY OF TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

- Since June 2012, the Unified Database (BDT) has been used to determine the allocation amounts, names and addresses of targeted beneficiary households (RTS-PM).
- Proposed written reporting mechanisms at village/kelurahan councils (mudes/muskel) to accommodate changing socio-economic conditions of RTS-PM at the village/kelurahan level, which are later reported to the central level. The reports are used to update RTS-PM data for the next year of Raskin distribution.
- Proposed and encouraged the issuance of the **Minister of Home Affairs Instruction Number 543/3150/SJ** as the legal basis for implementing mudes/muskel to determine data changes among social assistance card (KPS) beneficiary households.
- Since 2011, the Secretariat of TNP2K has given recommendations every budget year on the estimated number of RTS-PM for the Raskin programme to the Directorate General of Budgeting at the Ministry of Finance.



IMPROVE THE RASKIN DISTRIBUTION MECHANISMS

- Performed a comprehensive analysis of the Raskin programme through several studies: Raskin Programme Design Effectivity and Implementation; Review of and Recommendations for Complaint Handling Mechanisms for Social Protection Programmes; and Qualitative Assessment of Social Impacts of Raskin Programme.
- Recommended the use of cards/vouchers in Raskin distribution.
- Conducted two pilot tests on the Raskin cards between June and December 2012.
 - In the first pilot test, 1.3 million Raskin cards were distributed in 53 districts/cities and 7 provinces.
 - For the second pilot test, TNP2K collaborated with **Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab in Southeast Asia (J-PAL SEA)** to test the use and efforts to publicise the Raskin card in 600 villages, 6 districts/cities and 3 provinces.
 - The two pilot tests showed an increase in the amount of Raskin rice received by RTS and a decline in its redemption price. In fact, the second pilot showed improvements when supported by more intensive publicity efforts.
- The outcomes of the pilot tests underscore the benefits of using a single card to access multiple social assistance programmes, as supported by the issuance of the KPS in June 2013.

STRENGTHENING DISSEMINATION TO PROGRAMME MANAGERS AND RTS-PM

- Facilitated the formulation and distribution of Raskin programme dissemination materials to local programme managers since June 2012. In 2012, DPM posters were sent to about 78,000 villages/kelurahan in Indonesia.
- Disseminated materials about Raskin and the importance of targeting accuracy to provincial programme managers at the district/city level through coordination meetings.
- Facilitated the formulation and dissemination of materials to publicise Raskin to RTS-PM, as well as KPS to programme managers at the village/kelurahan level.
- In order to strengthen the use of KPS in accessing Raskin in 2014, the Secretariat of TNP2K designed and facilitated dissemination activities for Raskin using KPS, including:



Media briefings with around **150 local and national media outlets** in major provincial capitals.



6 talk shows at 3 radio stations, broadcasting to **127 local radio stations** in 106 districts/cities.



Reached out to **106 districts/cities** in **34 provinces**.



Distributed **20,000 posters and leaflets** to 1,114 villages/kelurahan in 106 districts/cities.



Campaigns at **127 local radio stations** in 106 districts/cities.



Reach out to **1,114 villages/kelurahan** across Indonesia.



Subsidised Rice for Low-Income Households (Raskin) is a food programme that provides subsidised rice to poor and vulnerable households. The programme has been in operation since 1998, and has grown into one of Indonesia's largest household-based social assistance programme in terms of government expenditure. Raskin is an important component of the strategy to reduce poverty in Indonesia.