

2022-23 INDONESIA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROGRESS REPORTING

PROGRESS AGAINST COVID-19 DEVELOPMENT RESPONSE PLAN RESULTS INDICATORS

Health Security

Key Results Indicators	Progress/Result
693,000 women, men, girls, and boys provided with emergency assistance	Assisted 1,729,331 people (799,003 women; 486,225 men; 444, 103 unknown) with emergency assistance addressing any gaps in the vaccine roll-out and government cash assistance, particularly in remote villages. This support also ensured that 7,455 people with disabilities (PWD) could access assistance, including business support and training on financial management, digital marketing, and livelihood opportunities.
100 ventilators and associated medical supplies provided to support COVID-19 treatment in Indonesia (revised target to 1,000 in 2021-22)	This indicator was reported on in previous years. The contributing investment concluded in 2022.
Indonesia improves responses to health security threats (especially COVID-19)	Supported sub-national health authorities and district health staff to train local COVID-19 taskforces in testing, tracing, and treatment, and managing vaccination events to reduce infection spread. 74,000 people were vaccinated in 836 vaccination events. Civil society organisations (CSOs) were supported to strengthen communities in anticipating, responding, and adapting to COVID-19. Supported South Sulawesi provincial government to establish vaccination centres that provided access to PwDs, including guidelines for health staff to interact with them.
Indonesia strengthens health systems, including preparedness for health emergencies	Assisted the Health Ministry to develop a mobile application and chatbot (ASIK) to record and store individual case records in a central database and analyse data via a web-based dashboard. ASIK enabled local health authorities to monitor vaccination coverage rates, identify gaps in immunisation efforts and take corrective action to ensure that all children are vaccinated. Supported Indonesia's Health Minister to develop a health transformation strategy on primary care and secondary care, system resilience, financing, workforce, and technology. This support secured a 30 per cent increase to Indonesia's health budget and leveraged additional donor funding of AUD 293 million for longer-term financing of the transformation.
1,970,000 additional women and men have access to improved water and 198,000 sanitation services (Target: 976,000 water and 8,900 sanitation)	Approximately 918,000 additional women and men benefited from improved water; and 148,000 were provided access to sanitation services, through Australia's support to nine water utilities to improve water quality and help communities in rural areas to build their water supply and sanitation. Support reached 1,070 PwDs.
Evidence of Indonesia making progress to prevent stunting	Increased capacity of district health facility staff and cadres to change community behaviour through engagement in nutrition education (Emo Demo) in exclusive breastfeeding feeding practices for infants,




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	complementary feeding, and hygiene practices. Support enabled replication of Emo Demo training in 16 sub-districts in West Bandung and handwashing with soap practice and adolescent nutrition reaching 273 junior Islamic high schools in four districts.

Stability

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Indonesia strengthens governance systems to mitigate the impact of COVID-19, including in social protection, education, and law and justice	<p>Supported the Government of Indonesia (GoI) to reduce student learning loss due to school closures and supported learning recovery through diagnostic assessment, Teaching at the Right Level and student-focused teaching methods as part of introduction of a new curriculum. The curriculum has been adopted by 56 per cent of primary schools nationwide and 54 per cent schools in 14 partner districts.</p> <p>Supported the GoI to develop and operationalise a database for targeting poverty reduction programs. The database was endorsed by the President of Indonesia and is in high demand for targeting GoI programs by the end of 2022. The improved poverty targeting mechanism increased access to social assistance programs by an additional 4-5 million households.</p>
Example of Indonesia improving evidence generation and knowledge-to-policy processes	<p>The Ministry of Education Culture Research Technology (MoECRT) used evidence from Australian supported pilots on combining improved literacy teaching and reading book provision to reform its school-book provision system. MoECRT implemented a substantial book grant program to support schools and districts in less developed areas with low literacy outcomes.</p> <p>The GoI employment card program (Kartu Prakerja) used findings of an Australia-supported impact evaluation to better target the program on beneficiaries from underdeveloped regions and migrant workers who had lost jobs due to the pandemic. The program also provided job-ready training to this group in 2023.</p>
Evidence of policy advice and support for agricultural productivity and market access for food security	<p>Established partnerships with five national rice seed companies to produce and promote high-yielding variety seeds. 16,346 smallholder farming households have benefited from better access to seeds that are also drought, pest, and disease tolerant.</p> <p>Conducted a market assessment to understand the main challenges for East Java mangosteen export to Australia and/or third countries. The findings identified supply chain impediments, particularly Australia's biosecurity requirements and market-led actions to improve productivity.</p>
270,000 smallholder farming households increase their incomes by 30 per cent (revised target 150,000 smallholder farming households increase their incomes by 30 per cent. Annual target 120,000 in 2020-21; revised target 542,678 in 2022-23).	Improved the livelihoods of 596,004 smallholder farming households by increasing their income by an average of 97 per cent. This was 10 per cent higher than the target. Farmers' incomes were increased through boosting the productivity and total yield of farming households, and providing access to efficient agriculture practices that reduce total farming costs.



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<p>55 per cent of the Indonesian population reached with new or improved social protection programs (target revised to 45 per cent)</p>	<p>Provided technical support and coordination to the continued development and implementation of Indonesia’s largest social assistance programs to reach 54.93 per cent of the population (74.6 million women; 75.9 million men; 3.98 million PWD).</p> <p>Supported establishment of pre-employment fund and associated card (Kartu Prakerja), a critical part of Indonesia’s emergency social assistance measures to cushion the COVID-19 downturn across Indonesia to reach 4,984,790 people (2,751,778 PWD).</p>
<p>Evidence of women and girl survivors of gender-based violence receiving services</p>	<p>Supported CSO partners to establish and manage 244 community-based services and strengthen their network with other service providers, benefiting 343 women and girls. For example, CSO partner Aisyiyah established community-based centres to deliver services to women, including with a disability. KAPAL Perempuan contributed to accelerating implementation of the Law on Sexual Violence.</p>
<p>Evidence of women and other vulnerable groups participating in decision-making</p>	<p>Disabled People’s organisations (DPOs), with Australia’s support, participated in the working groups of the Supreme Court, Attorney General’s Office (AGO), and Indonesian National Police to develop regulations for improving access to justice for women, children and PWDs. DPOs were officially represented in the membership of the working groups and directly participate in decision making.</p> <p>Australia-supported CSO, KAPAL Perempuan, strengthened the capacity of marginalised women to influence village government development plan of Tanah Merah in East Nusa Tenggara province in 2023, to include priorities on access to social protection, legal identity of marginalised groups, awareness on the Law on Sexual Violence and prevention of child marriage.</p>
<p>Improved civil society engagement in government policymaking and program delivery</p>	<p>Indonesian CSOs and universities supported by Australia developed a community-based disaster risk management Roadmap handbook, and Disaster Resilience Index, to shape policy making and program delivery in disaster risk management and community resilience.</p> <p>Australia supported the participation of CSOs in a Restorative Justice Consortium in the development and implementation of restorative justice policy, including strengthening implementing regulations in the Criminal Code and other technical regulations.</p>
<p>Indonesian and Australian public sector agencies partnering to address shared risks to stability and security</p>	<p>Supported partnerships between Australian and Indonesian financial intelligence to assist Indonesia to meet the requirements for membership of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the global money laundering and terrorism financing watchdog. Full FATF membership will verify Indonesia as having financial systems integrity and adhering to international standards in preventing financial sector crime.</p> <p>Partnership between Australian Border Force and GoI’s border security agencies addressed the risks posed by weak border security (trafficking, smuggling, illegal entry). Partnership between the Australian Federal</p>



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	Police, Indonesia national police and Indonesia AGO addressed the regional risks posed by terrorism, corruption, and large-scale disasters.
Examples of significant policy change across COVID-19 response and recovery priorities	Two case studies will be developed to provide evidence of significant policy change over the 2022-2023 period: improving literacy through provision and access to quality reading books; and strengthening Indonesia's health systems and preparedness for health emergencies.

Economic Recovery

Key Results Indicators	Progress/Result
Evidence of Indonesia promoting economic and financial stability, including economic stimulus measures	<p>Supported the development of 17 chapters of the 27-chapter Financial Sector Omnibus Law (FSOL). FSOL extends the provision in the 2020 'Regulation in Lieu of Law' that enables the financial sector policy committee to act in a 'near crisis' situation without presidential decree.</p> <p>Supported analysis, technical assistance and policy development during the preparation and implementation of Indonesia's Tax Harmonisation Law. The support informed the decision to compensate the low-income groups for the Value-added Tax reforms.</p>
Dollars leveraged as additional resources to support economic development	At least \$2.7 billion was leveraged through Australian investments. Additional financing was used for the state-owned enterprise reform program, transformation of Indonesia's energy sector, strengthening planning and management of the national road network.
Evidence of Indonesia promoting stable and inclusive economic growth, including reforms that promote a business enabling environment or human capital development	<p>Supported the development of draft Presidential Regulation on Land Value Capture to leverage private sector financing for infrastructure to complement public funding.</p> <p>Supported the design of a national database on micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) as an important step toward filling a gap in the MSME policy.</p>
Evidence of Indonesia introducing reform to promote job creation	<p>Supported the delivery of implementing regulations of the initial Job Creation Law and public consultation of 'Regulation in lieu of Law' (Perppu) no. 2/2022 which later became the new Job Creation Law (Law No. 6/2023).</p> <p>Supported implementation of COVID-safe measures that enable infrastructure works and created jobs in road maintenance for 825 people, including five people with disabilities, in Probolinggo district in East Java.</p>
200,000 women and other vulnerable groups access economic opportunities (80,000 in 2020-21; revised target to 183,476 in 2022-23)	Supported 349,904 individual women farmers in increasing their incomes (surpassing the annual target by 74 per cent). Australia encouraged partners to take up more inclusive business practices including developing skills for women and farmers with disabilities. 115 individual farmers with disabilities also benefited with access to economic opportunities.



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Opportunities are created for Indonesian and Australian businesses/organisations in support of economic recovery	Facilitated business opportunities for Indonesian and Australian businesses/organisations, including through business engagement, bilateral opportunity assessments, business portals. Two examples are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ESIAP – an Australian company to develop grid-scale battery manufacturing in Indonesia to support economic development and transition to renewable energy.• Privy – an Indonesian digital trust provider start-up looking to launch its application to Australia as its first international market.
80 per cent of investments effectively address gender equality issues (regardless of objective)	Across the Indonesia program, 86 per cent of investments effectively addressed gender equality issues: a slight drop from 90.3 per cent in 2021-22. This reflects more rigorous assessment of gender quality performance measures introduced this year. Evidence shows investments continued efforts to strengthen a focus on gender equality in implementation.

Investment Performance ratings

Investment Details	Year	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Gender Equality
Australia-Indonesia Health Security Partnership (AIHSP) Investment duration: 2018-25; Budget: \$75.1m	2023	5	4	4
	2022	5	6	4
Promoting Rural Income through Support in Agriculture (PRISMA) Investment duration: 2018-23; Budget: \$95m	2023	5	5	5
	2022	5	5	5
Innovation for Indonesia's School Children (INOVASI) Phase 2 Investment duration: 2019-23; Budget: \$55.8m	2023	5	5	5
	2022	5	5	5
Australia-World Bank Indonesia Partnership (ABIP) Investment duration: 2020-25; Budget: \$30.1m	2023	4	5	4
	2022	4	4	4
Rural and Remote Education Initiative for Papua Provinces (UNICEF) Phase 3 Investment duration: 2019-24; Budget: \$4.5m	2023	5	5	4
	2022	4	4	4
Better Investment in Stunting Alleviation (BISA) Investment duration: 2015-24; Budget: \$8m	2023	5	5	4
	2022	5	5	4
World Mosquito Program in Indonesia Investment duration: 2022-24; Budget: \$3.4m	2023	4	3	3
	2022	n/a	n/a	n/a
Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Disaster Risk Management (SIAP SIAGA) Investment duration: 2018-24; Budget: \$42.8m	2023	4	5	5
	2022	4	4	5
Australia-Indonesia Partnership Towards an Inclusive Society (INKLUSI) Investment duration: 2019-28; Budget: \$120.2m	2023	5	4	6
	2022	4	3	4
Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Economic Development (PROSPERA) Investment duration: 2018-26; Budget: \$259m	2023	6	5	6
	2022	6	5	6
IA-CEPA Economic Cooperation Program (KATALIS) Investment duration: 2019-26; Budget: \$40.5m	2023	4	4	4
	2022	4	4	4
Indonesia Infrastructure Program Phase 1 and 2 (KIAT) Investment duration: 2016-26; Budget: \$310.2m	2023	5	5	5
	2022	5	5	4
Water and Sanitation Hibah Phase 2 Investment duration: 2009-24; Budget: \$119.7m	2023	4	4	4
	2022	5	5	5



Investment Details	Year	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Gender Equality
ADB Sustainable Infrastructure Assistance Program Phase 2 (SIAP 2) Investment duration: 2018-24; Budget: \$40m	2023	4	5	3
	2022	4	4	4
Palembang City Sewerage Project Investment duration: 2017-24; Budget: \$45m	2023	5	5	4
	2022	4	4	4
Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Justice (AIPJ) II Investment duration: 2014-25; Budget: \$74.5m	2023	5	5	6
	2022	5	5	5
Democratic Resilience Pilot Program Investment duration: 2019-24; Budget: \$6.7m	2023	5	4	5
	2022	5	4	5
BRIDGE School Partnerships Program in Indonesia Investment duration: 2019-26; Budget: \$9.5m	2023	4	5	4
	2022	4	5	4
Australian Awards in Indonesia (AAI) 2022-2030 Investment duration: 2021-26; Budget: \$70.7m	2023	5	5	6
	2022	n/a	n/a	n/a
Red Meat and Cattle Partnership (RMCP) Investment duration: 2013-24; Budget: \$37.1m	2023	4	4	4
	2022	4	4	4
Partnership for Australia-Indonesia Research (PAIR) Investment duration: 2018-23; Budget: \$8m	2023	5	5	5
	2022	5	5	5

Final Investment Performance ratings

Investment Details	Year	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Gender Equality
Towards a Strong and Prosperous Indonesian Society (MAHKOTA) Investment duration: 2015-23; Budget: \$87.9m	2023 FIMR	5	5	4
	2022 IMR	5	5	5
Governance for Growth (KOMPAK) Investment duration: 2015-22; Budget: \$169.1m	2023 FIMR	5	5	4
	2022 IMR	5	5	5
Pulse Lab Jakarta Phase II Investment duration: 2018-24; Budget: \$6m	2023 FIMR	5	4	4
	2022 IMR	5	5	4
Poverty Action Lab South East Asia – Phase II Investment duration: 2017-22; Budget: \$11.9m	2023 FIMR	5	5	5
	2022 IMR	5	5	4
Provincial Road Improvement & Maintenance (PRIM) Investment duration: 2014-22;v Budget: \$37.7m	2023 FIMR	6	5	4
	2022 IMR	6	5	5



Investment Details	Year	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Gender Equality
Rural Water Supply & Sanitation (PAMSIMAS 3) Investment duration: 2016-22; Budget: \$20.1m	2023 FIMR	5	5	4
	2022 IMR	5	5	5
The Indonesia Project Investment duration: 2008-22; Budget: \$14.6m	2023 FIMR	4	4	3
	2022 IMR	6	6	4

Humanitarian Investment Performance ratings

Investment Details	Year	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Gender Equality
Pulih Bersama – Civil Society Responses to COVID-19 Investment duration: 2021-24; Budget: \$8m	2023	4	4	3
	2022	n/a	n/a	n/a

Definitions of rating scale:

Satisfactory (4, 5 and 6)

6 = Very good; satisfies criteria in all areas.

5 = Good; satisfies criteria in almost all areas.

4 = Adequate; on balance, satisfies criteria; does not fail in any major area.

Less than satisfactory (1, 2 and 3)

3 = Less than adequate; on balance does not satisfy criteria and/or fails in at least one major area.

2 = Poor; does not satisfy criteria in major areas.

1 = Very poor; does not satisfy criteria in many major area.

