LIFTING THE BARRIERS FACED BY THE UNDERSERVED IN INDONESIA

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY IN BASIC HEALTH SERVICES

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The biggest contributing factor for poverty and equality in Indonesia is

INEQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY.
The underserved will remain left behind

Lack of basic services disadvantage the poor and the vulnerable, makes it harder for them to get out of the poverty trap.

- Mother lacks maternal care
- Below normal birth weight
- Incomplete immunizations
- No access to sanitation
- No legal identity
- Higher risk of stunting
- Higher risk of diarrhea
- No early childhood education
- Not finishing secondary education
- Work in informal sector with low income
ADDRESSING INEQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

IMPROVING QUALITY AND ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES IS ONE OF THE CORE STRATEGIES TO REDUCE POVERTY AND INEQUALITY IN MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANS 2015-2019

- Social Protection System
- Basic Services Improvement
- Sustainable Livelihood
- Legal Identity
- Education
- Health
- Social Security
- Basic Infrastructure
STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY AT THE FRONTLINE

IMPROVING ACCESS TO QUALITY BASIC SERVICES CONSISTS OF TWO INSEPARABLE EFFORTS

STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY AT THE POINT OF SERVICE

RESPONSIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICE PROVIDERS
identify problems de-bottleneck

TWO SIDES OF THE SAME COIN

INCLUSIVE PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITIES AND CITIZENS
aware of minimum standards access and monitor services
How to ensure that local government and service providers will not disappoint empowered citizens who are already aware of their rights?
Citizens’ actions to engage with the government and providers to encourage open information access and policies that are more responsive to their needs, including in public services.
PARTICIPATORY ENGAGEMENT IN SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

STRENGTHENING DIRECT ACCOUNTABILITY BETWEEN CITIZENS (AS BENEFICIARIES), LOCAL GOVERNMENT (AS POLICY MAKER), AND SERVICE PROVIDERS.

- Voice out unmet needs
- Monitor service delivery
- Help set standard of services
- Input on planning and budgeting

- More responsive policies
- More receptive management
- Make better decisions on investment of resources
- Minimize corruptions
FOCUS OF INTERVENTION: SUB-DISTRICTS

CAMAT (SUB-DISTRICT HEAD) CAN PROACTIVELY COORDINATE WITH DISTRICT TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTING UNITS
LEGAL
FRAMEWORK

UU 23/2014 (Regional Autonomy)
Chapter IV and Chapter VIII

UU 6/2014 (Village)
Chapter IV and Chapter V

UU 25/2009 (Public Service)
Chapter V and Chapter VI
How to institutionalize social accountability in the current practices and activities in each sector?
THANK YOU.