The Implementation of the 2013 Temporary Unconditional Cash Transfer (BLSM) and The Use of the Social Protection Card (KPS)

In Collaboration with TNP2K and PRSF

Research Sharing Event 2014-2015
Jakarta, March 31, 2015

Background

The Government of Indonesia launched the 2013 Unconditional Cash Transfer (BLSM).

- Compensation program for fuel price increase at 22 June 2013
- Target beneficiaries: 15.5 million (25%) households with the lowest welfare rank
- Mecanism:
  - Monthly cash transfer of Rp150,000 paid over four month period
  - Two stages disbursment: June/July and September/October 2013
  - BLSM distributed to beneficiaries through social protection card (KPS)

    ➔ to access Raskin and Scholarship for Poor Students (BSM) Program.

Tampak depan

Tampak belakang

The social protection program always faced problems in some aspect ➔ need M & E to improve the implementation and as a lesson learn for other programs

Research Aims and Method

- Aims: to get the information about the implementation of BLSM and KPS usage in BSM and Raskin
- Research method: qualitative
  - In-depth interviews
  - Focus group discussion (FGD)
- Field visit: February-March 2014
- Study areas: 10 kabupaten/kota in 5 provinces
  - Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah dan Kota Sibolga (North Sumatra),
  - Kabupaten Demak dan Kota Semarang (Central Java),
  - Kabupaten Cianjur dan Kota Sukabumi (West Java),
  - Kabupaten Bima dan Kota Bima (West Nusa Tenggara),
  - Kabupaten Barru dan Kota Makassar (South Sulawesi)

Research Findings (1)

Generally, the BLSM Program has implemented well and low conflict

Socialization:

- Limited : Information on the disbursement process and for coordinated and secure disbursement
- Occurred late: after the stage 1 disbursement

Beneficiary targeting :

- Low inclusion errors (in general, BLSM beneficiaries were poor and very poor households)
- High exclusion error (many poor and very poor households did not receive BLSM)

Disbursement of funds :

- Generally, BLSM was claimed by KPS beneficiaries
- Generally, households had received BLSM in full amount

KPS Retur 0% - 25% per desa/kelurahan

Research Findings (2)

KPS has been used in BSM Program

- Generally, schools gave a priority to the students from households with KPS in the nomination of BSM recipients
- Not all students from households with KPS become a BSM recipients
  - Limited socialization
  - Misunderstanding of schools: one child per household or only child list in KPS
  - Schools limit the number of children per household that can be proposed

Research Findings (3)

The use of KPS in Raskin Program was still limited

- Only in one *kelurahan:* KPS was used in accordance with program rules
- In a small number of study areas: KPS households were given priorities
- In some study areas: the implementation of Raskin not considering KPS ownership

Recommendation

- Program that involves stakeholders massively need a careful planning and adequate preparation
- Socialization should be conducted before the program start and ensuring delivery of adequate program information to all of stakeholders
- Verification of targeted households data must be done before the program implemented
- There must be firmness and support from the central and local government, to ensure the used of KPS as regulated

THANK YOU

smeru RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Toward Pro-poor Policy through Research

www.smeru.or.id

@SMERUInstitute

The SMERU Research Institute

SMERU Research Institute

Research Team:

Hastuti

Bambang Sulaksono

Sulton Mawardi

Akhmadi

Rahmitha

Valentina Utari

Dyan Widyaningsih

Dinar Prasetyo

Kartawijaya