

# Enhancing Community Based Approach in The Child Social Welfare Program (PKSA) in Indonesia

Strengthening national child protection systems at the national and province,  
district and local levels

**Edi Suharto, PhD**

Director, Directorate for Child Social Welfare  
Ministry of Social Affairs, Indonesia

Special offer for today

# Menu



\*) PKSA = Program  
Kesejahteraan Sosial Anak

1

Children in Indonesia

2

PKSA: key components and  
mechanisms

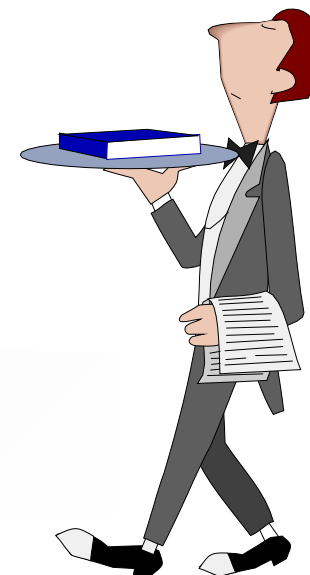
3

Issues and challenges

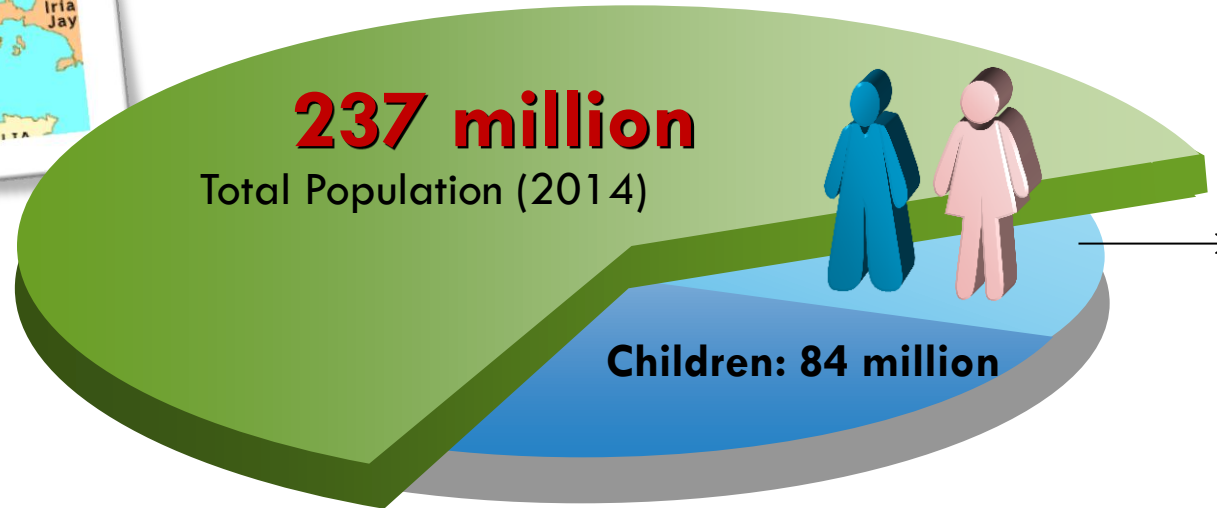
4

**Windows of opportunity**

Improving community based approach in PKSA



# CHILDREN IN INDONESIA



**44.3 million (52,7%)**  
children living with less  
than USD 2 per day

**\$4,154**  
GNI per capita

**121 (Medium)**  
HDI Ranking

# VULNERABLE CHILDREN

**3rd  
highest  
in the  
world**

- 1.8 million children have no complete immunization

**2.3  
mil**

- Out of school children (7 – 15 years old)

**61%**

- Registered children (5 years old)

**7%**

- Working children (5-17 years old)

# VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN, 2013



## Physical Abuse

- 3 million
- 1 out of 4

## Emotional Abuse

- 1.4 million
- 1 out of 8

## Sexual Abuse

- 900,000
- 1 out of 12



## Physical Abuse

- 1.5 million
- 1 out of 7

## Emotional Abuse

- 1.2 million
- 1 out of 9

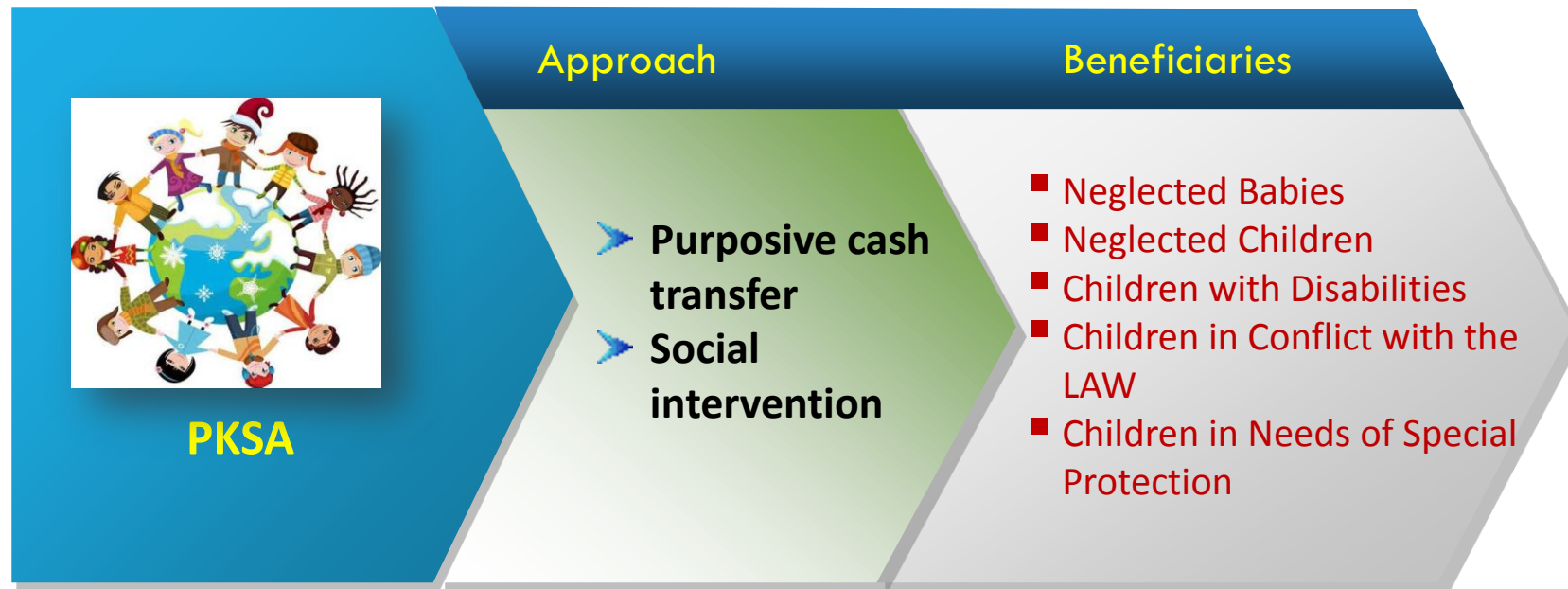
## Sexual Abuse

- 600,000
- 1 out of 19

Survey on the Prevalence of Violence Against Children conducted by Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, supported by Ministry of Planning, Central Bureau of Statistics, Unicef and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USA (2013)

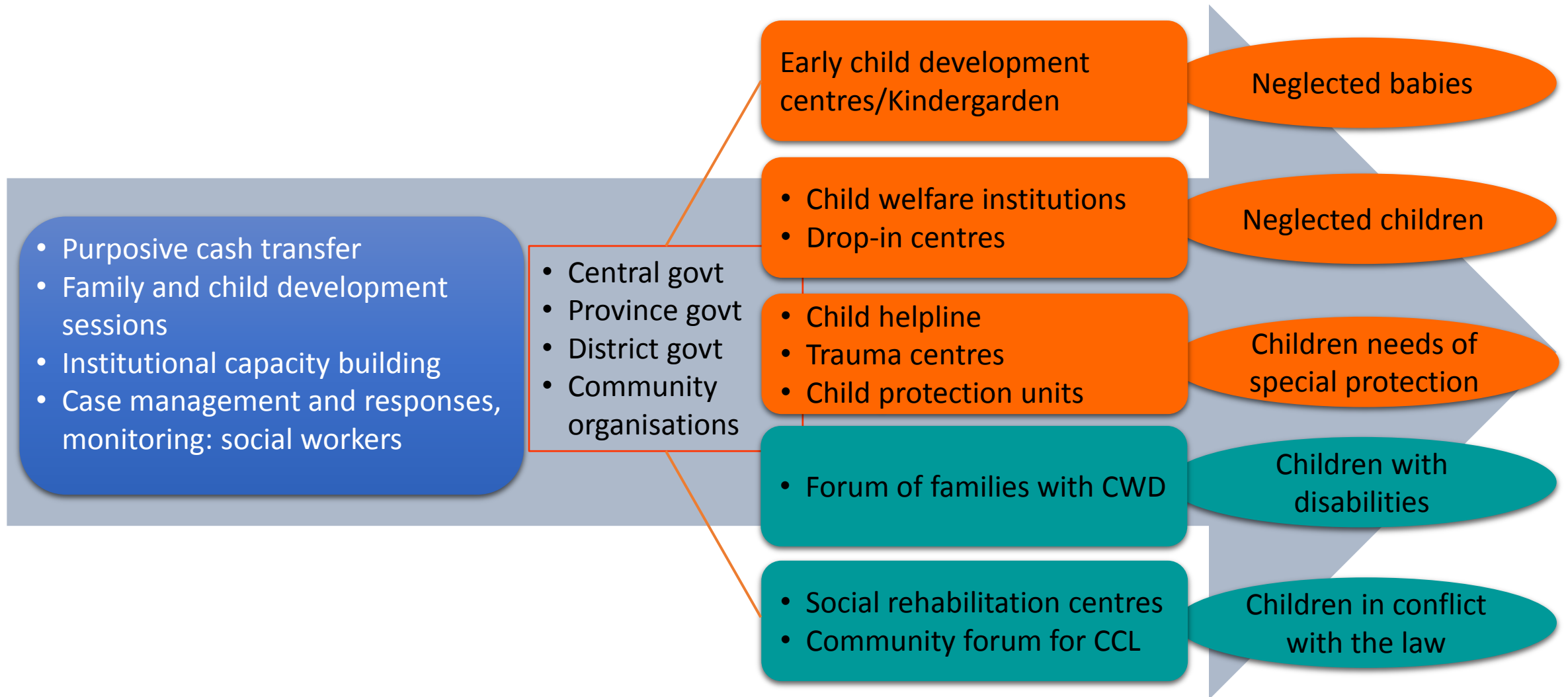
# PKSA Program Kesejahteraan Sosial Anak

- Established in 2009, **The Child Social Welfare Programme** provides purposive cash transfer and social interventions to five clusters of the most deprived children. Until 2015, PKSA has reached more than 1 million children as beneficiaries all over Indonesia
- The **cash** helps the child meet some basic needs, such as food, schooling and health services. **Interventions** are aimed at enhancing family capacities and child resilience (eg. parenting skills, child coping responses to risks).
- Government social workers monitor the cash disbursement and use
- Since 2013, PKSA encourages the shift from institutional to family-based care





# PKSA: components and mechanisms



# FORUM of families with children with disabilities





# COMMUNITY Forums for children in conflict with the law



Courtesy of DKSA, 2014

500e\05\11

# Population and targetted children: PKSA 2015

## Neglected babies

- Population: 1.2 million children
- Target: 7,070 (0.5%)

## Neglected children

- Population: 2.9 million children
- Target: 122,100 (4.2%)

## Children in needs of special protection

- Population: 5,900 children
- Target: 1,935 (32.8%)

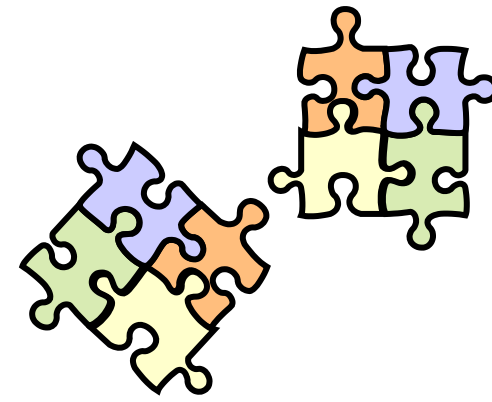
## Children with disabilities

- Population: 532,130 children
- Target: 2,600 (0.5%)

## Children in contact with the law

- Population: 3,657 children
- Target: 3,000 (82.03%)





# ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

## Inadequate database

- Reported cases hide realities
- Based on child profile reported by childcare institutions

## Lack of budget

- Mostly central budget. Local govts rely heavily on deconcentration budget
- Low target; lack of family support and community empowerment initiatives

## Institutional-based services

5,575 childcare institutions; 87% of 400,000 institutionalised children have at least one parent (2014)

## Regulation

- Province and district regulations are not in line with national laws
- Fragmented and poorly coordinated mechanisms
- Lack of law enforcement and M&E

## Inadequate social workers

- Low number and uneven (800 government social workers, concentrated in Java)
- Lack of capacities and mandate – SWs do not have authority to intervene on behalf of the state

- Poor standard of care, despite National Standard of Institutional Care (Ministerial Decree, 2011)
- Lack of prevention initiatives; mostly tertiary interventions for children in crises
- Lack of alternative care models



# WINDOWS OF OPPORTUNITY (1)

## Strengthening community based approach in PKSA

### Database

- Developing online database system; improving child helplines (TESA &TEPSA)
- Encouraging community participation in reporting child abuse cases (eg. Surveillance and reporting mechanisms)

### Budget

- Mainstreaming CP in National and Local Development Plan [increasing national budget and deconcentration budget allocated for provincial and district governments]
- Strengthening commitment of province and district governments to allocate sufficient budget for CP
- Involving Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives

### Regulation

- Developing comprehensive province and district child protection regulations mandating and describing roles, services and technical mechanisms
- Improving collaboration mechanisms between central and local governments and law enforcement agencies at all levels
- Improving M&E instruments and procedures in the implementation of regulations





## WINDOWS OF OPPORTUNITY (2)

### Strengthening community based approach in PKSA

#### Institution

- Developing and spreading National Standard of Institutional Care, including capacity buildings and accreditations of childcare institutions;
- Developing and applying existing models of PKSA's Community Forums for Children in Contact with the Laws and Forums of Families with Children with Disabilities into other PKSA's clusters of children\*)
- Improving family- and community-based care models (Learning from CBCPM models, Plan Indonesia; PDAK – Family and Child Support Centres, Save the Children Indonesia)

#### Social Worker

- Developing a comprehensive capacity building strategy for social workers, especially in terms of child protection interventions
- Strengthening the authority and mandate of social workers (eg. via sertification/licensing).



THANK YOU

