5. Private Sector (Investment Environment, SME and Trade & Commerce)

5.1. Overview

The 2008 global economic crisis has accelerated the shifting of world economic power map. The contribution of China to the world Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has increased significantly and brought them to second position below the United States of America. The total GDP growth contribution of Emerging Market-7 (EM-7) consisting of China, India, Russia, Brazil, South Korea, Mexico and Turkey is seen to surpass the contribution of G-7 countries.

The similar trend also occurred in the growth of the foreign direct investments (FDIs). Russia, India, Brazil and China are becoming to be the most FDI absorbers while many European countries faced decreasing trend. It is likely that in the future FDIs will increasingly flow to the countries with large domestic market.

As a developing country, Indonesia needs FDIs to support financing its development activities. Under a scenario of 6.0% to 6.5% of annual growth rate it is estimated that Indonesia needs capital investment at about Rp 1,350 trillion to Rp 3,500 trillion per annum within the next five years. It is therefore, the Government of Indonesia (GOI) actively promotes the country to attract FDIs.

The structure of Indonesia's economy shows a significant role of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). In 2005, more than 95 percent of enterprises in Indonesia are SMEs and they absorb almost of 90 percent of total workers. The increasing trend of SMEs is likely to continue with the increasing trend of urban areas and the shifting of agricultural workers to industry and services.

In 2008, the GOI and the Government of Japan signed free trade agreement to open greater opportunity for their citizens to trade and establishing economic cooperation. This agreement provides basis for future cooperation among businessmen of both countries. In January 2010, Jakarta Japan Club submitted proposals to GOI as inputs for the second term of Indonesia's Medium Term of National Developement.

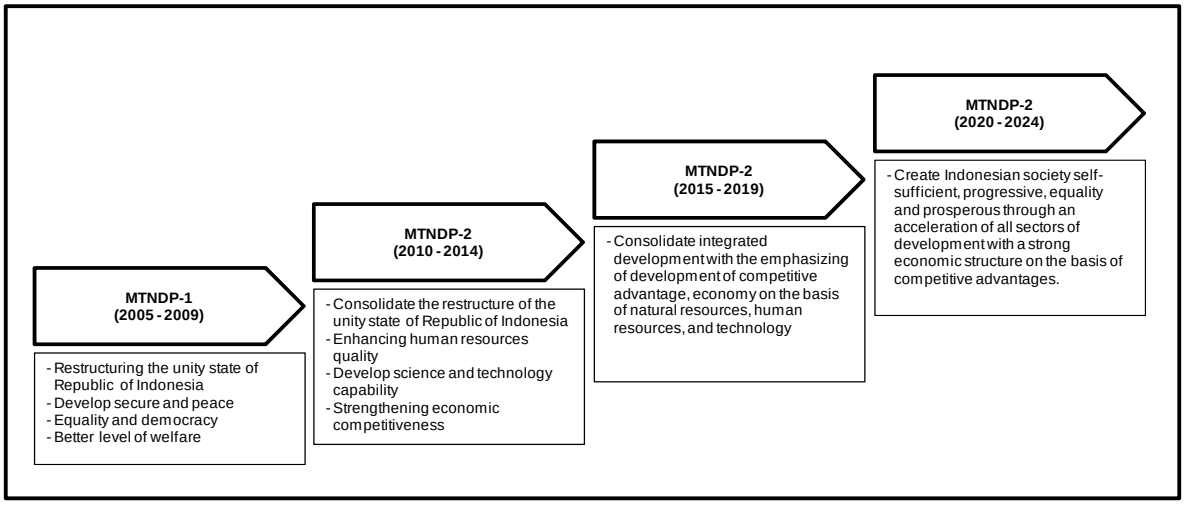
5.1.1. National Development Plan

The GOI formulated the Long Term National Development Plan (LTNDP) 2005-2025. It is envision achieving a self-sufficient, progressive, equality and prosperous Indonesia by 2025.

In order to achieve the vision, the government formulated the Medium Term National Development Plan (MTNDP) anchored on the principles of the Long Term National Development Plan.

The MTNDP is formulated every 5 years and serve to gauge the progress of development on phase by phase basis leading to the achievement of the LTNDP. Figure 5.1.1 show the development stages of LTNDP while Table 5.1.1 showed the summary of significant elements of the MTNDP 2010-2014. The target each development areas are presented in details in Attachment 1.

It is expected that the implementation of development program contained in the MTNDP will stimulate and synergize national priorities, sectoral and regional priorities across the country.



Source: MTNDP-2, February 2010

Figure 5.1.1 Development Stages of the Long-Term National Development Plan

Table 5.1.1 Medium-term National Development Plan-2 Target and Priorities

Target	National Policy	Sectoral Approach	Regional Approach
Economic Development and Welfare	1. Reform Bureaucracy and Governance 2. Education 3. Health 4. Poverty Alleviation 5. Food Program 6. Infrastructure 7. Business and Investment Climate 8. Energy 9. Environment and Disaster Management 10. Less Developed Areas 11. Post-conflict 12. Culture and Technology Innovation	1. Socio-culture and Religious Life 2. Economy 3. Science and Technology 4. Infrastructure and Facilities 5. Politics 6. Defense and Security 7. Law and State Apparatus 8. Region and spatial 9. Natural Resources and Environment	1. Development of Large Islands 2. Development of Small and Middle-sized Islands 3. Development of Special Areas (Kawasan)
Strengthening the Development of Democracy			
Law Enforcement			

Source: MTNDP-2, February 2010

5.1.2. Sectoral Strategic Plan

Private sector simply means not a government or public sector. Therefore, the development plan of this private sector cannot be solely designed by the government themselves, but it should involve input from the real actors and related stakeholders such as representatives from businesses (association), communities and professional association. The role of government here are more likely to stimulate, facilitate, and enable satisfactory climate for business activities. In addition, the strategy for private sector development in the MTNDP-2 does not specifically mentioned in one subsector/ ministries, but it is included implicitly in several subsectors strategies under economy sector strategy.

The framework of economy sectoral strategic plan in MTNDP -2 indicates 11 sector priorities namely:

- Investment enhancement
- Export enhancement
- Enhancement of tourism competitiveness
- Enhancement of public purchasing power
- State Finance
- Monetary stabilization
- Stabilization of Finance Sector
- Revitalization of industry
- Competitiveness of workforce
- Empowerment of Cooperative and SMEs
- Social Security

Investment becomes national and sectoral priority. Together with export enhancement, revitalization of industry, competitiveness of workforce and empowerment of cooperative and SMEs, those priorities becomes the backbone of private sector development.

In 2009, the Indonesian Chambers of Trade (KADIN) released a Roadmap of Indonesia's Economic Development 2009-2014. This document revealed several issues that will contribute to economic progress in Indonesia. These issues include the following:

- human resources development and employment
- regional and spatial development
- empowerment of regional businessmen
- empowerment of small-medium enterprises and cooperatives
- good governance and corporate governance
- sustainable technology development
- investment climate
- infrastructure
- taxes
- rationalize strategy of sustainable development

Based on KADIN's Roadmap estimate, an average capital requirement of Rp. 2,885 trillion – Rp. 2,910 trillion per annum is necessary in order to maintain the annual economic growth of 6.3 percent to 6.9 percent. Of this total, the GOI will need to cover an approximate budget of 13 percent while the rest will need to be provided through private sector investment. This can be in form of domestic investment, foreign direct investment (FDI) and foreign loans. Therefore, promoting investment is also important to support attractive business environment.

Basically, the private sector plays a very important role in trade, commerce and industries. The government, on the other, should make sure that policies and regulations are conducive for creating and facilitating good and friendly business environment. This includes the provision of good infrastructure, both soft and hard infrastructure, available support facilities in terms of technical assistance, marketing and promotion assistance and capacity building. Regulations on industrial relation and facilitation of skills

development for workforce are also important.

According to JICA's Report on Trade and Investment Promotion, there are 3 development objectives in implementing effective approach in promoting trade and investment (see Table 5.1.2) namely:

- Strengthening responsive capacity for promoting trade and investment within international framework
- Capacity building for trade promotion
- Capacity building for foreign direct investment

Table 5.1.2 Effective approach for trade and Investment promotion

Development objectives	Mid-term objectives
Strengthening responsive capacity for promoting trade and investment within international framework	Establishing Basic conditions for promoting Trade & Investment
	Strengthening Capacity to Respond to International Trade and Investment Rules of the WTO and Others
Capacity building for trade promotion	Establishing System for Formulating Trade-related Policies and Institutions and their Proper Implementation
	Strengthening Information Services to the Private Sector
	Fostering Viable Private Sector
Capacity building for foreign direct investment	Developing System for Formulating Investment-related Policies and Institutions and their Appropriate Implementation
	Strengthening Information Services to the Private Sector

Source: IFIC and JICA, "Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects- Trade and Investment Promotion", 2003, table 2.2, p. 15-16

The World Economic Forum which published Global Competitiveness Report 2009-2010 suggests phasing development approach to improve competitiveness of a country. In the report that was prepared by Professor Xavier Sala-i-Martin and edited by Professor Klaus Schwab, they suggest 12 pillars of global competitiveness measures aggregated into 3 groups: basic requirements, efficiency enhancement and innovation and sophistication factors. Those three groups relates to three economies driven types: factor-driven economies, efficiency-driven economies, and innovation-driven economies. The weight composition of pillars groups will be different for each types of economies. Factor-driven economies which the first stage of development requires higher weight value to basic requirement. While iefficiency-driven economies as the more advance stage requires higher weight to efficiency enhancement measures.

Based on the economic sectoral strategic plan, the development of private sector will need deal with five major issues namely:

- Increase investment
- Revitalization of industry

- Increase export and trade promotion policy
- Competitiveness of workforce
- Empowering SMEs
- Law certainty and law enforcement

Revitalization of industry, competitiveness of workforce, an sstrengthening the capacity of local enterprises/SMEs are inward looking strategy supported by law certainty and law enforcement. The SMEs development is expected to generate huge number of employment. While improving climate investment to attract FDIs and increase export is outward looking strategy with the main target of increasing foreign direct investments.

The SMEs policy issue deals with local businesses are more action oriented for empowerment and increase competitiveness of SMEs. While the policy issue for investment and business climate focus on attracting foreign investments The investment & business climate is one of the national priorities contained in the RPJM/MTNDP II (2010- 2014), while the issue on SMEs are tackled under Economy sector.

5.2. Sectoral Development Issues

5.2.1. Improving the climate of investment

The impacts of 2008 global economic crisis caused the declining FDIs. The UNCTAD in the World Investment Prospect 2009-2011 ranked Indonesia as the 8th prospective countries for foreign investment. The ranking is based on the size of domestic market and endowment of natural resources.

However, in terms of level of investment attractiveness, Indonesia is lower compared to other countries in the region. According to the survey conducted by World Economic Forum, the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) 2008-2009, Indonesia is at 55th ranking out of the of 134 countries included in the survey. In terms of freedom to run the business, Indonesia registered at 131st ranking over 181 countries. For easiness to business, the IFC-World Bank ranked Indonesia at 122nd place over 183 countries. In general the position of Indonesia is still lower than Singapore, Malaysia, China and Thailand. The investment performance of Indonesia in 2009 is shown in Table 5.2.1.

Table 5.2.1 Existing Condition of Investment 2009

	Unit	Amount
Increasing number of foreign investment		1.221
Increasing amount of foreign investment	Mill.USD	10,815.20
Increasing number of countries origin		47
Increasing number of locations (provinces)	prov.	30
Increasing number of sectors	sector	23
Increasing number of domestic investment		248
Increasing amount of domestic investment	Bill.Rp	37,799.80

Source: BKPM (National Coordination Agency for Investment Development), 2010

In order to improve the attractiveness of Indonesia to both foreign and domestic investment, the MTNDP 2010-2014 suggests: (1) enhancing quality of licensing service that easy to access, transparent and fast process in all over Indonesia; (2) fulfilling the needs of infrastructure and energy; (3) adequate workers supply in terms of quantity and quality; (4) incentives to accelerate technology transfer; (5) development of special economic zone (Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus = KEK)

Priority programs related to this investment climate improvement consists of the following:

- Simplifying procedure of Starting business
- Harmonizing policy at local & national level particularly on processing building application permits
- Improvement of investment facilitating support service
- Improving conducive labor regulation
- Promoting special condition of taxes incentives to attract investment
- Improving Infrastructure Support
- Reducing high cost economy due to "bad" governance practices

The above programs are related to the measures commonly used by international agencies. Improving condition of local security is adopted due the results KPPOD's (Monitoring Committee on the Implementation of Regional Autonomy) survey in year 2005. The development of KEK is still in the early stage of regulation preparatory. Technically, provincial and district government can submit KEK development proposal and the location will be selected and determined based on several criteria by the central government committee. Table 5.2.2 and Table 5.2.3 show the program for private sector development.

Table 5.2.2 LTNDP and Sectoral Development Strategy for Private Sector Development

Long Term National Development Plan (2005- 2025)
1. Self reliance nation
2. Quality of human resources
3.Fairness development
4. Prosperous nation
Medium Term National Development Plan (2010- 2014) - 11 national priorities
1. Reformation of bureaucracy and governance
2. Education
3. Health
4. Poverty alleviation
5. Food security
6. Infrastructure
7. Investment climate and business climate

8. Energy
9. Environment and disaster management
10. Less developed areas, outer areas and post conflict areas
11. Culture, creativity and technology innovation
Those can be summarized into the following items:
Accelerate development of physical infrastructure *: (5), (6), (8), (10)*
Improvement of soft infrastructure *: (1), (7)*
Strengthening of Social Infrastructure*: (2), (3), (4), (9)*
Creativity development*: (11)*
Sectoral Development Strategy
1. Increase investment
2. Revitalize industry
3. Increase export and trade promotion policy
4. Competitiveness of workforce
5. Empowering SMEs
6. Law certainty and law enforcement
Developmental Issues
1. Improving investment climate
2. Improving basic structure of industry
3. Enhancing trade promotion policy and export
4. Improving business environment & eliminating barrier to trade and business
5. Enhancing competitiveness of workforce and SMEs
6. Fostering SMEs
7. Improving access SMEs to financing
8. Enhancing support performance of labor policy
9. Establishing law certainty, law enforcement and fair business atmosphere

Source: MTNDP-2, February 2010

Table 5.2.3 Developmental Issues for Private Sector Development

Developmental Issues
1. Improving investment climate
Output:
Increasing number of FDI
increasing competitiveness in terms of attracting investment

Program/ Activities
1a. Simplifying procedure of Starting business
1b. Harmonizing policy at local & national level particularly on processing building application permits
1c. Improvement of investment facilitating support service
1d. Improving conducive labor regulation
1e. Promoting special condition of taxes incentives to attract more investments
1f. Improving Infrastructure Support particularly those that create obstacles to the present condition as well as bad promotion to potential investors
1g. Reducing high cost economy due to "bad" governance practices
2. Improving an establishing basic structure of industry
Program/ Activities
2a. Preparing and establishing national industry strategy
2b. Preparing basis data and information system to support SMEs industry
2c. Preparing policy of industrial clusters and special economic zone and stimulate local government to submit development proposal of industry clusters
2d. Promoting industry to rural areas
3. Enhancing trade promotion policy and export
Program/ Activities
3a. Development of distribution trading facilities to reduce logistic differential cost among regions
3b. Strengthening Export promotion organization and facilities
3c. Increasing export promotion, market information and expansion of marketing network
3d. Improving export-import services
4. Improving business environment & eliminating barrier to trade and business
Program/ Activities
4a. Simplifying procedure for paying taxes and efficient tax rate
4b. Enforcing contract
4c. Efficient process of closing a business
4d. Improving condition of local security
5. Enhancing competitiveness of workforce and SMEs
5a. Improvement of basic technology skills
5b. Improvement of management skills including finance and administration
5c. Stimulating creativity to enhance the practice of intelectual property rights
5d. Encouraging and supporting innovative SME business
5e. Supporting national education program and vocational schools

6. Fostering SMEs
6a. Arrange regulation on SMEs & related issues such as micro finance, business registering & licensing, business location, local products content, and appropriate technology
6b. Establish coordination forum at district level to empower Cooperative & SMEs
6c. Incentives and assistance for innovative and export-oriented SMEs
6d. Development and strengthening clusters/ sentra for SMEs
6e. Support & development of partnerships scheme between SMEs and large enterprises on the basis of value chain, subcontracting, technology transfer, etc.
6f. Marketing support to SMEs
6g. Development of new entrepreneur through training scheme, incubator scheme and other asistance scheme
6h. Enhancing competence of SMEs manager/businessmen
6i. Basic skills training scheme of manufacturing sector for SMEs staffs
6j. Establishment of consultant (financial) for assisting SMEs
7. Improving access SMEs to financing
7a. Stimulating private financial scheme to support SMEs activities
7b. Stimulating micro finance scheme for SMEs activities
7c. Widening access with Shariah scheme
8. Enhancing support performance of labor policy
8a. Improving policy and regulation on industrial relatiion
8b. Synchronizing policy at central and local level
8c. Developing and revitalizing national scheme on basic skills training services of manufacturing sector
8d.Developing and establishing facility of employment information services
9. Establishing law certainty, law enforcement and fair business atmosphere
9a. Reviewing and establishing basic laws and regulation related to business activities
9b. Preparation for law of Special Economic Zone
9c. Monitoring the implementation of Law and Regulation

Source: MTNDP-2, February 2010

5.2.2. Improving and establishing basic structure of Industry

The program under this developmental issue establishes industrial development strategy which considers the involvement of SMEs. Clustering policy and linkages strategy between SMEs and large industry is expected to be established either voluntarily or through government facilitation scheme. Clustering here can be approached as sectoral cluster (center production or industrial complex) or spatial cluster (industrial zone). Database industry are needed to provide information and mapping of industrial activities. Program should also cover effort to promote industry in rural areas through th introduction

of one-village-one product movement. Program/activities in this issue are:

- Preparing and establishing national industry strategy
- Preparing base data and information system to support SMEs industry
- Preparing policy of industrial clusters and special economic zone and stimulate local government to submit development proposal of industry clusters
- Promoting industry to rural areas

5.2.3. Enhancing Promotion on Trade Policy

Indonesia faces problems in the service performance of infrastructure and facilities of trade policies. According to World Investment Report released by UNCTAD in 2007, logistics domestic costs and timelines of the services were relatively poor performance for Indonesia comparing to other countries in ASEAN (this is mentioned in MTNDP 2010-2014 p.II-3-46). Table comparison of logistics performance for year 2007 (rank) and year 2010 (index) are presented in attachment 3. Improving services at ports will reduce costs and time of service, and it will bring benefit not only to export-import activities, but also can reduce the differential costs of goods in all over region in Indonesia. It is hopped that by reducing differential costs among the regions, spatial development inequality in Indonesia can be partly resolved.

The policy is aimed to increase export products and programs related to this issue are the following:

- Development of distribution trading facilities to reduce differential costs among regions
- Strengthening Export promotion organization and facilities
- Increasing export promotion, market information and expansion of marketing network
- Improving export-import services

5.2.4. Improving business environment & eliminating barrier to trade and business

Pogram under this issue is designed to improve business environment to meet the international criteria.In this case, most f measures are refferred to criteria determined by the World Bank in Doing Business. The following are programs or activities under this issue:

- Simplifying procedure for paying taxes and efficient tax rate
- Enforcing contract procedure
- Efficient process of closing business
- Improving conditions of local security

Those programs above adopted from the citeria of Doing Business of the World Bank. Indonesia has poor rank on those criteria, for instance closing business rank was 142, while rank for enforcing contract procedure was 146 of 183 countries.

5.2.5. Enhancing competitiveness of workforce and SMEs

Competitiveness becomes a key word for business environment in the globalization era. The local business faces competition not only from other local companies but they also compete with foreign companies. Therefore the spirit of making continuously improvement needs to undertaken as a basic requirement for running sustainable business.

Industrial linkages, strong institution of SMEs and qualified workforce are three elements creating synergy to improve the total performance of SMEs production. Improving each element partially will not give maximum results. Introducing property right is important to encourage self-design product. Applying patent for individual product could enhance self confidence on the domestic product. Due to limitation of technology support, creativity at SMEs usually on the marketing and design product, but not much in the process of product. Cooperation with industrial network could improve the performance of those creativity. In more broad sense, the quality of workforce is also depend on the nstionsl strategy of eduction system. The following are programs under this issue:

- Improvement of basic technology skills
- Improvement of management skills including finance and administration
- Stimulating creativity to enhance the practice of intellectual property rights
- Encouraging and supporting innovative SME business and entrepreneurships
- Supporting national education program and vocational schools

5.2.6. Fostering SMEs

Enhancing and fostering SMEs is one of the most important issues of the private sector in Indonesia. According to the statistics released by the Ministry of Cooperative and Small-Medium Enterprises (MCSME), the total number of SMEs reached to 559,878 units in 2008 or an increase of 4.29 percent compare to 2007 figure. Of this number, a total generation of 7,248,559 jobs or of about 7.7% of total national employment and have contributed to about 25.45% of the total national GDP (see Table 5.2.3).

5.2.4 Performances of SMEs (2008)

	Unit	Amount
Increasing number of SMEs		559,878
Increasing number of SMEs employment		7,248,559
Annual growth of SMS number	%	4.29%
Increasing contribution of SMEs to GRDP	%	25.45%

Source: MCSME, 2009

The figure above does not include micro scale business (which is mostly individual/home-based businesses without legal registration), this figure could become much higher. According to the same statistics source, the number of business activities of Micro-Small-Medium Enterprises in 2008 registered at 51.2 million units and generated approximately 90.9 million workers or about 97 percent of total Indonesian workforce. The value of GDP created by those activities is registered to reach Rp. 2.6 trillion or 55.5% of total national GDP. Of those GDP amount, a total of Rp. 183.7 billion or 7% come from exports. This showed that the SMEs played a very important role in stimulating economic and its contribution to the overall economic development in Indonesia should not be undermined.

The programs of fostering SME development are composed of the following:

- Arrange regulation on SMEs & related issues such as micro finance, business

registering & licensing, business location, local products content, and appropriate technology

- Establish coordination forum at district level to empower Cooperative & SMEs
- Incentives and assistance for innovative and export-oriented SMEs
- Development and strengthening clusters/ sentra for SMEs
- Support & development of partnerships scheme between SMEs and large enterprises on the basis of value chain, subcontracting, technology transfer, etc.
- Marketing support to SMEs.
- Development of new entrepreneur through training scheme, incubator scheme and other assistance scheme.
- Enhancing competence of SMEs manager/businessmen.
- Basic skills training scheme of manufacturing sector for SMEs staffs.
- Development of consultant (financial) pool that will assist SMEs development.

5.2.7. Improving SMEs access to Financing

Access to financing is one of the most crucial problems of SMEs. Banking procedures usually apply tight and stiffer regulation for loans such collaterals. Many small business (and micro business) cannot provide and comply with the administrative requirements of the banks. The GOI introduced several credit schemes but because of the high cost in maintaining operational and management of the loan such assistance is not sustainable. The key issue for this is how to develop small financing agencies that can be continuously run by small organization main a challenge. .

The programs that will improve SMEs access to financing consists of the following:

- Stimulating private financial scheme to support SMEs activities
- Stimulating micro finance scheme for SMEs activities
- Widening access with shariah scheme

5.2.8. Enhancing Support Performance on Labor Policy

Labor policy particularly concerning industrial-related affairs is becoming “hot topic” in the last few years. Based on Law No 13 of 2003, incidence of company and workers dispute increased significantly. From company’s point of view, the cost for closing the permanent basis contract with labor was too high so they prefer to apply subcontracting scheme or outsourcing scheme. On the other hand, outsourcing scheme is felt as competitors by workers, and they accept a moderate negotiation on the cost of contract closing. The high cost for contract closing is determined by GOI because of limited labor insurance scheme and lack of social security scheme. However, the GOI has limited power to intervene the dispute between labors and corporate. Other issues related to labor policy are improvement of labor basic skills and synchronizing policy between central and local government.

Issue of enhancing support performance on Labor Policy consists of the following program namely:

- Improving policy and regulation on industrial relation
- Synchronizing policy at central and local level

- Developing and revitalizing national scheme on basic skills training services of manufacturing sector
- Developing and establishing facility of employment information services

5.2.9. Establishing law certainty, law enforcement and fair business atmosphere

Poor of law certainty and law enforcement are commonly mentioned as the most problem for Indonesia business atmosphere. These are basic issues that influencing all other activities. Effort to combat corruption for instance, can not be executed if these two issues are still performing obstacle. The difficulty of Indonesia to improve their rank Corruption Perception Index (CPI), to some extent has relation with these two obstacles. Therefore, effort to tackling these obstacles should be given first priority.

Indonesia has long time historical experience of developing free trade zone (FTZ) in Batam. Although the regulation at that time did not clearly mention Batam as FTZ, but in practical terms, Batam perform as FTZ. The other FTZ policy that was relatively new was Bintan FTZ. Those experience will be worthy for providing lessons learned regarding FTZ policy that will be imply to KEK model. The new regulation that released in 2009 on Industrial Estate (Kawasan Industri) also potential for obtaining lessons dealing with industrial estate management.

Indonesia has established law of anti-monopoly in 1999 followed by the establishment of trade fair commission (KPPU= Komite Pengawasan Persaingan Usaha). Within this last 10 years, KPUU has handled several cases related to monopolistic practices (for instance SingTel in telecommunication sector and Carefour in retail business), however much ot communities still do not familiar with the role of this institutions. Law of anti-monopoly is important but it needs more intensive promotion and socialization. The similar condition occur to the law and regulation on intellectual property rights. Considering this importance socialization, monitoring and evaluation are needed to apply to such policy, particularly those that create disputes.

- Reviewing and establishing basic laws and regulation related to business activities
- Preparation for law of Special Economic Zone
- Monitoring the implementation of Law and Regulation

5.3. Assistance from Other Donors

The following tables show the assistance from foreign donors to trade, investment and SMEs.

Table 5.3.1 List of Foreign Donors' Assistance

Sub-sector	Project	Donor	Year
Sector: TRADE & INVESTMENT			
Trade & Product Dev.	Small Project Facilities (SPF): Information and Support Network for Exporting Novel Handicraft and Interior Decoration Products to the EU	EU	2003
Trade & Product	Academia-Industry Partnership in Marine and Telecommunication	EU	2004-2005

Dev.	Technology		
Trade & Product Dev.	Indonesia Trade Support Programme	EU	2004
Trade & Product Dev.	Fruit Export Development Programme to the EU	EU	2005
Trade & Product Dev.	Improving local investment climate through implementation of One Stop Service and improvement of local regulation quality	EU	2005
Trade & Product Dev.	Promoting and strengthening exports from East Java to EU Member States	EU	2005
Trade & Product Dev.	ASEAN Programme for Regional Integration Support (APRIS II)	EU	2005
Trade & Product Dev.	ASEAN Programme for Regional Integration Support (APRIS)	EU	2005
Trade & Product Dev.	Program on Mapping Potential Export Commodities and Improvement on Information Access to European Union Countries Market for Enterprises in East Java	EU	2005
Trade Barriers	Study of Investment Barriers in Eastern Indonesia	EU	2004
Competition Policy	Study of Competition Policy in several Economic Sectors as a comparison between EU and Indonesia (Urban Transport and Railway, Telecommunication)	EU	2003-2004
Economic Cooperation	European Indonesian Association (EIA)	EU	2003-2004
Regional Cooperation	APEC Economic Integration Program	CIDA	2003-2009
Domestic Trade	Agribusiness Market And Support Activity (AMARTA)	USAID	2006-2009
Investment Climate	Indonesia Competitiveness Development (SENADA)	USAID	2005-2009
Trade Barriers	Reducing Barriers to Markets (PROMIS)	USAID	2005-2008
Export	Indonesia Trade Assistance (I-TAP)	USAID	2005-2006
Export	Public Private Partnership Activity Summary	USAID	2004-2007
Export	Indonesia Competitiveness Development (SENADA): SENADA's Business Enabling Environment (BEE)	USAID	2007-2008
Trade Infrastructure Investment Climate	Eastern Indonesia National Roads Improvement Project (EINRIP)	AUSAID	2006-2010
Trade Infrastructure Investment Climate	Technical Assistance Management Facility III (TAMF III)	AUSAID	2004-2009
Trade Infrastructure Investment Climate	Government Partnerships Fund (GPF)	AUSAID	2005-2010
Custom	Support for Customs, Immigration, Quarantine, and Security Harmonization in the Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area	ADB	2007
Investment	Economic Benefits Of Community Investment Project	IBRD	2004-2005
Investment	Corporate Restructuring Technical Assistance Project	IBRD	1999-2003
SME Dev't	Promotion of Sustainable Nature and Community-based Tourism for Small and Medium Enterprises in Indonesia through enhanced Economic Co-operation with the European Union	EU	2003-2004

SME Dev't	Small Project Facilities (SPF): Using the European Expertise for the Establishment of Agricultural Development Facility in Tasikmalaya Regency	EU	2003-2004
SME Dev't	Small and Micro Scale Enterprise Development as Instrument for Strengthening Self-Help Capabilities and Long Term Development Perspectives in West Java	EU	1998-2004
SME Dev't	Small Project Facilities (SPF): Cow Milk Breeding and Milk Production Training Centre	EU	2004
SME Dev't	Private Sector Enterprise Development	CIDA	2008-2012
SME Dev't	Integrated Social and Economic Recovery in Aceh – Tsunami	CIDA	2006-2009
SME Dev't	Improving the Business Environment in Sulawesi	CIDA	2005-2008
SME Dev't	Private Enterprise Participation 2000-2008 Program for Eastern Indonesia SME Assistance	CIDA	2003-2009
SME Dev't	Tsunami Program Monitoring	CIDA	2006-2009
SME Dev't	Youth Employment in Aceh -Tsunami	CIDA	2005-2007
SME Dev't	Aceh Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery - Tsunami	CIDA	2005-2009
SME Dev't	Recovery Response in Aceh -Tsunami	CIDA	2005-2008
SME Dev't	Improving the Business Environment in Sulawesi	CIDA	2005-2008
SME Dev't	Sulawesi Program Mobilization Mechanism	CIDA	2004-2009
SME Dev't	Private Enterprise Participation (PEP)-tsunami component (Terminating)	CIDA	2005-2007
Microfinance	Restoration of Microenterprise and Microfinance in Aceh (Grant)	ADB	2006
Microfinance	Rural Microfinance (Technical Assistance)	ADB	2006
SME Dev't	Small and Medium Enterprise Export Development (Loan)	ADB	2005
SME Dev't	Small and Medium Enterprise Export Development (Technical Assistance)	ADB	2003
SME Dev't	Provincial Small and Medium Industrial Sector Development Program (Technical Assistance)	ADB	2005
SME Dev't	Improving the Environmental Performance of Small and Medium Enterprises by Promoting Cleaner Production (Technical Assistance)	ADB	2002
SME Dev't	Strengthening Business Development Services for Small and Medium Enterprises (Technical Assistance)	ADB	2002
SME Dev't	Industrial Competitiveness and Small and Medium Enterprise Development Program (Loan)	ADB	2005
Microfinance	Promotion of Small Financial Institutions	GTZ	1999-2010
Microfinance	Economic Development in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	GTZ	2005-2008
SME Dev't	Local and Regional Economic Development in Central Java	GTZ	2000-2010
SME Dev't	Indonesia's Center for Development of Small & Medium Enterprises (CSMEs) Infrastructure Construction Aid Project	Korea	N/A
SME Dev't	Small and Medium Enterprises Promotion(Indonesia)	Korea	2006

SME Dev't	Access to Finance and Capacity Building of Earthquake-Affected SMEs in Yogyakarta and Central Java	IBRD	2008
SME Dev't	Promoting Economic Growth (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade)	USAID	1998-2004
SME Dev't	Indonesia Competitiveness Development (SENADA): Business Innovation Fund (BIF)	USAID	2007-2008
SME Dev't	DCA – Danamon	USAID	N/A
SME Dev't	Public Private Partnership Activity Summary	USAID	N/A

5.4. Data Sheet

Table 5.4.1 Data Sheet for Private Sector

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+ CI	ORG
DEV-1: Improving investment climate								
1	number of foreign investors (FDI)		*1	BKPM	Y	annual		
2	amount of foreign investment (FDI)	USD	*1	BKPM	Y	annual		
3	percentage of FDI to GDP	%	*1	BKPM, CBS	Y	annual		
4	number of investors obtain tax incentives for import duty			BKPM	Y	annual		
5	Easiness to start business (licensing, etc)- no of procedures		*1	Doing Business- World Bank	Y		Y	
6	duration of procedures	days	*1	Doing Business- World Bank	Y		Y	
7	Number of Local investors		*1	BKPM	Y	annual		
8	amount of local investment	Rp	*1	BKPM	Y	annual		
9	Corruption Perception Index			Transparency International	Y			
DEV-2: Improving basic structure of industry								
1	National industry strategic plan, blue print document of priorities industries		referred to PP 28/2008	MOI	Y	occasional		
2	Database of Industry and SMEs and e-information service		not yet been established	MOI, MCSME annual report				
3	Clustering policy and linkages strategy between industry and SMEs		Ongoing project	MOI-annual report				
4	One village one product movement		ongoing project, not yet finished	MOI- annual report				
DEV-3: Enhancing trade promotion and export								
1	Number of pilot project market facilities and distribution centers		Ongoing project	MOT- annual report	Y			

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+ CI	ORG
2	Reducing logistics domestic costs and reducing queuing time at ports		Ongoing project	LPI- UNCTAD	Y	3 years	Y	
3	Increasing number of companies utilize NAFED services		Ongoing project	MOT, MOI	Y			
4	Increasing number of regional center of promotion being established		Ongoing project	MOT	Y			
5	Increasing number of trading houses established at provinces		Ongoing project	MOT	Y			
6	Increasing frequency of exhibitions, and other promotion facilities		Ongoing project	MOT	Y			
7	Increasing number of export market destinations		Ongoing project	MOT	Y			
8	Establishment of National Single Windows (NSW) service		Ongoing project	MOT	Y			
9	Establishment e-system for customs affairs		Ongoing project	MOF				
10	Efficient procedure of export-import: documents, time and costs			MOF, GCI-WEF				
DEV-4: Improving business environment & eliminating barrier to trade and business								
1	Reducing frequency of payment, time to process and considering to reduce tax rate		based on survey	MOF, Doing Business-WB	Y	annual	Y	
2	Reducing procedures of contract, time and costs		based on survey	Doing Business- World Bank	Y	annual	Y	
3	Efficient process of time, cost and recovery process for closing business		based on survey	Doing Business- World Bank	Y	annual	Y	
4	Reducing unnecessary cost for inter-regional goods transporting, and local security disturbances		based on survey	KPPOD		occasional		
DEV-5: Enhancing competitiveness of workforce and SMEs								
1	Number of corporate supporting scheme and continuity of program, and increasing number of participants for technology		usually project - based and not sustain	MOI, MCSME, MMPT		occasional		

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+ CI	ORG
2	Number of corporate supporting scheme and continuity of program, and increasing number of participants for management		usually project - based and not sustain	MOI, MCSME, MMPT		occasional		
3	Increasing number of patent application		limited socialization	MOTR, MOJHR	Y	annual		
4	Reducing number of pirate cases		survey/ report from association	report study		occasional		
5	Provide annual prize for innovative SME business at local to central level		project based			occasional		
6	Increasing number of vocational schools		Ongoing project	MONE	Y	annual		
DEV-6: Fostering SMEs								
1	Number of SMEs attend int'l exhibition		*2	MCSME		annual		
2	Number of districts has established forum coordination		*2	MCSME		annual		
3	Number of program assistance to support small cluster/ sentra at less developed areas, isolated areas		*2	MCSME		annual		
4	Number of partnership on biomass energy		*2	MCSME		annual		
5	Number of assistance on packing scheme		*2	MCSME		annual		
6	Number of trading houses being established		*2	MCSME		annual		
7	Number of SMEs promotion centers being established		*2	MCSME		annual		
8	Number of business skill education (TPKU) being developed		*2	MCSME		annual		
9	Number of enterprises developed through incubator scheme (number of incubators)		*2	MCSME		annual		
10	Number of SMEs applying certificate for their products		*2	MCSME		annual		
11	Number of SMEs managers/ businessmen attend management, finance & technical skills training		*2	MCSME		annual		
12	Number of participants of TOT		*2	MCSME		annual		

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+ CI	ORG
13	Number of TOT participants who conduct local trainings (sustainability)		*2	MCSME		annual		
14	Number of participants of trainings for SMEs consultants		*2	MCSME		annual		
DEV-7: Improving access of SMEs to financing								
1	Number of SMEs (Micro-S-M)		Statistics SME	MCSME	Y	annual		
2	amount of GDP contribution	Rp	Statistics SME	MCSME	Y	annual		
3	amount of labor- ratio to population		Statistics SME	MCSME	Y	annual		
4	productivity (Rp/labor)	Rp/ labor	Statistics SME	MCSME	Y	annual		
5	number of non-agricultural SMEs		Statistics SME	MCSME	Y	annual		
6	unit structure of SME		*2	MCSME	Y	annual		
7	Number of micro finance scheme for SMEs		*2	MCSME	Y	annual		
8	Number of SMEs who obtain revolving fund		*2	MCSME	Y	annual		
9	Number of SMEs who obtain finance support from Shariah scheme		*2	MCSME, private study	Y	annual		
DEV-8: Enhancing support performance of labor policy								
1	Number of conflicts on Cost of Separation issue			MMPT, labor association	Y	annual		
2	Number of conflicts on outsourcing issue			MMPT, labor association	Y	annual		
3	Number of workers who covered by social insurance (Jamsostek) scheme			MMPT, labor association	Y	annual		
4	Abolishing local regulations that creates unnecessary cost or double counting cost to the businesses			MMPT, association of industry	Y	annual		
5	Number of sponsorships scheme from big companies		Ongoing project	MMPT		annual		
6	Number of participants both at national level (TOT) and provincial/ district level		Ongoing project	MMPT		annual		

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+ CI	ORG
7	Number district provide the facility		Ongoing project	MMPT		annual		
8	Number of people facilitated by the service		Ongoing project	MMPT		annual		
DEV-9: Establishing law certainty, law enforcement and fair business atmosphere								
1.	Reviewing and establishing basic laws and regulation related to business activities			MCSME, MOI, MOT, MMPT, MJHR		occasional		
2.	Preparation for law of Special Economic Zone			MOI, MOF, MJHR		occasional		
3.	Monitoring the implementation of Law and Regulation			MCSME, MOI, MOT, MMPT, MJHR		occasional		

Note:
*1: See a sample in the Attachment
*2: On-going project 2010-2014
AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source
WB= World Bank
BKPM= Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal (Imvestment Coordinating Agency)
MOHA= Ministry of Home Affairs
MENA= Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
KPPOD= Komite Pemantauan Pelaksanaan Otonomi Daerah (Monitoring Committee for Regional Autonomy Implementation)
TI= Transparency International
MCSME= Ministry of Cooperative and Small Medium Enterprise Affairs
MOT= Ministry of Trade
MOI= Ministry of Industry
MOHA= Ministry of Home Affairs
MTR= Ministry of Technology and Research
MMPT= Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration
MLHR= Ministry of Law and Human Rights
MONE= ministry of National Education
NSA= National Standardization Agency

【Attachment - 1】

Main Targets of National Mid-term Development Plan (2010- 2014)

No	Development	Target	
1. People Welfare Development			
1. Economic			
a)	Economic growth	6.3%- 6.8% per annum averagely	
		7% growth rate prior to 2014	
b)	Inflation	4%- 6% per annum averagely	
c)	Rate of (open) unemployment	5%- 6% at the end of 2014	
d)	Level of Poverty	8%- 10% at the end of 2014	
2. Education			
		Initial condition (2008)	Target condition (2014)
a)	Increasing average of school attendance of people aged 15+ (year)	7.50	8.25
b)	Decreasing of adult illiteracy rate (% ages 15+)	5.97	4.18
c)	Increasing Net Enrolment Ratio in primary schools - SD/ SDLB/ MI/Package A (%)	95.14	96.00
d)	Increasing Net Enrolment Ratio in junior high schools - SMP/ SMPLB/ MTs/Package B (%)	72.28	76.00
e)	Increasing Gross Enrolment Ratio in senior high schools - SMA/ SMK/ MA/Package C (%)	64.28	85.00
f)	Increasing Gross Enrolment Ratio in university of people aged 19 - 23 (%)	21.26	30.00
g)	Decreasing disparity of participation level and education service quality among regions, trans genders, social-economy groups, and between education units of government and the community		
3. Health			
		Initial condition (2008)	Target condition (2014)
a)	Increasing of life expectancy average (year)	70.70	72.00
b)	Decreasing of maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live birth)	228	118
c)	Decreasing of infant mortality rate (per 100,000 live birth)	34	24
d)	Decreasing of prevalence rate of nutrient deficiency child under 5 years old (%)	18.4	< 15.0
4. Foods			
a)	Paddy rice production	3.22% annual growth rate	
b)	Corn field production	10.02% annual growth rate	
c)	Soybean production	20.05% annual growth rate	
d)	Sugarcane production	12.55% annual growth rate	
e)	Beef production	7.30% annual growth rate	

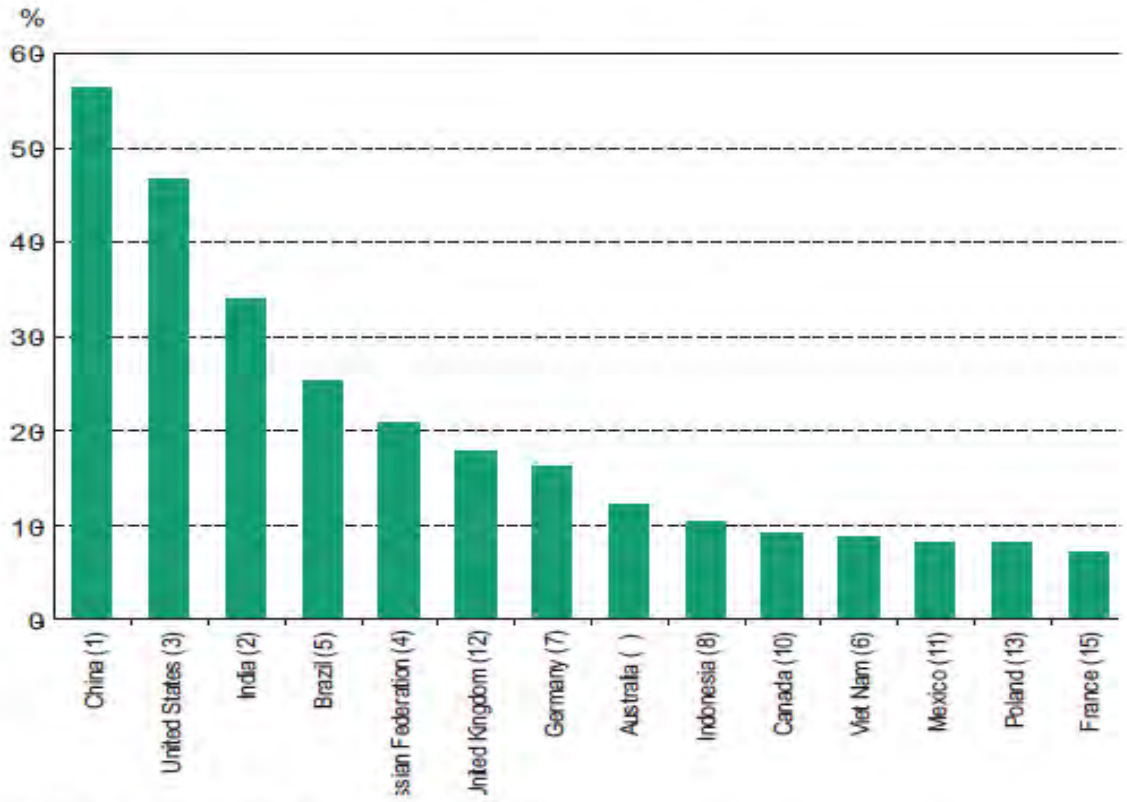
No	Development	Target
5. Energy		
a)	Increase capacity of electricity supply	3,000 MW per annum
b)	Increase ratio of electrification	80% in the year 2014
c)	Increase crude oil production	1.01 million barrel in the year 2014
d)	Increase utilization of natural gas energy	5,000 MW in the year 2014
6. Infrastructure		
a)	Construction of Trans Island Road of Sumatera , Jawa, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, and Papua	19,370 km in the year 2014
b)	Construction of infrastructure network, provides integrated facilities of inter-mode and inter-island transportation pursuant to National Transportation System and Blueprint of Multimode Transportation	finalized in the year 2014
c)	Completion of optical fiber network development in East Indonesia Region	finalized before the year 2014
d)	Improvement of transportation system and network at 4 big cities (Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya and Medan)	finalized in the year 2014
2. Strengthening democracy development		
1.	Improving quality of democracy	1) ensuring conducive political climate for the quality development of civil freedom and people political rights, balanced with the increasing law order obedience 2) Improving performance of democratic institutions, with an average index of 70 at the end of 2014 3) Execute 2014 General Election fairly and democratically, with 75% participatory rate and decrease the discrimination of rights to elect and rights to be elected 4) Increasing services of information and communication
		In the year 2014: Indonesian Democratic Index= 73
3. Development of Law Enforcement		
1.	Achievement of justice and law certainty atmosphere through rule of law and maintaining public order	1) Improvement of public perception on law services in terms of satisfactorily, certainty, justice and security. 2) Emerging public trust and repentance on law apparatus and law institutions
		3) Support conducive business climate so economic activities can perform with a certainty, safely and efficiently
		In the year 2014: Corruption Perception Index improve from 2.8 (2009) to 5.0 (2014).

【Attachment - 2】

International and Regional Context

A1. World Investment Prospect

- According "World Investment Prospect Survey (WIPS) 2009-2011 released by UNCTAD, Indonesia was included as 15 most attractive economies for the location of FDI 2009-2011 (see figure below).
- The major reasons are: growth of the market, size of local market, and access to natural resources. Responses of the responding companies to those factors were relatively higher than other factors (see also the Table of the WIPS Report).



Source: UNCTAD survey.
Note: This percentage is calculated as the number of times the country was mentioned, divided by the number of responding companies. Figures may add up to more than 100 % due to possible multiple responses. Number into brackets indicate last year's ranking.

A2. Global Competitiveness Index

In terms of global competitiveness index (GCI), the overall score index of Indonesia for the period of 2009-2010 was 4.3 and the position of Indonesia was at 54th rank out of 133 countries. The overall index was divided into 3 main factors; each factor consists of several pillars of measures. Detailed results of score and rank of each pillar are presented in the following table.

Table Indonesia's Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) 2009-2010

Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)		**Rank** (out of 133)	**Score** (1 - 7)
Basic requirements		**70**	**4.3**
1st pillar	Institutions	58	4.0
2nd pillar	Infrastructure	84	3.2
3rd pillar	Macroeconomic stability	52	4.8
4th pillar	Health and primary education	82	5.2
Efficiency Enhancement		**50**	**4.2**
5th pillar	Higher education and training	69	3.9
6th pillar	Goods market efficiency	41	4.5
7th pillar	Labor market efficiency	75	4.3
8th pillar	Financial market sophistication	61	4.3
9th pillar	Technological readiness	88	3.2
10th pillar	Market size	16	5.2
Innovation and Sophistication factors		**40**	**4.0**
11th pillar	Business sophistication	40	4.5
12th pillar	Innovation	39	3.6
Total Indonesia's GCI 2009- 2010 (out of 133)		**54**	**4.3**
Indonesia's GCI 2008- 2009 (out of 134)		**55**	**4.3**
Indonesia's GCI 2007- 2008 (out of 131)		**54**	**4.2**

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2009- 2010, World Economic Forum, 2009

Table Comparison of GCI Rank (2009-2010)

Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)- Rank	**INA**	**MAL**	**PHIL**	**THAI**	**VIET**	**CHIN**
Basic requirements	70	33	95	43	92	36
Efficiency Enhancement	50	25	78	40	61	32
Innovation and Sophistication factors	40	24	74	47	55	29
Overall Index of GCI 2009- 2010 (out of 133)	54	24	87	36	75	29

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2009- 2010, World Economic Forum, 2009; table 5,6,7,8

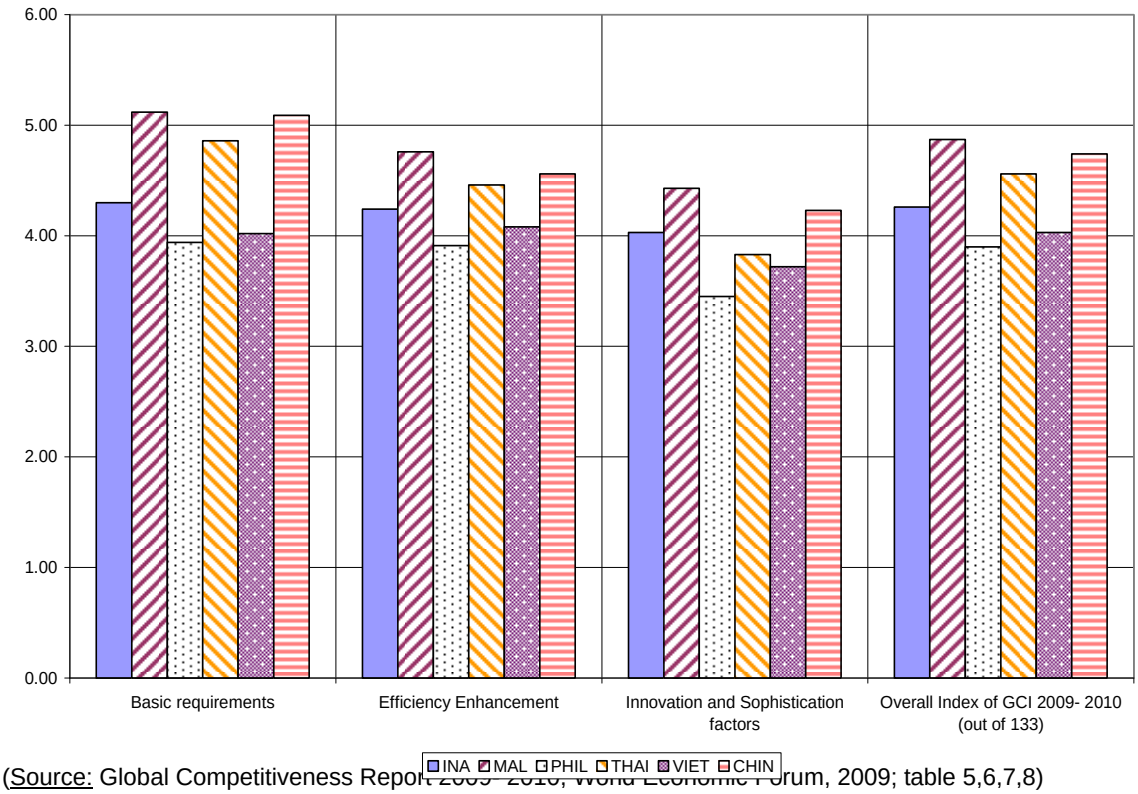
Table Comparison of GCI Score 2009-2010

Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)- Score	INA	MAL	PHIL	THAI	VIET	CHIN
Basic requirements	4.30	5.12	3.94	4.86	4.02	5.09
Efficiency Enhancement	4.24	4.76	3.91	4.46	4.08	4.56
Innovation and Sophistication factors	4.03	4.43	3.45	3.83	3.72	4.23
Overall Index of GCI 2009- 2010 (out of 133)	4.26	4.87	3.90	4.56	4.03	4.74

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2009- 2010, World Economic Forum, 2009; table 5,6,7,8

From above Table, it can be seen that market size has a relatively higher score for Indonesia. Other pillars that relatively potential to compete were innovation, business sophistication, and goods market efficiency.

In the regional context, the position of Indonesia was relatively moderate. As shown in the following Tables, the position of Indonesia was lower than Malaysia and Thailand, but higher than Vietnam and the Philippines. Indonesia's global competitiveness index was also lower than China.



(Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2009- 2010, World Economic Forum, 2009; table 5,6,7,8)

Figure Comparison of Indonesia's GCI score to selected ASEAN countries and China

The above Figure shows GCI scores of Indonesia were generally lower than Malaysia, Thailand and China. However for main factors of Innovation and sophistication factor, the score of Indonesia was higher than Thailand.

A3. Index of Economic Freedom

Based on Economic of Freedom of the World- 2009 Annual Report, the rank position of Indonesia was relatively poor, at 93rd of 141 countries. Legal system and property rights tend to be an obstacle in Indonesia, which put the country into 117th rank. Aspect of regulation was also weak in Indonesia, and the rank was 111th out of 141 countries.

Table Rating of Economic Freedom – 2007

			MAJOR AREAS									
Country	Overall rating and rank (out of 141)		1. Size of Government		2. Legal System & Property Rights		3. Sound Money		4. Freedom to trade internationally		5. Regulation	
	Rating	Rank	Rating	Rank	Rating	Rank	Rating	Rank	Rating	Rank	Rating	Rank
Indonesia	6.35	93	7.1	43	4.1	117	7.6	91	7.1	58	5.8	111
Malaysia	6.88	66	6.0	92	6.6	42	6.8	113	7.5	38	7.5	22
Philippines	6.83	69	8.0	18	4.8	95	8.2	73	7.0	66	6.2	95
Thailand	7.04	59	7.1	42	6.1	53	7.0	103	7.7	26	7.3	34
Vietnam	6.22	101	5.9	94	5.9	63	6.2	127	7.0	68	6.1	101
China	6.54	82	4.5	129	6.3	49	9.3	30	7.6	36	5.1	129

Source: Gwartney J., Lawson R., Hall J., Grubel H., Sturm J.E., de Haan J., and Zanberg E.. "Economic Freedom of the World- 2009 Annual Report", Economic Freedom Network, 2009.

Table shows the comparisons of Indonesia with several ASEAN countries and China. Among ASEAN countries, the rank position of Indonesia was only higher than Vietnam. Indonesia's rank was also lower than China.

A4. Ease of Doing Business

Doing business in Indonesia is still not too easy in compare to many countries in the world. IFC and the World Bank Survey for Doing Business in 2010 posses Indonesia in the 122nd rank of 183 countries in terms of ease of doing business. This rank was slightly better than the previous 2009 rank, but the overall position was still lower. This unease condition of doing business in Indonesia could influence the attractiveness of the country particularly in attracting investment (Foreign Direct Investment=FDI).

Of those 10 criteria of measurements, starting a business, employing workers, enforcing contracts, closing a business, paying taxes and getting credit are several criteria that need to be improved. The first four criteria of those obstacles are the most problems for Indonesia and generally they related to legal system and regulation. This is consistent with the result of rating assessment made for economic freedom which put legal aspect and regulation as the main obstacles.

While on the other hand, protecting investors, trading across borders and dealing with construction permits were relatively have good performance.

Table Ease of Doing Business in Indonesia

Ease of Doing Business	Doing Business 2010 rank (of 183)	Doing Business 2009 rank	Change in rank
	122	**129**	**7**
1 Starting a Business	161	173	12
2 Dealing with Construction Permits	61	57	-4
3 Employing Workers	149	150	1
4 Registering Property	95	110	15
5 Getting Credit	113	109	-4
6 Protecting Investors	41	53	12
7 Paying Taxes	127	119	-8
8 Trading Across Borders	45	40	-5
9 Enforcing Contracts	146	142	-4
10 Closing a Business	142	141	-1

Note: Doing Business 2009 rankings have been recalculated to reflect changes to the methodology and the addition of two new countries.
Source: Doing Business in 2010, IFC-World Bank, Palgrave MacMillan-IFC-World Bank 2009

Table . Comparison of ease doing business to other ASEAN countries and China

Rank out of 183	INA	MAL	PHIL	THAI	VIET	CHIN
Ease of Doing Business	**122**	**23**	**144**	**12**	**93**	**89**
1 Starting a Business	161	88	162	55	116	151
2 Dealing with Construction Permits	61	109	111	13	69	180
3 Employing Workers	149	61	115	52	103	140
4 Registering Property	95	86	102	6	40	32
5 Getting Credit	113	1	127	71	30	61
6 Protecting Investors	41	4	132	12	172	93
7 Paying Taxes	127	24	135	88	147	130
8 Trading Across Borders	45	35	68	12	74	44
9 Enforcing Contracts	146	59	118	24	32	18
10 Closing a Business	142	57	153	48	127	65

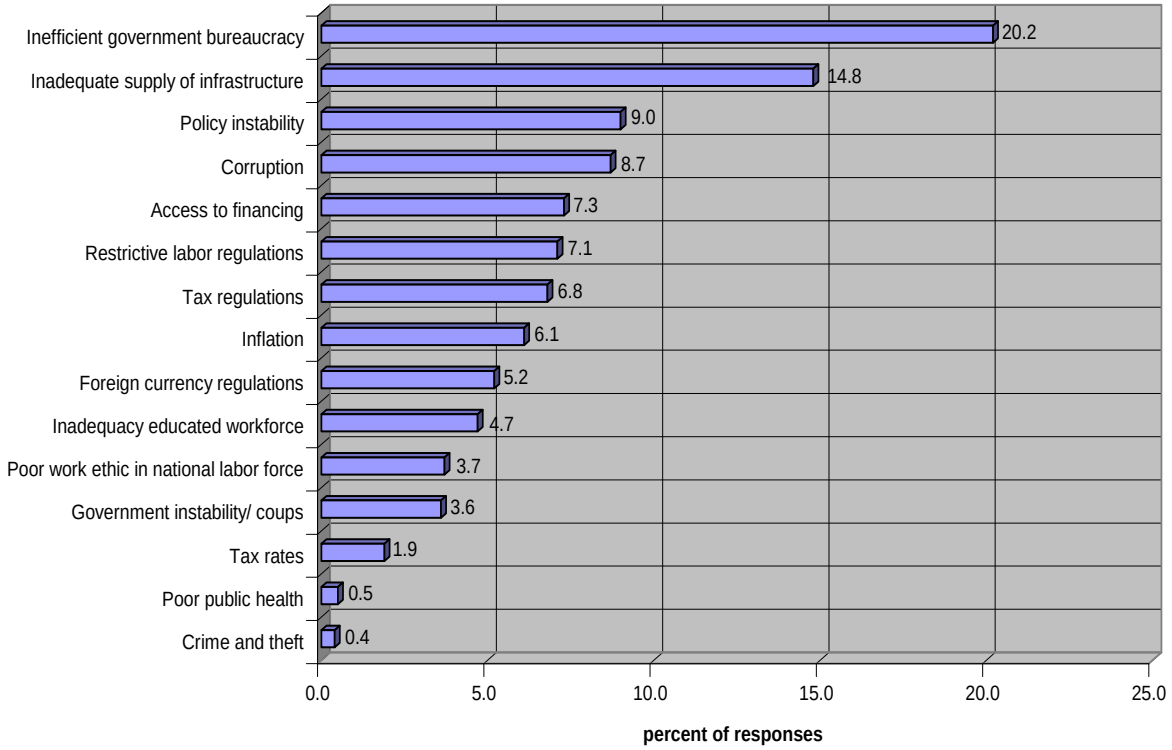
Note: Doing Business 2009 rankings have been recalculated to reflect changes to the methodology and the addition of two new countries.
Source: Doing Business in 2010, IFC-World Bank

Comparing the condition of doing business in Indonesia with selected countries in ASEAN and China we can see the position of Indonesia that was slightly better than the Philippines only. The overall rank of Indonesia was lower than Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam and China. Of those 10 criteria, Indonesia only has three criteria that were relatively performing better.

B. Local Context

B1. Local problems of doing business

World Economic Forum applies another approach to identify problems of doing business in Indonesia. They apply 15 items as potential problems faced by businesses. Each country may have different conditions when dealing with those problematic items. The most problematic in one country may be not a problem in other country. In other words, problems faced by businesses tend to be highly influenced by local conditions.



Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2009- 2010, World Economic Forum,

Figure Problematic factors of business in Indonesia

Figure shows problematic factors of business in Indonesia as studied by World Economic Forum. Inefficient government bureaucracy an inadequate supply of infrastructure were the two major problems, followed by policy instability and corruption practices.

In 2008, Bappenas and LPEM UI carried out study on business condition and investment climate in Indonesia. The study was developed based on survey results involving 200 corporate as respondents. Due to perception of the respondents, factors that influence investment climate were: export-import procedures, macroeconomic condition, infrastructure, labors, local regulations and taxes. The weight of each factor was arranged based on respondents' responses and summarized in the table below.

Table Factors determine investment climate

Competitiveness factor	Weight (%)
Export-import procedures	27.86%
Macro economy condition	25.45%
Infrastructure	16.33%
Labors	15.73%
Local regulations	10.52%
Taxes	4.11%
	100.00%

Source: Bappenas and LPEM UI (2008)

B2. GDP Growth 2001- 2008

Table Indonesia Economic Growth Rate 2001- 2008

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Expenditures	3.8	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.7	5.5	6.3	6.1
Households consumption	3.5	3.8	3.9	5.0	4.0	3.2	5.0	5.3
Government Consumption	7.6	13.0	10.0	4.0	6.6	9.6	3.9	10.4
Investment	6.5	4.7	0.6	14.7	10.9	2.6	9.4	11.7
Export goods & services	0.6	-1.2	5.9	13.5	16.6	9.4	8.5	9.5
Import goods & services	4.2	-4.3	1.6	26.7	17.8	8.6	9.0	10.0
Sectoral Production								
Agriculture	4.1	3.2	3.8	2.8	2.7	3.4	3.4	4.8
Mining	0.3	1.0	-1.4	-4.5	3.2	1.7	2.0	0.5
Manufacturing Industry	3.3	5.3	5.3	6.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	3.7
Manuf. Non-oil/gas Industry	4.9	5.7	6.0	7.5	5.9	5.3	5.2	4.0
Electricity, Gas, Water	7.9	8.9	4.9	5.3	6.3	5.8	10.3	10.9
Construction	4.6	5.5	6.1	7.5	7.5	8.3	8.6	7.3
Trading, Hotel & Restaurant	4.4	3.9	5.5	5.7	8.3	6.4	8.4	7.2
Transportation & Communication	8.1	8.4	12.2	13.4	12.8	14.2	14.0	16.7
Finance, Real Estate, Corporate Services	6.6	6.4	6.7	7.7	6.7	5.5	8.0	8.2
Services (Govt & Social)	3.2	3.8	4.4	5.4	5.2	6.2	6.6	6.4

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Indonesia Statistics 2003, 2004, 2007, MTNDP 2010-2014

Attachment 3. Examples of Data sheet of FDI inflow

Foreign Direct Investment inFlow

No.	Year	Unit	INA	BRU	CAM	LAO	MAL	MYA	PHI	SIN	THA	VIE	CHI	IND
1	Y-1990	million USD		7,00	0,00	6,00	2.611,00	225,10	550,00	5.574,75	2.575,00	180,00	3.487,11	236,69
2	Y-1995	million USD		582,76	150,70	88,40	5.815,00	317,60	1.459,00	11.535,31	2.070,00	1.780,40	37.520,53	2.151,00
3	Y-2000	million USD	-4.550,00	549,16	148,50	34,00	3.787,63	208,00	2.240,00	16.484,49	3.349,00	1.289,00	40.714,81	3.585,00
4	Y-2001	million USD	-3.279,00	526,44	149,40	23,90	553,95	192,00	195,00	15.093,09	5.061,00	1.300,27	46.877,59	5.472,00
5	Y-2002	million USD	-1.523,00	1.035,34	145,11	25,00	3.203,42	191,40	1.542,00	6.381,19	3.335,00	1.200,11	52.742,86	5.627,00
6	Y-2003	million USD	-507,00	3.374,94	83,98	19,48	2.473,16	291,23	491,00	11.800,16	5.235,00	1.450,00	53.504,70	4.323,00
7	Y-2004	million USD	1.896,00	334,34	131,42	17,00	4.624,21	251,00	688,00	20.053,54	5.862,00	1.610,10	60.630,00	5.771,00
8	Y-2005	million USD	8.336,00	288,50	381,18	27,70	4.063,60	235,80	1.854,00	14.374,19	8.048,08	2.021,00	72.406,00	7.606,00
9	Y-2006	million USD	4.914,00	433,50	483,21	187,40	6.059,70	427,79	2.921,00	27.680,33	9.459,63	2.400,00	72.715,00	20.336,00
10	Y-2007	million USD	6.928,00	260,19	867,28	323,50	8.401,20	257,69	2.916,00	31.550,46	11.238,09	6.739,01	83.521,00	25.127,00
11	Y-2008	million USD	7.919,00	239,18	815,18	227,70	8.052,90	283,45	1.520,00	22.724,51	10.090,51	8.049,97	108.312,00	41.554,00

Source: World Investment Report, various years- UNCTAD

Foreign Direct Investment inFlow as percentage of GDP

No.	Year	Unit	INA	BRU	CAM	LAO	MAL	MYA	PHI	SIN	THA	VIE	CHI	IND
1	Y-1990	%		0,20	0,00	0,69	5,71	4,35	1,24	15,11	3,02	2,78	0,86	0,07
2	Y-1995	%		11,66	4,55	4,97	6,30	4,09	1,97	13,74	1,23	8,59	4,96	0,58
3	Y-2000	%		9,15	4,05	1,96	4,04	2,86	2,95	17,78	2,73	4,14	3,41	0,77
4	Y-2001	%		9,40	3,74	1,36	0,60	2,52	0,27	17,63	4,38	3,98	3,56	1,13
5	Y-2002	%		17,72	3,38	1,37	3,18	1,85	2,01	7,23	2,63	3,42	3,63	1,11
6	Y-2003	%	-0,22	51,47	1,80	0,91	2,24	2,91	0,62	12,67	3,67	3,67	3,25	0,73
7	Y-2004	%	0,74	4,25	2,46	0,68	3,71	2,45	0,79	18,37	3,63	3,52	3,13	0,84
8	Y-2005	%	2,92	3,03	6,06	0,96	2,95	1,98	1,88	12,00	4,56	3,83	3,14	0,94
9	Y-2006	%	1,35	3,75	6,64	5,38	3,87	3,11	2,48	20,27	4,58	3,94	2,62	2,23
10	Y-2007	%	1,60	2,10	10,04	7,77	4,50	1,39	2,02	19,55	4,58	9,47	2,46	2,20
11	Y-2008	%	1,55	1,65	7,37	4,32	3,63	1,13	0,90	12,93	3,70	8,86	2,49	3,32

Source: World Investment Report - UNCTAD, various year

Attachment 3c. Examples of Data sheet of Rating of Economic Freedom

Table . Rating of Economic Freedom - 2007

Country	Overall rating and rank (out of 141)		1. Size of Government		2. Legal System & Property Rights		3. Sound Money		4. Freedom to trade internationally		5. Regulation	
	Rating	**Rank**	**Rating**	**Rank**	**Rating**	**Rank**	**Rating**	**Rank**	**Rating**	**Rank**	**Rating**	**Rank**
Indonesia	**6,35**	**93**	7,1	43	4,1	117	7,6	91	7,1	58	5,8	111
Brunei												
Cambodia												
Lao												
Malaysia	**6,88**	**66**	6,0	92	6,6	42	6,8	113	7,5	38	7,5	22
Myanmar	**3,60**	**140**	6,3	79	3,3	130	3,8	140	1,3	141	3,7	141
Philippines	**6,83**	**69**	8,0	18	4,8	95	8,2	73	7,0	66	6,2	95
Singapore	**8,66**	**2**	8,0	17	8,5	11	9,3	28	9,4	2	8,1	9
Thailand	**7,04**	**59**	7,1	42	6,1	53	7,0	103	7,7	26	7,3	34
Vietnam	**6,22**	**101**	5,9	94	5,9	63	6,2	127	7,0	68	6,1	101
China	**6,54**	**82**	4,5	129	6,3	49	9,3	30	7,6	36	5,1	129
India	**6,45**	**86**	7,0	51	5,9	60	6,7	116	6,7	87	6,0	107

Source: Gwartney J., Lawson R., Hall J., Grubel H., Sturm J.E., de Haan J., and Zanberg E. "Economic Freedom of The World- 2009 Annual Report", Economic Freedom Network, 2009. 2009.

Attachment 3d. Examples of Data sheet of Rating of Ease Doing Business

SUMMARY of comparison of Ease of doing business in ASEAN + China + India

	INA	BRU	CAM	LAO	MAL	MYA	PHIL	SIN	THAI	VIET	CHIN	IND
Ease of doing business (rank)	122	96	145	167	23		144	1	12	93	89	133
Level of income	LMI	HI	LI	LI	UMI	LI	LMI	HI	LMI	LI	LMI	LMI
GNI per capita (US$)	2007	37053	603	740	6967		1886	34762	2844	892	2775	1066
Population (m)	228,2	0,4	14,7	6,2	27		90,3	4,8	67,4	86,3	1325,6	1140
Starting a business (rank)	**161**	**153**	**173**	**89**	**88**		**162**	**4**	**55**	**116**	**151**	**169**
Procedures (number)	9	18	9	7	9		15	3	7	11	14	13
Time (days)	60	116	85	100	11		52	3	32	50	37	30
Cost (% of income per capita)	26	9,8	138,4	12,3	11,9		28,2	0,7	6,3	13,3	4,9	66,1
Minimum capital (% of income per capita)	59,7	0	36,6	0	0		5,5	0	0	0	130,9	210,9
Dealing with licenses (rank)	**61**	**75**	**145**	**115**	**109**		**111**	**2**	**13**	**69**	**180**	**175**
Procedures (number)	14	32	23	24	25		24	11	11	13	37	37
Time (days)	160	163	709	172	261		203	25	156	194	336	195
Cost (% of income per capita)	194,8	4,9	53,6	144	7,1		81,7	19,9	12,1	248,1	579,2	2304,9
Employing workers (rank)	**149**	**4**	**134**	**107**	**61**		**115**	**1**	**52**	**103**	**140**	**104**
Difficulty of hiring index (0–100)	61	0	44	11	0		56	0	33	11	11	0
Rigidity of hours index (0–100)	0	0	33	0	0		0	0	0	13	33	20
Difficulty of firing index (0–100)	60	0	30	50	30		30	0	0	40	50	70
Rigidity of employment index (0–100)	40	0	36	20	10		29	0	11	21	31	30
Redundancy cost (weeks salary)	108	4	39	162	75		91	4	54	87	91	56
Registering property (rank)	**95**	**183**	**116**	**161**	**86**		**102**	**16**	**6**	**40**	**32**	**93**
Procedures (number)	6	Nopractice	7	9	5		8	3	2	4	4	5
Time (days)	22	Nopractice	56	135	144		33	5	2	57	29	44
Cost (% of property value)	10,7	Nopractice	4,4	4,1	2,6		4,3	2,8	1,1	1,1	3,1	7,4
Getting credit (rank)	**113**	**113**	**87**	**150**	**1**		**127**	**4**	**71**	**30**	**61**	**30**
Strength of legal rights index (0–10)	3	7	8	4	10		3	10	4	8	6	8
Depth of credit information index (0–6)	4	0	0	0	6		3	4	5	4	4	4
Public registry coverage (% of adults)	22	0	0	0	48,5		0	0	0	19	62,1	0
Private bureau coverage (% of adults)	0	0	0	0	82		6,1	40,3	32,9	0	0	10,2
Protecting investors (rank)	**41**	**119**	**73**	**182**	**4**		**132**	**2**	**12**	**172**	**93**	**41**
Extent of disclosure index (0–10)	10	3	5	0	10		2	10	10	6	10	7

Extent of director liability index (0–10)	5	2	9	3	9		2	9	7	0	1	4
Ease of shareholder suits index (0–10)	3	8	2	2	7		8	9	6	2	4	7
Strength of investor protection index (0–10)	6	4,3	5,3	1,7	8,7		4	9,3	7,7	2,7	5	6
Paying taxes (rank)	**126**	**22**	**58**	**113**	**24**		**135**	**5**	**88**	**147**	**130**	**169**
Payments (number per year)	51	15	39	34	12		47	5	23	32	7	59
Time (hours per year)	266	144	173	362	145		195	84	264	105	504	271
Total tax rate (% of profit)	37,6	30,3	22,7	33,7	34,2		49,4	27,8	37,2	40,1	78,5	64,7
Trading across borders (rank)	**45**	**48**	**127**	**168**	**35**		**68**	**1**	**12**	**74**	**44**	**94**
Documents to export (number) 6	5	6	11	9	7		8	4	4	6	7	8
Time to export (days)	21	28	22	50	18		16	5	14	22	21	17
Cost to export (US$ per container)	704	630	732	1860	450		816	456	625	756	500	945
Documents to import (number)	6	6	11	10	7		8	4	3	8	5	9
Time to import (days)	27	19	30	50	14		16	3	13	21	24	20
Cost to import (US$ per container)	660	708	872	2040	450		819	439	795	940	545	960
Enforcing contracts (rank)	**146**	**160**	**141**	**111**	**59**		**118**	**13**	**24**	**32**	**18**	**182**
Procedures (number)	39	58	44	42	30		37	21	35	34	34	46
Time (days)	570	540	401	443	585		842	150	479	295	46	1420
Cost (% of claim)	122,7	36,6	102,7	31,6	27,5		26	25,8	12,3	28,5	11,1	39,6
Closing a business (rank)	**142**	**37**	**183**	**183**	**57**		**153**	**2**	**48**	**127**	**65**	**138**
Time (years)	5,5	2,5	no practice	no practice	2,3		5,7	0,8	2,7	5	1,7	7
Cost (% of estate)	18	4	no practice	no practice	15		38	1	36	15	22	9
Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	13,7	47,2	0	0	38,6		4,4	91,3	42,4	18	35,3	15,1

Note: LI= low income; MLI= Middle Low Income; UMI= Upper Middle Income; HI= High income
Source: Doing Business 2010, the World Bank-2009

Attachment 3e. Examples of Data sheet of Rating of Global Competitiveness Index

Table. Comparison of GCI 2009-2010													
Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)- Rank		**INA**	**BRU**	**CAM**	**LAO**	**MAL**	**MYA**	**PHIL**	**SIN**	**THAI**	**VIET**	**CHIN**	**IND**
Basic requirements		**70**	**19**	**112**		**33**		**95**	**2**	**43**	**92**	**36**	**79**
1st pillar	Institutions	58	36	92		43		113	1	60	63	48	54
2nd pillar	Infrastructure	84	41	95		26		98	4	40	94	46	76
3rd pillar	Macroeconomic stability	52	1	122		42		76	35	22	112	8	6
4th pillar	Health and primary education	82	42	107		34		93	13	61	76	45	101
Efficiency Enhancement		**50**	**76**	**103**		**25**		**78**	**2**	**40**	**61**	**32**	**35**
5th pillar	Higher education and training	69	62	122		41		68	5	54	92	61	66
6th pillar	Goods market efficiency	41	100	85		30		95	1	44	67	42	48
7th pillar	Labor market efficiency	75	10	52		31		113	1	25	38	32	83
8th pillar	Financial market sophistication	61	68	94		6		93	2	49	82	81	16
9th pillar	Technological readiness	88	60	113		37		84	6	63	73	79	83
10th pillar	Market size	16	115	92		28		35	39	21	38	2	4
Innovation and Sophistication factors		**40**	**81**	**107**		**24**		**74**	**10**	**47**	**55**	**29**	**28**
11th pillar	Business sophistication	40	77	101		24		65	14	43	70	38	27
12th pillar	Innovation	39	75	107		24		99	8	57	44	26	30
Overall Index of GCI 2009- 2010 (out of 133)		**54**	**32**	**110**		**24**		**87**	**3**	**36**	**75**	**29**	**49**
Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2009- 2010, World Economic Forum, 2009; table 5,6,7,8													

Table. Comparison of GCI 2009-2010

Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)- Score		**INA**	**BRU**	**CAM**	**LAO**	**MAL**	**MYA**	**PHIL**	**SIN**	**THAI**	**VIET**	**CHIN**	**IND**
Basic requirements		**4,30**	**5,40**	**3,60**		**5,12**		**3,94**	**6,00**	**4,86**	**4,02**	**5,09**	**4,20**
1st pillar	Institutions	4,00	4,80	3,50		4,53		3,24	6,10	3,98	3,93	4,39	4,20
2nd pillar	Infrastructure	3,20	4,60	2,90		5,05		2,91	6,40	4,57	3,00	4,31	3,50
3rd pillar	Macroeconomic stability	4,82	6,60	3,40		5,00		4,54	5,20	5,37	3,86	5,93	4,20
4th pillar	Health and primary education	5,20	5,80	4,40		5,90		5,07	6,20	5,52	5,28	5,72	4,80
Efficiency Enhancement		**4,24**	**3,90**	**3,50**		**4,76**		**3,91**	**5,60**	**4,46**	**4,08**	**4,56**	**4,50**
5th pillar	Higher education and training	3,91	4,10	2,80		4,49		3,92	5,60	4,27	3,54	4,09	4,00
6th pillar	Goods market efficiency	4,49	3,90	4,00		4,77		3,92	5,80	4,46	4,20	4,47	4,40
7th pillar	Labor market efficiency	4,30	5,20	4,50		4,74		3,89	5,90	4,83	4,70	4,74	4,20
8th pillar	Financial market sophistication	4,30	4,20	3,80		5,38		3,85	5,90	4,49	4,05	4,05	5,10
9th pillar	Technological readiness	3,20	3,80	2,70		4,51		3,32	5,90	3,71	3,45	3,38	3,30
10th pillar	Market size	5,21	2,60	3,10		4,70		4,57	4,50	5,01	4,55	6,63	6,10
Innovation and Sophistication factors		**4,03**	**3,40**	**3,10**		**4,43**		**3,45**	**5,10**	**3,83**	**3,72**	**4,23**	**4,20**
11th pillar	Business sophistication	4,49	3,80	3,40		4,80		4,06	5,20	4,37	4,00	4,54	4,80
12th pillar	Innovation	3,57	3,00	2,70		4,06		2,84	5,10	3,29	3,45	3,93	3,70
Overall Index of GCI 2009- 2010 (out of 133)		**4,26**	**4,64**	**3,51**		**4,87**		**3,90**	**5,55**	**4,56**	**4,03**	**4,74**	**4,30**

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2009- 2010, World Economic Forum, 2009; table 5,6,7,8

Attachment 3f. Examples of Data sheet number of SME by size (Number of enterprises (000 units)

	Size category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Micro and small enterprises	39.704,7	36.761,7	37.859,5	39.121,4	40.137,8	41.301,3	42.475,8	43.158,5	47.006,9	48.822,9	49.785,8	51.217,9
2	Medium enterprises	60,4	51,9	52,2	55,4	57,7	n.a.	59,58	63,4	95,9	106,7	38,3	39,7
3	Large enterprises	2,1	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	n.a.	2,2	2,2	6,8	7,2	4,5	4,4
		39.767,2	36.815,4	37.913,6	39.178,8	40.197,6	n.a.	42.537,5	43.224,1	47.109,6	48.936,8	49.828,6	51.261,9

Note: the majority of enterprises is belong to micro category; for instance in year 2008, micro-entreprises contribute of about 98,98% of total number micro and small enterprises.

Sources: Various statistics from Ministry of Cooperative and Small-Medium Enterprises.

Percentage to total number of enterprises (%)

	Size category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Micro and small enterprises	99,8%	99,9%	99,9%	99,9%	99,9%	n.a.	99,9%	99,8%	99,8%	99,8%	99,9%	99,9%
2	Medium enterprises	0,2%	0,1%	0,1%	0,1%	0,1%	n.a.	0,1%	0,1%	0,2%	0,2%	0,1%	0,1%
3	Large enterprises	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	n.a.	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	n.a.	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Note: the majority of enterprises is belong to micro category; for instance in year 2008, micro-entreprises contribute of about 98,98% of total number micro and small enterprises.

Sources: Various statistics from Ministry of Cooperative and Small-Medium Enterprises.

Attachment 3g. Examples of Data sheet of Number of workers of SME

Number of workers (000)

	Size category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Micro and small enterprises	57,482.7	57,342.0	59,939.8	63,501.9	65,246.3		71,099.3	70,919.4	78,994.9	80,933.4	85,597.4	87,640.1
2	Medium enterprises	7,726.3	6,971.6	7,230.1	7,630.4	7,993.5		8304.889	8,147.5	4,238.9	4,483.1	3,142.3	3,256.2
3	Large enterprises	392.6	364.5	366.5	386.4	406.2		415.3	402.9	3,212.0	3,388.5	2,788.5	2,776.2
		65,601.6	64,678.1	67,536.3	71,518.7	73,646.0		79,819.5	79,469.8	86,445.8	88,805.0	91,528.3	93,672.5

Note: the majority of enterprises is belong to micro category; for instance in year 2008, micro-entreprises contribute of about 98,98% of total number micro and small enterprises.

Sources: Various statistics from Ministry of Cooperative and Small-Medium Enterprises.

Percentage to total number of workers (%)

	Size category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Micro and small enterprises	87,6%	88,7%	88,8%	88,8%	88,6%		89,1%	89,2%	91,4%	91,1%	93,5%	93,6%
2	Medium enterprises	11,8%	10,8%	10,7%	10,7%	10,9%		10,4%	10,3%	4,9%	5,0%	3,4%	3,5%
3	Large enterprises	0,6%	0,6%	0,5%	0,5%	0,6%		0,5%	0,5%	3,7%	3,8%	3,0%	3,0%
		100,0%	100,0 %	100,0 %	100,0 %	100,0 %		100,0 %	100,0 %	100,0 %	100,0 %	100,0%	100,0 %

Note: the majority of enterprises is belong to micro category; for instance in year 2008, micro-entreprises contribute of about 98,98% of total number micro and small enterprises.

Sources: Various statistics from Ministry of Cooperative and Small-Medium Enterprises.

Attachment 3h. Examples of Data sheet of Percentage of GDP of SME

Percentage of GDP (%)

	Size category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 *	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Micro and small enterprises	34,2%	34,6%	34,4%	34,9%	34,9%		41,2%	41,3%	39,4%	39,3%	43,8%	43,6%	
2	Medium enterprises	31,5%	30,7%	31,1%	30,2%	30,2%		17,1%	17,3%	16,6%	16,6%	14,6%	14,7%	
3	Large enterprises	34,2%	34,6%	34,4%	34,9%	34,9%		41,7%	41,4%	44,0%	44,1%	41,6%	41,7%	
		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0 %	

Note: the majority of enterprises is belong to micro category; for instance in year 2008, micro-entreprises contribute of about 98,98% of total number micro and small enterprises.
Sources: Various statistics from Ministry of Cooperative and Small-Medium Enterprises.

Attachment 3i. Examples of Data sheet of Export sharing of SME

Export value -non oil and gas (billion rp)

	Size category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Micro and small enterprises	3.285,2	15.003,3	12.470,9				19.941,1	23.775,9	28.048,2	30.303,7	49.686,6	64.395,5
2	Medium enterprises	35.991,9	114.579,6	40.418,7				57155,54	67.904,2	82.290	91.895,9	93.325,7	119.363,6
3	Large enterprises	111.846,4	332.634,0	306.332,0				416.139,2	495.173,0	604.394,5	656.123,5	572.228,7	727.168,9
		151.123,5	462.216,9	359.221,6	0,0	0,0		493.235,8	586.853,1	714.732,6	778.323,1	715.241,0	910.928,0

Note: the majority of enterprises is belong to micro category; for instance in year 2008, micro-entreprises contribute of about 98,98% of total number micro and small enterprises.
Sources: Various statistics from Ministry of Cooperative and Small-Medium Enterprises.

Percentage of export value (%)

	Size category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Micro and small enterprises	2,2%	3,2%	3,5%				4,0%	4,1%	3,9%	3,9%	6,9%	7,1%
2	Medium enterprises	23,8%	24,8%	11,3%				11,6%	11,6%	11,5%	11,8%	13,0%	13,1%
3	Large enterprises	74,0%	72,0%	85,3%				84,4%	84,4%	84,6%	84,3%	80,0%	79,8%
		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%				100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Note: the majority of enterprises is belong to micro category; for instance in year 2008, micro-entreprises contribute of about 98,98% of total number micro and small enterprises.
Sources: Various statistics from Ministry of Cooperative and Small-Medium Enterprises.

Attachment 3j. Examples of Data sheet of GDP Indonesia- 2001-2008

Table. Indonesia GDP 2001- 2008 (Y- o- Y) - based on production

at constant price 2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
(trillion rupiah)		1.443,0	1.506,1	1.577,2	1.656,5	1.750,8	1.847,1	1.963,1	2.082,1	
Sectoral Production										
Agriculture		225,7	233,0	240,4	247,2	253,9	262,4	271,4	284,3	
Mining		168,2	169,9	167,6	160,1	165,2	168,0	171,4	172,3	
Manufacturing Industry		398,3	419,4	441,8	470,0	491,6	514,1	538,1	557,8	
Electricity, Gas, Water		9,1	9,9	10,3	10,9	11,6	12,3	13,5	15,0	
Construction		80,1	84,5	89,6	96,3	103,6	112,2	121,9	130,8	
Trading, Hotel & Restaurant		234,3	243,4	256,5	271,1	293,7	312,5	338,8	363,3	
Transportation & Communication		70,3	76,2	85,5	96,9	109,2	124,8	142,3	166,1	
Finance, Real Estate, Corporate Services		123,1	130,9	140,4	151,1	161,2	170,1	183,7	198,8	
Services (Govt & Social)		134,0	139,0	145,1	152,9	160,8	170,7	182,0	193,7	

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Indonesia Statistics 2003, 2004, 2007, MTNDP 2010-2014

GDP - based on expenditure

at constant price 2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Expenditures										
Households consumption		886,7	920,7	956,6	1.004,1	1.043,8	1.076,9	1.130,8	1.191,2	
Government Consumption		97,6	110,3	121,4	126,2	134,6	147,6	153,3	169,3	
Investment		293,8	307,6	309,4	354,9	393,5	403,7	441,6	493,2	
Change in inventories		41,8	13,1	-4,7	40,0	33,5	29,0	-0,2	3,9	
Sstatistical discrepancies		-9,2	10,5	16,7	11,0	-8,5	16,2	52,0	25,5	
Export goods & services		573,2	566,2	599,5	680,6	793,6	868,3	942,4	1.031,9	
Import goods & services		-441,0	-422,3	-428,9	-543,2	-639,7	-694,6	-756,9	-832,8	
Others (depreciation, etc.)		-165,6	-189,3	-216,6	-222,6					
Total GDP		1.277,3	1.316,8	1.353,5	1.451,0	1.750,8	1.847,1	1.963,0	2.082,2	

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Indonesia Statistics 2003, 2004, 2007, MTNDP 2010-2014

Attachment 3k. GDP growth rate

Table . Indonesia Economic Growth Rate 2001- 2008

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total GDP growth rate		3,8	4,5	4,8	5,0	5,7	5,5	6,3	6,1	
Sectoral Production										
Agriculture		4,1	3,2	3,8	2,8	2,7	3,4	3,4	4,8	
Mining		0,3	1,0	-1,4	-4,5	3,2	1,7	2,0	0,5	
Manufacturing Industry		3,3	5,3	5,3	6,4	4,6	4,6	4,7	3,7	
Electricity, Gas, Water		7,9	8,9	4,9	5,3	6,3	5,8	10,3	10,9	
Construction		4,6	5,5	6,1	7,5	7,5	8,3	8,6	7,3	
Trading, Hotel & Restaurant		4,4	3,9	5,5	5,7	8,3	6,4	8,4	7,2	
Transportation & Communication		8,1	8,4	12,2	13,4	12,8	14,2	14,0	16,7	
Finance, Real Estate, Corporate Services		6,6	6,4	6,7	7,7	6,7	5,5	8,0	8,2	
Services (Govt & Social)		3,2	3,8	4,4	5,4	5,2	6,2	6,6	6,4	

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Indonesia Statistics 2003, 2004, 2007, MTNDP 2010-2014

Growth of expenditures at 2000 constant price (%)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Expenditures										
Households consumption		3,5	3,8	3,9	5,0	4,0	3,2	5,0	5,3	
Government Consumption		7,6	13,0	10,0	4,0	6,6	9,6	3,9	10,4	
Investment		6,5	4,7	0,6	14,7	10,9	2,6	9,4	11,7	
Export goods & services		0,6	-1,2	5,9	13,5	16,6	9,4	8,5	9,5	
Import goods & services		4,2	-4,3	1,6	26,7	17,8	8,6	9,0	10,0	
Total GDP		3,8	4,4	4,9	5,1	5,7	5,5	6,3	6,1	

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Indonesia Statistics 2003, 2004, 2007, MTNDP 2010-2014

Attachment 3l. Portion of GDP by sector 2001-2008

Table. Indonesia GDP 2001- 2008
at constant price 2000 (trillion rupiah)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Sectoral Production									
Agriculture		15,6%	15,5%	15,2%	14,9%	14,5%	14,2%	13,8%	13,7%
Mining		11,7%	11,3%	10,6%	9,7%	9,4%	9,1%	8,7%	8,3%
Manufacturing Industry		27,6%	27,8%	28,0%	28,4%	28,1%	27,8%	27,4%	26,8%
Electricity, Gas, Water		0,6%	0,7%	0,7%	0,7%	0,7%	0,7%	0,7%	0,7%
Construction		5,5%	5,6%	5,7%	5,8%	5,9%	6,1%	6,2%	6,3%
Trading, Hotel & Restaurant		16,2%	16,2%	16,3%	16,4%	16,8%	16,9%	17,3%	17,4%
Transportation & Communication		4,9%	5,1%	5,4%	5,8%	6,2%	6,8%	7,2%	8,0%
Finance, Real Estate, Corporate Services		8,5%	8,7%	8,9%	9,1%	9,2%	9,2%	9,4%	9,5%
Services (Govt & Social)		9,3%	9,2%	9,2%	9,2%	9,2%	9,2%	9,3%	9,3%
total GDP		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Indonesia Statistics 2003, 2004, 2007, MTNDP 2010-2014

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Expenditures									
Households consumption		69,4%	69,9%	70,7%	69,2%	59,6%	58,3%	57,6%	57,2%
Government Consumption		7,6%	8,4%	9,0%	8,7%	7,7%	8,0%	7,8%	8,1%
Investment		23,0%	23,4%	22,9%	24,5%	22,5%	21,9%	22,5%	23,7%
Change in inventories		3,3%	1,0%	-0,3%	2,8%	1,9%	1,6%	0,0%	0,2%
Sstatistical discrepancies		-0,7%	0,8%	1,2%	0,8%	-0,5%	0,9%	2,6%	1,2%
Export goods & services		44,9%	43,0%	44,3%	46,9%	45,3%	47,0%	48,0%	49,6%
Import goods & services		-34,5%	-32,1%	-31,7%	-37,4%	-36,5%	-37,6%	-38,6%	-40,0%
Others (depreciation, etc.)		-13,0%	-14,4%	-16,0%	-15,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Total		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Indonesia Statistics 2003, 2004, 2007, MTNDP 2010-2014

Attachment 3m. Export and import value 2001-2008

Table Export and Import Value (million USD)

		1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
A.	Total Export	**25.675,3**	**45.418,0**	**62.124,0**	**56.320,9**	**57.158,8**	**61.058,2**	**71.584,6**	**85.660,0**	**100.798,6**
A1	Non Oil & gas Export	14.604,2	34.953,6	47.757,4	43.684,6	45.046,1	47.406,8	55.939,3	66.428,4	79.589,1
A2	Oil-gas export	11.071,1	10.464,4	14.366,6	12.636,3	12.112,7	13.651,4	15.645,3	19.231,6	21.209,5
B.	Total Import	**21.837,0**	**40.628,7**	**33.514,8**	**30.962,1**	**31.288,9**	**32.550,7**	**46.524,5**	**57.700,9**	**61.065,5**
B1	Non Oil & gas Export	19.916,6	37.717,9	27.495,3	25.490,3	24.763,1	24.939,8	34.792,5	40.243,2	42.102,6
B2	Oil-gas export	1.920,4	2.910,8	6.019,5	5.471,8	6.525,8	7.610,9	11.732,0	17.457,7	18.962,9

Exports values by SITC Group (million USD)

		1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
A.	Total Export		**45.418,0**	**62.124,0**	**56.320,9**	**57.158,8**	**61.058,2**	**71.584,6**	**85.660,0**	**100.798,6**
1	Foodstuff & live animals		3.584,1	3.503,0	3.254,3	3.606,4	3.666,0	3.968,4	4.574,8	5.124,1
2	Beverages & tobacco		195,4	234,9	292,2	265,3	223,3	279,9	342,8	359,2
3	Raw materials, inedible		5.033,9	4.317,1	4.187,7	4.522,1	5.317,2	6.432,6	9.016,7	13.059,0
4	Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials		11.508,3	15.682,5	14.273,2	13.909,5	15.709,8	18.561,1	23.716,8	27.619,1
5	Animal & vegetable oils and fats		1.383,6	1.772,1	1.446,6	2.657,0	3.013,7	4.492,8	5.026,2	6.191,1
6	Chemicals		1.525,2	3.166,6	2.834,5	2.969,2	3.386,6	4.015,9	4.493,0	5.134,5
7	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials		10.438,1	12.338,7	11.200,7	10.926,0	11.175,4	12.866,5	14.401,5	17.190,4
8	Machinery & transport equipment		3.829,6	10.769,0	9.104,6	9.788,7	9.772,6	11.522,7	13.602,3	14.120,8
9	Miscellaneous manuf. Articles		7.874,4	9.947,9	9.288,2	8.193,0	8.484,7	9.196,0	10.272,4	11.453,0
10	Commodities & transactions cannot be specified		45,4	392,2	438,9	321,6	308,9	248,7	213,5	547,4

Imports values by SITC Group (million USD)

		1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
A.	Total Import		**40.628,7**	**33.514,8**	**30.962,1**	**31.288,9**	**32.550,7**	**46.524,5**	**57.700,9**	**61.065,5**
0	Foodstuff & live animals		3.022,5	2.782,2	2.497,3	2.852,4	3.121,1	3.786,3	4.011,7	4.709,4
1	Beverages & tobacco		178,0	180,4	234,7	210,4	168,2	194,8	207,5	232,3
2	Raw materials, inedible		3.643,4	3.303,8	3.178,5	2.668,3	2.595,7	3.506,6	3.397,4	3.612,6
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials		3.007,3	6.071,2	5.523,1	6.558,5	7.664,4	11.797,4	17.511,9	19.027,7
4	Animal & vegetable oils and fats		104,5	47,6	39,9	52,9	51,1	70,7	72,8	85,8
5	Chemicals		6.251,4	5.893,2	5.400,4	5.276,4	5.316,3	7.613,4	8.075,5	8.724,5
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials		6.669,2	5.041,2	4.250,4	4.242,7	4.158,5	6.203,5	7.813,1	7.702,1
7	Machinery & transport equipment		16.289,6	9.211,5	9.050,2	8.605,8	8.566,9	12.175,4	15.262,4	15.411,3
8	Miscellaneous manuf. Articles		1.426,0	976,7	778,7	814,4	899,1	1.176,3	1.344,2	1.557,0
9	Commodities & transactions cannot be specified		36,8	7,0	8,9	7,1	9,4	0,1	4,4	2,8

Attachment 3n, Export and Import proportion

Exports proportion by SITC Group (%)

			1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
A.	Total Export		**100,0%**	**100,0%**	**100,0%**	**100,0%**	**100,0%**	**100,0%**	**100,0%**	**100,0%**
0	Foodstuff & live animals		7,9%	5,6%	5,8%	6,3%	6,0%	5,5%	5,3%	5,1%
1	Beverages & tobacco		0,4%	0,4%	0,5%	0,5%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%
2	Raw materials, inedible		11,1%	6,9%	7,4%	7,9%	8,7%	9,0%	10,5%	13,0%
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials		25,3%	25,2%	25,3%	24,3%	25,7%	25,9%	27,7%	27,4%
4	Animal & vegetable oils and fats		3,0%	2,9%	2,6%	4,6%	4,9%	6,3%	5,9%	6,1%
5	Chemicals		3,4%	5,1%	5,0%	5,2%	5,5%	5,6%	5,2%	5,1%
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials		23,0%	19,9%	19,9%	19,1%	18,3%	18,0%	16,8%	17,1%
7	Machinery & transport equipment		8,4%	17,3%	16,2%	17,1%	16,0%	16,1%	15,9%	14,0%
8	Miscellaneous manuf. Articles		17,3%	16,0%	16,5%	14,3%	13,9%	12,8%	12,0%	11,4%
9	Commodities & transactions cannot be specified		0,1%	0,6%	0,8%	0,6%	0,5%	0,3%	0,2%	0,5%

Imports proportion by SITC Group (%)

		1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
A.	Total Import	**NA**	**100,0%**	**100,0%**	**100,0%**	**100,0%**	**100,0%**	**100,0%**	**100,0%**	**100,0%**
0	Foodstuff & live animals		7,4%	8,3%	8,1%	9,1%	9,6%	8,1%	7,0%	7,7%
1	Beverages & tobacco		0,4%	0,5%	0,8%	0,7%	0,5%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%
2	Raw materials, inedible		9,0%	9,9%	10,3%	8,5%	8,0%	7,5%	5,9%	5,9%
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials		7,4%	18,1%	17,8%	21,0%	23,5%	25,4%	30,3%	31,2%
4	Animal & vegetable oils and fats		0,3%	0,1%	0,1%	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%	0,1%	0,1%
5	Chemicals		15,4%	17,6%	17,4%	16,9%	16,3%	16,4%	14,0%	14,3%
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials		16,4%	15,0%	13,7%	13,6%	12,8%	13,3%	13,5%	12,6%
7	Machinery & transport equipment		40,1%	27,5%	29,2%	27,5%	26,3%	26,2%	26,5%	25,2%
8	Miscellaneous manuf. Articles		3,5%	2,9%	2,5%	2,6%	2,8%	2,5%	2,3%	2,5%
9	Commodities & transactions cannot be specified		0,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

Attachment 3o. Investment Statistics 1990-2009

Statistic of Direct Investment Realization, 1990 - December 31 2009				
TAHUN / Year	PMDN / Domestic Direct Investment		PMA / Foreign Direct Investment	
	PROYEK / Project	NILAI / Value (Rp. Miliar / Billion)	PROYEK / Project	NILAI / Value US$. Juta / Million)
1990	253	2.398,6	100	706,0
1991	265	3.666,1	149	1.059,7
1992	225	5.067,4	155	1.940,9
1993	304	8.286,0	183	5.653,1
1994	582	12.786,9	392	3.771,2
1995	375	11.312,5	287	6.698,4
1996	450	18.609,7	357	4.628,2
1997	345	18.628,8	331	3.473,4
1998	296	16.512,5	412	4.865,7
1999	248	16.286,7	504	8.229,9
2000	300	22.038,0	638	9.877,4
2001	160	9.890,8	454	3.509,4
2002	108	12.500,0	442	3.082,6
2003	120	12.247,0	569	5.445,3
2004	130	15.409,4	548	4.572,7
2005	215	30.724,2	907	8.911,0
2006	162	20.649,0	869	5.991,7
2007	159	34.878,7	982	10.341,4
2008	239	20.363,4	1,138	14.871,4
2009	248	37.799,8	1,221	10.815,2

SOURCE: bkpm, 2009

Attachment 3p. FDI with import duty uncentive of capital goods

Ranking of Direct Investment Approvals on Import Duty Incentives of Capital Goods by Sector, January 1 - December 31, 2009				
No	**P M D N (Domestic Direct Investment)**			
	SEKTOR / Sector	**PROYEK**	**NILAI /**	**%**
		Project	**Value**	
1	Tanaman Pangan & Perkebunan / Food Crops & Plantation	21	202,6	34,7
2	Listrik, Gas dan Air / Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	12	100,8	17,2
3	Pertambangan / Mining	13	68,0	11,6
4	Industri Makanan / Food Industry	13	54,5	9,3
5	Ind. Logam, Mesin & Elektronik / Metal, Machinery & Electronic Industry	12	50,7	8,7
6	Transportasi, Gudang & Komunikasi/Transport, Storage & Communication	3	34,2	5,9
7	Konstruksi / Construction	2	18,6	3,2
8	Ind. Kertas dan Percetakan / Paper and Printing Industry	7	16,0	2,7
9	Jasa Lainnya / Other Services	2	10,5	1,8
10	Hotel & Restoran / Hotel & Restaurant	7	10,5	1,8
11	Industri Kayu / Wood Industry	2	5,7	1
12	Ind. Karet dan Plastik / Rubber and Plastic Industry	8	4,0	0,7
13	Ind. Kendaraan Bermotor & Alat Transportasi Lain / Motor Vehicles & Other Transport Equip.	1	2,4	0,4
	Industry			
14	Industri Tekstil / Textile Industry	2	2,4	0,4
15	Ind. Kimia dan Farmasi / Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industry	3	1,9	0,3
16	Ind. Mineral Non Logam / Non Metallic Mineral Industry	1	1,1	0,2
17	Perdagangan & Reparasi / Trade & Repair	1	0,6	0,1
18	Perikanan / Fishery	-	-	-
19	Perumahan, Kawasan Ind & Perkantoran/Real Estate, Ind. Estate & Business Activities	-	-	-
20	Peternakan / Livestock	-	-	-
21	Kehutanan / Forestry	-	-	-
22	Ind. Barang Dari Kulit & Alas Kaki / Leather Goods & Footwear Industry	-	-	
23	Ind. Instru. Kedokteran, Presisi & Optik dan Jam / Medical Precission & Optical Instru,	-	-	
	Watches & Clock Industry			
24	Industri Lainnya / Other Industry			
	JUMLAH / T o t a l	110	584,5	100

Source: BKPM

Indonesia GDP 2001- 2008 - based on production (trillion rupiah)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
at constant price 2000		1,443.0	1,506.1	1,577.2	1,656.5	1,750.8	1,847.1	1,963.1	2,082.1	
Sectoral Production										
Agriculture		225.7	233.0	240.4	247.2	253.9	262.4	271.4	284.3	
Mining		168.2	169.9	167.6	160.1	165.2	168.0	171.4	172.3	
Manufacturing Industry		398.3	419.4	441.8	470.0	491.6	514.1	538.1	557.8	
Electricity, Gas, Water		9.1	9.9	10.3	10.9	11.6	12.3	13.5	15.0	
Construction		80.1	84.5	89.6	96.3	103.6	112.2	121.9	130.8	
Trading, Hotel & Restaurant		234.3	243.4	256.5	271.1	293.7	312.5	338.8	363.3	
Transportation & Communication		70.3	76.2	85.5	96.9	109.2	124.8	142.3	166.1	
Finance, Real Estate, Corporate		123.1	130.9	140.4	151.1	161.2	170.1	183.7	198.8	
Services (Govt & Social)		134.0	139.0	145.1	152.9	160.8	170.7	182.0	193.7	

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Indonesia Statistics 2003, 2004, 2007, MTNDP 2010-2014

GDP - based on expenditure (trillion rupiah)

at constant price 2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Expenditures										
Households consumption		886.7	920.7	956.6	1,004.1	1,043.8	1,076.9	1,130.8	1,191.2	
Government Consumption		97.6	110.3	121.4	126.2	134.6	147.6	153.3	169.3	
Investment		293.8	307.6	309.4	354.9	393.5	403.7	441.6	493.2	
Change in inventories		41.8	13.1	-4.7	40.0	33.5	29.0	-0.2	3.9	
Statistical discrepancies		-9.2	10.5	16.7	11.0	-8.5	16.2	52.0	25.5	
Export goods & services		573.2	566.2	599.5	680.6	793.6	868.3	942.4	1,031.9	
Import goods & services		-441.0	-422.3	-428.9	-543.2	-639.7	-694.6	-756.9	-832.8	
Others (depreciation, etc.)		-165.6	-189.3	-216.6	-222.6					
Total GDP		1,277.3	1,316.8	1,353.5	1,451.0	1,750.8	1,847.1	1,963.0	2,082.2	

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Indonesia Statistics 2003, 2004, 2007, MTNDP 2010-2014

Indonesia Economic Growth Rate 2001- 2008

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total GDP growth rate		3.8	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.7	5.5	6.3	6.1	
Sectoral Production										
Agriculture		4.1	3.2	3.8	2.8	2.7	3.4	3.4	4.8	
Mining		0.3	1.0	-1.4	-4.5	3.2	1.7	2.0	0.5	
Manufacturing Industry		3.3	5.3	5.3	6.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	3.7	
Electricity, Gas, Water		7.9	8.9	4.9	5.3	6.3	5.8	10.3	10.9	
Construction		4.6	5.5	6.1	7.5	7.5	8.3	8.6	7.3	
Trading, Hotel & Restaurant		4.4	3.9	5.5	5.7	8.3	6.4	8.4	7.2	
Transportation & Communication		8.1	8.4	12.2	13.4	12.8	14.2	14.0	16.7	
Finance, Real Estate, Corporate Services		6.6	6.4	6.7	7.7	6.7	5.5	8.0	8.2	
Services (Govt & Social)		3.2	3.8	4.4	5.4	5.2	6.2	6.6	6.4	

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Indonesia Statistics 2003, 2004, 2007, MTNDP 2010-2014

Growth of expenditures at 2000 constant price (%)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Expenditures										
Households consumption		3.5	3.8	3.9	5.0	4.0	3.2	5.0	5.3	
Government Consumption		7.6	13.0	10.0	4.0	6.6	9.6	3.9	10.4	
Investment		6.5	4.7	0.6	14.7	10.9	2.6	9.4	11.7	
Export goods & services		0.6	-1.2	5.9	13.5	16.6	9.4	8.5	9.5	
Import goods & services		4.2	-4.3	1.6	26.7	17.8	8.6	9.0	10.0	
Total GDP		3.8	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.7	5.5	6.3	6.1	

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Indonesia Statistics 2003, 2004, 2007, MTNDP 2010-2014

Indonesia GDP 2001- 2008
at constant price 2000 (trillion rupiah)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Sectoral Production										
Agriculture		15.6%	15.5%	15.2%	14.9%	14.5%	14.2%	13.8%	13.7%	
Mining		11.7%	11.3%	10.6%	9.7%	9.4%	9.1%	8.7%	8.3%	
Manufacturing Industry		27.6%	27.8%	28.0%	28.4%	28.1%	27.8%	27.4%	26.8%	
Electricity, Gas, Water		0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	
Construction		5.5%	5.6%	5.7%	5.8%	5.9%	6.1%	6.2%	6.3%	
Trading, Hotel & Restaurant		16.2%	16.2%	16.3%	16.4%	16.8%	16.9%	17.3%	17.4%	
Transportation & Communication		4.9%	5.1%	5.4%	5.8%	6.2%	6.8%	7.2%	8.0%	
Finance, Real Estate, Corporate Services		8.5%	8.7%	8.9%	9.1%	9.2%	9.2%	9.4%	9.5%	
Services (Govt & Social)		9.3%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.3%	9.3%	
Total GDP		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Indonesia Statistics 2003, 2004, 2007, MTNDP 2010-2014

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Expenditures										
Households consumption		69.4%	69.9%	70.7%	69.2%	59.6%	58.3%	57.6%	57.2%	
Government Consumption		7.6%	8.4%	9.0%	8.7%	7.7%	8.0%	7.8%	8.1%	
Investment		23.0%	23.4%	22.9%	24.5%	22.5%	21.9%	22.5%	23.7%	
Change in inventories		3.3%	1.0%	-0.3%	2.8%	1.9%	1.6%	0.0%	0.2%	
Statistical discrepancies		-0.7%	0.8%	1.2%	0.8%	-0.5%	0.9%	2.6%	1.2%	
Export goods & services		44.9%	43.0%	44.3%	46.9%	45.3%	47.0%	48.0%	49.6%	
Import goods & services		-34.5%	-32.1%	-31.7%	-37.4%	-36.5%	-37.6%	-38.6%	-40.0%	
Others (depreciation, etc.)		-13.0%	-14.4%	-16.0%	-15.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Indonesia Statistics 2003, 2004, 2007, MTNDP 2010-2014

Export and Import value (million USD)

		1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
A.	Total Export	**25,675.3**	**45,418.0**	**62,124.0**	**56,320.9**	**57,158.8**	**61,058.2**	**71,584.6**	**85,660.0**	**100,798.6**			
A1	Non Oil & gas Export	14,604.2	34,953.6	47,757.4	43,684.6	45,046.1	47,406.8	55,939.3	66,428.4	79,589.1			
A2	Oil-gas export	11,071.1	10,464.4	14,366.6	12,636.3	12,112.7	13,651.4	15,645.3	19,231.6	21,209.5			
B.	Total Import	**21,837.0**	**40,628.7**	**33,514.8**	**30,962.1**	**31,288.9**	**32,550.7**	**46,524.5**	**57,700.9**	**61,065.5**			
B1	Non Oil & gas Export	19,916.6	37,717.9	27,495.3	25,490.3	24,763.1	24,939.8	34,792.5	40,243.2	42,102.6			
B2	Oil-gas export	1,920.4	2,910.8	6,019.5	5,471.8	6,525.8	7,610.9	11,732.0	17,457.7	18,962.9			

Exports values by SITC Group (million USD)

		1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
A.	Total Export	**0.0**	**45,418.0**	**62,124.0**	**56,320.9**	**57,158.8**	**61,058.2**	**71,584.6**	**85,660.0**	**100,798.6**			
0	Foodstuff & live animals		3,584.1	3,503.0	3,254.3	3,606.4	3,666.0	3,968.4	4,574.8	5,124.1			
1	Beverages & tobacco		195.4	234.9	292.2	265.3	223.3	279.9	342.8	359.2			
2	Raw materials, inedible		5,033.9	4,317.1	4,187.7	4,522.1	5,317.2	6,432.6	9,016.7	13,059.0			
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials		11,508.3	15,682.5	14,273.2	13,909.5	15,709.8	18,561.1	23,716.8	27,619.1			
4	Animal & vegetable oils and fats		1,383.6	1,772.1	1,446.6	2,657.0	3,013.7	4,492.8	5,026.2	6,191.1			
5	Chemicals		1,525.2	3,166.6	2,834.5	2,969.2	3,386.6	4,015.9	4,493.0	5,134.5			
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by		10,438.1	12,338.7	11,200.7	10,926.0	11,175.4	12,866.5	14,401.5	17,190.4			
7	Machinery & transport equipment		3,829.6	10,769.0	9,104.6	9,788.7	9,772.6	11,522.7	13,602.3	14,120.8			
8	Miscellaneous manuf. Articles		7,874.4	9,947.9	9,288.2	8,193.0	8,484.7	9,196.0	10,272.4	11,453.0			
9	Commodities & transactions cannot be specified		45.4	392.2	438.9	321.6	308.9	248.7	213.5	547.4			

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Indonesia Statistics 2000, 2004, 2007

Imports values by SITC Group (million USD)

		1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
A.	Total Import	**0.0**	**40,628.7**	**33,514.8**	**30,962.1**	**31,288.9**	**32,550.7**	**46,524.5**	**57,700.9**	**61,065.5**			
0	Foodstuff & live animals		3,022.5	2,782.2	2,497.3	2,852.4	3,121.1	3,786.3	4,011.7	4,709.4			
1	Beverages & tobacco		178.0	180.4	234.7	210.4	168.2	194.8	207.5	232.3			
2	Raw materials, inedible		3,643.4	3,303.8	3,178.5	2,668.3	2,595.7	3,506.6	3,397.4	3,612.6			
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials		3,007.3	6,071.2	5,523.1	6,558.5	7,664.4	11,797.4	17,511.9	19,027.7			
4	Animal & vegetable oils and fats		104.5	47.6	39.9	52.9	51.1	70.7	72.8	85.8			
5	Chemicals		6,251.4	5,893.2	5,400.4	5,276.4	5,316.3	7,613.4	8,075.5	8,724.5			
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by		6,669.2	5,041.2	4,250.4	4,242.7	4,158.5	6,203.5	7,813.1	7,702.1			
7	Machinery & transport equipment		16,289.6	9,211.5	9,050.2	8,605.8	8,566.9	12,175.4	15,262.4	15,411.3			
8	Miscellaneous manuf. Articles		1,426.0	976.7	778.7	814.4	899.1	1,176.3	1,344.2	1,557.0			
9	Commodities & transactions cannot be specified		36.8	7.0	8.9	7.1	9.4	0.1	4.4	2.8			

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Indonesia Statistics 2000, 2004, 2007

Structure of Export and Import proportion (%)

		1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
A.	Total Export	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**			
A1	Non Oil & gas Export	56.9%	77.0%	76.9%	77.6%	78.8%	77.6%	78.1%	77.5%	79.0%			
A2	Oil-gas export	43.1%	23.0%	23.1%	22.4%	21.2%	22.4%	21.9%	22.5%	21.0%			
B.	Total Import	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**			
B1	Non Oil & gas Export	91.2%	92.8%	82.0%	82.3%	79.1%	76.6%	74.8%	69.7%	68.9%			
B2	Oil-gas export	8.8%	7.2%	18.0%	17.7%	20.9%	23.4%	25.2%	30.3%	31.1%			

Exports proportion by SITC Group (%)

		1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
A.	Total Export	**0.0**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**			
0	Foodstuff & live animals		7.9%	5.6%	5.8%	6.3%	6.0%	5.5%	5.3%	5.1%			
1	Beverages & tobacco		0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%			
2	Raw materials, inedible		11.1%	6.9%	7.4%	7.9%	8.7%	9.0%	10.5%	13.0%			
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials		25.3%	25.2%	25.3%	24.3%	25.7%	25.9%	27.7%	27.4%			
4	Animal & vegetable oils and fats		3.0%	2.9%	2.6%	4.6%	4.9%	6.3%	5.9%	6.1%			
5	Chemicals		3.4%	5.1%	5.0%	5.2%	5.5%	5.6%	5.2%	5.1%			
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials		23.0%	19.9%	19.9%	19.1%	18.3%	18.0%	16.8%	17.1%			
7	Machinery & transport equipment		8.4%	17.3%	16.2%	17.1%	16.0%	16.1%	15.9%	14.0%			
8	Miscellaneous manuf. Articles		17.3%	16.0%	16.5%	14.3%	13.9%	12.8%	12.0%	11.4%			
9	Commodities & transactions cannot be specified		0.1%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%			

Imports proportion by SITC Group (%)

		1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
A.	Total Import	**NA**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**			
0	Foodstuff & live animals		7.4%	8.3%	8.1%	9.1%	9.6%	8.1%	7.0%	7.7%			
1	Beverages & tobacco		0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%			
2	Raw materials, inedible		9.0%	9.9%	10.3%	8.5%	8.0%	7.5%	5.9%	5.9%			
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials		7.4%	18.1%	17.8%	21.0%	23.5%	25.4%	30.3%	31.2%			
4	Animal & vegetable oils and fats		0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%			
5	Chemicals		15.4%	17.6%	17.4%	16.9%	16.3%	16.4%	14.0%	14.3%			
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials		16.4%	15.0%	13.7%	13.6%	12.8%	13.3%	13.5%	12.6%			
7	Machinery & transport equipment		40.1%	27.5%	29.2%	27.5%	26.3%	26.2%	26.5%	25.2%			
8	Miscellaneous manuf. Articles		3.5%	2.9%	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%			
9	Commodities & transactions cannot be specified		0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Indonesia Statistics 2000, 2004, 2007

Share of manufacture products in export-import

		1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
A.	Total Export	**0.0**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**			
A1	Manufacture products		47.8%	41.1%	41.6%	43.7%	45.7%	47.1%	49.8%	51.9%			
A2	Raw materials & non-manuf. Products*		52.2%	58.9%	58.4%	56.3%	54.3%	52.9%	50.2%	48.1%			
B.	Total Import	**0.0**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**			
B1	Manufacture products		24.5%	37.0%	37.1%	39.4%	41.8%	41.6%	43.7%	45.3%			
B2	Raw materials & non-manuf. Products		75.5%	63.0%	62.9%	60.6%	58.2%	58.4%	56.3%	54.7%			

Note: non manufacture and raw materials products are assumed to include SITC no: 0; 1 ; 2; 3 and 4. Actually part 0f SITC (2), (3) and (4) may come from manufacture products
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Indonesia Statistics 2000, 2004, 2007

Number of enterprises (000 units)

	Size category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Micro and small enterprises	39,704.7	36,761.7	37,859.5	39,121.4	40,137.8	41,301.3	42,475.8	43,158.5	47,006.9	48,822.9	49,785.8	51,217.9	n.a.
2	Medium enterprises	60.4	51.9	52.2	55.4	57.7		59.58	63.4	95.9	106.7	38.3	39.7	n.a.
3	Large enterprises	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1		2.2	2.2	6.8	7.2	4.5	4.4	n.a.
		39,767.2	36,815.4	37,913.6	39,178.8	40,197.6		42,537.5	43,224.1	47,109.6	48,936.8	49,828.6	51,261.9	n.a.

Note: the majority of enterprises is belong to micro category; for instance in year 2008, micro-entreprises contribute of about 98,98% of total number micro and small enterprises.
Sources: Various statistics from Ministry of Cooperative and Small-Medium Enterprises.

Percentage to total number of enterprises (%)

	Size category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Micro and small enterprises	99.8%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%		99.9%	99.8%	99.8%	99.8%	99.9%	99.9%	n.a.
2	Medium enterprises	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	n.a.
3	Large enterprises	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n.a.
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	n.a.

Note: the majority of enterprises is belong to micro category; for instance in year 2008, micro-entreprises contribute of about 98,98% of total number micro and small enterprises.
Sources: Various statistics from Ministry of Cooperative and Small-Medium Enterprises.

Number of workers (000)

	Size category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Micro and small enterprises	57,482.7	57,342.0	59,939.8	63,501.9	65,246.3		71,099.3	70,919.4	78,994.9	80,933.4	85,597.4	87,640.1	n.a.
2	Medium enterprises	7,726.3	6,971.6	7,230.1	7,630.4	7,993.5		8304.889	8,147.5	4,238.9	4,483.1	3,142.3	3,256.2	n.a.
3	Large enterprises	392.6	364.5	366.5	386.4	406.2		415.3	402.9	3,212.0	3,388.5	2,788.5	2,776.2	n.a.
		65,601.6	64,678.1	67,536.3	71,518.7	73,646.0		79,819.5	79,469.8	86,445.8	88,805.0	91,528.3	93,672.5	n.a.

Note: the majority of enterprises is belong to micro category; for instance in year 2008, micro-entreprises contribute of about 98,98% of total number micro and small enterprises.
Sources: Various statistics from Ministry of Cooperative and Small-Medium Enterprises.

Percentage to total number of workers (%)

	Size category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Micro and small enterprises	144.5%	155.8%	158.1%	162.1%	162.3%		167.1%	164.1%	167.7%	165.4%	171.8%	171.0%	n.a.
2	Medium enterprises	19.4%	18.9%	19.1%	19.5%	19.9%		19.5%	18.8%	9.0%	9.2%	6.3%	6.4%	n.a.
3	Large enterprises	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%		1.0%	0.9%	6.8%	6.9%	5.6%	5.4%	n.a.
		165.0%	175.7%	178.1%	182.5%	183.2%		187.6%	183.9%	183.5%	181.5%	183.7%	182.7%	n.a.

Note: the majority of enterprises is belong to micro category; for instance in year 2008, micro-entreprises contribute of about 98,98% of total number micro and small enterprises.
Sources: Various statistics from Ministry of Cooperative and Small-Medium Enterprises.

Value added (billion rp)

	Size category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Micro and small enterprises	627,695.5	955,753.5	1,109,979.5	1,290,684.3	1,468,100.0		184,845.0	194,426.0	688,909.1	725,959.4	824,098.4	871,982.6	n.a.
2	Medium enterprises	578,037.0	847,697.4	1,003,590.7	1,117,342.3	1,269,759.7		76917.714	81,612.2	290,803.3	306,614.5	275,202.7	293,274.9	n.a.
3	Large enterprises	627,695.5	955,753.5	1,109,979.5	1,290,684.3	1,468,100.0		187,194.3	194,757.8	770,943.6	814,081.0	783,012.4	832,468.3	n.a.
		1,833,428.0	2,759,204.4	3,223,549.8	3,698,710.8	4,205,959.8		448,957.0	470,796.0	1,750,656.0	1,846,654.9	1,882,313.5	1,997,725.8	n.a.

Note: the majority of enterprises is belong to micro category; for instance in year 2008, micro-entreprises contribute of about 98,98% of total number micro and small enterprises.
base price for data 2004 and before were related to 1993 constant price; while for years after 2005 were related to 2000 constant price
GDP value for years 1997-2001 were current price; **data were used for calculating portion of share not growth in time series**
Sources: Various statistics from Ministry of Cooperative and Small-Medium Enterprises.

Percentage of GDP (%)

	Size category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Micro and small enterprises	1578.4%	2596.1%	2927.7%	3294.3%	3652.2%		434.5%	449.8%	1462.4%	1483.5%	1653.9%	1701.0%	n.a.
2	Medium enterprises	1453.6%	2302.6%	2647.0%	2851.9%	3158.8%		180.8%	188.8%	617.3%	626.6%	552.3%	572.1%	n.a.
3	Large enterprises	1578.4%	2596.1%	2927.7%	3294.3%	3652.2%		440.1%	450.6%	1636.5%	1663.5%	1571.4%	1624.0%	n.a.
		4610.4%	7494.7%	8502.4%	9440.6%	10463.2%		1055.4%	1089.2%	3716.1%	3773.5%	3777.6%	3897.1%	n.a.

Note: the majority of enterprises is belong to micro category; for instance in year 2008, micro-entreprises contribute of about 98,98% of total number micro and small enterprises.
Sources: Various statistics from Ministry of Cooperative and Small-Medium Enterprises.

Export value -non oil and gas (billion rp)

	Size category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Micro and small enterprises	3,285.2	15,003.3	12,470.9	n.a.	n.a.		19,941.1	23,775.9	28,048.2	30,303.7	49,686.6	64,395.5	n.a.
2	Medium enterprises	35,991.9	114,579.6	40,418.7	n.a.	n.a.		57155.537	67,904.2	82,290	91,895.9	93,325.7	119,363.6	n.a.
3	Large enterprises	111,846.4	332,634.0	306,332.0	n.a.	n.a.		416,139.2	495,173.0	604,394.5	656,123.5	572,228.7	727,168.9	n.a.
		151,123.5	462,216.9	359,221.6	n.a.	n.a.		493,235.8	586,853.1	714,732.6	778,323.1	715,241.0	910,928.0	n.a.

Note: the majority of enterprises is belong to micro category; for instance in year 2008, micro-entreprises contribute of about 98,98% of total number micro and small enterprises.
Sources: Various statistics from Ministry of Cooperative and Small-Medium Enterprises.

Percentage of export value (%)

	Size category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Micro and small enterprises	8.3%	40.8%	32.9%	n.a.	n.a.		46.9%	55.0%	59.5%	61.9%	99.7%	125.6%	n.a.
2	Medium enterprises	90.5%	311.2%	106.6%	n.a.	n.a.		134.4%	157.1%	174.7%	187.8%	187.3%	232.9%	n.a.
3	Large enterprises	281.3%	903.5%	808.0%	n.a.	n.a.		978.3%	1145.6%	1283.0%	1340.8%	1148.4%	1418.5%	n.a.
		380.0%	1255.5%	947.5%	n.a.	n.a.		1159.5%	1357.7%	1517.2%	1590.5%	1435.4%	1777.0%	n.a.

Note: the majority of enterprises is belong to micro category; for instance in year 2008, micro-entreprises contribute of about 98,98% of total number micro and small enterprises.
Sources: Various statistics from Ministry of Cooperative and Small-Medium Enterprises.

Foreign Direct Investment inFlow

No.	Year	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Laos	Malaysia	Myanmar	Phillipines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India
1	1990	million USD		7.00	0.00	6.00	2,611.00	225.10	550.00	5,574.75	2,575.00	180.00	3,487.11	236.69
2	1995	million USD		582.76	150.70	88.40	5,815.00	317.60	1,459.00	11,535.31	2,070.00	1,780.40	37,520.53	2,151.00
3	2000	million USD	-4,550.00	549.16	148.50	34.00	3,787.63	208.00	2,240.00	16,484.49	3,349.00	1,289.00	40,714.81	3,585.00
4	2001	million USD	-3,279.00	526.44	149.40	23.90	553.95	192.00	195.00	15,093.09	5,061.00	1,300.27	46,877.59	5,472.00
5	2002	million USD	-1,523.00	1,035.34	145.11	25.00	3,203.42	191.40	1,542.00	6,381.19	3,335.00	1,200.11	52,742.86	5,627.00
6	2003	million USD	-507.00	3,374.94	83.98	19.48	2,473.16	291.23	491.00	11,800.16	5,235.00	1,450.00	53,504.70	4,323.00
7	2004	million USD	1,896.00	334.34	131.42	17.00	4,624.21	251.00	688.00	20,053.54	5,862.00	1,610.10	60,630.00	5,771.00
8	2005	million USD	8,336.00	288.50	381.18	27.70	4,063.60	235.80	1,854.00	14,374.19	8,048.08	2,021.00	72,406.00	7,606.00
9	2006	million USD	4,914.00	433.50	483.21	187.40	6,059.70	427.79	2,921.00	27,680.33	9,459.63	2,400.00	72,715.00	20,336.00
10	2007	million USD	6,928.00	260.19	867.28	323.50	8,401.20	257.69	2,916.00	31,550.46	11,238.09	6,739.01	83,521.00	25,127.00
11	2008	million USD	7,919.00	239.18	815.18	227.70	8,052.90	283.45	1,520.00	22,724.51	10,090.51	8,049.97	108,312.00	41,554.00
12	2009	million USD												

Source : World Investment Report, various years- UNCTAD

Foreign Direct Investment inFlow as percentage of GDP

No.	Year	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Laos	Malaysia	Myanmar	Phillipines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India
1	1990	%		0.20	0.00	0.69	5.71	4.35	1.24	15.11	3.02	2.78	0.86	0.07
2	1995	%		11.66	4.55	4.97	6.30	4.09	1.97	13.74	1.23	8.59	4.96	0.58
3	2000	%		9.15	4.05	1.96	4.04	2.86	2.95	17.78	2.73	4.14	3.41	0.77
4	2001	%		9.40	3.74	1.36	0.60	2.52	0.27	17.63	4.38	3.98	3.56	1.13
5	2002	%		17.72	3.38	1.37	3.18	1.85	2.01	7.23	2.63	3.42	3.63	1.11
6	2003	%	-0.22	51.47	1.80	0.91	2.24	2.91	0.62	12.67	3.67	3.67	3.25	0.73
7	2004	%	0.74	4.25	2.46	0.68	3.71	2.45	0.79	18.37	3.63	3.52	3.13	0.84
8	2005	%	2.92	3.03	6.06	0.96	2.95	1.98	1.88	12.00	4.56	3.83	3.14	0.94
9	2006	%	1.35	3.75	6.64	5.38	3.87	3.11	2.48	20.27	4.58	3.94	2.62	2.23
10	2007	%	1.60	2.10	10.04	7.77	4.50	1.39	2.02	19.55	4.58	9.47	2.46	2.20
11	2008	%	1.55	1.65	7.37	4.32	3.63	1.13	0.90	12.93	3.70	8.86	2.49	3.32
12	2009	%												

Source : World Investment Report - UNCTAD, various year

Rating of Economic Freedom - 2007

Country	Overall rating and rank (out of 141)		MAJOR AREAS										COMPONENT OF AREA 5					
			1. Size of Government		2. Legal System & Property		3. Sound Money		4. Freedom to trade internationally		5. Regulation		5a. Credit Market Regulation		5b. Labor Market Regulation		5c. Business Regulation	
	Rating	Rank	Rating	Rank	Rating	Rank	Rating	Rank	Rating	Rank	Rating	Rank	Rating	Rank	Rating	Rank	Rating	Rank
Indonesia	**6.35**	**93**	7.1	43	4.1	117	7.6	91	7.1	58	5.8	111	7.6	103	4.8	102	5.0	111
Brunei	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cambodia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lao	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Malaysia	**6.88**	**66**	6.0	92	6.6	42	6.8	113	7.5	38	7.5	22	9.4	23	6.9	35	6.2	48
Myanmar	**3.60**	**140**	6.3	79	3.3	130	3.8	140	1.3	141	3.7	141	3.9	141	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Philippines	**6.83**	**69**	8.0	18	4.8	95	8.2	73	7.0	66	6.2	95	8.2	83	5.1	93	5.3	95
Singapore	**8.66**	**2**	8.0	17	8.5	11	9.3	28	9.4	2	8.1	9	9.2	34	7.0	33	8.0	2
Thailand	**7.04**	**59**	7.1	42	6.1	53	7.0	103	7.7	26	7.3	34	8.7	61	7.2	27	5.9	63
Vietnam	**6.22**	**101**	5.9	94	5.9	63	6.2	127	7.0	68	6.1	101	9.5	14	4.1	118	4.7	123
China	**6.54**	**82**	4.5	129	6.3	49	9.3	30	7.6	36	5.1	129	7.3	113	3.1	135	4.8	117
India	**6.45**	**86**	7.0	51	5.9	60	6.7	116	6.7	87	6.0	107	6.3	129	6.3	51	5.3	96

source: Gwartney J., Lawson R., Hall J., Grubel H., Sturm J.E., de Haan J., and Zanberg E..
"Economic Freedom of The World- 2009 Annual Report", Economic Freedom Network, 2009. 2009.

SUMMARY of comparison of Ease of doing business in ASEAN + China + India

	INA	BRU	CAM	LAO	MAL	MYA	PHIL	SIN	THAI	VIET	CHIN	IND
Ease of doing business (rank)	122	96	145	167	23	n.a.	144	1	12	93	89	133
Level of income	LMI	HI	LI	LI	UMI	LI	LMI	HI	LMI	LI	LMI	LMI
GNI per capita (US$)	2007	37053	603	740	6967	n.a.	1886	34762	2844	892	2775	1066
Population (m)	228.2	0.4	14.7	6.2	27	n.a.	90.3	4.8	67.4	86.3	1325.6	1140
Starting a business (rank)	**161**	**153**	**173**	**89**	**88**		**162**	**4**	**55**	**116**	**151**	**169**
Procedures (number)	9	18	9	7	9	n.a.	15	3	7	11	14	13
Time (days)	60	116	85	100	11	n.a.	52	3	32	50	37	30
Cost (% of income per capita)	26	9.8	138.4	12.3	11.9	n.a.	28.2	0.7	6.3	13.3	4.9	66.1
Minimum capital (% of income per capit	59.7	0	36.6	0	0	n.a.	5.5	0	0	0	130.9	210.9
Dealing with licenses (rank)	**61**	**75**	**145**	**115**	**109**		**111**	**2**	**13**	**69**	**180**	**175**
Procedures (number)	14	32	23	24	25	n.a.	24	11	11	13	37	37
Time (days)	160	163	709	172	261	n.a.	203	25	156	194	336	195
Cost (% of income per capita)	194.8	4.9	53.6	144	7.1	n.a.	81.7	19.9	12.1	248.1	579.2	2304.9
Employing workers (rank)	**149**	**4**	**134**	**107**	**61**		**115**	**1**	**52**	**103**	**140**	**104**
Difficulty of hiring index (0–100)	61	0	44	11	0	n.a.	56	0	33	11	11	0
Rigidity of hours index (0–100)	0	0	33	0	0	n.a.	0	0	0	13	33	20
Difficulty of firing index (0–100)	60	0	30	50	30	n.a.	30	0	0	40	50	70
Rigidity of employment index (0–100)	40	0	36	20	10	n.a.	29	0	11	21	31	30
Redundancy cost (weeks salary)	108	4	39	162	75	n.a.	91	4	54	87	91	56
Registering property (rank)	**95**	**183**	**116**	**161**	**86**		**102**	**16**	**6**	**40**	**32**	**93**
Procedures (number)	6	Nopracti	7	9	5	n.a.	8	3	2	4	4	5
Time (days)	22	Nopracti	56	135	144	n.a.	33	5	2	57	29	44
Cost (% of property value)	10.7	Nopracti	4.4	4.1	2.6	n.a.	4.3	2.8	1.1	1.1	3.1	7.4
Getting credit (rank)	**113**	**113**	**87**	**150**	**1**		**127**	**4**	**71**	**30**	**61**	**30**
Strength of legal rights index (0–10)	3	7	8	4	10	n.a.	3	10	4	8	6	8
Depth of credit information index (0–6)	4	0	0	0	6	n.a.	3	4	5	4	4	4
Public registry coverage (% of adults)	22	0	0	0	48.5	n.a.	0	0	0	19	62.1	0
Private bureau coverage (% of adults)	0	0	0	0	82	n.a.	6.1	40.3	32.9	0	0	10.2
Protecting investors (rank)	**41**	**119**	**73**	**182**	**4**		**132**	**2**	**12**	**172**	**93**	**41**
Extent of disclosure index (0–10)	10	3	5	0	10	n.a.	2	10	10	6	10	7
Extent of director liability index (0–10)	5	2	9	3	9	n.a.	2	9	7	0	1	4
Ease of shareholder suits index (0–10)	3	8	2	2	7	n.a.	8	9	6	2	4	7
Strength of investor protection index (0-	6	4.3	5.3	1.7	8.7	n.a.	4	9.3	7.7	2.7	5	6
Paying taxes (rank)	**126**	**22**	**58**	**113**	**24**		**135**	**5**	**88**	**147**	**130**	**169**
Payments (number per year)	51	15	39	34	12	n.a.	47	5	23	32	7	59
Time (hours per year)	266	144	173	362	145	n.a.	195	84	264	105	504	271
Total tax rate (% of profit)	37.6	30.3	22.7	33.7	34.2	n.a.	49.4	27.8	37.2	40.1	78.5	64.7
Trading across borders (rank)	**45**	**48**	**127**	**168**	**35**		**68**	**1**	**12**	**74**	**44**	**94**
Documents to export (number) 6	5	6	11	9	7	n.a.	8	4	4	6	7	8
Time to export (days)	21	28	22	50	18	n.a.	16	5	14	22	21	17
Cost to export (US$ per container)	704	630	732	1860	450	n.a.	816	456	625	756	500	945
Documents to import (number)	6	6	11	10	7	n.a.	8	4	3	8	5	9
Time to import (days)	27	19	30	50	14	n.a.	16	3	13	21	24	20
Cost to import (US$ per container)	660	708	872	2040	450	n.a.	819	439	795	940	545	960
Enforcing contracts (rank)	**146**	**160**	**141**	**111**	**59**		**118**	**13**	**24**	**32**	**18**	**182**
Procedures (number)	39	58	44	42	30	n.a.	37	21	35	34	34	46
Time (days)	570	540	401	443	585	n.a.	842	150	479	295	46	1420
Cost (% of claim)	122.7	36.6	102.7	31.6	27.5	n.a.	26	25.8	12.3	28.5	11.1	39.6
Closing a business (rank)	**142**	**37**	**183**	**183**	**57**		**153**	**2**	**48**	**127**	**65**	**138**
Time (years)	5.5	2.5	no pract	no pract	2.3	n.a.	5.7	0.8	2.7	5	1.7	7
Cost (% of estate)	18	4	no pract	no pract	15	n.a.	38	1	36	15	22	9
Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	13.7	47.2	0	0	38.6	n.a.	4.4	91.3	42.4	18	35.3	15.1

Note : LI= low income; MLI= Middle Low Income; UMI= Upper Middle Income; HI= High income
Source: Doing Business 2010, the World Bank-2009

Logistic Performance Index (LPI)

No.	Year	Unit	INA	BRU	CAM	LAO	MAL	MYA	PHIL	SIN	THAI	VIET	CHIN	IND
A	LPI-2007 rank		43	n.a.	81	117	27	147	65	1	31	53	30	39
A1	Customs		44	n.a.	104	120	23	124	53	3	32	37	35	47
A2	Infrastructure		45	n.a.	81	120	28	145	87	2	31	60	30	42
A3	International shipments		44	n.a.	95	103	26	146	63	2	32	47	28	40
A4	Logistics competence		50	n.a.	82	106	26	135	70	2	29	56	27	31
A5	Tracking & tracing		33	n.a.	81	139	28	149	69	1	36	53	31	42
A6	Logistic domestic costs		92	n.a.	27	146	37	76	19	113	28	17	72	46
A7	Timeliness		58	n.a.	74	102	26	147	70	1	28	65	36	47
B	LPI-2010 index (155 countries)		2.76	n.a.	2.37	2.46	3.44	2.33	3.14	4.09	3.29	2.96	3.49	3.12
B1	Customs		2.43	n.a.	2.28	2.17	3.11	1.94	2.67	4.02	3.02	2.68	3.16	2.70
B2	Infrastructure		2.54	n.a.	2.12	1.95	3.50	1.92	2.57	4.22	3.16	2.56	3.54	2.91
B3	International shipments		2.82	n.a.	2.19	2.70	3.50	2.37	3.40	3.86	3.27	3.04	3.31	3.13
B4	Logistics competence		2.47	n.a.	2.29	2.14	3.34	2.01	2.95	4.12	3.16	2.89	3.49	3.16
B5	Tracking & tracing		2.77	n.a.	2.50	2.45	3.32	2.36	3.29	4.15	3.41	3.10	3.55	3.14
B6	Timeliness		3.46	n.a.	2.84	3.23	3.86	3.29	3.83	4.23	3.73	3.44	3.91	3.61

Source : World Investment Report, 2010- UNCTAD; MTNDP-2010-2014

Indonesia's Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) 2009-2010

Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)		Rank (out of 133)	Score (1 - 7)
Basic requirements		**70**	**4.30**
1st pillar	Institutions	58	4.00
2nd pillar	Infrastructure	84	3.20
3rd pillar	Macroeconomic stability	52	4.82
4th pillar	Health and primary education	82	5.20
Efficiency Enhancement		**50**	**4.24**
5th pillar	Higher education and training	69	3.91
6th pillar	Goods market efficiency	41	4.49
7th pillar	Labor market efficiency	75	4.30
8th pillar	Financial market sophistication	61	4.30
9th pillar	Technological readiness	88	3.20
10th pillar	Market size	16	5.21
Innovation and Sophistication factors		**40**	**4.03**
11th pillar	Business sophistication	40	4.49
12th pillar	Innovation	39	3.57
Total Indonesia's GCI 2009- 2010 (out of 13		**54**	**4.26**
Indonesia's GCI 2008- 2009 (out of 134)		**55**	**4.3**
Indonesia's GCI 2007- 2008 (out of 131)		**54**	**4.2**

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2009- 2010, World Economic Forum, 2009; table 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

Comparison of GCI 2009-2010

Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)- Rank		INA	BRU	CAM	LAO	MAL	MYA	PHIL	SIN	THAI	VIET	CHIN	IND
Basic requirements		**70**	**19**	**112**	n.a.	**33**	**n.a.**	**95**	**2**	**43**	**92**	**36**	**79**
1st pillar	Institutions	58	36	92	n.a.	43	n.a.	113	1	60	63	48	54
2nd pillar	Infrastructure	84	41	95	n.a.	26	n.a.	98	4	40	94	46	76
3rd pillar	Macroeconomic stability	52	1	122	n.a.	42	n.a.	76	35	22	112	8	6
4th pillar	Health and primary education	82	42	107	n.a.	34	n.a.	93	13	61	76	45	101
Efficiency Enhancement		**50**	**76**	**103**	n.a.	**25**	n.a.	**78**	**2**	**40**	**61**	**32**	**35**
5th pillar	Higher education and training	69	62	122	n.a.	41	n.a.	68	5	54	92	61	66
6th pillar	Goods market efficiency	41	100	85	n.a.	30	n.a.	95	1	44	67	42	48
7th pillar	Labor market efficiency	75	10	52	n.a.	31	n.a.	113	1	25	38	32	83
8th pillar	Financial market sophistication	61	68	94	n.a.	6	n.a.	93	2	49	82	81	16
9th pillar	Technological readiness	88	60	113	n.a.	37	n.a.	84	6	63	73	79	83
10th pillar	Market size	16	115	92	n.a.	28	n.a.	35	39	21	38	2	4
Innovation and Sophistication factors		**40**	**81**	**107**	n.a.	**24**	n.a.	**74**	**10**	**47**	**55**	**29**	**28**
11th pillar	Business sophistication	40	77	101	n.a.	24	n.a.	65	14	43	70	38	27
12th pillar	Innovation	39	75	107	n.a.	24	n.a.	99	8	57	44	26	30
Overall Index of GCI 2009- 2010 (out of 133		**54**	**32**	**110**	n.a.	**24**	n.a.	**87**	**3**	**36**	**75**	**29**	**49**

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2009- 2010, World Economic Forum, 2009; table 5,6,7,8

Table. Comparison of GCI 2009-2010

Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)- Scor		INA	BRU	CAM	LAO	MAL	MYA	PHIL	SIN	THAI	VIET	CHIN	IND
Basic requirements		**4.30**	**5.40**	**3.60**	n.a.	**5.12**	n.a.	**3.94**	**6.00**	**4.86**	**4.02**	**5.09**	**4.20**
1st pillar	Institutions	4.00	4.80	3.50	n.a.	4.53	n.a.	3.24	6.10	3.98	3.93	4.39	4.20
2nd pillar	Infrastructure	3.20	4.60	2.90	n.a.	5.05	n.a.	2.91	6.40	4.57	3.00	4.31	3.50
3rd pillar	Macroeconomic stability	4.82	6.60	3.40	n.a.	5.00	n.a.	4.54	5.20	5.37	3.86	5.93	4.20
4th pillar	Health and primary education	5.20	5.80	4.40	n.a.	5.90	n.a.	5.07	6.20	5.52	5.28	5.72	4.80
Efficiency Enhancement		**4.24**	**3.90**	**3.50**	n.a.	**4.76**	n.a.	**3.91**	**5.60**	**4.46**	**4.08**	**4.56**	**4.50**
5th pillar	Higher education and training	3.91	4.10	2.80	n.a.	4.49	n.a.	3.92	5.60	4.27	3.54	4.09	4.00
6th pillar	Goods market efficiency	4.49	3.90	4.00	n.a.	4.77	n.a.	3.92	5.80	4.46	4.20	4.47	4.40
7th pillar	Labor market efficiency	4.30	5.20	4.50	n.a.	4.74	n.a.	3.89	5.90	4.83	4.70	4.74	4.20
8th pillar	Financial market sophistication	4.30	4.20	3.80	n.a.	5.38	n.a.	3.85	5.90	4.49	4.05	4.05	5.10
9th pillar	Technological readiness	3.20	3.80	2.70	n.a.	4.51	n.a.	3.32	5.90	3.71	3.45	3.38	3.30
10th pillar	Market size	5.21	2.60	3.10	n.a.	4.70	n.a.	4.57	4.50	5.01	4.55	6.63	6.10
Innovation and Sophistication factors		**4.03**	**3.40**	**3.10**	n.a.	**4.43**	n.a.	**3.45**	**5.10**	**3.83**	**3.72**	**4.23**	**4.20**
11th pillar	Business sophistication	4.49	3.80	3.40	n.a.	4.80	n.a.	4.06	5.20	4.37	4.00	4.54	4.80
12th pillar	Innovation	3.57	3.00	2.70	n.a.	4.06	n.a.	2.84	5.10	3.29	3.45	3.93	3.70
Overall Index of GCI 2009- 2010 (out of 133		**4.26**	**4.64**	**3.51**	n.a.	**4.87**	n.a.	**3.90**	**5.55**	**4.56**	**4.03**	**4.74**	**4.30**

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2009- 2010, World Economic Forum, 2009; table 5,6,7,8

6. Climate Change

6.1. Overview

Indonesia has shown a significant achievement in socio-economic development over the past decade. The country's population is the fourth most populous nation in the world following China, India, and the U.S. Annual population growth rate during 2000 and 2008 was 1.3%, which exceeds that of China and U.S.[1] While poverty remains a challenge, the percentage of population below national poverty line has been gradually decreasing.[2] Indonesia has recently positioned itself as a low-middle income country, but at a sacrifice of environmental quality. Declining natural resources and polluted environment are results of an unsustainable pattern of development. In fact, Indonesia is now the third largest contributor of greenhouse gasses (GHGs) after China and the US when emissions from deforestation and forest degradation are taken into consideration.

Without further actions, Indonesia's natural resources and environment continue to be increasingly exposed to economic growth and population growth. Under the Lon-Term National Development Plan (RPJPN 2005-2025), Government of Indonesia (GoI) pursues 6.8 % of annual GDP growth. Indonesia's population is projected to reach 300 million in 2050. Rapid economic growth and urbanization will trigger high demand of energy and exacerbate environmental degradation. On the other hand, intensified natural disasters due to changing climate have brought about enormous social and economic losses. It is obvious that natural disasters continue to seriously hamper Indonesia's growth and people's welfare. Therefore, management of natural resources and reduction of natural disaster risks are keys to sustainable development of Indonesia.

In order to identify developmental issues and analyze efficient interventions of JICA to Indonesia, an exercise has been conducted. Methodologies adopted during the exercise include; reviewing GoI's national plans on development and climate change, documents prepared by donors, research institutions, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs); interviewing people from GoI, international donors, international and local NGOs, to identify remaining gaps in environmental protection in Indonesia; mapping JICA's position amongst GOI and other donor partners.

As a result of reviewing documents, seven priority sectors are identified. Among the seven, three are related to natural resources management; forestry and peat land, energy and transportation, and waste. These sectors play important roles in national GHGs mitigation. The rest four are related to natural disaster risk reduction; water, marine/coastal areas/small islands, agriculture, and health. These sectors require actions to promote adaptation to changing climate.

Key developmental issues for the seven sectors are identified based on gap analysis in areas of policy, knowledge, and institutional arrangements as well as interviews. Five are identified for the forestry and peat land; forest fire reduction, rehabilitation of degraded

[1] World Bank, "Selected Indicators," p.378 from "World Development Report," 2010. Annual population growth during this period was: China, 0.6%; U.S.A, 0.9%; India, 1.4%.

[2] It decreased from 17.6% in 1996 to 16.0% in 2005 (Ibid., p. 380).

forests, better management of plantation to reduce deforestation, rehabilitation of watersheds, and protection of biodiversity. One for the rest respective sectors; promotion of geothermal (energy and transportation), reduction of solid waste (waste), promotion of water balance (water), promotion of early warning (marine, coastal areas, and small islands), ensuring food security (agriculture), and reduction of vector-borne diseases (health).

As a result of mapping activities of GoI and foreign donors, developmental issues which need further attention are identified. Mapping JICA's activities, this report identifies following issues to be JICA's niches; KPH, REDD projects, promotion of geothermal, reduction of disaster risks through building capacities among local governments and analyzing vulnerabilities, reduction of vector-borne diseases, and waste management. At the end of the report, a list of indicators for the seven sectors is attached. They are selected with a purpose to grasp general situation and trends of the identified developmental issues.

6.2. National Development Plan (Long-term and Mid-term)

6.2.1. Mainstreaming Climate Change into National Development Plans

GoI signed United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992 and ratified it in 1994. Under the UNFCCC, it signed the Kyoto Protocol in 1998 and ratified it in 2004. As a party to UNFCCC, GOI has submitted the first National Communications to UNFCCC in 1999. It is preparing the second in 2009 with support from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).[3]

Being an active player in international negotiations on climate change as well as one of the countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, GoI recognizes that tackling climate change is an integral part of national development. The Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN, 2005-2025) has identified climate change as a critical challenge to Indonesia, highlighting that extreme climatic events such as floods and droughts have brought about great losses to the national economy. RPJPN (2005-2025) puts sustainable development as the six missions which pursues economic growth and environmental sustainability.

Being a fast growing economy that is faced with climate change threats, Indonesia has been playing an active role in international arena particularly since 2007, in particular. In 2007, GoI hosted the 13th Conference of the Parties (COP13) to the UNFCCC in Bali, which adopted Bali Action Plan. One of achievements of he Bali Action Plan was to make deforestation in developing countries part of climate change response. In November, State Ministry of Environment (MoE) published "the National Action Plan on Climate Change (RAN-PI)" to enhance multi-sectoral cooperation to mitigate GHG emissions and adapt to climate change. In December, the National Planning and Development Agency (BAPPENAS) published "National Development Planning:

[3]UNDP Indonesia, "Support to the Second National Communication on Climate Change, " November 2009. http://www.undp.or.id/projects/projDetail.asp?ItemID=19

Indonesia Responses to Climate Change," so-called "Yellow Book." [4]

In September 2009, President Susilo Yudhoyono committed to reduce 26% of the national GHG emissions in 2020 under the business-as-usual scenario without international support or up to 41% with international support. BAPPENAS further developed "the Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap (ICCSR): Synthesis Report, 2010-2029" in 2009, which bridges MoE's RAN-PI and the three Mid-Term Development Plans (RPJMNs) until 2025; namely, ICCSR mainstreamed climate change action plans into national development plans. ICCSR elaborates strategies on mitigation and adaptation; while the issue of natural resources management is related to GHG emissions mitigation actions, reduction of impacts of natural disasters to adaptation actions. ICCSR will be reviewed in section 1.2.

As a result, RPJMN (2010-2014) has successfully mainstreamed climate change policies by incorporating policies and strategies addressed in ICCSR. RPJMN (2010-2014) identifies eleven national priority areas, out of which four are related to climate change policies and programs; health, food security, energy, and environment and disaster management. Following table shows the summary of priority areas and corresponding plans.

Table 6.2.1 Climate Change related policies and programs, RPJMN (2010-2014)

Priority No. and Area	Program	Outcome
3. Health	public health programs	providing access to clean water resources with 67% of population and access to basic sanitation facilities with 75% of population before 2014
	health facilities	improvement of availability and quality of hospital services international accredited in major cities (at least 3 in 2012 and 5 in 2014)
5. Food Security	adaptation to climate change	concrete steps related to adaptation to and anticipation of climate change for food and agricultural systems
8. Energy	alternative energy in electricity generation	increased utilization of renewable energy including geothermal (up to 2,000MW in 2012 and 5,000 MW in 2014), coal bed methane (2011~), solar, micro-hydro & nuclear (gradually)
	conversion to the use of gas	expansion of the kerosene conversion program to gas to cover 42 million head of the family in 2010; use of natural gas as the fuel of urban public transport in Palembang, Surabaya, and Denpasar
9. Environment and Disaster Management	climate change	promotion of peat land management, increase areas of rehabilitation by 500,000ha/y, reduce deforestation rate
	environmental damage control	waste water pollution control, emission control in 680 industrial and service activities in 2010, reduction of hotspots of forest fires by 20%/y and decrease pollution level by 50% in 2014, termination of environmental damage in 11

[4] Yellow book was revised in July 2008.

Priority No. and Area	Program	Outcome
		watersheds
	early warning system	Guarantee Over Early Warning System Tsunami and Early Warning System Weather (2010~), Early Warning System for Climate (2013~)
	disaster management	improvement of disaster response capabilities of all the provincial governments

To carry out above policies and strategies addressed under RPJPN (2005-2025), RPJMN (2010-2014), RAN-PI, and ICCSR, six sectoral climate change action plans have been drafted by line ministries as of March 2010. They are forestry and peat land, waste, agriculture, industry, and energy and transport, with two additional supporting activity plans, prepared by the Agency of Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics (BMKG) and Ministry of Marine and Fisheries respectively. The draft plans have been submitted to BAPPENAS and are expected to be signed by President at the end of March, 2010. [5]

6.2.2. Indonesia's Contribution to Global Warming and Vulnerability to Climate Change

In 6.2.1, GoI's climate change policies and strategies which are synthesized into national development programs are reviewed. This section reviews situations surrounding Indonesia, namely how Indonesia contributes GHG emissions and how it is affected by changing climate based on GoI's second national communication to UNFCCC. Drawing on the previous section, this section aims at looking into relationships between Indonesia and climate change in more detail. Based on the previous section, this helps to confirm priority sectors in tackling various issues caused by global warming.

(1) Emission Sources

By 2003, Indonesia had become the 16th largest GHG emitter in the world, with 347 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCo2e) per year, or 1.34% of the total emissions in the world.6 When emissions from land use change and forestry (LUCF) and peat fire, its emission amounts to 594.7 MtCo2e annually. Without LUCF, amount of emissions from the energy sector was the largest, followed by waste, agriculture, and Industrial sectors (Figure 6.2.1)

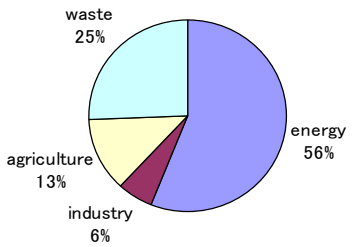


Figure 6.2.1 GHG emission without LUCF[7]

[5] Interview to Ministry of Home Affairs on 11, March 2010.
[6] World Bank, Department for International Development Indonesia, and PEACE, "Indonesia and Climate Change: Current Status and Policies," p. 9.
[7] UNDP Indonesia (2009), p.2

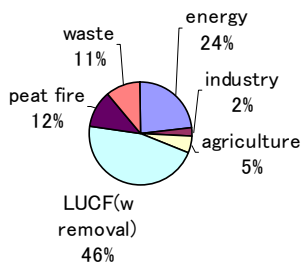
In the energy sector, transportation is the fastest growing energy consuming sector; almost half of the national primary energy is consumed by the sector. Within the transportation sector, road transport is outstanding (88%). Other energy consuming sectors besides transportation are industry, households, and electricity, which consist of 21%, 19%, and 11%, respectively, of the total energy consumption. Regarding industry, emission (mainly CO2) from industry during 2000 and 2005 was relatively stable. The main source of CO2 emission from this sector came from cement production, followed by ammonia production, and lime production.

Waste is another important emission source in Indonesia. Most waste disposal sites are open dumping in Indonesia, and no sanitary landfills exist so far. Open duping sites releases large volume of methane gas, which accounts for more than 90% of the total emission of the sector. Industrial waste water contributes most (84%), followed by unmanaged solid waste disposal (8%) and domestic waste water (7%).

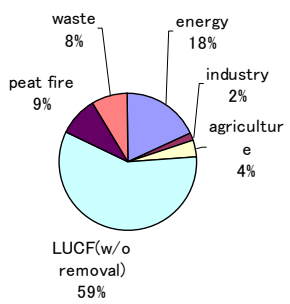
When LUCF and peat fire are considered (but not absorption of GHG emissions due to LUCF, or "removal"), the emission amount even increases by almost three times, to 1,827.5 MtCo2e, which makes Indonesia the third largest GHG emission contributor after China and the U.S. They are the main contributors, consisting of 68% of the total emission. Degradation and deforestation are the main causes, driven by illegal logging, mining, forest conversion (such as plantations, agriculture, and human settlement), and degradation of watershed areas. The rate of deforestation over the period of 2000-2005 was approximately at 1.18 millions hectare (ha) per year.[8] Peat land is another major source of emission. Indonesia has 21 million ha of peat land, of which 55% is forested. However, development and drainage of peat land has been advancing, mainly in Sumatera and Kalimantan. Due to fire, oxidation, and loss of above-ground biomass, emissions from peat land is 903 MtCo2e per year.[9]

When removal is considered, the total amount of emission significantly decreases to 1,264.4 MtCo2e, though LUCF and peat land fires are still major contributors. This tells that enhancement of carbon stock in forestry and peat land plays a key role in achieving the national emissions reduction target of Indonesia.

GHG emission with LUCF (with removals)



GHG emission with LUCF (without removals)



[8] Deforestation rate in Indonesia is declining; it was 2.83 million ha during 1997-2000 (Ministry of Forestry, "Forestry Statistics of Indonesia," 2006.)

[9] BAPPENAS, "Reducing carbon emissions from Indonesia's peat lands: Interim Report of a Multi-Disciplinary Study," 11 December, 2009, pp. 5-6.

Figure 6.2.2 CO2 emissions with LUCF (with removals and without removals) [10]

Thus, sectors of forestry and peat land, energy, and waste have been identified to be of critical importance in mitigating GHGs emissions. The draft six sectoral plans mentioned in the previous section propose sectoral emission reduction targets, as shown in the below table.

Table 6.2.2 Draft Target Amounts of Sectoral GHG Emissions Reduction[11]

Sector	Emission Reduction Target (draft) (in giga ton CO2e)	
	for national target of 26%	for national target of 41% (for additional 15% with foreign support)
Forestry and peat land	0.672	0.367
Waste	0.048	0.030
Energy and Transportation	0.038	0.018
Agriculture	0.008	0.003
Industry	0.001	0.004

The targets shown in the table are in line with current emission status; in terms of mitigation, forestry and peat land play by far major roles, followed by waste and energy and transportation. In this context, agriculture and industry play very minor roles.

Importantly, the draft emissions reduction targets for additional 15% shown in the table suggest that GoI expects that most support from international donors goes to forestry and peat land, followed by waste, energy and transportation.

(2) Impacts of Climate Change and Sea Level Rise

While Indonesia is a major contributor to global warming, it is also greatly affected by climate change. Since Indonesia is the largest archipelago with a long coast line of 81,000 km and as of 2000, 19.6% of total population live in low-elevation coastal zones.

It is found that natural disasters have been intensified by global warming, which changes rainfall patterns and raises sea levels. Top ten natural disasters occurred during 1907 to 2007 were mostly climate related disasters, most of which occurred during 1990s.[12] This indicates that the extreme climate events have been intensified by changing climate. Forest fires, floods, droughts, and land slides are the typical hazards.

Natural disasters have caused significant social and economic losses. Accumulated number of affected people amounts to 544,000 during 1971-2008. Economic loss for the same period is USD 66 million.[13] Sectors that are immediately affected by natural

[10] UNDP Indonesia (2009), p.2.
[11] Interview to MoHA, 11 March, 2010.
[12] Dadang Hilman, "General overview of vulnerability and adaptation needs of Indonesia," date not available; retrieved from http://www.ambjakarta.um.dk/NR/rdonlyres/5793FC38-EAF2-405E-8D26-B0DA581E2DC2/0/DadangHilman2.ppt#262,6,Natural Disasters in Indonesia (1907-2007)
[13] Calculated based on World Bank (2010), Ibid., p. 366.

disasters are; agriculture, marine/costal areas/small islands, water, and health. Following sections describe brief sector-wise impacts in Indonesia.

- Agriculture

The current cropping pattern might not be practicable anymore in the future. The cropping pattern used in most of the rice growing areas of Indonesia is rice-rice. Given that the second planting depends heavily on irrigation water, the occurrence of extreme climate events such as droughts and shorter rainy seasons would end up in the longer dry season, hence, more frequent crop failures among farmers. Therefore, in order to keep the current rice-rice cropping pattern, it is critical that water storage facilities and/or irrigation facilities are improved. Alternatively, new short maturing rice varieties need be developed. Increases in temperature and changes in rainfall pattern may also trigger the development of crop pests and diseases. This is observed in a number of districts of Java, such as Indramayu, Magelang, Smarang, Boyolali, Kulonprogo, and Ciamis.

- Marine, Coastal Areas, and Small Islands

Intensified precipitation and SLR inundate coastal areas. In Indonesia, 383 out of 483 districts and cities are disaster prone areas.[14] Besides, marine biodiversity is also greatly affected by global warming. SLR has serious implications to the national border. Recent studies indicate that at least 8 of 92 outmost small islands which have defined the Indonesian sea territory are vulnerable.[15]

- Water

Shorter rainfall seasons would bring about water scarcity. Increased water demand in urban areas as a result of growth of population and industrial activities makes the situation worse. Furthermore, SLR accelerates intrusion of saline water to the inland and makes coastal waters become more saline. Also, reduced amount of water flow from upstream due to prolonged dry seasons makes gaps of drinking water supplies among regions get wider. According to Ministry of Public Works, the issue of drinking water shortages is anticipated to be serious in the near future, particularly in metro cities located near the coast, such as Jakarta, Surabaya, and Semarang. In terms of conservation of water resources, GoI puts importance on wastewater management.

- Health

Prolonged dry seasons intensify forest fires, which have a serious impact on human bodies. Aerosols produced by fires pollute air and cause health problems such as acute respiratory infection, bronchial asthma, bronchitis, and skin irritation. On the other hand, floods and inundations would degrade sanitation environment and spread vector borne and water borne diseases in communities. The poor, who tend to live in low-land areas and have poor access to medical treatments, are most vulnerable.

Based on the above collected information and analysis, this report takes up seven sectors:

[14] Suprayoga Hadi, Director for Special Area and Disadvantaged Region of BAPPENAS, "Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Development Planning and Budgeting System: Case of Indonesia," presented at the 2nd session of Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, Geneva, Switzerland, 16-19 June, 2009.

[15] The eight islands are Kepala of East Kalimantan, Dolangan of Central Sulawesi, Manterawu of North Sulawesi, Fani Fanildo, Brass, and Laag of Papua, and Nipah of Riau (Hydro-oceanography, Indonesian Navy 2003).

for mitigation, (1) forestry, peat land, and mangrove, (2) energy, and (3) waste; for adaptation, (4) water, (5) marine, coastal areas, and small islands, (6) agriculture, and (7) health.

6.3. Sectoral Strategic Plan

As has been mentioned in section 6.1, in order to reduce GHG emissions as well as minimize impacts of climate change on the country, BAPPENAS developed ICCSR where climate change policies are synthesized into the long-term national development plan. This section reviews strategies and targets for the seven sectors based on ICCSR.[16]

6.3.1. Natural Resources Management as Mitigation Policy

(1) Forestry and peat lands

- Strategy

macro-planning in the field of forestry and consolidation of forest areas, intensified utilization of production forests, conservation of biodiversity and protection of forests, enhancement of the functions and support capacity of watersheds based on community empowerment, research and development of Ministry of Forestry (MoFR), supervision of and improvement in the accountability of the apparatuses of MoFR

- Target

hotspot reduction, prevention of forest degradation, mangrove and coastal vegetation planting, coral reef rehabilitation, expansion of Marine Protection Area

(2) Energy

- Strategy

introduction of geothermal and hydropower plants; improvement of public transport quality in urban areas; promotion of non-motorized transport in urban areas; promotion carbon efficient transport facilities and operations

- Target

Energy Mix 2025, Geothermal 20%

(3) Waste

- Strategy

implementation of 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle) policy in waste management; conversion of open dumping sites to sanitary landfill sites; building capacities of regional governments, promotion of partnerships with local governments, private sector, and civil society; implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility for B3 waste producers and importers, development of landfill technologies

- Target

for Sumatera, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Papua: preparation of

[16] For forestry and peat lands, Ministry of Forestry's (MoFR) RPJMN (2010-2014) (November 2009) was referred.

infrastructure preparation, maintenance, and development, waste transportation facilities, clean development mechanism (CDM) preparation for final disposal areas, construction of waste management facilities

6.3.2. Reduction of Disaster Risk as Adaptation Policy

(1) Water

- Strategy

prioritization of water demand for domestic use especially in regions where water scarcity is serious or regions of strategic importance; control on use of ground water and enhancement of surface water for water supply; enhancement of water storages and maintenance of existing resources; promotion of private sector involvement in water infrastructure development

- Target

rehabilitation of 11 prioritized river catchment areas

(2) Marine, Coastal Areas, and Small Islands

- Strategy

promotion of physical adaptation in coastal zones and small islands by an integrated management and environmentally sound physical engineering; population management; management of infrastructures and public facilities; management of fisheries, water resources, and small strategic islands on the border for defense and security; promotion of integrated management of ecosystem of coastal zones, small islands, and ocean; development of data, research inventories, and human resources

- Target

spatial planning for coastal area based on carrying capacity approach

(3) Agriculture

- Strategy

reduction of uncertainty and risk due to climate variability and improvement of societal awareness on climate change; reduction risks and impacts of climate change on infrastructure, production systems, and social economic aspect of agriculture; enhancement of agriculture roles in GHG mitigation

- Target

food diversification, prohibition on conversion of high productivity rice-field land, research and development for resilience crops

(4) Health

- Strategy

improvement of affordability and quality of health services as well as equal access to them especially among the poor; increase availability of medical and paramedical staff, especially for basic health services in remote areas; prevention and eradication of

infectious disease, promotion of treatment of malnutrition in pregnant women, infants, and children below five years

- Target

improvement of environment sanitation, research on climate change borne diseases, disease surveillance and health protection, control on vector spread disease, improvement of communication, information and education, early warning system

6.4. Summary of Developmental issues and any other identified specific issues

Sections 6.1 and 6.2 have identified critical sectors in realizing sustainable development in Indonesia. As seen above, GoI has sufficient climate change policies and strategies which are in line with national economic development plans.

However, reviews of governmental documents and research papers, as well as interviews to officials of international organizations and researchers of NOGs, a number of gaps remain, hindering GoI from realizing sustainable development. Following sections describe gaps according to issues of policy, institutional arrangement, and knowledge. Based on the analysis, developmental issues for the seven sectors are identified at the end of this section.

- Policy

Economic policies often jeopardize mitigation policy ends. For instance, MoFR issued several controversial regulations recently, which promote conversion of protected and conservation forests to business areas such as mining and oil palm plantations.[17] This is contradictory to GoI's previous policy addressed by the 1999 Law on Forestry, which prohibits mining activities in protected forest areas. MoFR further attempts to count oil palm plantations as forest.[18] Critics say that it is likely to promote deforestation.

Promotion of geothermal is another issue. The Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MoENR) aims that 17% of energy is supplied by geothermal in 2025. As of 2010, there are 265 deposits with potential generation capacity of 28,100 MW. However, given 70% of the deposits are located in protected and conservation areas, promotion of geothermal would accelerate deforestation.[19] Ministry of environment, which has allocated 2.2 million ha of forest to mining activities, recently proposed an amendment to 1990 Conservation Law in order to give permit mining companies to operate in protected and conservation forests.[20] There are similar examples where GoI give priority to economic development over environment protection.

- Institutional arrangement
  - Lack of support from local Governments

GoI introduced a decentralization law in 1999 which for the first time empowered local government to have significant decision-making authority and jurisdiction over their local

[17] 'Protected forests' now up for grabs for mining, Jakarta Post, 8 March, 2010.
[18] "Palm estate is forest, says ministry," Jakarta Post, 16 February, 2010.
[19] "Support for geothermal projects open to government abuse: activists," Jakarta Post, 13 March, 2010.
[20] Ibid.

governance processes, and to a significant extent, local natural resources. However, local environmental management was found to be weak and subsequent laws were passed in 2007 with a purpose to strengthening local environmental management institutions. [21] However, gaps on climate change awareness between central government and local governments are wide which prevents national policies and programs from being implemented on the local level.

For example, while the Disaster Mitigation Law requires provinces to be proactive in anticipating disasters and BMKG provides meteorological information on extreme climate events with local governments, most of them simply do not pay attention to it. As a result, most local spatial plans do not reflect information provided by the central government and people remain vulnerable to natural hazards. To address the situation, Geological Agency of MoENR prepared maps which indicates landslide-prone areas and distributed them to all the provinces. The Agency has advised provincial governments to integrate disaster-prone areas into local spatial plans.[22]

Another effort by Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) to raise awareness on climate change and importance of adaptation among local government officials is to draft a regulation to require provincial governments of coastal areas and small islands to prepare adaptation plans. The draft regulation is under review by line ministries.[23] MoHA also organized a capacity building workshop for local governments in December 2009.[24]

Ignorance of climate change issues among local governments hampers national efforts to reduce social and economic impacts of natural disasters. Interviewees from from BMKG, MfPW, and MoHA agreed that implementation of early warning system on a local level is a policy priority to mitigate disaster risks and local governments' capacity to utilize climatic and geophysical information is essential to that end.

- Luck of budget

In order to implement national climate change action plan on a local level, BAPPANAS drafted a new regulation and is circulating it among relevant ministries for comments as of March 2010. The Article 5 of the draft regulation requires each province to prepare a climate change action plan within 6 months after it comes into effect. Upon issuance of the regulation, it is MoHA that will ask each provincial government to submit a climate change action plan. A provincial governor is to direct district governors to submit a district level climate change action plan. District level climate change action plans are to be combined into a provincial climate change action plan, which would eventually be submitted to BAPPENAS.

However, possibility of implementation of the draft regulation is unforeseeable due to inexistence of budgets, at least during fiscal year of 2010 as well as lack of human

[21] Distribution of Governmental Affairs among Central Government, Provincial Government, and Regencies/Municipalities Government (Government Regulation Number 38 Year 2007); Organization of Regional Apparatuses (Government Regulation Number 41 of Year 2007)

[22] "Government recommends landslide prone maps," Jakarta Post, 6 March 2010, p. 9. West Java, which has the highest rate of landslides among provinces, has prepared complete maps on landslide-prone areas up to the district level.

[23] Pedoman Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Di Wilayah Laut Dengan Rahmat Tuhan Yang Maha Esa, Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri, 2010.

[24] Interview to Nitta Rosalin, Ministry of Home Affairs, 11 March, 2010.

resources within local governments to carry out the task.[25] This implies that efficient implementation of national policies such as reduction of forest and peat land fires, rehabilitation of degraded forests, rehabilitation of watersheds, and protection of biodiversity, where local governments and communities play critical roles.

- Issue of KPH's Sustainability

Forest Management Unit (KPH) is a newly introduced organization in 2007. KPHs serve to elaborate forest policies for implementation at the national, provincial, and regency and city levels. MoFR determines the KPH area; as a result, KPH can lie within a single government administrative area or across several different administrative areas.

All forest areas (conservation, protected, and production forests) are to be divided into KPHs. As of March 2010, 13 KPHs have been established and 15 more are to be established by 2014. [26] However, since MoFR has limited budget to run KPHs, immediate financial assistance from donors in this area is critical.[27] Given that KPHs are expected to play a key role in addressing illegal logging, forest fires, degradation, watershed rehabilitation, protection of biodiversity, lack of financing KPHs is concerning.

- Lack of interest in sustainable forest management on a local level

KPHs are suffering not only from lack of budget, but also from lack of interest in sustainable forest management among local people. As suggested under the institutional arrangement, lack of knowledge leads to lack of awareness on climate change, or vice versa. To achieve the target of establishing 28 KPHs by 2014, MoFR is to issue a new regulation which requires districts and regencies to establish KPHs. However, the state-of-the-art is that awareness on climate change is so low among the local entities that local decision makers hardly pay attention to national initiatives to promote sustainable forest management and KPHs. For example, even though MoFR invites decision makers from local governments to attend workshops on KPHs, most of them send their staff on their behalf.

To tackle this situation, MoFR puts a priority over raising awareness among local stakeholders as well as local people on sustainable forest management and disseminate information, through training workshops, TV commercials, and so on.

Based on analysis above and other information obtained from primary sources such as ICCSR, this report identifies developmental issues for the seven sectors as follows.

Table 6.4.1 Identified Developmental Issues

	Sector	Developmental Issues
[MITIGATION] better management of natural resources and	forestry and peat land	1.reduction of fires in forests and peat lands 2.rehabilitation of degraded forests 3.better management of plantation for deforestation

[25] Interview to Edison Siagian, Sub Directorate of Environment Management, Directorate of Area Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, 11 March, 2010.
[26] Interview to Sylvana Ratina, Direktorat Jenderal Planologi Kehutanan, Ministry of Forestry, 10 March, 2010.
[27] BAPPENAS is seeking to develop commercial-based, self-supporting KPHs. (Interview to Basah Hernowo, Director for Forestry and Water Resources Conservation, 3 March, 2010.)

	Sector	Developmental Issues
improvement of energy intensity		4.rehabilitation of priority watersheds (2.5 million ha of mangrove, forest, peat, and swamps) 5.protection of biodiversity
	energy and transportation	1.promotion of geothermal 2. promotion of switching fuels in transportation
	waste	1.better management of waste water and solid waste
[ADAPTATION] reduction of disaster risk	water	1.addressing regional gaps in water supply
	marine, coastal areas, and small islands	1.promotion of early warning
	agriculture	1.promotion of food security
	health	1.reduction of vector-borne diseases

In the next section, indicators related to the above developmental issues are suggested. However, before doing so, I'd like to raise an issue of policy coordination among not only line ministries but also among central and local governments in Indonesia, since such coordination is critical to enabling environment for efficient policy implementation. In this regard, , information on new developments regarding the National Council on Climate Change (DNPI) and Reduced Emissions through avoided Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) is provided below.

- Lack of coordination among line ministries

Presidential Decree number 46 of 2008 established DNPI and gave it authorities to formulate national policies, prepare a national action plan, and to strengthen the position of Indonesia in international area of climate change. DNPI is a focal point for UNFCCC and has submitted two national communications so far. However, since current working groups are composed of members from various stakeholders, including government officials as well as NOGs, differences in opinions among the members prevented DNPI from functioning.

To improve the situation, the Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare (MfPW) has put DNPI secretariat under its auspices and is taking an initiative to reform DNPI. The MfPW aims at promoting coordination among line ministries so that GOI could formulate more synthesized climate change policies. To this aim, MfPW has been reviewing a reform proposal.[28] According to the proposal, head of each working group is assumed by a deputy-level official from a line Ministry, instead of an NGO representative, which is currently the case. Also, two working groups in areas of marine resources and local and national capacity strengthening are added to the present six working groups.[29]

- Rethinking strategy to promote REDD

Aiming at implementing a well-coordinated, synthesized national climate change policy,

[28] Interview to Asep Karsidi, Deputy Coordination for Social Vulnerability, Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare, 8 March, 2010.
[29] Ibid. Current working groups are: mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer, finance, post-Kyoto Protocol negotiation, and LULUCF.

MfPW is concerned that decentralization has promoted independent initiatives by local governments. For example, recently, it was reported to MfPW that a local government concluded memorandum of agreement with an international NGO regarding a REDD project. To address too much decentralization in the area of climate change, MfPW is considering program-based REDD implementation, instead of project-based implementation.[30]

6.5. Sectoral Issues

6.5.1. Sectoral Developmental Issues

For development issues identified in section 1.3, indicators are suggested as follows.

(1) Forestry and Peat lands:

- reduction of fires in forests and peat land

areas of forest fires, number of hotspots (Kalimantan, Sumatera, Sulawesi)

- rehabilitation of degraded forests

extent of forest (GoI, FAO), number of KPHs, areas of KPHs, number of REDD projects, established areas of community forest, rehabilitated areas under Gerhan

- better management of plantation for deforestation

areas of production forest, areas of protection forest, areas of conservation forest, areas of deforestation (Sumatera, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku, Papua, Jawa, Bali and Nusa Tenggara), areas of natural forest concessionaires, forest products (timber and non timber), export value of forest products (plywood, pulp, veneer sheets, particle board, fiberboard), import value of forest products (plywood, pulp, veneer sheets, particle board, fiberboard), contribution of forestry sector to GDP, number of illegal logging, rate of legal wood exported

- rehabilitation of priority watersheds

areas of critical land (excluding coastal areas), areas of critical land

- protection of biodiversity

number of conservation forest (for biodiversity), number of foreign visitors to nature recreational parks, number of destinations of nature tours

(2) Energy and Transportation

- promotion of geothermal

primary energy supply by geothermal, electrification rate

- transportation

share of final energy consumption by the transport sector

[30] Interview to Asep Karsidi, Deputy Coordination for Social Vulnerability, Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare, 8 March, 2010.

(3) waste

- better management of waste water and solid waste

GHG emission from solid waste, GHG emission from waste water, GHG emission from human sewage

(4) water

- addressing regional gaps in water supply

quantity of water supply, water storage capacities, improved water source

(5) Marine, Coastal Areas, and Small Islands

- promotion of early warning

number of floods, number of affected people by floods, number of land slides, number of affected people by land slides

(6) Agriculture

- promotion of food security

decrease in productivity due to prolonged droughts, share of irrigated land in arable land and permanent crops, rate of severely malnourished children under five, food diversification

(7) Health

- reduction of vector-borne diseases

number of affected people from dengue fever, number of people suffering from respiratory problems due to forest fires

6.5.2. Approach and Effort of the Government of Indonesia

Table 2.2 is a list of GoI's efforts in addressing identified developmental issues. In the table, examples of regulations, laws, programs are listed.

Table 6.5.1 Examples of GoI's Efforts for Developmental Issues

Sector	Developmental Issues	GoI's efforts (examples)
forestry and peat land	reduction of fires in forests and peat lands	Government Regulation no. 45/2004 on Forest Protection
	rehabilitation of degraded forests	KHP regulation
		Presidential Decree no.4/2005 on Combating Illegal Logging
		REDD regulations (2008, 2009)
		Low Carbon Growth Society
	better management of plantation for deforestation	Forest structuring, forest management plan and forest utilization (Revision of Government regulation no.34/2002)
		Forest Concessionary and Forest Product Collection in Production Forest

Sector	Developmental Issues	GoI's efforts (examples)
	rehabilitation of priority watersheds (2.5 million ha of mangrove, forest, peat, and swamps)	The National Movement on Forest and Land Rehabilitation (GERHAN, 2004-2009)
		Mangrove and Coastal Vegetation and Planting
	protection of biodiversity	Conservation of Natural Resources and its Ecosystem
energy and transportation	promotion of geothermal	Energy Mix 2025
		Law no. 23/2003
		Government regulation no. 59/2007
		Ministry of Finance regulation no.178/2007
		MoEMR Ministerial regulation no. 269/2008
	promotion of switching fuels in transportation	Modal Shifting
waste	better management of waste water and solid waste	the Law number 28 of 2008 on Solid Waste Management regulating the provision of solid waste management at all levels
water	addressing regional gaps in water supply	Law no. 14/1999 on Forestry
		Law no.7/ 2004 on Water Resources
		National Partnership on Saving the Water
		rehabilitation of 133 water basins in Integrated water resource management
		Special Allocation Fund in Environmental Sector 2007
marine, coastal areas, and small islands	promotion of early warning	Law on National Disaster Management
		Inter-governmental public-private dialogue on a National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction
		Local Action Plans for Disaster Risk (Yogjakarta, Central Java, and Maluku)
		Disaster Friendly House
		Preparation of vulnerability mapping
agriculture	promotion of food security	education programs (Climate Field School in Indramayu)
		water-saving plants
		improved water storages
		bio-energy generation devices using manure
health	reduction of vector-borne diseases	NA

6.5.3. Assistance of other Donors

Below is a partnership analysis based on published reports and information obtained through interviews.

Table 6.5.2 Partnership Analysis: international donors

Sector	Developmental Issues	area	Donors
forestry and peat land	1. reduction of fires in forests and peat lands	forest fire	Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership (AusAID)
			Peat land rehabilitation project in Central Kalimantan (GTZ)
			South Sumatera Forest Fire Management Project (EC)
			Climate change, forest and peat lands in Indonesia (CIDA)
	2.rehabilitation of degraded forests	Illegal Logging	Responsible Asia Forestry and Trade (US)
			Development and Implementation of Guidelines to control illegal logging for sustainable forest management (ITTO)
			Global Initiative on Forests and Climate (AusAID)
			Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (EU)
			Forest Governance and Trade Programme (UK)
			Strengthening Prevention of Illegal Logging (NW)
			ASEAN Regional Prevention of illegal logging (UNDOC)
		REDD	demo projects-AU(1), GE(3), ITTO (1), KOICA (0)
			Forest Monitoring Assessment Initiative (WB)
			Readiness Program (WB)
			4.projects under “Low Carbon Growth Society” (TNC)
		KPH capacity building	GTZ (in Belau, Malinau, Kapus Huln), USAID (US), NW

Sector	Developmental Issues	area	Donors
		community-based conservation and rehabilitation	community driven conservation (WB, CIDA),
			Communal management of tropical forests and reforestation of degraded grassland as an integrated strategy for rural development (EU)
			Multi stakeholder forestry programme (DfID)
			Small grant program for natural resources management
	3. better management of plantation for deforestation	---	NA
	4. rehabilitation of priority watersheds	---	CTI (ADB, US)
			COREMAP (ADB, WB)
	5. protection of biodiversity	---	Komodo Island Tourism Project (IFC)
			Kayan Mentaran National Park Management Project (GTZ)
			OCSP Programme (Mutli-Stakehoder Initiative)
			Orang Utan Conservation Service (TNC)
			Medium sized biodiversity protection (WB, GEF)
			Integrated coastal management programs (CIDA, ADB, WB)
			Debt-for-Swap (US)
energy and transportation	1.promotion of geothermal	---	WB
	2.promotion of switching fuels in transportation	---	ADB, GE. France
waste	1. better management of waste water and solid waste	community involvement	Western Java Environmental Management Project (WB)
			Metropolitan Sanitation Management and Health Project (ADB)
			ProLH (GTZ)
water	1. addressing regional gaps in water supply	community involvement	Integrated Citarum Project (ADB)
			Water Finance Program
			Environmental Service Program (US)
marine, coastal areas, and small islands	1. promotion of early warning	disaster risk reduction	Safer Communities for Disaster Risk Reduction in Development (UNDP, DfID)
			WB
		vulnerability analysis	AusAID, GTZ

Sector	Developmental Issues	area	Donors
agriculture	1. promotion of food security		Climate Field School in Indramayu (Asian Disaster Preparedness Center), GTZ
		irrigation	ADB
health	1. reduction of vector-borne diseases	reduce vulnerability to dengue fever	campaign (Indonesian Red Cross)
			Environmental Service Program (US)

AusAID=Australian Agency for International Development
WB=World Bank
CIDA=Canadian International Development Agencies
DfID=UK
GE=Germany
IFC=International Finance Corporation
NW=Norway
KOICA=Korea International Cooperation Agency
TNC=The Nature Conservancy
UNODC=United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Table 6.5.2 shows that assistance in climate change issues have been mainly focused on particular areas, such as forestry and peat land and waste. On the other hand, some issues get paid relatively low attention; for example, better management of plantation, rehabilitation of priority watersheds, promotion of geothermal, switching fuels in transportation, addressing regional gaps in water supply, promotion of food security and reduction of vector-borne diseases as adaptation strategies.

6.5.4. Assistance of JICA

(1) Mapping JICA's position amongst other donor partner, based on Table 6.5.2, JICA's relevant activities are mapped below.

Table 6.5.3 Mapping JICA's Contributions

Developmental Issues	Area	JICA	Other Donors
forestry and peat land 1. reduction of fires in forests and peat lands	forest fire	✓	AusAID, GTZ, EC, CIDA
2.rehabilitation of degraded forests	Illegal Logging		US, ITTO, AusAID, EU, UK, NW, UNDOC
	REDD	✓(2012~)	AU, GE, ITTO, KOIKA, WB, TNC
	KPH		GTZ USAID, NW
	community involvement	✓	WB, CIDA, EU, DfID
3. better management of plantation for deforestation	---		
4.rehabilitation of priority watersheds (2.5 million ha of mangrove, forest, peat, and swamps)	---	✓	ADB, WB,USAID
5. protection of biodiversity	---	✓	IFC, GTZ, DfID, TNC, WB, GEF, USAID. CIDA, ADB
energy and transportation 1.promotion of geothermal	---	✓(2010~)	WB
2.promotion of switching fuels in transportation	---	✓(2011)	ADB, GE, France
waste 1. better management of waste water and solid waste	community involvement	✓	WB, ADB, GTZ
water 1. addressing regional gaps in water supply	---	✓	ADB, US
marine, coastal areas, and small islands 1. promotion of early warning	disaster risk reduction		UNDP, DfID, WB

Developmental Issues	Area	JICA	Other Donors
	vulnerability analysis		AU
agriculture 1. promotion of food security	disaster risk reduction		Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre, GTZ
	irrigation	✓	ADB
health 1. reduction of vector-borne diseases	dengue fever		Indonesian Red Cross, US

(2) JICA's Strategic Focus Areas

According to Table 6.5.3, the brief matching analysis shows JICA's strategic position. JICA's climate change assistance has covered most of the priority sectors, namely, forestry and peat land, waste, water, and agriculture. Assistance to the energy and transportation sector starts soon.

However, there are several developmental issues where JICA has been behind other donors; illegal logging, REDD, and KPH in forestry and peat land sector, and disaster risk reduction in marine, coastal areas, and small islands. Besides, hardly any assistance has been provided in areas of vulnerability analysis, better management of plantation for deforestation, reduction of vector-borne diseases.

Based on information obtained during interviews, GoI strongly expects JICA to play active role in supporting KPHs, reducing disaster risks through building capacities among local governments, and analyzing vulnerabilities, in particular. During an interview, UN-REDD team showed strong interest in implementing a pilot REDD project with JICA.[31] Promotion of geothermal is behind GoI's schedule, despite its huge potential. These issues and other imminent issues such as reduction of vector-borne diseases and wastes are potential JICA's niches.

6.6. Data Sheet

Long Term National Development Plan (RPJPN, 2005-2025)
Plans and programs to mainstream climate change issues into national development are:
1. protection and conservation of natural resources by (1) review of policies on natural resource protection and conservation (2) protection of natural resources against uncontrolled exploitation (3) protection against forest fires (4) management and protection of biodiversity against extinction, on land, coasts, and sea

[31] Interview to Ravi Prabhu, United Nations Environment Programme, 3 March, 2010

(5) partnership building with universities, local communities, NGO and private sector for the protection and conservation of natural resources (6) spatial planning and zoning for the protection of natural resources, especially in areas prone to tectonic earthquakes, tsunami, floods, drought and other hazards
2. implementation of Program to Development Capacity Natural Resources and Environmental Management
3. implementation of Program to Improve Quality and Access of Information on Natural Resources and Environment
Medium Term National Development Plan (RPJMN, 2010 – 2014)
Among eleven national priorities, climate change related policies and programs are:
Priority 3 "Health" 1. public health programs providing access to clean water resources with 67% of population and access to basic sanitation facilities with 75% of population before 2014 3. health facilities improvement of availability and quality of hospital services international accredited in major cities (at least 3 in 2012 and 5 in 2014)
Priority 5 "Food Security": 6. adaptation to climate change concrete steps related to adaptation to and anticipation of climate change for food and agricultural systems
Priority 8 "Energy" 4. alternative energy in electricity generation increased utilization of RE including geothermal (up to 2,000MW in 2012 and 5,000 MW in 2014), coal bed methane (2011~), solar, micro-hydro & nuclear (gradually) 6. conversion to the use of gas expansion of the kerosene conversion program to gas to cover 42 million head of the family in 2010; use of natural gas as the fuel of urban public transport in Palembang, Surabaya, and Denpasar
Priority 9 "Environment and Disaster Management" 1. climate change promotion of peat land management, increase areas of rehabilitation by 500,000ha/y, reduce deforestation rate 2. environmental damage control waste water pollution control, emission control in 680 industrial and service activities in 2010, reduction of hotspots of forest fires by 20%/y and decrease pollution level by 50% in 2014, termination of environmental damage in 11 watersheds 3. early warning system Guarantee Over Early Warning System Tsunami and Early Warning System Weather (2010~), Early

Warning System for Climate (2013~) 4. disaster management improvement of disaster response capabilities of all the provincial governments
Sectoral Development Strategy (RENSTRA, RAN-PI(2007-2050), ICCSR(2010-2029))
I. better management of natural resources and improvement of energy intensity [mitigation] 1. forestry, peat land, mangrove, marine and coastal areas: hotspot reduction, forest degradation, mangrove and coastal vegetation planting, coral reef rehabilitation, expansion of Marine Protection Area 2. energy and transportation: Energy Mix 2025 3. waste: waste management
II. reduction of disaster risk [adaptation] 4. water: rehabilitation of 11 prioritized river catchment areas 5. marine, coastal areas, and small islands: spatial planning for coastal area based on carrying capacity approach 6. food security: food diversification, prohibition on conversion of high productivity rice-field land, research and development for resilience crops 7. health: improvement of environment sanitation, research on climate change borne diseases, disease surveillance and health protection, control on vector spread disease, improvement of communication, information and education, early warning system 8. monitoring and information: establishment of automatic weather station
9. resilient infrastructure: anticipate high rainfall intensity, building designs to cope with tropical storms, vertical community housing, road construction to cope with sea level rise
Developmental Issues
1. forestry, peat land, and mangrove: [mitigation](1) reduction of fires in forests and peat lands (2)rehabilitation of degraded forests, (3)better management of plantation for deforestation, (4) rehabilitation of priority watersheds (2.5 million ha mangrove, forest, peat, and swamps), [adaptation] (5) protection of biodiversity
2. energy and transportation: [for mitigation] (1)promotion of geothermal, (2) promotion of fuel switch in transportation
3. waste: [mitigation] (1)reduction of solid waste management
4. water: [adaptation] (1)addressing regional gaps in supply
5. marine, coastal areas, and small islands: [adaptation] (1)promotion of early warning
6. agriculture: [adaptation] (1)promotion of food security
7. health: [adaptation] (1)reduction of vector-borne diseases

Basic Indicators

INDICATOR	UNIT	VALUE	REMARKS	DS
1.1 land area	million ha		http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/fra2005/en/	FRA
1.2 forest area (1990, 2000, 2005)	million ha		1990, 2000, 2005	FRA
1.3 area change in total forest (1990-2000, 2000-2005)	%		1990-2000, 2000-2005	FRA
1.4 GHG emissions from deforestation	$MtCO_2e$ (million)		p.363 1990-2005	WDI
1.5 average share of total GHG emissions from deforestation	%		p.363 1990-2005	WDI
1.6 non-timber forest resources	USD per capita		p.368 2000	WDI
1.7 timber resources	USD per capita		p.368 2000	WDI
2.1 GHG emissions from energy	$MtCO_2$ (million)		p. 362 2005	WDI
2.2 share of annual GHG emission from energy in world total	%		p. 362 2005	WDI
2.3 carbon intensity (CO_2 per ton of oil equivalent)	$MtCO_2$		p. 362 2005	WDI
2.4 share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply	%		p. 364 2006	WDI
2.5 electrification rate	% of population		p. 364 2000-2006	WDI
3.1 GHG emissions from waste	Gg CO_2e		1994 http://unfccc.int/di/DetailedByParty.do	UNFCCC
4.1 population	millions		p. 378	WDI
4.2 average annual growth of population	%		p. 378 2000-2008	WDI
5.1 number of people affected by droughts	thousands		p. 366 1971-2008	WDI
5.2 number of people affected by floods and storms	thousands		p. 366 1971-2008	WDI
5.3 economic losses from droughts	1,000 USD		p. 366 1971-2008	WDI
5.4 economic losses from floods and storms	1,000 USD		p. 366 1971-2008	WDI

5.5 population in low-elevation coastal zones	%		p. 366 2000	WDI
5.6 area in low-elevation coastal zones	%		p. 366 2000	WDI
6.1 arable land	million ha		p. 367 2005	WDI
6.2 share of irrigated land	% of cropland		p. 367 2003	WDI
6.3 projected agricultural impacts-change in agricultural yield (2000-2025)	%		p. 367 2000-2050	WDI
6.4 prevalence of child malnutrition (children under 5 years old)	%		p. 382 2006	WDI
7.1 access to improved sanitation facilities (% of population)	%		p. 382 2006	WDI

WDI=World Bank, "World Development Indicators" (WB, 2010) http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/0,,contentMDK:20535285~menuPK:1192694~pagePK:64133150~piPK:64133175~theSitePK:239419,00.html

FRA=FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), "Global Forest Resources Assessment," (FAO, Rome, 2006) http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/fra2005/en/

UNFCCC=United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change http://unfccc.int/di/DetailedByParty.do

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UNODC, REDD and Governance in Indonesia: feasibility studies on corruption and law

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
DEV-1: forestry and peat land								
1	areas of forest fire	million ha		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008 (http://www.fao.org/DOCREP/005/AC778E/AC778E11.htm)	Y	annual		MoFR
2	number of hotspots in Kalimantan	number		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
	number of hotspots in Sumatera	number		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR, TGHK(Forest Use Agreement)
	number of hotspots in Sulawesi	number		http://dds.bps.go.id/eng/	Y			BPS
3	extent of forest (GOI)	million ha		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
	extent of forest (FAO)	million ha		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
4	number of KPHs	number		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
5	areas of KPHs	ha		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
6	number of REDD projects	number		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
7	established area of Community forest	million ha		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
8	rehabilitated areas under Gerhan	million ha		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
9	areas of production forest	million ha		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
10	areas of protection forest	million ha		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
11	areas of conservation forest	million ha		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
12	areas of deforestation (Sumatera, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku, Papua, Jawa, Bali&Nusa Tenggara)	million ha		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
13	rate of deforestation	%		http://rainforests.mongabay.com/deforestation/2000/Indonesia.htm	Y			Mongabay
14	areas of natural forest concessionaires	million ha		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
15	forest products (timber-log)	m3		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
	forest products (timber-sawn)	m3		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
	forest products (timber-plywood)	m3		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
	forest products (non timber-rattan)	ton		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
	forest products (non timber-gum resin)	ton		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
	forest products (non timber-resin)	ton		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
16	export value of forest products (plywood)	million USD		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
	export value of forest products (pulp)	million USD		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
	export value of forest products (veneer	million USD		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
	export value of forest product (particle	million USD		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
	export value of forest product	million USD		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
17	import value of forest product (plywood)	million USD		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
	import value of forest product (pulp)	million USD		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
	import value of forest product (veneer	million USD		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
	import value of forest product (particle	million USD		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
	import value of forest product	million USD		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
18	contribution of forestry sector to GDP	%		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
19	number of illegal logging	case		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
20	rate of legal wood exported	million kg		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
21	areas of critical land (excluding coastal	million ha		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
	areas of critical land	million ha		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
22	number of conservation areas (for biodive	number		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
23	number of foreign visitors to nature recreational parks	number		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
24	number of destinations of nature tours	person		Forestry Statistics of Indonesia, 2008	Y	annual		MoFR
DEV-2: Energy and Transportation								
1	primary energy supply by geothermal	%		Handbook of Energy and Economic Statistics in Indonesia	Y	annual		http://www.esdm.go.id/publikasi/statistik.html
2	share of final energy consumption by the transport sector	%			Y	annual		http://www.esdm.go.id/publikasi/statistik.html
DEV-3: Waste								
1	GHG emission from solid waste	$MtCO_2$		"Indonesia and Climate Change: Current Status and Policies," p.33	Y			WRI, Climate Analysis Indicators Tools, http://cait/wri.org
2	GHG emission from waste water	$MtCO_2$		"Indonesia and Climate Change: Current Status and Policies," p.33	Y			WRI, Climate Analysis Indicators Tools, http://cait/wri.org
3	GHG emission from human sewage	$MtCO_2$		"Indonesia and Climate Change: Current Status and Policies," p.33	Y			WRI, Climate Analysis Indicators Tools, http://cait/wri.org
DEV-4: Water								
1	quantity of water supply	thousand m3		www.tempointeraktif.com	Y			Ministry of Health
2	improved water source	%	% of population with access	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/0,,contentMDK:20398986~menuPK:64133163~pagePK:64133150~piPK:64133175~theSitePK:239419,00.html	Y	annual		WDI
DEV-5: Marine, coastal areas, and small islands								
1	number of floods	number		Ministry of Public Workds, Water Resources Division, 2009		annual		

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
DEV-6:Agriculture								
1	decrease in productivity due to prolonged droughts	ha		"Indonesia and Climate Change: Current Status and Policies," p.47	Y			Departemen Pekerjaan Umum, 2006
2	share of irrigated land in arable land and permanent crops	%		http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/documents/publications_studies/statistical_yearbook/FAO_statistical_yearbook_2007-2008/a06.xls	Y	annual		FAO Statistical Year Book 2009
3	rate of severely malnourished children under five	%		http://dds.bps.go.id/eng/tab_sub/view.php?tabel=1&daftar=1&id_subyek=30&notab=40	Y	annual		BPS
4	food diversification (Contribution of Non-starchy foods to total Dietary Energy	%		http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/documents/food_security_statistics/DietNonStarchyFoodsEnergy_en.xls	Y	annual		FAO
DEV-7: Health								
1	number of affected people from dengue	number		ICCSR, p. 32				BAPPENAS

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source
BPS=Badan Pusat Statistik

DEV-1: Forestry and peat land

No.	Indicator	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	areas of forest fire	million ha	n.a.	n.a.	29,072.0	14,331.0	38,389.2	3,545.4	3,344.0	5,502.5	32,198.6	7,078.3	6,793.0	9,790.9
2	number of hotspots in Kalimantan	number	n.a.	n.a.	937	13,088	38,274	21,255	33,655	7,641	83,235	15,371	n.a.	n.a.
	number of hotspots in Sumatera	number	n.a.	n.a.	665	5,609	26,720	17,557	27,195	31,107	52,325	16,854	n.a.	n.a.
	number of hotspots in Sulawesi	number	n.a.	n.a.	0	1,085	2,898	1,119	1,186	346	3,558	1,294	n.a.	n.a.
3	extent of forest (GOI)	million ha	n.a.	n.a.	143.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	120.4	120.4	120.4
	extent of forest (FAO)	million ha	116.5	n.a.	97.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	88.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4	number of KPHs	number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	10	11	n.a.
5	areas of KPHs	ha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98,400	402,880	481,420	0.21	n.a.
6	number of REDD projects	number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7
7	established area of Community forest	million ha	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.33	0.32	0.24	0.12	0.22	n.a.
8	rehabilitated areas under Gerhan	million ha	0	0	0	0	0	0.29	0.46	0.49	0.68	0.33	0.34	n.a.
9	areas of production forest	million ha	64.4	n.a.	66.30	n.a.	58.25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
10	areas of protection forest	million ha	30.3	n.a.	33.5	n.a.	33.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
11	areas of conservation forest	million ha	18.8	9.67	17.79	n.a.	20.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
12	areas of deforestation (Sumatera, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku, Papua, Jawa, Bali&Nusa Tenggara)	million ha	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.01	0.92	1.90	0.63	0.96	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
13	rate of deforestation *1	%	-1.61	-1.61	-1.61	-1.91	-1.91	-1.91	-1.91	-1.91	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
14	areas of n.a.tural forest concession.a.ires	million ha	n.a.	n.a.	39.16	36.42	28.08	27.80	27.82	27.72	28.78	28.27	26.16	n.a.
15	forest products (timber-log)	m3	25,312,000	24,850,061	13,798,240	11,155,400	9,004,105	11,423,501	13,548,938	24,222,638	21,792,144	31,491,585	31,984,442	n.a.
	forest products (timber-sawn)	m3	3,117,000	2,014,193	2,789,543	674,868	623,495	762,604	432,967	1,471,614	679,247	587,402	530,688	n.a.
	forest products (timber-plywood)	m3	9,415,000	9,122,401	4,442,735	2,101,485	1,694,405	6,110,556	4,514,392	4,533,749	3,811,794	3,454,350	3,353,479	n.a.
	forest products (non timber-rattan)	ton	n.a.	36,256	94,752	23,836	17,779	127,295	1,880,503	221,381	24,554	3,153	132,579	n.a.
	forest products (non timber-gum resin)	ton	n.a.	47,960	n.a.	580	n.a.	4,592	38,435	27,098	3,210	850	n.a.	n.a.
	forest products (non timber-resin)	ton	n.a.		3,342	2,921	1,131	4,401	2,722,866	9,131	11,087	648	24,867	n.a.
16	export value of forest products (plywood)	million USD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,576.8	1,374.6	1,506.6	1,402.0	1,533.4	n.a.
	export value of forest products (pulp)	million USD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	588.7	932.7	1,124.0	1,065.6	1,422.4	n.a.
	export value of forest products (veneer sheets)	million USD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33.0	9.3	19.9	6.4	30.1	n.a.
	export value of forest product (particle board)	million USD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.6	5.3	4.6	2.4	1.1	n.a.
	export value of forest product (fibreboard)	million USD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47.2	55.0	49.3	70.8	56.1	n.a.
17	import value of forest product (plywood)	million USD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.7	8.8	23.5	23.7	28.0	n.a.
	import value of forest product (pulp)	million USD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	511.6	496.6	542.9	590.6	944.0	n.a.
	import value of forest product (veneer sheets)	million USD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19.3	19.5	25.5	7.4	31.9	n.a.
	import value of forest product (particle board)	million USD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.2	10.4	20.6	35.4	63.0	n.a.
	import value of forest product (fibreboard)	million USD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17.2	20.3	20.7	23.6	43.5	n.a.

No.	Indicator	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
18	contribution of forestry sector to GDP	%	n.a.	n.a.	1.18	1.03	0.97	0.91	0.88	0.81	0.90	0.91	0.81	n.a.
19	number of illegal logging	case	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	97	690	1,655	316	n.a.	n.a.
20	rate of legal wood exported	million kg	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,272.58	6,620.97	6,298.06	4,773.80	521.64	4,866.79	4,324.55	4,530.82	n.a.
21	areas of critical land (excluding coastal areas)	million ha	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.73	0.10	0.54	0.31	0.57	n.a.
	areas of critical land	million ha	n.a.	n.a.	23.24	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	74.02	n.a.	77.80	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
22	number of conservation areas (for biodiveristy) *2	number	280	203	356	17.80	18.33	n.a.	22.71	22.70	22.70	22.81	496	n.a.
23	number of foreign visitors to n.a.ture recreation.a.l parks	number	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	109,771	49,949	9,161	9,521	31,734	n.a.
24	number of destin.a.tions of n.a.ture tours	person	n.a.	203,870	1,247,933	1,727,964	726,728	905,540	896,731	964,993	835,639	11,625,635	2,141,632	n.a.

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, Chin.a. and India), ORG: Origin of the Source
*1: http://rainforests.mongabay.com/deforestation/2000/Indonesia.htm
*2: no data in n.a.tion.a.l park and grand Forest Park for year 1990 and 1995

DEV-2: Energy and transportation

No.	Indicator	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	primary energy supply by geothermal	%	n.a.	n.a.	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.92	0.97	0.94	0.95	0.93	1.09	n.a.
2	share of fin.a.l energy consumption by the transport sector	%	n.a.	n.a.	29.7	30.5	31.4	33.0	34.4	33.0	31.5	31.0	29.7	n.a.

DEV-3: Waste

No.	Indicator	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	GHG emission from solid waste	$MtCO_2$	7.8	8.4	9.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2	GHG emission from waste water	$MtCO_2$	18.0	19.5	20.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3	GHG emission from human sewage	$MtCO_2$	2.0	2.2	2.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

DEV-4: Water

No.	Indicator	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	quantity of water supply	thousand m3	n.a.	n.a.	1,511,964	1,657,626	2,095,375	2,173,161	1,772,642	2,353,223	3,789,096	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2	improved water source (% of population with access)	%	72	74	77	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	80	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

DEV-5: Marine, coastal areas, and Small Islands

No.	Indicator	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	number of floods	number	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	150	186	191	297	399	430	607	n.a.
2	number of affected people (floods)	number	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3	number of land slides	number	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4	number of affected peole (land slides)	number	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

DEV-6: Agriculture

No.	Indicator	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	decrease in productivity due to prolonged droughts	ha	n.a.	18,462	n.a.	145,545	298,678	430,258	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2	share of irrigated land in arable land and permanent crops	%	n.a.	14.5	13.5	13.5	n.a.	n.a.	11.6	12.0	12.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3	rate of severely malnourished children under five	%	n.a.	n.a.	7.53	6.30	7.47	8.55	8.80	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4	food diversification (Contribution of Non-starchy foods to total Dietary Energy	%	27	27	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	30	30	30	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

DEV-7: Health

No.	Indicator	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	number of affected people from dengue fever	number	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	28,077	n.a.	n.a.	156,767	98,869	n.a.

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, Chin.a. and India), ORG: Origin of the Source

DEV-1: forestry and peat land

No.	Indicator	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India
1	land area	million ha	181.1	0.5	17.6	23.0	32.8	65.7	29.8	0.06	51.0	32.5	932.7	297.3
2	forest area(1990)	million ha	116.5	0.31	12.9	17.3	22.3	39.2	10.5	0.0	15.9	9.3	157.1	63.9
	forest area(2000)	million ha	97.8	0.28	11.5	16.5	21.5	34.5	7.9	0.0	14.8	11.7	177.0	67.5
	forest area(2005)	million ha	88.4	0.27	10.4	16.1	20.8	32.2	7.1	0.0	14.5	12.9	197.2	67.7
3	annual change rate in forest (1990-2000)	%	-1.7	-0.8	-1.1	-0.5	-0.4	-1.3	-2.8	0.0	-0.7	2.3	1.2	0.6
	annual change rate in forest (2000-2005)	%	-2.0	-0.7	-2.0	-0.5	-0.7	-1.4	-2.1	0.0	-0.4	2.0	2.2	0.0
4	GHG emissions from deforestation (1990-20(	million ha	1,459	na	84	na	139	158	70	na	na	na	57	na
5	GHG emissions from deforestation (1990-20(	%	25.9	na	1.5	na	2.5	2.8	1.2	na	na	na	1.5	na
6	non-timber forest resources (2000)	per capita	115	na	na	na	188	na	17	na	55	na	29	14
7	timber resources (2000)	per capita	346.00	na	na	na	438	na	90	na	92	na	196	59

DEV-2: energy and transportation

No.	Indicator	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India
1	GHG emissions from energy (2005)	MtCO2	349	na	na	na	138	na	77	43	214	81	5,060	1,149
2	share of annual GHG emission from energy in world total (2005)	%	1.31	na	na	na	0.52	na	0.29	0.16	0.81	0.31	19.06	4.33
3	carbon intensity (CO2 per ton of oil equivalent) (2005)	MtCO2	1.98	na	na	na	2.09	na	1.76	1.39	2.13	1.58	2.94	2.14
4	share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (2006)	%	3.7	0	0.1	na	0.9	2.0	22.9	0.0	0.9	3.9	2.2	1.9
5	electrification rate (2000-2006)	% of populatio	54	99	20	na	98	11	81	100	99	84	99	56

DEV-3: waste

No.	Indicator	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India
1	GHG emissions from waste (1994)	Gg CO2e	8,440.32	na	272.37	240.43	26,914.50	na	7,094.78	211.16	739.56	2,565.02	########	23,233.00

DEV-4: water

No.	Indicator	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India
1	population (2008)	million	228	na	15	6	27	49	90	5	67	86	1,326	1,140
2	average annual growth of population (2000-2008)	%	1.3	na	1.7	1.7	1.9	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.4

DEV-5: marine, coastal areas, and small islands

No.	Indicator	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India
1	number of people affected by droughts (1971-2008)	thousands	121	na	172	112	0	na	172	na	618	161	9,642	25,294
2	number of people affected by floods and storms (1971-2008)	thousands	206	na	251	123	15	na	2,743	na	929	1,749	53,460	22,314
3	economic losses from droughts (1971-2008)	1,000 USD	4,216	na	3,632	26	0	na	1,696	na	11,166	17,082	522,350	61,608
4	economic losses from floods and storms (1971-2008)	1,000 USD	62,572	na	8,634	8,657	28,039	na	164,362	na	132,709	157,603	4,791,624	1,055,375
5	population in low-elevation coastal zones (2000)	%	19.6	na	23.9	0.0	23.5	na	17.7	na	26.3	55.1	11.4	6.3
6	area in low-elevation coastal zones (2000)	%	9.3	na	7.4	0.0	6.2	na	7.7	na	6.9	20.2	2.0	2.5

DEV-6: agriculture

No.	Indicator	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India
1	arable land (2005)	million ha	23.0	na	2.0	na	na	10.1	5.7	na	14.2	6.6	143.3	159.7
2	share of irrigated land in cropland (2003)	%	12.4	na	24.0	na	na	17.0	14.5	na	28.2	33.7	35.6	32.9
3	projected agricultural impacts- change in agricultural yield (2000-2050)	%	-17.7	na	-3.3	na	na	-15.4	-14.3	na	15.9	-11.4	8.4	-12.2
4	prevalence of child malnutrition (children under 5 years old) (2000-2007)	%	24.4	na	28.4	36.4	na	29.6	20.7	3.3	7.0	20.2	6.8	43.5

DEV-7: health

No.	Indicator	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India
1	access to improved sanitation facilities (% of population) (2006)	%	52.0	na	28.4	48.0	60.0	82.0	78.0	100.0	96.0	65.0	65.0	28.0

DEV-4: water

No.	Indicator	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India
1	population (2008)	million	228	na	15	6	27	49	90	5	67	86	1,326	1,140
2	average annual growth of population (2000-2008)	%	1.3	na	1.7	1.7	1.9	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.4

DEV-5: marine, coastal areas, and small islands

No.	Indicator	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India
1	number of people affected by droughts (1971-2008)	thousands	121	na	172	112	0	na	172	na	618	161	9,642	25,294
2	number of people affected by floods and storms (1971-2008)	thousands	206	na	251	123	15	na	2,743	na	929	1,749	53,460	22,314
3	economic losses from droughts (1971-2008)	1,000 USD	4,216	na	3,632	26	0	na	1,696	na	11,166	17,082	522,350	61,608
4	economic losses from floods and storms (1971-2008)	1,000 USD	62,572	na	8,634	8,657	28,039	na	164,362	na	132,709	157,603	4,791,624	1,055,375
5	population in low-elevation coastal zones (2000)	%	19.6	na	23.9	0.0	23.5	na	17.7	na	26.3	55.1	11.4	6.3
6	area in low-elevation coastal zones (2000)	%	9.3	na	7.4	0.0	6.2	na	7.7	na	6.9	20.2	2.0	2.5

DEV-6: agriculture

No.	Indicator	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India
1	arable land (2005)	million ha	23.0	na	2.0	na	na	10.1	5.7	na	14.2	6.6	143.3	159.7
2	share of irrigated land in cropland (2003)	%	12.4	na	24.0	na	na	17.0	14.5	na	28.2	33.7	35.6	32.9
3	projected agricultural impacts- change in agricultural yield (2000-2050)	%	-17.7	na	-3.3	na	na	-15.4	-14.3	na	15.9	-11.4	8.4	-12.2
4	prevalence of child malnutrition (children under 5 years old) (2000-2007)	%	24.4	na	28.4	36.4	na	29.6	20.7	3.3	7.0	20.2	6.8	43.5

DEV-7: health

No.	Indicator	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India
1	access to improved sanitation facilities (% of population) (2006)	%	52.0	na	28.4	48.0	60.0	82.0	78.0	100.0	96.0	65.0	65.0	28.0

7. Urban Environment (Solid Waste, Wastewater and Drainage)

7.1. Overview

The Government of Indonesia (GOI) has committed to improve sanitation services, environmental conditions and public health. Such commitment is manifested in its efforts to fulfill the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as its consistent initiatives contained in the Mid-term National Development Plan (RPJMN) of 2010-2014.

The management of urban environment in Indonesia is anchored on relevant regulations as shown below.

- Act No. 18 of 2008 concerning Solid Waste Management;
- Act No. 17 of 2007 concerning Long-term National Development Plan (RPJPN) of 2005-2025;
- Act No. 7 of 2004 concerning Water Resources;
- Act No. 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management;
- Government Regulation No. 40 of 2006 concerning Procedure of National Development Planning;
- Government Regulation No. 82 of 2001 concerning Water Quality Management and Water Pollution Control;
- Presidential Regulation No. 5 of 2010 concerning Mid-term National Development Plan (RPJMN) of 2010-2014;
- Regulation of Ministry of Public Works No. 16/PRT/M/2008 of 2008 concerning National Development Policies and Strategies on Wastewater Management System in Settlements;
- Regulation of Ministry of Public Works No. 06/PRT/M/2007 of 2007 concerning General Guideline on Building and Environmental Planning;
- Regulation of Ministry of Public Works No. 21/PRT/M/2006 of 2006 concerning National Development Policies and Strategies on Solid Waste Management System; and
- Decree of Ministry of Public Works No. 403/KPTS/M/2002 of 2002 concerning Technical Guideline on Simple, Healthy House Construction.

7.1.1. Long-term National Development Plan (RPJPN) of 2005-2025

The Long-term National Development Plan (RPJPN) of 2005-2025 gives a general developmental direction and guidance for a 20-year period to step in and function as a reference the formulation and implementation of Mid-term National Development Plan (RPJMN)

According to Act No. 17 of 2007 concerning Long-term National Development Plan (RPJPN) of 2005-2025, the government's focus in urban environment development will be centered on the following:

- Provision of adequate infrastructure facilities for fulfilling public basic needs to increase the accessibility, quality, and service coverage;
- Improvement of management of infrastructure facilities as the public basic needs for sustainable development;

- Improvement of human resources quality in the health sector to improve access to health facilities; and
- Control and sustainable management of pollution and environmental destruction to improve the quality of life and preserve environmental functions.

7.1.2. Mid-term National Development Plan (RPJMN) of 2010-2014

The Mid-term National Development Plan (RPJMN) of 2010-2014 is a step to attain the vision as revealed in the Long-term National Development Plan (RPJPN) of 2005-2025.

There are four national priorities on wastewater, solid waste, and drainage according to Presidential Regulation No. 5 of 2010 concerning Mid-term National Development Plan (RPJMN) of 2010-2014, namely:

- Promoting community empowerment;
- Developing institutions;
- Improving wastewater management; and
- Enhancing the performance of management of waste and drainage facilities.

The MDG target of basic sanitation access is expected to be 75.34% by 2015. In order to achieve the MDG target, the GOI expects to build wastewater treatment plants (IPAL) and fecal sludge treatment plants (IPLT) to 65% at minimum by end of 2014 and to further develop wastewater treatment services and to mitigate river pollutions caused by fecal sludge to 45% from existing conditions by end of 2014.

7.1.3. Sectoral Strategic Plan

According to the Government Regulation No. 40 of 2006 concerning Procedure of National Development Planning, all plans must be synchronize with the RPJMN of 2010-2014 and Strategic Plan (Renstra) of Ministry/State Institutions of 2010-2014.

The Ministry of Public Works is just recently formulated its Strategic Plan 2010-2014 but it was not been officially released yet. According to the excerpts of the Strategic Plan on national sanitation the following policies and strategies are among the major focus of the Plan, namely:

- Increasing sanitation access
- Improving participation of community and private
- Strengthening law enforcement
- Institutional development
- Enhancement of fund raising

7.1.4. Summary of Development Issues and Any Other Specific Issues

General development issues which are not included in Section 7.2-Sector Development Issues are described below.

(1) Lack of Sector Coordination

The national ad-hoc team for waste management program using 3R approach has been decided. It consists of Ministries of (a) National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), (b) Research and Technology, (c) Public Works,

and (d) Environment. The Ministry of Public Works (DG Human Settlements) and Ministry of Environment (Deputy for Natural Resource Conservation) are responsible to monitor and record data on the 3R.

So far, it seems that the national ad-hoc team oversees solid waste only instead of managing all kinds of waste. Real actions of this team have not been showed yet.

There is no apex body responsible for coordinating activities in wastewater component and given authority to carry out its tasks. Responsibility for the wastewater component rests with several government departments that have formed working groups to coordinate activities at national, provincial, and district levels. The success of these working groups depends on many factors, including continued funding, government's support, political will, and staff retention. At national level, the informal working group on Drinking Water and Environmental Sanitation (AMPL) is active in monitoring, recording, and advocating of wastewater for instance.

(2) Lack of Local Governments' Capacity

Decentralization has the potential to trigger an increase in demand for solid waste and wastewater management by bringing responsibility for hygiene promotion messages and the provision of basic services closer to community. District/municipal governments need to create local regulations suitable to communities within their respective jurisdictions. The transfer of the majority of responsibility for environmental sanitation provision to local governments has not been supported, however, by appropriate budget allocations or measures to ensure cost recovery, although on-lending and on-granting of external loans and grants to districts/cities has been possible since a 2003's decree. Most local governments lack the capacity and incentives to implement and manage environmental sanitation activities.

(3) Incomplete Sector Monitoring and Evaluation (MONEV)

Reports on Indonesia's progress towards achieving its national environmental sanitation goals vary depending on the information source. Methodologies to obtain MONEV data vary in quality, and methodologies for community sampling are often poor. Universally agreed indicators of wastewater system functionality are also questionable. This has resulted in a situation where current data are inconsistent (government research/statistics do not match NGO or independent statistics) and lack meaning.

The GOI -through Bappenas and Statistical Central Bureau (BPS), and with assistance from donors and NGOs- is developing a sector-wide MONEV framework. The framework intends to identify indicators and definitions that encourage consistent data collection and reporting from the district level up.

(4) Slow Local Governments' Action Plans in Following-up Act No. 18 of 2008 concerning Solid Waste Management

The GOI has issued Act No. 18 of 2008 concerning Solid Waste Management. The Act obliges local governments to develop their respective action plans that cover among others planning of closure of final disposal sites (TPA) using open dumping method within one year and moving or rehabilitating the final disposal sites to sanitary landfill method within

five years. In addition, the Act encourages the regional cooperation among districts/cities on solid waste management and reduces solid waste. Commonly, an Act takes about two years for socialization.

Prior to issuance of the Act, there must be a local regulation on solid waste management in each district and city, while in some districts and cities, the regulation also includes monthly tipping fees from residents for waste management. In collecting solid waste from houses and transporting to temporary dump sites (TPS), each neighborhood has to manage it by itself. Each household has to pay tipping fees for the service, either monthly or every time of waste collected.

The Act No. 18 of 2008 gives a stricter impact than any previous regulation concerning solid waste management. Closing of open dump sites is not an easy matter for any local government because it needs costs of land acquisition, especially in metropolitan/big cities, construction, and operation & maintenance. In addition, sanitary disposal sites must be designed properly.

Local governments are still preparing their respective local regulations in following up issuance of the Act. Legislation in local houses of representatives is a long-time process and needs special budget.

(5) Lack of Sector Regulatory and Law Enforcement at District/Municipal Level

Although there has been a new act concerning solid waste, wastewater is just regulated by the lower level of regulations, namely a government regulation and a ministerial regulation. Despite recent reforms and the enactment of several national laws in the sector, appropriate implementation and enforcement of the laws has not occurred at district/ municipal level. A particular gap is caused by lacking of local regulations that derive the national regulations in this sector. The local regulations are needed to identify, monitor, and enforce national standards. In addition, the Minimum Service Standards for waste service have not been established yet. For instance local regulations concerning tariff on disposing waste, the utilities are unable to cover basic operation and maintenance costs.

(6) Big scale and high diversity of the country to assist

Scale and diversity of Indonesia with 495 districts/cities in 2010 gives a challenge to donors (foreign governments or funding agencies) planning to implement a single nation-wide approach to urban environmental sanitation. The success of community-based and community-led sanitation projects varied; not only in terms of process (period of implementation) but also in terms of infrastructure quality and maintenance (sustainability). The approach has been most successful in rural communities and less successful in urban and pre-urban communities.

Nevertheless, donors and NGOs operating in the sector have adopted and mainstreamed the community approach endorsed in the national policy into their environmental sanitation activities. However, the number of government's programs on community-based urban sanitation is limited. Central roles of the national ad-hoc team and the national working group are crucial in this area.

In addition to general issues, specific development issues are identified as follow:

(7) Pollution to Shallow Wells and Rivers due to Leachate Leaked from Final Dump Sites

The final dump site, Bantar Gebang near Jakarta, has been generating leachate affecting the surrounding community's shallow wells. In 2002, water samples were taken and analyzed and results showed some chemical and microbiological contents (see Table 7.1.1). The results of the analysis concluded that in terms of odor, color and lead content the water is safe to drink however, the Ph, iron, manganese, sodium and E. coli bacteria contents are harmful for drinking.

Table 7.1.1 Results of Laboratory analysis of Water Samples, Shallow wells in Bantar Gebang, Jakarta, 2002

Parameter	Unit	Value	Standard
a. Physical :			
- Odor	-	no odor	Standard allowed : no odor
- Color	TCU	< 2	Maximum allowed of TCU scale : 50
- pH	-	< 6.5	Range allowed : 6.5 - 9.0
b. Chemical (heavy metals)			
- Iron	mg/l	0.112-3.891	Maximum allowed : 1 mg/l
- Manganese	mg/l	0.016-9.301	Maximum allowed : 0.01 mg/l
- Lead	mg/l	0.005-0.019	Maximum allowed : 0.05 mg/l
- Sodium	mg/l	5.82-6.819	Maximum allowed : 0.1 mg/l
c. Microbiology :			
- E. coli bacteria	MPN/100 ml	0-4	Maximum allowed : 0 MPN / 100 ml

Source: Laboratory test of water samples from shallow wells in Bantar Gebang, Jakarta, October 2002, quoted from a book titled Garbage Disaster by Bagong Suyono in Data on Drinking Water and Environmental Sanitation (AMPL), June 2009 (selected).

In Semarang, another final dump site is located in Jatibarang, Gunungpati. Based on the Master Plan on Solid Waste System in Semarang City, 2003, the leachate from this dump site caused pollution in the nearby rivers. The leachate from the dump site flowed to Kripik River containing a 242.6mg/l of Biological Oxygen Demand-5 (BOD5). It again flowed to Kreo River decreasing the BOD5 to 116.5mg/l. The polluted water flows to Kaligarang with 20.3mg/l of BOD5. Finally, the water flowed to the drinking water treatment plant in Semarang City with its BOD5 of 9.2 mg/l. The river pollution has worsened by the improper disposal of waste into the river by marginal communities.

(8) Negative Impacts of Poor Sanitation

Economic Impacts of Sanitation in Indonesia: Study Conducted in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Vietnam under Economics of Sanitation Initiative (ESI), Research Report, October 2008, WSP in Data on Drinking Water and Environmental Sanitation (AMPL), June 2009 informs about negative impacts of poor sanitation. There are 120,043,770 cases of diseases, namely diarrhea, worm infestation, skin diseases/eczema, blindness, Hepatitis A and E and 24,242 cases of death. In addition, there are economic

losses amounting of Rp.10,735 billion. It is enormous losses to the nation and country that can be mitigated through improvement of sanitation.

Moreover, according to the World Banks' research in 2007, poor sanitation in Indonesia has resulted in annual losses amounting of Rp 58 trillion or 2.3% of its GDP (http://www.sanitasi.or.id).

The Vice President's speech on December 8, 2009 stated that pollution due to poor sanitation has caused severe impacts to river water (75%) and shallow groundwater (80%). More than 14,000 tons of feces and 176,000m^3 of urine polluted 75% of rivers (http://www.sanitasi.or.id).

(9) A Small Number of Regional-scale Final Disposal Sites

The regional cooperation on solid waste management intended by the Act No. 18 of 2008 is that several districts and cities cooperate to manage jointly a final disposal site, especially for metropolitan/big cities. Up to now, there are five planned or newly built regional-scale final disposal sites in Indonesia, namely in Jakarta, Bandung (West Jawa), Palembang (South Sumatera), Batam (Riau Islands), and Makassar (South Sulawesi).

Solo City (having status of a metropolitan city in Central Jawa) plans to cooperate with its neighbors, Karanganyar and Sragen Districts, to establish a regional-scale final disposal site. The place will be soon selected. A foreign investor from Singapore has been decided. German technology will be adopted in the disposal site.

(10) Limited Private Sector's Investment in Solid Waste and Wastewater Processing and Utilization

According to National Action Plan in Solid Waste, MPW, 2003 in Data on Drinking Water and Environmental Sanitation (AMPL), June 2009, contribution of private sector in managing solid waste is only 5% while the rest is the government's contribution. Target in MDG is 30% private sector's contribution in 2015. Then, it is a hard work for the national and local governments to promote the involvement and investment of private sector (or cooperatives) and community in this environmental sanitation sector.

After the introduction of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), lately, some investors from abroad intend to process waste in Indonesia to energy. Unutilized solid waste and waste water that is available in a big amount in this country can be used as a renewable source for environment-friendly energy to substitute the limited fossil fuel. Many international organizations highly support whatever efforts undertaken to save energy and to mitigate climate change. Most data on CDM in this report are quoted from the National Committee on CDM, 2009.

The followings are examples of private sector's investment in solid waste processing and utilization:

(a) Emission Reduction Company (ERC) from Australia intends to invest Rp 10 billion in a final dump site of Kopiluhur, Cirebon, West Jawa in 2010. This project will change waste to gas for generating electrical energy. It is a CDM project. The same project has been conducted in Tangerang, Banten. The project is expected to absorb many laborers from the surrounding of the dump site (Radar Cirebon Newspaper, 9 November

2009).

(b) Gikoko Bekasi-LFG Flaring Project: The project is a joint operation between PT Gikoko Kogyo Indonesia (joint investors from Japan and Hong Kong) and Bekasi Municipal Government and IBRD located in a final dump site of Sumurbatu, Bekasi, in West Jawa. Methane gas as generated from decomposition of 700 m^3 of waste per day will be collected and burned in a clean air facility. Then, greenhouse gas generated in the dump site will be reduced effectively. The IBRD managing a trust fund of the Netherlands Clean Development Mechanism Facility will buy 250,000 tons of Certified Emission Reduction (CER) equivalent to CO^2 up to end of 2012. Based on a formal agreement between the IBRD and PT Gikoko, 17% of returns generated will be given to waste pickers in the dump site for improving their livelihood and increasing the waste picking in the site. This project will be duplicated in Pontianak and Palembang under the same scheme.

(c) PT Navigat Organic Energy Indonesia (a British investor) processes waste from a final dump site in Suwung, Bali. This dump site covers the southern Bali, namely Denpasar, Tabanan, and Gianyar. Products of this project are compost, glass, metal, and biomass for fuel and electricity. Technology adopted is GALFAD (Gasification, Landfill gas, and Anaerobic Digestion). This dumps site was established in 2004 that is managed by Bali Provincial Government and PT Navigat Organic Energy Indonesia. It was the first project in Bali registered as CDM in May 2007. Having a 6-ha area, the project can process waste amounting of approximately 800 tons per day to produce 9.6 megawatt electrical energy.

Private sector's investment in wastewater processing and utilization:

Basically, the wastewater processing is to extract or recover methane gas from wastewater and then utilize it as biogas for electricity. Wastewater treatment plants in every city are as a source of methane gas. Wastewater might be effluent from tapioca or palm oil production or other commodities. It can also originate from washing swine stalls. Role of investors in this matter is significant in making clean, healthy air if not to mention to mitigate emission endangering the climate change.

For instance, PT AES AgriVerde Indonesia (an investor from Australia) has been involved in this methane recovery in wastewater treatments. It is committed to invest in many cities throughout Indonesia, including in North Sumatera (many places), West Sumatera, Jambi, Aceh, Riau, and Bangka-Belitung.

Adequate simple technology of local, small-scale private sector

The small-scale private sector (such as artisans, masons, and mechanics) at the community level is highly capable in simple technology. Environmental sanitation project activities can benefit from this local knowledge and skills during the implementation and construction phase of public latrines and taps (MCK) and other utilities and during post construction through proper and timely maintenance as well. There are also significant economic benefits gained through employing the local private sector to construct and maintain infrastructure and systems of especially sanitation.

7.2. Sector Development Issues

Only a few key issues in sector of urban environment are selected in this report although there are many other existing issues. The selection criteria are that the issues must have measurable (quantitative) indicators in time series statistics and are as the main determinant factors to problems, bottlenecks, and constraints in this sector.

7.2.1. Solid Waste

There are two selected developmental issues in solid waste component. Indicators of the respective issue areas follow:

(1) Provision of solid waste facilities is not a priority of the government

This issue has the following indicators:

a. Limited government's budget in providing environmental sanitation facilities

Despite increased attention to environmental sanitation (through advocacy by NGOs and commitment to the MDGs), the sector, particularly sanitation, is not given a high priority at national and district/municipal levels. This is especially evident in government's budget allocation, and because of the very few local governments that have used their own resources and budgets to implement sanitation activities. Stakeholders at the district/ municipal level look to the national government for sector prioritization and leadership. The common belief is that if the national government leads in this field, district leaders will follow and reflect this in their budgeting. The raising awareness is one way of trying to address the lack of local governments' understanding on the importance of sanitation.

In 2008, government's budget for sanitation improvement was very low compared to budget for overall public works, namely 1.6% for solid waste management. In addition, percentages of government's budget for solid waste management tended to decrease from 2005 till 2008 though the budget was increasing in number.

According to the Action Plan in National Mid-term Development Plan of 2010-2014, the Ministry of Public Works will allocate budget amounting of Rp 5,500 billion for improving facilities of final disposal sites in 210 districts/cities, developing 250 integrated solid waste sites (adopting 3R approach), and providing 250 packages of solid waste collecting facilities (equipment/vehicles). Each district and city has 1-5 final disposal sites. Some provincial governments have not submitted data on their final disposal sites to the national government yet. As per February 2010, there are 460 final disposal sites in Indonesia (http://www.sanitasi.or.id). Information presented in this report is merely based on the existing data. With regard to the type, final disposal sites are 82.9% open dumping, 15.3% controlled landfill, and 4.2% sanitary landfill, respectively (See Table 7.2.1).

Some final disposal sites as reported using sanitary landfill method are in fact being operated using open dumping method because of a limited number of skilled operators and needed facilities.

Table 7.2.1 Number of Final Disposal Sites by Type in Indonesia, 2008

No.	Type of disposal site	Number	%	Ave. area (ha)	Remarks
1	Sanitary landfill	16	4.2%	14.10	
2	Controlled landfill	58	15.3%	10.10	Including 1 unit of semi-controlled landfill
3	Open dumping	315	82.9%	5.29	
4	Under construction & land acquisition	5	1.3%	-	nil at the time of reported
5	No longer being used	2	0.5%	-	still exists in official report; being replaced by other disposal sites
	Total	**396**			

Source: Statistics of Public Works, DG Human Settlements, MPW, 2009 (processed)

A very small percentage of sanitary landfill implies limited local governments' budget because construction and operation & maintenance costs are quite high. One hectare final disposal site using sanitary landfill method needs construction cost of approximately Rp 5 billion (http://www.sanitasi.or.id).

b. Low service coverage of solid waste in urban areas

Quantity of solid waste showed an increasing trend from 2000 to 2007 and it was 62,970 tons in 2007. The service coverage of solid waste tended to increase during the period of 2001-2009. It was 32.1% in 2001 and became 65.0% in 2009; almost twice. However, this achievement is still below target of 70% as planned in RPJM of 2004-2009. Although percentage of the national government's budget for environmental sanitation decreases by time, local governments have their own budgets to manage solid waste in their respective districts/cities.

According to the National Action Plan in Solid Waste, MPW, 2003 in Data on Drinking Water and Environmental Sanitation (AMPL), June 2009, 95% of solid waste is managed by the government while the remaining 5% is by private. This ratio shows still lacking of private sector's interest in managing and utilizing solid waste. The target of MDG in 2015 is to increase private sector's share to 30%.

c. Limited facilities provided/constructed annually by the national government :

Data are available for the period of 1995-2004. Unfortunately, format of statistics for subsequent period is inconsistent. The national government's budget for providing facilities was decreasing by time. The government provided 164 dump trucks and 54 final disposal sites in 1995.

The three indicators as stated above conclude that the national government does not prioritize provision of facilities for solid waste management. Under the devolution to local governments, local governments are obliged to provide public services to their respective people. However, in fact, the local governments still give limited services to its own people. The situation is mostly caused by limited capability of human resources and political will in the local governments. Development budget allocated for public service remains lacking

compared to routine budget allocated for office operations. Moreover, there is still unavailable minimum service standard for public needs. Hence, the national government is highly expected to allocate budget for fulfilling public basic needs.

(2) Lack of Public Awareness on Health

The lack of public awareness on health can be measured using the following indicator listed below:

1) **High Percentage of Illiterate**

The government is quite successful in its literacy program, Data showed that between the period of 1995-2007, the percentage of illiterate people drop from 10.21% in 1995 to only 8.13% in 2007. However, in terms of providing education about sanitation, solid waste disposal and care for environment, the government needs to beef up its campaign drives and to come up with comprehensive package for people to value sanitation and cleanliness of environment as well as solid waste management.

2) **High Percentage of Poor People**

A poor community or the population living below the poverty line/threshold contributed 15.4% of population in 2008. The annual income of poverty threshold was Rp1,849,503 per capita in 2004 when the poor community amounting of 16.7%. Starting in 2000, the portion of the poor group was decreasing until 2005, increasing in 2006, and then decreasing again until 2008. The income share of the poorest 20% was 7.1% in 2005. There is a close relationship between the income share of the poorest 20% and the percentage of population living below the poverty line. It means that the higher income share of the poorest 20%, the higher percentage of population living below the poverty line.

Average income of unskilled industrial laborers represents a very poor community. In 2005, the average annual income of a laborer was just Rp 945,400 which was below the poverty threshold. Supposed five family members depend on a laborer's income, income per family member would be very, very low. This average income of a laborer even cannot be compared with the national income per caput of Rp 22,265,000 per year.

It is really a challenge for the GOI that an unemployment was increasing during 2000 to 2005, namely from 6.1% to 10.3%. However, the unemployment was decreasing until 2008, viz. 8.4%.

Indeed, there are other indicators but they are not easy to quantify. At least with these two indicators, a quick conclusion can be made that public awareness on healthy life is lacking because poor people are almost impossible to pay tipping fees for waste collection.

7.2.2. Drainage

(1) Provision of Drainage Facilities is not a Priority

The issue on drainage facility is measured using budget allocation and the capacity of the constructed facilities as indicators.

1) Limited Budget for Sanitation Facilities

Precisely using the same variables and figures as in solid waste, it is concluded that

government's budget for sanitation improvement, including drainage, is very low compared to budget for overall public works.

2) Limited Capacity of Constructed Facilities

The length of primary canals constructed is decreasing from 2000 till 2008. In addition, secondary canals (including culverts) constructed also decreased from 2000 to 2004 and then, increased in 2005. It is understood that any new cabinet brings about big changes in developmental program. Temporary pools were only provided in 2000, i.e. amounting of three units. Targets of population served were parallel with the quantity of the drainage facilities constructed or provided.

(2) Inadequate Drainage Design

The occurrence of natural disasters and particularly flooding is the indicator used to measure the issue on inadequate drainage design.

The existing drainage design is no longer appropriate considering the current flooding conditions in the country. Discharge of rainwater surpasses the capacity of existing canals and drainages. There is an urgent need to review designs of existing drains, including side ditches, and correct them where applicable. Rainfall of 20 or even 50 year return-periods is necessary to be taken into account in the design review.

(3) Lack of Public Awareness on Health

The issue on public awareness about health and sanitation is measured using the high percentage of illiterate and the economic standard of the most communities in Indonesia. These conditions make it difficult to undertake public campaign and other extension services. The government need to devise comprehensive campaign programs that are easy to disseminate and understood by ordinary people.

7.2.3. Wastewater

According to Proceeding of Seminar on Sewerage and Water Environmental Issues, February 2010 published by the Ministry of Public Works, the development issues in wastewater include the following:

- Low access for safe sanitation;
- Lack of people awareness on the importance of municipal wastewater treatment;
- Insufficient legislation for municipal wastewater treatment system;
- Poor local roles in organizing municipal wastewater treatment; and
- Limited government funding that hinders the off-site waste system development because of its high cost.

(1) Provision of Wastewater Facilities is not a Priority

The issue on wastewater facilities being not a priority of the government can be measured by looking at the budget allocated for sanitation facilities and on the notion that many of the people have no access to latrines in Indonesia.

1) Limited Budget for Sanitation Facilities

Precisely using the same variables and figures presented under solid waste, it is concluded

that government's budget for sanitation improvement particularly on wastewater is very low compared to the budget allocated for public works.

The government has invested much for public sanitation services. However, the amount is far below the standard cost. During 1974-2004, the budget was Rp 200/capita/year. During 2005-2009, it increased to be Rp 5,000/capita/year while the standard budget for basic sanitation service is Rp 47,000/capita/year. This standard budget was stated by the Vice President on December 8, 2009 (http://www.sanitasi.or.id).

The GOI allocated budget of Rp 2.5 trillion in 2009. In 2010, the budget is the same amount plus a Special Allocated Budget (DAK) of Rp 375 billion to distribute to 449 district/municipal governments throughout the country (http://www.sanitasi.or.id). The DAK is intended to stimulate local governments' share in budgeting from their local budgets (APBD).

2) High Portion of the Population have no access to Latrines

In 2007, the percentage of population with private latrines accounts for about 60%, while 13% used shared latrines and 4% used public latrines and about 23% do not have access to latrines. Table 7.2.2 shows the percentage of the population not using latrines during the period of 2000-2007.

Table 7.2.2 Percentage of Population not Using Latrines (2009)

Year	Percentage to Population (%)
2000	25.94
2001	25.30
2002	24.98
2003	24.38
2004	37.81
2005	25.21
2006	23.11
2007	22.65

Source: Material of Workshop on Municipal Sanitation Development, Jakarta, 20-21 June 2009 in Data on Drinking Water and Environmental Sanitation (AMPL), June 2009 (selected)

3) A low service coverage of safe sanitation

The Regulation of Ministry of Public Works No. 16/PRT/M/2008 of 2008 concerning National Development Policies and Strategies on Wastewater Management System in Settlements quoted this following information. In term of service coverage of wastewater system, 71.1% population uses on-site (local) system and 2.3% uses off-site (centralized) system in urban areas while the off-site (centralized) wastewater system is installed in only 11 cities (Susenas, 2007). In term of service coverage in rural areas, there is only available on-site wastewater system in the form of safe private and public latrines that covers 32.4% (Susenas Tahun 2007). Most of the on-site wastewater system has not met the given technical standard making it potential to pollute the environment. Public access to basic

sanitation facilities in urban areas is 90.5% while it is 67% in rural areas (Susenas Tahun 2007).

There was a tremendous increasing trend of proportion of population with access to improved sanitation from 1990 up to 2006, i.e. from 26% in 1990, 28% in 1995, 37% in 2000, and 80% in 2006. There were many projects/programs involved in improving the situation of poor, unsafe sanitation in this country in the past. Various international donors/funding agencies and NGOs provided assistance. The projects/programs are still going on.

The actual service coverage of urban sanitation as reported compared with MDGs in 2000-2015 is as shown in Table 7.2.3. There were gaps between the actual achievements and their targets in 2000, 2005, and 2009 that the government intends to fulfill.

Table 7.2.3 Actual service coverage of urban sanitation compared with its MDGs in 2000-2015

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015
Actual (%)	62.7	n.a.	63.5	65.7	67.1	68.0	70.0	n.a.	n.a.	71.1	-	-
MDG (%)	66.11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	70.35	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	73.74	74.58	78.82
Gap (%)	3.4	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	-	-	0.6	-	-

Source: Regulation of Ministry of Public Works No. 16/PRT/M/2008 of 2008 concerning National Development Policies and Strategies on Wastewater Management System in Settlements (with 1990 as the reference year); National Dev. Targets of 2009, Strategy for Achieving MDGs of 2015, DG Human Settlements, MPW; Speech of Minister of Public Works on 19 Nov. 2007; Directorate of Settlements & Housing, Bappenas, 2004

4) Limited Facilities provided and constructed

Data on facilities provided/constructed by the national government are available for the period of 1995-2006. The national government provided 2 fecal transporters, 24 public bathrooms/latrines, 108,552 latrines, and 1 communal septic tank in 1995 altogether to serve 5.5 million people. However, the national government's budget for providing facilities similar decreased over time. In 2004, the government provide only 2 Wastewater Treatment Plants (IPAL)/Fecal Treatment Plants (IPLT) and 2 fecal transporters that only serve 70,500 people.

In term of types of wastewater system used, 71.1% of the population used on-site (local) system while 2.3% used off-site (centralized) system (Susenas, 2007). The MDG target that by 2015, the population having no access to safe drinking water will be reduced and adequate sanitation will be improved by 50%. (Regulation of Ministry of Public Works No. 16/PRT/M/2008 concerning National Policy and Strategy of Wastewater Management System Development for Settlement).

The RPJM 2004-2009 stipulated that a total of 388 unit wastewater treatment plants will be constructed but as of Feb 2010 only 280 treatment plants were completed. According to the Material of the workshop on Municipal Sanitation Development, Jakarta, 20-21 June 2009 in Data on Drinking Water and Environmental Sanitation (AMPL), June 2009, Table SO-113-04), a total lag of 108 units need to be constructed to meet the target.

Approximately 70 million of population has no access to safe sanitation and 19 million out of them live in urban areas with limited carrying capacity (http://www.sanitasi.or.id).

5) Limited facilities provided/constructed annually by the national government

Data on facilities provided/constructed annually by the national government are available for the period of 1995-2006. The national government provided 2 fecal transporters, 24 public bathrooms/latrines, 108,552 latrines, and 1 communal septic tank in 1995. However, the national government's budget for providing facilities tended to decrease. In 2004, the government could provide only 2 Wastewater Treatment Plants/Fecal Sludge Treatment Plants and 2 fecal transporters.

Each district or city has 1-4 wastewater treatment plants. Unfortunately, many provincial governments have not submitted data on their wastewater treatment plants to the national government yet. Information presented in this report is based completely on the existing data. There are seven types of wastewater treatment plants in Indonesia. One quarter of them is just stabilization ponds and without any special treatment. Only a few of them adopt a quite sophisticated treatment method. It means that most wastewater treatment plants are not completely safe prior to flowing to open water (Table 7.2.3).

Table 7.2.4 Number of Wastewater Treatment Plants by Type in Indonesia, 2008

No.	Type	Number	%	Ave. proc. cap. (m3/day)
1	Stabilization Pond	5	25%	52,300
2	Aerated Lagoon *)	8	40%	20,335
3	Extended Aeration	1	5%	800
4	Rotating Biological Contactor (RBC)	2	10%	3,200
5	Up flow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket (UASB)	2	10%	n.a.
6	Oxidation Pond	1	5%	117
7	Oxidation Ditch	1	5%	5,500
	Total	**20**		

Notes: *) including 1 mix of Aerated lagoon + UASB
Source: Statistics of Public Works, DG Human Settlements, MPW, 2009

Not all districts/cities have their respective fecal sludge treatment plants. Unfortunately, many provincial governments have not submitted data on their fecal sludge treatment plants (located in districts/cities) to the national government yet. Information presented in this report is based on the existing data. There are four types of fecal sludge treatment plants as reported. Most (66%) of them is just stabilization ponds and without any special treatment. Only a few of them adopt a quite sophisticated treatment method to annihilate E. coli bacteria. It means that most fecal sludge treatment plants are not completely safe prior to flowing to main drains (See Table 7.2.5).

Table 7.2.5 Number of Fecal Sludge Treatment Plants by Type in Indonesia, 2008

No.	Type	Number	%	Ave. proc. cap. (m3/day)
1	Stabilization Pond	19	66%	55
2	Oxidation Ditch	3	10%	157
3	Inhofe Tank	6	21%	125
4	Clarifier	1	3%	20
	Total	**29**		

Source: Statistics of Public Works, DG Human Settlements, MPW, 2009

The target of MDG in 2015 is to reduce population of having no access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation up to 50% (Regulation of Minister of Public Works No. 16/PRT/M/2008 concerning National Policy and Strategy of Wastewater Management System Development for Settlements).

There were 280 wastewater treatment plants constructed until 2009. Compared to the target in RPJMN of 2004-2009 of 388 units, there was a lag of 108 units to the target (Material of Workshop on Municipal Sanitation Development, Jakarta, 20-21 June 2009 in Data on Drinking Water and Environmental Sanitation (AMPL), June 2009, Table SO-113-04).

In the Regulation of Ministry of Public Works No. 16/PRT/M/2008 of 2008 concerning National Development Policies and Strategies on Wastewater Management System in Settlements, the national government is aware about its non-separated functions of being regulator and operator with regard to this urban wastewater management.

(2) Lack of Public Awareness on Health

The issue on lack of public awareness on health can be measured by looking at the high percentage of illiterate, high percentage of poor communities and high percentage of people having no latrines.

Due to the lack of improved environmental sanitation sources, some communities have adapted to a life where well or river water and defecation in rivers or fields is the norm without fully realizing its impact on their own and others health. Regulations are inadequate and the potential for improvement through investment in collective systems is not fully appreciated by both communities and local governments.

Severe impacts of poor sanitation are: prevalence of diseases, particularly diarrhea, even deaths, and economic losses. In 2007, there were 121,100 cases of diarrhea resulting in 50,000 people died and Rp 58 trillion losses. Impacts in the following year (2008) reduced, namely 120,100 cases of diarrhea resulting in 5,000 people died and Rp 29 trillion losses. It was extraordinary losses to the country and nation. The GOI has to do a quantum leap, meaning a large-scale program to mitigate such big losses. Otherwise, big losses will happen and happen again.

7.3. Approach and Effort taken by the Government of Indonesia

7.3.1. 3 R Activities

The GOI issued Act No. 18 of 2008 concerning Solid Waste Management and encourage all local governments are encouraged to issue their respective local regulations concerning the solid waste management. Based on this Act, solid waste management and policy direction are guided by the following:

- Limit waste starting from its sources
- Sort and process waste in its sources and/or in temporary dump sites (TPS) to be used;
- Collect waste from the sources and TPS in the forms of sorted;
- Transport waste from its sources and TPS to the treatment sites or the final dump site (TPA) in the forms of sorted;
- Process in waste treatment sites to be used;
- Waste in TPA must be processed in order to be safe for environment.

The GOI is serious in promoting the 3R program. The 3R means:

- REDUCE volume of waste;
- REUSE consumables for more than once; and
- RECYCLE waste to make new products.

Actually, there are other R's can be added to establish a 5R approach, namely:

- REPLACE one-time-of use, non-environment-friendly goods with recycled ones; and
- RETHINK the decision to buy or use any good.

However, this 5R approach is not easy to adopt due to the thinking concept and culture.

The GOI allocates Rp 50 billion for public promotion and campaign on the 3R in the period of 2005-2015 (National Action Plan in Solid Waste, Ministry of Public Works, MPW, 2004, Table Details of National Program in Solid Waste Sector in Data on Drinking Water and Environmental Sanitation (AMPL), June 2009).

According to the 3R Program published by the Research and Development Center for Environmental and Energy Resources, Ministry of Industry, the GOI plans to process organic waste amounting of 5% in the first 5 year, 10% in the second year, and 15% in the third year. In addition, the non-organic waste will be processed at 8% in the first 5 year, 12.5% in the second 5 year, and 15% in the third 5 year.

Domestic waste, waste from settlements, market places, and offices should be manage by composting using the concept of 3R. People are encouraged to participate. Examples communities using 3R approach is showed in Table 7.3.1.

Table 7.3.1 Examples of Stakeholders Using the 3R Approach

Community/Company/ Government	Location	Activity	Achievement
1. Kampung Banjarsari	Cilandak, South Jakarta, Greater Jakarta	3R, composing and re-greening	Reduced waste volume of disposing to TPA up to 50%
2. Bina Ekonomi Social Terpadu (BEST)	Mustika Tigaraksa, Tangerang district, Banten	Sorting, recycling and composting in TPS	Reduced waste volume of disposing to TPA up to 54%
3. Yayasan Bina Karta Lestari (Bintari)	Bukit Kencana Jaya, Semarang, Central Jawa	Sorting for reselling and recycling	Reduced waste volume of disposing to TPA up to 60%
4. University of Surabaya (Pudakota)	Kampung Rungkut LorIII, Surabaya, East Jawa	Sorting for reselling, recycling and re-greening	Sorting done by 90% of community members and 100% of waste is composted
5. Pengelolaan Sampah Terpadu	Pondok Pekayon Indah, South Bekasi, West Jawa	Composting of waste at regional scale, handcraft originated from used plastics, bottles, paper and eggshells, re-greening	Compost production: 2 tons/ month from 6 tons of organic waste, reduced waste volume of disposing to TPA up to 70%
6. Cibangkon	RT 08/RW 11, Kelurahan Cibangkong, Kecamatan Cikapundung, South Bandung, Bandung, West Jawa	Biological composting	Compost production: 300kg/ month, reduced waste volume of disposing to TPA up to 88%
7. Perumnas Monang-Maning	Perumnas Monang-Maning, Tegal Kertha village, West Denpasar, Denpasar, Bali	Composting at household scale, waste management at regional scale by developing eco center, environment-friendly family program, waste picker group	Compost production: 1 ton/ month and 100 litters liquid compost/month, reduced waste volume of disposing to TPA up to 80%.
8. Pilot Project on Recycling of Tetra Pak's Paper Pack	Bandung, West Jawa	Recycling and environment-friendly program at schools	Recycling at paper manufacturer with 98% re-pulping process, collector networking at 12 TPS, recycling 6.7 tons; collector networking at 31 TPS in East Jawa with recycled production of 20 tons
9. City Planning and Sanitation Service	Sragen District, Central Jawa	Sorting, recycling and composting	Reduce waste volume and transport cost
10. Sanitation and Landscape Service	Surabaya city, East Jawa	Sorting organic and on-organic waste (3R program) and selling non-organic waste	Reduce waste volume of disposing to TPA up to 17%.
11. Environmental and Sanitation Service	Bangli district, Bali	Environment contest at banjar, village, sub-district and district levels	Clean environment

Source: Waste Management Program in Indonesia, http://gec.jp/gec/en/Activities/ecotown/FY2008/06amrizal.pdf (processed)

7.3.2. Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

CDM is managed by the National Committee on CDM established in 2005 comprising Ministries of: (a) Environment, (b) Energy and Mineral Resources, (c) Forestry, (d) Industry, (e) Foreign Affairs, (f) Home Affairs, (g) Transportation, (h) Agriculture, and (i) National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency. Chairperson of this Committee is Deputy for Natural Resource Conservation, Ministry of Environment while data on CDM are recorded in this National Committee on CDM.

Changing waste to energy is categorized as Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) activities. This initiative was undertaken to participate in mitigating climate change. According to the National Committee on CDM (2010), projects that participate in CDM have been increasing since 2005. The Executive Board of CDM registered a total 24 projects in 2009 while the National Committee on CDM approved a total of 104 projects. Out of the 104 projects, there are 48 solid waste processing/utilization projects and 20 wastewater processing/utilization projects.

There are many kinds of activities in existing and planned CDM projects, particularly those processing solid waste. One ton of solid waste can produce 62 m3 of methane gas which is double in harmful effect to human health compared to CO2 (http://www.sanitasi.or.id). Kinds of CDM projects include the followings:

A. Processing solid waste

1. Processing waste in final dump site to electrical energy by capturing methane gas.
2. Partial fuel switching from coal to biomass residues (rice husks and saw dust) for Portland cement production and sugar factory.
3. Processing wood chips and saw dust from particle board production to biomass.
4. Replacing electricity by using biogas for mushroom industry.
5. Composting waste from palm oil mills.
6. Composting municipal waste.

B. Processing wastewater/effluent

1. Processing wastewater (methane recovery) in the municipal wastewater treatment plants.
2. Processing effluent from tapioca starch production and palm oil mills (by extracting methane) to electrical energy.
3. Avoiding methane gas by utilizing anaerobic reactor for wastewater treatment at tapioca starch factories.
4. Processing swine manure to collect methane gas.

C. Processing tail-gas effluent and waste heat

1. Processing tail-gas of CO^2 through flare in oil and gas production to liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and condensate in addition to electrical energy.
2. Utilizing waste heat from sulphur recovery unit and wood factories to generate electricity.

Using alternative fuel for Portland cement by PT Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa has reduced carbon emission. This is not just the first in Indonesia but also in Southeast Asia. This

project has been certified by the UNFCCC.

PT Odira Energy Persada operating LPG production that processes the tail-gas to LPG and oil has also received an approval from the Executive Board on CDM of the UNFCCC.

The Agency for Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT) participates in two CDM projects, especially on energy. In addition, several state companies such as Pertamina and PLN also involve in the CDM projects.

As described in Section 1.3.2-Private Sector's Investment in Solid Waste, IBRD on behalf of the Netherlands Clean Development Mechanism Facility involves in processing waste in final dump site to electrical energy.

Market of CDM until 2012 is 3.2 to 3.5 billion tons of Certified Emission Reduction (CER). Industrial countries as listed in Annex 1 of Kyoto Protocol are going to invest in developing countries of non-Annex 1 and pay for CER. Indonesia still receives a small benefit of CDM at present; 1.5% CER of the world market. The GOI expects to adopt more clean energy in the country.

The GOI intends to accelerate the involvement of private sector in CDM projects to get the CER payments. A CDM project must be able to bring about reduction or absorption of greenhouse gas (GHG) which is measurable and real. The project must show the emission reduction compared to the normal conditions of without-the project.

It is known that the emission reduction needs high costs. Environment-friendly projects need incentives such as tax reduction. Carbon credit should be interesting for any potential emission mitigation effort in any sector. There are institutional, financial, technological, and policy constraints in adopting the CDM. Therefore, the government's real supportive solutions for emission reduction such as through policy and regulation are highly required.

7.3.3. Other Government's Efforts

In addition to adopting the 3R and CDM approaches, the GOI and local governments continue their efforts on managing urban environment in:

(i) providing/constructing many basic facilities for environmental sanitation, especially public latrines through special projects, including foreign-funded projects managed by the national government;
(ii) providing/constructing adequate waste/sanitation equipment and vehicles, centralized waste water system, waste water treatment plants, and fecal sludge treatment plants;
(iii) conducting intensive campaign and extension services on healthy life and community participation in maintaining public facilities with regard to environmental sanitation; and
(iv) bringing in investors to involve in processing/utilizing solid waste and waste water.

The GOI is also expected to enforce law against violators of urban environment, for instance to individuals/companies disposing wastewater and dangerous effluent into open water, mayors/regents whom do not instruct to construct final solid waste disposal sites using sanitary landfill method, etc. The national government can also use its authority to force local governments by giving incentives through its Special Allocated Budget (DAK), based on their performance in urban environment management. The DAK is distributed to certain local governments (provinces and districts/cities) where any national program is conducted

in those areas where the local governments have to provide 10% of counterparting budget from their respective local budgets (APBD).

The national government is expected to encourage local governments to construct regional-scale final solid waste disposal sites using sanitary landfill method. Besides, it is also expected to push local governments to provide more and more public latrines in many places where poor communities reside or do activities.

The national government should take a leading role in assisting local governments in constructing centralized waste water system, waste water treatment plants, and fecal sludge treatment plants, especially in term of technical assistance, knowing that local governments mostly lack of technology.

7.4. Assistance of JICA

(1) U.S.-Japan Clean Water for People Initiative Partnering to Provide Safe Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation to the World's Poor

In September 2002, the U.S. and Japan launched the Clean Water for People Initiative at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa. The Initiative was created as a collaborative effort by the U.S. and Japan to provide safe water and sanitation to the world's poor. This Initiative expands and accelerates international efforts to achieve the MDGs, including halving "the proportion of the people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation" by 2015.

At the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, the U.S. formally announced the launch of the Water for the Poor Signature Initiative to support water-related projects developed through bilateral assistance programs. The U.S. committed $970 million in official development assistance (ODA) for water and sanitation projects over three years, beginning in 2003. Two years later, the U.S. has provided $1.7 billion, of which $5.3 million was used for USAID credit guarantees that have leveraged $171 million in financing from private-sector sources. Between 2000 and 2004, Japan provided $4.6 billion in ODA for water and sanitation. At the Fourth World Water Forum, Japan launched the Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative (WASABI) to enhance its contributions.

In 2003, the United States and Japan identified three countries in which they could collaborate: the Philippines, Indonesia, and Jamaica. At the Fourth World Water Forum, the United States and Japan added a fourth country, India. The focus of the collaboration was on financing water and wastewater infrastructure, using the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) ODA loans and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) partial credit guarantees. USAID and JBIC signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on June 9, 2005. The partnership supports a common agenda to promote water resource management in Indonesia, identifying water and waste management as an important link for the collaboration. The latest initiative, the Medan Water and Waste Management Project (MWWMP), is implemented through USAID.

(2) JICA

For a long time, JICA has assisted Indonesia and other developing countries throughout the

world. The JICA's assistance to Indonesia includes the development of urban environmental sanitation. Countries assisted by JICA starting 2005 up to now include Africa, Latin America, Southern and Eastern Europe, Oceania, and Asia, including ASEAN. Some JICA's current big projects in relation to urban environment in Indonesia do not merely contain sanitation but at least it is as one of activities conducted, i.e. 1) Denpasar Sewerage Development Project-II, 2) Regional Infrastructure for Social and Economic Development (RISE) Project, 3) Infrastructure Reform Sector Development Program, and 4) Aceh Reconstruction Project.

7.5. Assistance of Other Donors

Major sources of funding for environmental sanitation sector cover both loans and grants, including USAID, JICA, JBIC, Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank (including managing trust fund of Government of the Netherlands), Germany through Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)-German Agency for Technical Cooperation and Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)-German government-owned development bank, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UK's Department for International Development (DFID), international non-governmental organizations such as CARE, Mercy Corps, Germany's Bremen Overseas Research and Development Agency (BORDA), Plan Indonesia, and many others.

A list of foreign assistance in environmental sanitation is presented in Table 7.5.1, consisting of names of donors/funding agencies, names of programs, duration, and commitments, geographic focus/locations, brief descriptions of the programs, executing/implementing agencies/partnership or donors. Below are examples of some projects/program being conducted in Indonesia.

The ADB has provided assistance of about $2.1 billion since 1974 for improving urban infrastructure in Indonesia, including water supply and sanitation. The Water Supply and Sanitation Project (WSSP) comprises improvement of water and sanitation infrastructure and water utility sector reform in small- to medium-sized urban areas, and was implemented in 2006.

In 2005, ADB prepared Metropolitan Sanitation Management and Health Project (MSMHP). The MSMHP assists the GOI in its continued effort to improve sanitation services for the urban population, particularly benefiting the urban poor, and to achieve the related MDG target.

The Indonesia Water and Sanitation Program (WASAP-Indonesia) for Water Sector Capacity Building and Sanitation Sector Development. The trust fund of $22 million is financed by the Government of the Netherlands, and managed by the World Bank. Main components include (i) water supply capacity building, (ii) sanitation sector work, (iii) sanitation city-pilots, and (iv) sector performance monitoring. Component (ii) is covered by the Indonesia Sanitation Sector Development Program (ISSDP).

The Environmental Services Program (ESP) is funded by the USAID. The 5-year program,

which started early 2005, consists of three main components: (i) watershed management and biodiversity conservation, (ii) environmental service delivery, and (iii) environmental services finance. Component (ii) addresses the increased access to clean water and sanitation services in urban areas through studies, capacity building, and selected pilot projects. Lately, USAID is embarking on a five-year (2009-2014) development assistance strategy on water and sanitation for Indonesia. USAID has had several successful endeavors in this arena, and a national donor-supported framework exists that supports the Indonesian Sanitation Sector Development Program (ISSDP) model, as well as evidence for securing investor funding to support needs.

The Rural Water and Sanitation Project (RWSSP) in East and West Nusa Tenggara) is funded by Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) and Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), Germany, is executed by GTZ and NTT Government. It emphasizes the provision of community-level water and sanitation services at once community's commitment and finances are confirmed and a Community Action Plan is prepared. The project operates a demand driven responsive approach whereby communities can come to the project to request for assistance.

7.6. Data Sheets

Data sheets are shown in the following pages.

Basic Indicator

No.	Indicator	Unit	Value	Remarks	DS	
					Indonesia	ASEAN + CHINA+INDIA
1	Portion of population having no access to basic facility of waste water :					
	a. Population using private toilet	%	59.9	Data of 2007 (Indonesia)	Statistics of Indonesia 2000-2007; Statistical Central Bureau ; table 4.5.4 ; page 153 (for Indonesia data)	Economics of Sanitation Initiative (ESI) ; Poor sanitation Costs Over P 77 Billiona year ; Water and Sanitation Program-East Asia and the Pacific (WSP-EAP) World Bank East Asia and the Pacific Region
	b. Population using shared toilet	%	13.0	Data of 2007 (Indonesia)	Statistics of Indonesia 2000-2007; Statistical Central Bureau ; table 4.5.4 ; page 153 (for Indonesia data)	Economics of Sanitation Initiative (ESI) ; Poor sanitation Costs Over P 77 Billiona year ; Water and Sanitation Program-East Asia and the Pacific (WSP-EAP) World Bank East Asia and the Pacific Region
	c. Population using public toilet	%	4.3	Data of 2007 (Indonesia)	Statistics of Indonesia 2000-2007; Statistical Central Bureau ; table 4.5.4 ; page 153 (for Indonesia data)	Economics of Sanitation Initiative (ESI) ; Poor sanitation Costs Over P 77 Billiona year ; Water and Sanitation Program-East Asia and the Pacific (WSP-EAP) World Bank East Asia and the Pacific Region
	d. Population having no toilet	%	22.7	Data of 2007 (Indonesia)	Statistics of Indonesia 2000-2007; Statistical Central Bureau ; table 4.5.4 ; page 153 (for Indonesia data)	Economics of Sanitation Initiative (ESI) ; Poor sanitation Costs Over P 77 Billiona year ; Water and Sanitation Program-East Asia and the Pacific (WSP-EAP) World Bank East Asia and the Pacific Region
2	Service coverage of safe sanitation in urban areas :					
	a. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitatio	%	80	Data of 2006 (Indonesia)	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2008, The ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta, Table II.12 page 17; (http://www.aseansec, org)	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2008, The ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta, Table II.12 page 17; (http://www.aseansec, org)
	b. Connected to a sewerage system	%	1	Data of 2007 (Indonesia)	- Data of 2007 : Water Sanitation Program (WSP) ; Urban Sanitation in Indonesia, April 2009, Page 3	It's Not a Private Matter Anymore : page 17 ; National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) cooperation with in The World Bank Water & Sanitation Program - East Asia and The Pacific (WSP-EAP) for the Indonesia Sanitation Sec. Dev. Program (ISSDP) with funding support for the Netherlands Gov. ; Third edition, sep. 2007.
3	Impact of poor waste water, drainage and sanitation :					
	a. Diarrhea	Cases / year	121,100	Data of 2007 (Indonesia)	Economic of Sanitation Initiative (ESI); Poor Sanitation Cost Indonesia Over Rp. 58 Trillion Peryear ; Water and Sanitation Program-East Asia and the Pacific (WSP-EAP) World Bank East Asia and the Pacific Region, Page 1.	Economic Impacts of Sanitation in Southeast Asia Summary , A Four - country study conducted in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam under the Economics of Sanitation Initiative (ESI); Water and Sanitation Program-East Asia and the Pacific (WSP-EAP) World Bank East Asia and the Pacific Region, Nov. 2007. (http://www.wsp.org/userFiles/file/411200810055_EAP_ESI_Summary.pdf)
						Economic Impacts of Sanitation in Cambodia , A Five - country study conducted in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines ,Vietnam and Lao under the Economics of Sanitation Initiative (ESI); Water and Sanitation Program-East Asia and the Pacific (WSP-EAP) World Bank East Asia and the Pacific Region, Research report Feb. 2008. Table A2; Page 72.
	b. Malaria	Cases / year	530	Data of 2007 (Indonesia)	World Health Statistics 2009 ; Page 84,86,88,90	World Health Statistics 2009 ; Page 84,86,88,90
	c. Malaria mortality	Per 100.000 population	2	Data of 2006 (Indonesia)	Booklet Ministry of Health 2005 (data of 2000-2005 for Indonesia) and World Health Statistics 2009 (data of 2006)	World Health Statistics 2009 (data of 2006 for all country) ; page 26
	d. Economic loss of poor sanitation	Rp./year	58 trillion	Data of 2007 : Indonesia (all data is processed : 1 US$ = Rp. 9.300,-	Economic Impacts of Sanitation in Southeast Asia Summary , A Four - country study conducted in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam under the Economics of Sanitation Initiative (ESI); Water and Sanitation Program-East Asia and the Pacific (WSP-EAP) World Bank East Asia and the Pacific Region, Nov. 2007. (http://www.wsp.org/userFiles/file/411200810055_EAP_ESI_Summary.pdf)	Economic Impacts of Sanitation in Southeast Asia Summary , A Four - country study conducted in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam under the Economics of Sanitation Initiative (ESI); Water and Sanitation Program-East Asia and the Pacific (WSP-EAP) World Bank East Asia and the Pacific Region, Nov. 2007. (http://www.wsp.org/userFiles/file/411200810055_EAP_ESI_Summary.pdf)
4	Service coverage of solid waste :					
	a. Volume of municipal solid waste	tons/day	62,970	Data of 2007 (Indonesia)	Status of Indonesian Environment, 2008, page 131, State Ministry of Environment	Data of Brunei 2008 : Brunei's Solid Waste Management System (http://www.bt.com.bn/en/focus/2008/06/16
						Data of Lao is processed (2004) ; SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN URBAN AREAS OF VIENTIANE CAPITAL CITY (LAOS) ; http://www.wepa-db.net/ngos/government/laos/top.htm
						Data of Singapure is processed (2008) : Brunei's Solid Waste Management System (http://www.bt.com.bn/en/focus/2008/06/16
						Data of Myanmar 2007 : Tin Aung Kyaw ; Head of Branch National Commission for Environment Affaris : First thematic Working Grop Meeting on Solid and Harzardous Waste , Municiple Waste and Medical Waste in Myanmar.
						Data of Cambodia is processed (2008) : Dr. Chrin Sokha ; Deputy Director General Ministry of Environment ; The Formation of 3R Strategy in the Kingdom of Cambodia (http://authorstream.com/presentation

No.	Indicator	Unit	Value	Remarks	DS	
					Indonesia	ASEAN + CHINA+INDIA
						Data of India is processed (2002) : Solid Waste Management in India (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/international/solid_waste_nyt_india.ppt
						Data of Malaysia(2009): Solid Management - Growing Oppurtunities in Malaysia (http://www.ees.dk/files/solid_waste_management)
						Data of Vietnam (2007): Dr. Pham Sy Liem ; Institute for Urban Studies and Infrastructure Development ; Hanoi, Vietnam, 2007 : Handling of Solid Waste in Vietnam (http://www.seasecolombia.edu/earth/wrert/sofos/nvouyen_vietnam)
						Data of Thailand 2005 : TOR Thailand : Partnership for Development : WASTE MANAGEMENT ; Realization of Waste to Energy and Beyond (page 1)
						Data of China (processed) ;2004 : Country Report ; Municipal Solid Waste Management in Pudong New Area, cina (http://www.elsevier.com/locate/wasman).
	b. Service coverage of solid waste	%	65	Data of 2009; no available data in 2007 (indonesia)	National Development Targets of 2009, Strategy for Achieving MDGs of 2015, DG Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works; Road Map of DG Human Settlements of 2004-2009 and other source (see Develompental issue)	Data of Singapure (2008) : Ministry of the Environment Water Resources (http://app.mewr.gov.sg
						Data of Cambodia is processed (2008) : Dr. Chrin Sokha ; Deputy Director General Ministry of Environment ; The Formation of 3R Strategy in the Kingdom of Cambodia (http://authorstream.com/presentation
						Data of India is processed (2002) : Solid Waste Management in India (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/international/solid_waste_nyt_india.ppt
						Data of Malaysia(2009): Solid Management - Growing Oppurtunities in Malaysia (http://www.ees.dk/files/solid_waste_management)
						Data of Vietnam (2007): Dr. Pham Sy Liem ; Institute for Urban Studies and Infrastructure Development ; Hanoi, Vietnam, 2007 : Handling of Solid Waste in Vietnam (http://www.seasecolombia.edu/earth/wrert/sofos/nvouyen_vietnam)
						Data of Philipine : J. Glenn Gaac ; Municipal Government of Odiongan , Odiongan Romblon, Philipines ; Solid Waste Management in Philipines; a Small Island Experience :
						Data of Thailand 2005 : TOR Thailand : Partnership for Development : WASTE MANAGEMENT ; Realization of Waste to Energy and Beyond (page 1)
						Data of China (processed) ;2004 : Country Report ; Municipal Solid Waste Management in Pudong New Area, cina (http://www.elsevier.com/locate/wasman).
	a. Percent of population below the national poverty line	%	16.58	Data of 2007 (Indonesia)	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2008, The ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta ; Table XI.2 ; page 248 (http://www.aseansec.org)	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2008, The ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta ; Table XI.2 ; page 248 (http://www.aseansec.org)
	b. Income share of the poorest 20%	%	7.10	Data of 2005 (Indonesia)	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2008, The ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta ; Table XI.4 ; page 250 (http://www.aseansec.org)	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2008, The ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta ; Table XI.4 ; page 250 (http://www.aseansec.org)
	c. National income percaput	US$/caput	2,237	Data of 2008 (Indonesia)	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2008, The ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta ; Table IV.3 ; page 38 (http://www.aseansec.org)	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2008, The ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta ; Table IV.3 ; page 38 (http://www.aseansec.org)
	d. Unemployment rate of people 15 years and over old	%	8.40	Data of 2008 (Indonesia)	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2008, The ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta ; Table III.1 ; page 20 (http://www.aseansec.org)	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2008, The ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta ; Table III.1 ; page 20 (http://www.aseansec.org)

AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency, ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source

Basic Indicators

No.	Indicator	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India
1	**Portion of population having no access to basic facility on waste water :**													
	a. population having private toilet	%	59.9	n.a	48.5	43.6	n.a	n.a	35.42	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	b. population having shared toilet	%	13.0	n.a	31	26.6	n.a	n.a	18	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	c. population having public toilet	%	4.3	n.a	17	19	n.a	n.a	14.58	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	d. population having no toilet	%	22.7	n.a	3.5	10.8	n.a	n.a	32	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2	**Service coverage and access to improved sanitation**													
	a. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	%	80.00	80	23	30	98	83	86	100	98	61	74	52
	b. Connected to a sewerage system	%	1.3	70	41	0	80	n.a	7	100	n.a	12	n.a	60
3	Impact of poor waste water, drainage and sanitation :													
	a. Diarrhea	Cases / year	121,100	60	395,364	254,365	3,884	982	582,722	32	737	172	120,948	230,492
	b. Malaria	Cases / year	530	18	59,848	n.a	71,022	n.a	22,284	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1,476,562
	c. Malaria mortality	Per 100.000 populatio	2	n.a	4	1	<1	19	<1	n.a	<1	<1	<1	1
	d. Economic loss of poor sanitation	Rp./year	58 Trillion	n.a	4.17 billion	1.48 billion	n.a	n.a	13,132 billion	n.a	n.a	7,254 billion	n.a	n.a
4	**Service coverage of solid waste :**													
	a. Volume of municipal solid waste	tons/day	**62,970**	**352**	**1,425**	4,322	**19,000**	**1,324**	99,101	**5,323**	**39,720**	41,096	520,548	115,068
	b. Service coverage of solid waste	%	65	100	n.a	n.a	97	54	n.a	100	**80**	71	89	30
5	**Percentage of poor people :**													
	a. Percent of population below the national poverty line	%	16.58	0	34.7	32.7	3.6	26.1	30	0	11.2	14.75	25	22.15
	b. Income share of the poorest 20%	%	7.10	0	6.80	8.10	6.10	n.a	7.90	5.00	6.30	9.00	n.a	n.a
	c. National income percaput	US$/caput	2,237	35,623	756	918	7,992	465	1,844	38,046	4,116	1,053	7,198	705
	d. Unemployment rate of people 15 years and over old	%	8.4	3.7	0.8	1.3	3.6	4	6.8	3.2	1.4	4.7	n.a	n.a

DRAINAGE

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUE-1: Provision of drainage facilities is not as the government's priorities								
	a. Government's budget allocated for Ministry of Public Works	Rp billion	Data of 2009	Main data of APBN 2005 - 2010, Ministry of Finance, Table 6, page 9	Y	Annual		MOF
	b. Government's budget allocated for waste management	Rp billion	Data of 2009	Main data of APBN 2005 - 2010, Ministry of Finance, Table 5, page 7	Y	Annual		MOF
	c. Government's budget allocated for waste water management	Rp billion	Data of 2009	Main data of APBN 2005 - 2010, Ministry of Finance, Table 5, page 7	Y	Annual		MOF
	d. Portion of government's budget allocated for waste management compared to budget for public works	%	Data of 2009	Main data of APBN 2005 - 2010, Ministry of Finance (processed)	Y	Annual		MOF
	e. Portion of government's budget allocated for waste water management compared to budget for public works	%	Data of 2009	Main data of APBN 2005 - 2010, Ministry of Finance (processed)	Y	Annual		MOF
2	**Facilities provided/constructed annually by the national government :**							
	a. Primary canals	m	Data of 2008	Master Book of Statistics on Public Works of 2005-2009, Ministry of Public Works ; http://www.pu.go.id/publik/ind/produk/info_statistik/_index.asp	Y	Annual		MPW, Directorate Jenderal Cipta Karya.
	b. Secondary canals & culverts	m	Data of 2008	Master Book of Statistics on Public Works of 2005-2009, Ministry of Public Works ; http://www.pu.go.id/publik/ind/produk/info_statistik/_index.asp	Y	Annual		MPW, Directorate Jenderal Cipta Karya.
	c. Pump house & pools	units	Data of 2000; not budgeted in 2001- 2008 (Rp.0)	Master Book of Statistics on Public Works of 2005-2009, Ministry of Public Works ; http://www.pu.go.id/publik/ind/produk/info_statistik/_index.asp	Y	Annual		MPW, Directorate Jenderal Cipta Karya.
	d. Service Coverage of drainage (in that year)	Ha	Data of 2008	Master Book of Statistics on Public Works of 2005-2009, Ministry of Public Works ; http://www.pu.go.id/publik/ind/produk/info_statistik/_index.asp	Y	Annual		MPW, Directorate Jenderal Cipta Karya.

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUE-2: Inadequate drainage design to mitigate current problems								
1	**Frequent natural disasters due to flooding :**							
	a. No. of events	frequency	Data of 2008	Master Book of Statistics on Public Works of 2005-2009, Ministry of Public Works ; http://www.pu.go.id/publik/ind/produk/info_statistik/_index.asp	Y	Annual		MPW, Directorate Jenderal Cipta Karya.
	b. Died	persons	Data of 2008	Master Book of Statistics on Public Works of 2005-2009, Ministry of Public Works ; http://www.pu.go.id/publik/ind/produk/info_statistik/_index.asp	Y	Annual		MPW, Directorate Jenderal Cipta Karya.
	c. Missed	persons	Data of 2008	Master Book of Statistics on Public Works of 2005-2009, Ministry of Public Works ; http://www.pu.go.id/publik/ind/produk/info_statistik/_index.asp	Y	Annual		MPW, Directorate Jenderal Cipta Karya.
	d. Evacuated	persons	Data of 2008	Master Book of Statistics on Public Works of 2005-2009, Ministry of Public Works ; http://www.pu.go.id/publik/ind/produk/info_statistik/_index.asp	Y	Annual		MPW, Directorate Jenderal Cipta Karya.
	e. No. of facilities flooded :							
	- Houses	units	Data of 2008	Master Book of Statistics on Public Works of 2005-2009, Ministry of Public Works ; http://www.pu.go.id/publik/ind/produk/info_statistik/_index.asp	Y	Annual		MPW, Directorate Jenderal Cipta Karya.
	- Public buildings	units	Data of 2008	Master Book of Statistics on Public Works of 2005-2009, Ministry of Public Works ; http://www.pu.go.id/publik/ind/produk/info_statistik/_index.asp	Y	Annual		MPW, Directorate Jenderal Cipta Karya.

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
	- Roads	km	Data of 2008	Master Book of Statistics on Public Works of 2005-2009, Ministry of Public Works ; http://www.pu.go.id/publik/ind/produk/info_statistik/_index.asp	Y	Annual		MPW, Directorate Jenderal Cipta Karya.
	- Bridges	units	Data of 2008	Master Book of Statistics on Public Works of 2005-2009, Ministry of Public Works ; http://www.pu.go.id/publik/ind/produk/info_statistik/_index.asp	Y	Annual		MPW, Directorate Jenderal Cipta Karya.
	f. No. of facilities damaged :							MPW, Directorate
	- Houses	units	Data of 2008	Master Book of Statistics on Public Works of 2005-2009, Ministry of Public Works ; http://www.pu.go.id/publik/ind/produk/info_statistik/_index.asp	Y	Annual		MPW, Directorate Jenderal Cipta Karya.
	- Public buildings	units	Data of 2008	Master Book of Statistics on Public Works of 2005-2009, Ministry of Public Works ; http://www.pu.go.id/publik/ind/produk/info_statistik/_index.asp	Y	Annual		MPW, Directorate Jenderal Cipta Karya.
	- Roads	km	Data of 2008	Master Book of Statistics on Public Works of 2005-2009, Ministry of Public Works ; http://www.pu.go.id/publik/ind/produk/info_statistik/_index.asp	Y	Annual		MPW, Directorate Jenderal Cipta Karya.
	- Bridges	units	Data of 2008	Master Book of Statistics on Public Works of 2005-2009, Ministry of Public Works ; http://www.pu.go.id/publik/ind/produk/info_statistik/_index.asp	Y	Annual		MPW, Directorate Jenderal Cipta Karya.
	- Drains	m	Data of 2008	Master Book of Statistics on Public Works of 2005-2009, Ministry of Public Works ; http://www.pu.go.id/publik/ind/produk/info_statistik/_index.asp	Y	Annual		MPW, Directorate Jenderal Cipta Karya.

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUE-3: Lack of public awareness on healthy life								
1	**Percentage of illiterate people :**			Statistics of Indonesia 2000-2007, Statistical Central Bureau				BPS
	Illiterate people (>10 years old)	%	Data of 2007	Statistics of Indonesia 2000-2007, Statistical Central Bureau ; Particular for 2007, illiterate people of > 15 years old while the previous data of > 10 years old ; Table 4.1.1. page 121	Y	Annual		BPS
2	**Percentage of poor people :**							
	a. Percent of population below the national poverty line	%	Data of 2007	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2008, The ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta ; Table XI.2 ; page 248 (http://www.aseansec.org)	Y	Annual	Y	ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta
	b. Income of poverty threshold	Rp/caput	Data of 2004	Statistics of Indonesia 2000-2007, Statistical Central Bureau ;	Y	Annual		BPS
	c. Income share of the poorest 20%	%	Data of 2005	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2008, The ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta ; Table XI.4 ; page 250 (http://www.aseansec.org)	Y	Annual	Y	ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta
	d. Income of unskilled industrial laborers	Rp/laborer/month	Data of 2007	Statistics of Indonesia 2000-2007, Statistical Central Bureau ; Average Monthly Nominal Wage of Manufacturing Production Workers	Y	Annual		BPS
	e. National income per caput	US$/caput	Data of 2008	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2008, The ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta ; Table IV.3 ; page 38 (http://www.aseansec.org)	Y	Annual	Y	ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta
	f. Unemployment rate of people 15 years and over old	%	Data of 2008	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2008, The ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta ; Table III.1 ; page 20 (http://www.aseansec.org)	Y	Annual	Y	ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta
3	Impact of poor drainage							WB
	a. Diarrhea	Cases / year	Data of 2007	World bank (Economic Impacts of Sanitation in Southwest Asia, Nov. 2007)	Y		Y	WB

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
	b. Malaria	Cases / year	Data of 2007	World Health Statistics 2009 ; Page 84,86,88,90	Y	Annual	Y	WHO
	c. Malaria mortality	Per 100.000 populatior	Data of 2006	Booklet Ministry of Health 2005 (data of 2000-2005 for Indonesia) and World Health Statistics 2009 (data of 2006 for all country) ; page 26	Y	Annual	Y	MOH, WHO

Notes: AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency, ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source
- MOF : Ministry of Finance ; MPW : Ministry of Public Works ; MOE : Ministry of environment. ; MOH : Ministry of Health
- WB : World Bank
- WHO : World Health Organization

WASTE WATER

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUE-1: Provision of waste water facilities is not as the government's priorities								
1	**Government's budget in providing environmental sanitation facilities :**							
	a. Government's budget allocated for Ministry of Public Works	Rp billion	Data of 2009	Main data of APBN 2005 - 2010, Ministry of Finance, Table 6, page 9	Y	Annual		MOF
	b. Government's budget allocated for waste management	Rp billion	Data of 2009	Main data of APBN 2005 - 2010, Ministry of Finance, Table 5, page 7	Y	Annual		MOF
	c. Government's budget allocated for waste water management	Rp billion	Data of 2009	Main data of APBN 2005 - 2010, Ministry of Finance, Table 5, page 7	Y	Annual		MOF
	d. Portion of government's budget allocated for waste management compared to budget for public works	%	Data of 2009	Main data of APBN 2005 - 2010, Ministry of Finance (processed)	Y	Annual		MOF
	e. Portion of government's budget allocated for waste water management compared to budget for public works	%	Data of 2009	Main data of APBN 2005 - 2010, Ministry of Finance (processed)	Y	Annual		MOF
2	**Portion of population having no access to basic facility of waste water :**							
	a. Population using private toilets	%	Data of 2007. Private Toilet is a specially designed room complete with toilet, water supply and other equipment are clean, safe, hygiene and useful to meet the needs of individual / one household to dispose of urination and the activities associated with personal hygiene	Statistics of Indonesia 2000-2007; Statistical Central Bureau ; table 4.5.4 ; page 153	Y	Annual	Y	BPS
	b. Population using shared toilets	%	Data of 2007. Shared Toilet is a specially designed room complete with toilet, water supply and other equipment are clean, safe, and useful hygiene to meet the needs of some groups of households to dispose of urination and the activities associated with personal hygiene.	Statistics of Indonesia 2000-2007; Statistical Central Bureau ; table 4.5.4 ; page 153	Y	Annual	Y	BPS
	c. Population using public toilets	%	Data of 2007. Public Toilet is a specially designed room complete with toilet, water supply and other equipment are clean, safe, and useful hygiene to meet public needs of both local, international, domestic and travelers to defecate and the activities associated with personal hygiene	Statistics of Indonesia 2000-2007; Statistical Central Bureau ; table 4.5.4 ; page 153	Y	Annual	Y	BPS
	d. Population having no toilets	%	Data of 2007	Statistics of Indonesia 2000-2007; Statistical Central Bureau ; table 4.5.4 ; page 153	Y	Annual	Y	BPS

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
3	**Service coverage of safe sanitation in urban areas :**							
	a. Service coverage of safe sanitation	%	Data of 2009 Safe sanitation is a safe sanitation which can avoid humans, animals and insects to direct contact with human waste (feces)	National Dev. Targets of 2009, Strategy for Achieving MDGs of 2015, DG Human Settlements, MPW; Speech of Minister of Public Works on 19 Nov. 2007; Directorate of Settlements & Housing, Bappenas, 2004	Y			MPW, Bappenas
	b. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitatic	%	Data of 2006	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2008, The ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta, Table II.12 page 17; (http://www.aseansec, org)	Y	Annual	Y	ASEAN SECRETARIAT JAKARTA
	c. Connected to a sewerage system	%	Data of 2007	- Data of 2007 : Water Sanitation Program (WSP) ; Urban Sanitation in Indonesia, April 2009, Page 3	Y		Y	http://ww.wsp.org
				- Data of 2008, 2009 ; Bappenas Cooperation with The WB Water and Sanitation Program - East Asia and The Pacific (WSP-EAP) for the Indonesia Sanitation Sector Development Program ISSDP) with funding support from the Netherlands Government ; It's not a private Matter Anymore Third Section, Sep. 2007 ;	Y			http://ww.isdp.or.id
4	**Facilities constructed/provided annually by the national government :**							
	a. Waste water treatment plants & fecal sludge treatment pl	unit	Data of 2004, no available data in 2007 (no up dating data). I PAL (Instalasi Pengolah Air Limbah / waste water treatment plants) is an Installation in form of treatment ponds or treatment unit which is used to treat domestic waste water or industrial waste water into water that are eligible to be discharged into receiving water bodies. and IPLT (Instalasi Pengolah Limbah Tinja / Fecal sludge treatment plants (IPLT) is the sludge feces disposal locations are equipped with pools of processing units to process sludge feces	Master Book of Statistics on Public Works of 2005-2009, Ministry of Public Works; unavailable data of 2005-2009 ; http://www.pu.go.id/publik/ind/produk/info_statistik/_index.asp	Y	annual		MPW, Directorate Jenderal Cipta Karya.
	b. Fecal transporters	unit	Data of 2004, no available data in 2007 (no up dating data). Fecal transport is a car that used to suck up/deliver human feces that are equipped with container and vacuum.	Master Book of Statistics on Public Works of 2005-2009, Ministry of Public Works; unavailable data of 2005-2009 ; http://www.pu.go.id/publik/ind/produk/info_statistik/_index.asp	Y	annual		MPW, Directorate Jenderal Cipta Karya.

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
	c. Public bathrooms/latrines (MCK)	unit	Data of 2006, no available data in 2007 (no up dating data). MCK is abbreviation of (Mandi- Cuci-Kakus/Bath-Wash-Latrine). MCK was one means of public facilities used jointly by several families for the purpose of bathing, washing and defecating in a particular residential location which was considered quite densely populated and low level of economic capacity	Master Book of Statistics on Public Works of 2005-2009, Ministry of Public Works; unavailable data of 2005-2009 ; http://www.pu.go.id/publik/ind/produk/info_statistik/_index.asp	Y	annual		MPW, Directorate Jenderal Cipta Karya.
	d. Latrines	unit	Data of 2000 no available data in 2001-2007 (no up dating data) Latrines is a building used by families to defecate is often also called WC	Master Book of Statistics on Public Works of 2005-2009, Ministry of Public Works; unavailable data of 2005-2009 ; http://www.pu.go.id/publik/ind/produk/info_statistik/_index.asp	Y	annual		MPW, Directorate Jenderal Cipta Karya.
	e. Communal septic tanks	unit	Data of 2000 no available data in 2001-2007 (no up dating data). Communal Septick tank is domestic waste water treatment facilities associated with the without large-scale piping network used jointly by several households	Master Book of Statistics on Public Works of 2005-2009, Ministry of Public Works; unavailable data of 2005-2009 ; http://www.pu.go.id/publik/ind/produk/info_statistik/_index.asp	Y	annual		MPW, Directorate Jenderal Cipta Karya.
	f. Number of regencies /city that have solid waste infrastructure program	districts/city	Data of 2008	Master Book of Statistics on Public Works of 2005-2009, Ministry of Public Works; unavailable data of 2005-2009 ; http://www.pu.go.id/publik/ind/produk/info_statistik/_index.asp	Y	annual		MPW, Directorate Jenderal Cipta Karya.
	g. Population of service coverage (according 4f)	person	Data of 2008	Master Book of Statistics on Public Works of 2005-2009, Ministry of Public Works; unavailable data of 2005-2009 ; http://www.pu.go.id/publik/ind/produk/info_statistik/_index.asp	Y	annual		MPW, Directorate Jenderal Cipta Karya.
DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUE-2: Lack of public awareness on healthy life								
1	**Percentage of illiterate people :**							
	Illiterate people (>10 years old)	%	Data of 2007	Statistics of Indonesia 2000-2007, Statistical Central Bureau ; Particular for 2007, illiterate people of > 15 years old while the previous data of > 10 years old ; Table 4.1.1. page 121	Y	Annual		BPS

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
2	**Percentage of poor people :**							
	a. Percent of population below the national poverty line	%	Data of 2007	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2008, The ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta ; Table XI.2 ; page 248 (http://www.aseansec.org)	Y	Annual	Y	ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta
	b. Income of poverty threshold	Rp/caput	Data of 2004	Statistics of Indonesia 2000-2007, Statistical Central Bureau ;	Y	Annual		BPS
	c. Income share of the poorest 20%	%	Data of 2005	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2008, The ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta ; Table XI.4 ; page 250 (http://www.aseansec.org)	Y	Annual	Y	ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta
	d. Income of unskilled industrial laborers	Rp/laborer/month	Data of 2007	Statistics of Indonesia 2000-2007, Statistical Central Bureau ; Average Monthly Nominal Wage of Manufacturing Production Workers Below Supervisor Level by subsectors ;Page 108	Y	Annual		BPS
	e. National income per caput	US$/caput	Data of 2008	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2008, The ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta ; Table IV.3 ; page 38 (http://www.aseansec.org)	Y	Annual	Y	ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta
	f. Unemployment rate of people 15 years and over old	%	Data of 2008	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2008, The ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta ; Table III.1 ; page 20 (http://www.aseansec.org)	Y	Annual	Y	ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta
3	Impact of poor sanitation							
	a. Diarrhea	Cases / year	Data of 2007	World bank (Economic Impacts of Sanitation in Southwest Asia, Nov. 2007)	Y		Y	WB
	b. Malaria	Cases / year	Data of 2007	World Health Statistics 2009 ; Page 84,86,88,90	Y	Annual	Y	WHO
	c. Malaria mortality	Per 100.000 population	Data of 2006	Booklet Ministry of Health 2005 (data of 2000-2005 for Indonesia) and World Health Statistics 2009 (data of 2006 for all country) ; page 26	Y	Annual	Y	MOH, WHO
	d. Economic loss of poor sanitation	Rp./year	Data of 2007	Economic Impacts of Sanitation in Southeast Asia Summary , A Four - country study conducted in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam under the Economics of Sanitation Initiative (ESI); Water and Sanitation Program-East Asia and the Pacific (WSP-EAP) World Bank East Asia and the Pacific Region, Nov. 2007. (http://www.wsp.org/userFiles/file/411200810055_EAP_ESI_Summary.pdf)	Y		Y	Water and Sanitation Program - East Asia and Pacific (WSP-EAP) World Bank East Asia and the Pacific Region.

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- WB : World Bank
- WHO : World Health Organization

No.	Indicator	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
SOLID WASTE														
DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUE-1: Provision of solid waste facilities is not as the government's priorities														
1	**Government's budget in providing environmental sanitation facilities :**													
	a. Government's budget allocated for Ministry of Public Works	Rp billion								13,328.9	19,186.7	22,769.5	30,670	39,056.9
	b. Government's budget allocated for waste management	Rp billion								314.7	325.6	348.0	478.4	498.8
	c. Government's budget allocated for waste water management	Rp billion								0.0	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	d. Portion of government's budget allocated for waste management compared to budget for public works	%								2.36%	1.70%	1.53%	1.56%	1.28%
	e. Portion of government's budget allocated for waste water management compared to budget for public works	%								0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2	**Service coverage of solid waste :**													
	a. Volume of municipal solid waste	tons / day			57,440	58,220	59,010	59,790	60,590	61,380	62,170	62,970	n.a.	n.a.
	b. Service coverage of solid waste	%			n.a.	32.1%	n.a.	n.a.	41.0%	41.3%	54.4%	n.a.	n.a.	65.0%
3	**Facilities annually provided/constructed by the national government :**													
	a. Dump trucks	units		164	81	16	19	63	24	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	b. Arm roll trucks	units		0	70	37	23	6	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	c. Final disposal sites	units		54	14	12	4	0	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	d. Container platforms	units		217	453	138	34	20	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	e. Bulldozers	units		3	11	7	6	1	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	f. Number of regencies/city that have solid waste infrastructure progra	districts/city		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	100	109	82	94	n.a
	g. Population of service coverage (according 3f)	person		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1,704,181	2,415,323	2,608,432	6,053,942	n.a
DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUE-2: Public awareness on healthy life														
1	**Percentage of illiterate people :**													
	Percentage of illiterate people (>10 years old)	%		10.2	10.1	10.7	9.3	9.7	n.a	n.a	8.6	8.1	n.a	n.a
2	**Percentage of poor people :**													
	a. Percent of population below the national poverty line	%	17.4	17.5	19.1	18.4	18.2	17.4	16.7	16.7	17.8	16.6	15.4	n.a
	b. Income of poverty threshold	Rp/caput		n.a.	903,128	1,196,053	1,361,150	1,711,608	1,849,503	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	c. Income share of the poorest 20%	%	6.00	n.a	8.10	8.10	8.10	n.a	n.a	7.10	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	d. Income of unskilled industrial laborers	Rp/laborer/month	n.a	n.a	372,800	541,300	791,700	853,600	932,300	945,400	957,400	1,003,700	n.a	n.a
	e. National income per caput	US$/caput	n.a	n.a	775	807	932	1,100	1,105	1,295	1,636	1,909	2,237	n.a
	f. Unemployment rate of people 15 years and over old	%	n.a	n.a	6.10	8.10	9.10	9.60	9.90	10.30	10.30	9.10	8.40	n.a
3	Impact of poor solid waste													
	a. Diarrhea	Cases / year							28,302	n.a	n.a	121,100	n.a	n.a
	b. Malaria	Cases / year							4,735	5,456	4,452	530	n.a	n.a
	c. Malaria mortality	Per 100.000 population			31	26	23	22	21	25	2	n.a	n.a	n.a
DRAINAGE :														
DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUE-1: Provision of drainage facilities is not as the government's priorities														
1	**Government's budget in providing environmental sanitation facilities :**													
	a. Government's budget allocated for Ministry of Public Works	Rp billion								13,328.9	19,186.7	22,769.5	30,670	39,056.9
	b. Government's budget allocated for waste management	Rp billion								314.7	325.6	348.0	478.4	498.8
	c. Government's budget allocated for waste water management	Rp billion								0.0	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	d. Portion of government's budget allocated for waste management compared to budget for public works	%								2.36%	1.70%	1.53%	1.56%	1.28%
	e. Portion of government's budget allocated for waste water management compared to budget for public works	%								0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2	**Facilities constructed/provided by the national government :**													
	a. Primary canals	m			208,514	75,935	41,276	2,983	12,300	not budgeted	not budgeted	1,756	215	n.a
	b. Secondary canals & culverts	m			419,491	115,470	94,951	4,800	3,229	153,792	80,357	36,093	28,374	n.a
	c. Pump house & pools	units			3	not budgeted	not budgeted	not budgeted	not budgeted	not budgeted	not budgeted	not budgeted	not budgeted	n.a
	d. Service Coverage of drainage (in that year)	Ha			n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1.24	2,611	832	71	n.a
DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUE-2: Inadequate drainage design to mitigate current problems														
1	**Frequent natural disasters due to flooding :**													
	a. No. of events	frequency			n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	461	840	365	299	n.a
	b. Died	persons			n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	6,286	7,303	122	38	n.a
	c. Missed	persons			n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	286	1,140	39	9	n.a
	d. Evacuated	persons			n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	525,647	901,356	84,384	45,145	n.a
	e. No. of facilities flooded :													
	- Houses	units			n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	74,531	110,018	72,186	75,210	n.a
	- Public buildings	units			n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	286	321	197	157	n.a
	- Roads	km			n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1,430	1,496	150	325	n.a
	- Bridges	units			n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	15	167	25	39	n.a
	f. No. of facilities damaged :													
	- Houses	units			n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	200,729	657,539	3,387	18,400	n.a
	- Public buildings	units			n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	533	3,591	71	93	n.a
	- Roads	km			n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1,180	1,291	54	116	n.a
	- Bridges	units			n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	154	228	54	28	n.a
	- Drains	m			n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	83,957	94,120	1,294	2,990	n.a

No.	Indicator	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUE-3: Public awareness on healthy life													
1	**Percentage of illiterate people :**													
	Percentage of illiterate people (>10 years old)	%		10.2	10.1	10.7	9.3	9.7	n.a	n.a	8.6	8.1	n.a	n.a
2	**Percentage of poor people :**	0%												
	a. Percent of population below the national poverty line	%	17.4	17.5	19.1	18.4	18.2	17.4	16.7	16.7	17.8	16.6	15.4	n.a
	b. Income of poverty threshold	Rp/caput		n.a.	903,128	1,196,053	1,361,150	1,711,608	1,849,503	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	c. Income share of the poorest 20%	%	6.00	n.a	8.10	8.10	8.10	n.a	n.a	7.10	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	d. Income of unskilled industrial laborers	Rp/laborer/month	n.a	n.a	372,800	541,300	791,700	853,600	932,300	945,400	957,400	1,003,700	n.a	n.a
	e. National income per caput	US$/caput	n.a	n.a	775	807	932	1,100	1,105	1,295	1,636	1,909	2,237	n.a
	f. Unemployment rate of people 15 years and over old	%	n.a	n.a	6.10	8.10	9.10	9.60	9.90	10.30	10.30	9.10	8.40	n.a
3	Impact of poor drainage													
	a. Diarrhea	Cases / year							28,302	n.a	n.a	121,100	n.a	n.a
	b. Malaria	Cases / year							4,735	5,456	4,452	530	n.a	n.a
	c. Malaria mortality	Per 100.000 population			31	26	23	22	21	25	2	n.a	n.a	n.a
	WASTE WATER													
	DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUE-1: Provision of waste water facilities is not as the government's priorities													
1	**Government's budget in providing environmental sanitation facilities :**													
	a. Government's budget allocated for Ministry of Public Works	Rp billion								13,328.9	19,186.7	22,769.5	30,670	39,056.9
	b. Government's budget allocated for waste management	Rp billion								314.7	325.6	348.0	478.4	498.8
	c. Government's budget allocated for waste water management	Rp billion								0.0	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	d. Portion of government's budget allocated for waste management compared to budget for public works	%								2.36%	1.70%	1.53%	1.56%	1.28%
	e. Portion of government's budget allocated for waste water management compared to budget for public works	%								0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2	**Portion of population having no access to basic facility on waste water :**													
	a. Population using private toilets	%			55.3	56.2	57.5	58.8	59.9	46.0	51.2	59.9	n.a	n.a
	b. Population using shared toilets	%			12.5	12.4	12.2	11.6	13.0	13.5	13.2	13.0	n.a	n.a
	c. Population using public toilets	%			6.2	5.9	5.3	5.3	4.3	15.4	8.5	4.3	n.a	n.a
	d. Population having no toilets	%			25.9	25.3	25.0	24.4	37.8	25.2	23.1	22.7	n.a	n.a
3	**Service coverage of safe sanitation in urban areas :**													
	a. Service coverage of safe sanitation	%	n.a.	n.a.	62.7	n.a.	63.5	65.7	67.1	68.0	70.0	n.a.	n.a.	71.1
	b. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	%	26.00	28.00	37.0	35.0	75.0	76.0	78.0	80.0	80.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	c. Connected to a sewerage system	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.0	2.33	2.33
4	**Facilities constructed/provided annually by the national government :**													
	a. Waste water treatment plants & fecal sludge treatment plants	unit		0	19	5	2	0	2	0	0	n.a	n.a	n.a
	b. Fecal transporters	unit		2	14	10	1	1	2	0	0	n.a	n.a	n.a
	c. Public bathrooms/latrines (MCK)	unit		24	284	104	10	0	0	8	4	n.a	n.a	n.a
	d. Latrines	unit		108,552	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.a	n.a	n.a
	e. Communal septic tanks	unit		1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.a	n.a	n.a
	f. Number of regencies/city that have solid waste infrastructure progra	districts/city	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	46	84	81	86	n.a
	g. Population of service coverage (according to 4f)	person	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	221,067	615,894	277,261	477,846	n.a
	DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUE-2: Public awareness on healthy life													
1	**Percentage of illiterate people :**													
	Percentage of illiterate people (>10 years old)	%		10.2	10.1	10.7	9.3	9.7	n.a	n.a	8.6	8.1	n.a	n.a
2	**Percentage of poor people :**	0%												
	a. Percent of population below the national poverty line	%	17.4	17.5	19.1	18.4	18.2	17.4	16.7	16.7	17.8	16.6	15.4	n.a
	b. Income of poverty threshold	Rp/caput		n.a.	903,128	1,196,053	1,361,150	1,711,608	1,849,503	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	c. Income share of the poorest 20%	%	6.00	n.a	8.10	8.10	8.10	n.a	n.a	7.10	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	d. Income of unskilled industrial laborers	Rp/laborer/month	n.a	n.a	372,800	541,300	791,700	853,600	932,300	945,400	957,400	1,003,700	n.a	n.a
	e. National income per caput	US$/caput	n.a	n.a	775	807	932	1,100	1,105	1,295	1,636	1,909	2,237	n.a
	f. Unemployment rate of people 15 years and over old	%	n.a	n.a	6	8	9	10	10	10	10	9	8	n.a
3	Impact of poor sanitation													
	a. Diarrhea	Cases / year							28,302	n.a	n.a	121,100	n.a	n.a
	b. Malaria	Cases / year							4,735	5,456	4,452	530	n.a	n.a
	c. Malaria mortality	Per 100.000 population			31	26	23	22	21	25	2	n.a	n.a	n.a
	d. Economic loss of poor sanitation	Rp./year									56 Trillion	58 trillion	29 trillion	n.a

Note: AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency, ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source
MOF : Ministry of Finance ; MPW : Ministry of Public Works ; MOE : Ministry of environment. ; MOH : Ministry of Health
WB : World Bank
WHO : World Health Organization

8. Health Sector

8.1. Overview

This section summarizes Indonesia's national development plan and sectoral strategic plan. The summary of development issues and other specific issues, which will be described details in section 8.2, are also addressed.

8.1.1. National Development Plan (Long Term and Mid-Term Plan)

The Long Term National Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005 – 2025 contained five mission statements. Among them, the mission statement which is related to health sector is Mission Statement 5 which stipulates the "Achieving equal distribution of development by improving local development, reducing social inequalities and providing equal access to various social and economic infrastructure and services for all people".

The Medium Term Plan (RPJMN) 2010 – 2014 was published in February 2010 as the second phase of the long term plan. It has placed the health sector under Agenda 1 of the economic development and improvement of people's welfare. As part of this agenda, the goals of health sector are to increase public access to health services, increase life expectancy, and decrease infant and maternal mortality rates.

Health is addressed as the national priority 3 of Health as well as part of priority 4 of Poverty Alleviation in the overall policy direction of Indonesia. It is expected that development will be managed through preventive and curative approaches and improving the overall public health including environment and surroundings such as water supply and reduction of slums. It is hoped that continuously public health concerns as national priority, Indonesia will achieve its MDGs targets and commitment by 2015.

The emphasis of health development is contained in the following health program of the government as follows.

- Public health program
  Implementation of integrated and preventive public health program which includes: provision of basic immunizations to 90% of children under 5 years old by 2014 (see Section 8.2.2); provision of clean water access to 67% of citizens; provision of access to good quality basic sanitation to 75% of citizens before 2014 (see Basic Data Sheet in Section 8.6); decreasing maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live-birth from 307 in 2008 to 118 in 2014, and decreasing infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births from 34 in 2008 to 24 in 2014 (see Section 8.2.2)
- Contraceptive program
  Improvement in quality and service range of contraceptive in 23,500 public and private clinics during 2010 to 2014 (see Section 8.2.2)
- Core hospital services
  Enhancing availability of hospitals and improvement of quality of hospital performance that will provide internationally accredited hospital service in minimum 5 big cities in Indonesia (3 target cities in 2012 and 5 cities by 2014)

- Medicine
  Implementation of law on National Essential Medicine List as basic medicine and limiting price of branded generics by 2010
- National health insurance
  Implementation of 100% coverage national health insurance for all poor families in by 2011 and expanding to other Indonesian families between 2012 and 2014 (see Section 8.2.3)

8.1.2. Sectoral Strategic Plan

According to the Long-term Development Plan 2005-2025 of the Ministry of Health, Indonesia envision to be a 'Healthy Indonesia' in 2025 manifested by a healthy environment in all aspects- physical, psychological and social. It envisions to improve the overall well-being and access to quality of health service. The health development in Indonesia is guided by the following four Mission:

- Mainstreaming health perspective in the national development policy
- Encouraging community to consider their health
- Increasing access to quality of health services that are equally distributed and affordable
- Enhancing capacity of health related workers

The Medium Term Sector Development Plan (RENSTRA) 2010-2014 is currently formulated by the Ministry of Health and is expected to be completed by the end of March 2010. Table 8.1.1 shows the draft details of the Plan.

Table 8.1.1 Draft Medium Term Development Plan, as of March. 2010

Goal	Healthy community that is self-sufficient and equitable
Mission	● Improving health status of community through community empowerment including cooperation of private sector and civil society ● Protecting community health by ensuring equity, quality, fairness and availability of comprehensive health efforts ● Ensuring availability and equal distribution of health resources ● Creating good governance
Priorities	● Improving conditions of mother, infant and children under 5 years old and family planning ● Improving nutrition in the community ● Controlling communicable and non-communicable diseases ● Fulfilling development needs and empowering human resources ● Strengthening availability, distribution and affordability of medicines and medical equipments and ensuring safety, efficiency, utilization and availability of pharmaceutical and medical devices and foods ● Developing social health insurance system (Jamkesmas) ● Empowering community for health crisis management against disaster ● Improving primary, secondary and tertiary health services

Source: Ministry of Health

8.1.3. Summary of Development Issues and Any Other Specific Issues

The health development issues in Indonesia can be broadly categorized into regional inequity in the provision of health services across the country, poor maternal and children health and poor coverage of health insurance system.

8.2. Sector Development Issues

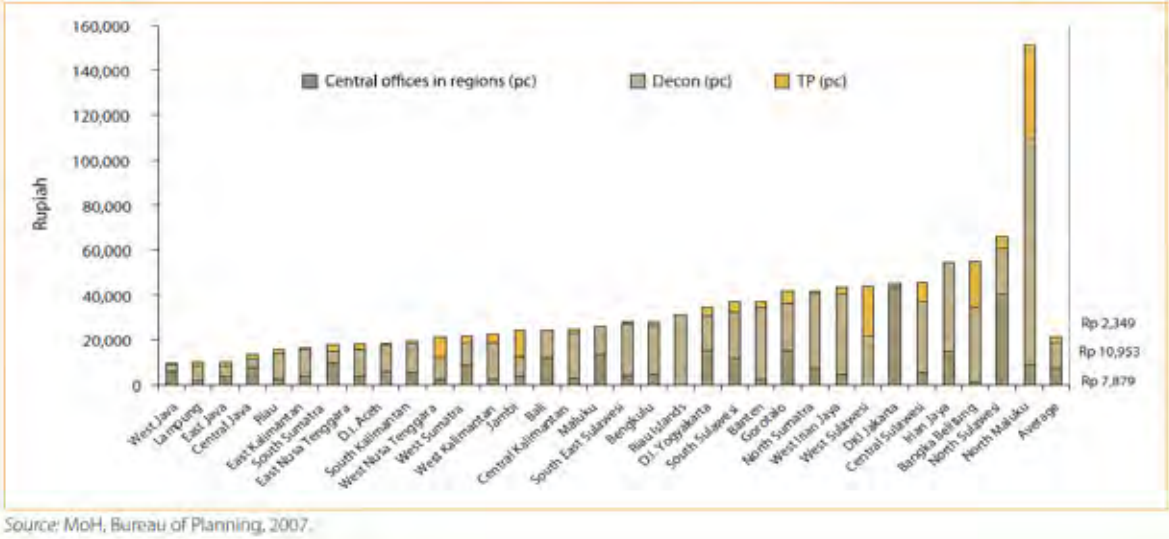
This section summarizes development issues on health and their indicators. Details of the indicators to analyze the issues are shown in Appendix.

8.2.1. Regional Inequity in Health Service Provision

The regional inequity is measured from three aspects, i.e. financial, human resource and service distribution. Using the indicators listed, data were collected to further analyze regional inequity. The list of indicator is consists of the following:

- Health budget
- Health expenditure (see Figure 8.2.1 & 8.2.2)
- Government expenditure on health as percent of total government expenditure
- Public expenditure on health as percent of total expenditure on health
- Number of physician per 100,000 population (Figure 8.2.3)
- Number of nurse per 100,000 population (Figure 8.2.4)
- Number of midwives per 100,000 population (Figure 8.2.5)
- Number of health center per 100,000 population (Figure 8.2.6)
- Hospital beds per 100,000 population (Figure 8.2.7)

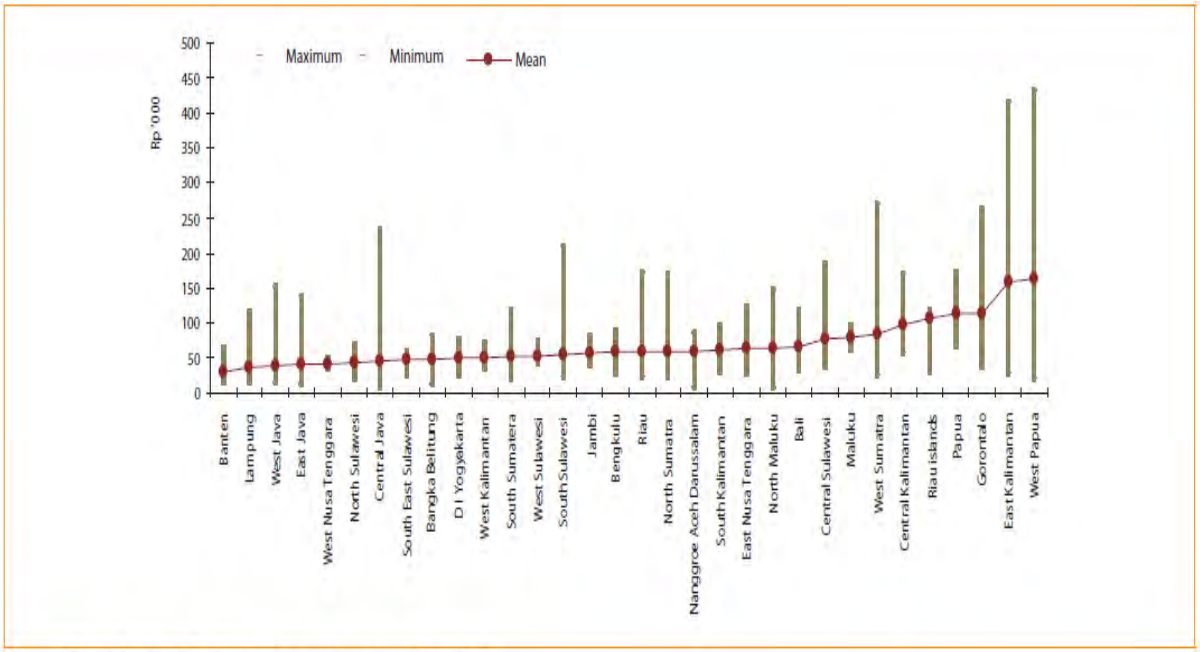
Health budget and expenditure related indicators indicate financial distribution on health. Data on budget and expenditure by province was unavailable from the ministry. The department in charge of budget is the department of planning and budgeting and of expenditure is the bureau of finance. According to the World Bank report, distribution of the health expenditure in the provincial level differs as shown in Figure 8.2.1. The amount includes spending in the central offices based in the regions, de-concentration funds and co-administration funds. Based on the figure, West Java, Lampung, and East Java had the smallest spending compare to other provinces, while North Maluku was extremely high in 2006.



Source: World Bank, Investing Indonesia's Health, 2008, p.65

Figure 8.2.1 Central Government Spending by Province, 2006

Based on a World Bank Report, the distribution of the health expenditure in the distract level also varies and is higher in the districts which have larger budgets and per capital income.[1] Figure8.2.2 shows the differences in district public health expenditure by province. Some districts, such as Papua, East Kalimantan, Gorontalo, and Central Java, show large differences at the district level.



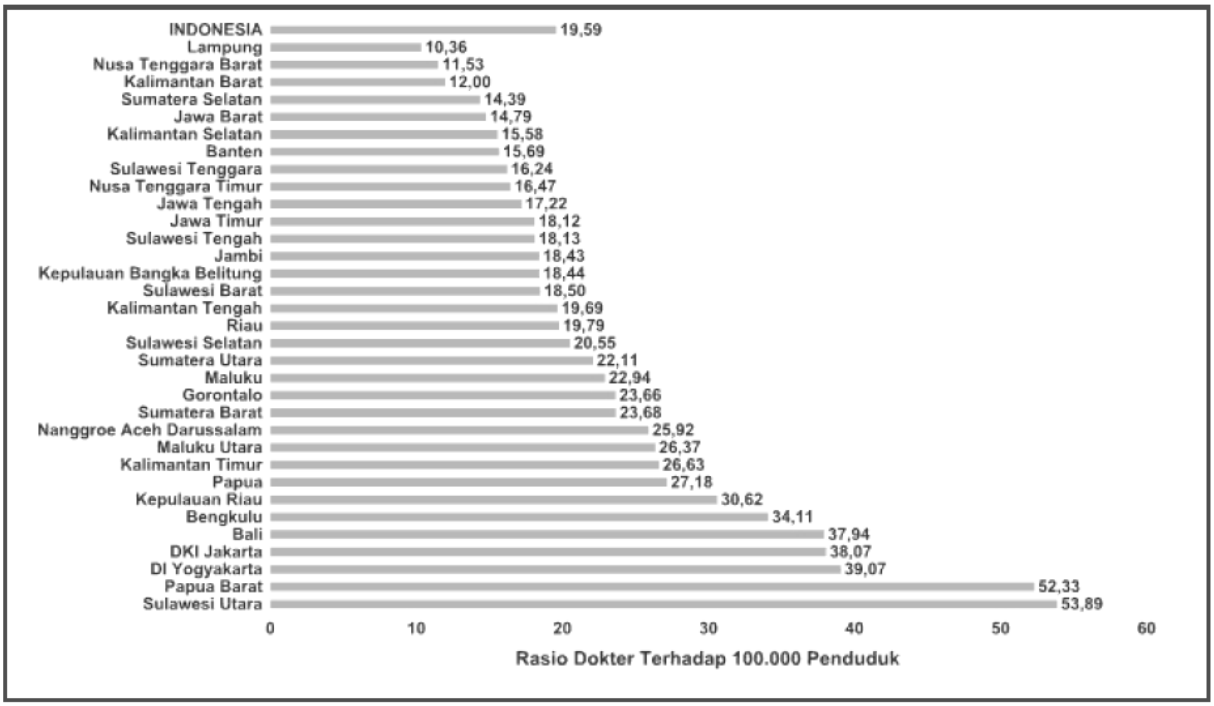
Source: World Bank, Investing Indonesia's Health, 2008, p.65

Figure 8.2.2 District Public Health Expenditure by Province, 2005

[1] World Bank, Investing Indonesia's Health, 2008, p.65

The ratios of physicians/doctors, nurse, midwives, and health workers indicate the service level. The ratios of health centers and public hospitals beds are also the same.

In terms of the number of physicians/doctors per 100,000 population Lampung and West Nusa Tenggara had the smallest ratio of doctors per 1000,000 population accounting to only 10.36 and 11.53 respectively in 2008 (see Figure 8.2.3). Based on the same figure, the provinces of North Sulawesi and West Papua registered the largest accounting to about 53.89 and 52.33 per 100,000 population, respectively. This data showed a huge gap of about 5 times bigger than the provinces of Lampung and West Nusa Tengara (Figure 8.2.4).



Sumber: Potensi Desa, BPS, 2008

Source: World Bank, Investing Indonesia's Health, 2008, p.65

Figure 8.2.3 Ratio of Doctor per 100,000 Population, 2008

The ratio of nurse is also registered low in the provinces of Riau, South Sumatra, Lampung, Banten, West Java, Central Java, West Nusa Tenggara, and North Maluku (see Figure 8.2.4). In terms of midwife, the ratio of midwife per 100,000 populations is low in Jakarta, West Java, West Nusa Tenggara, Yogyakarta and Banten (see Figure 8.2.5).

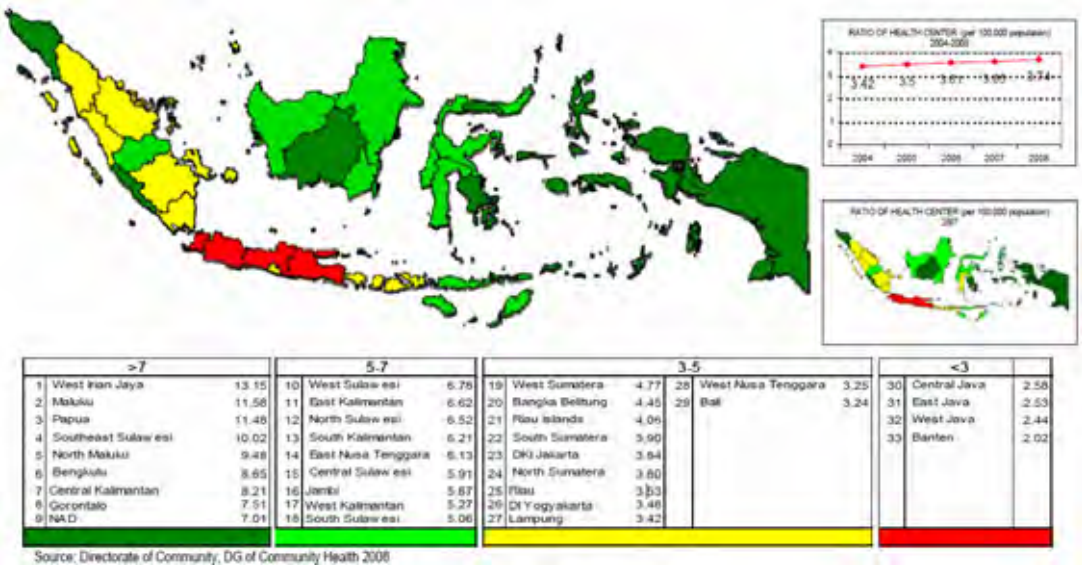
Source: Ministry of Health, Health Map, 2006, p.39

Figure 8.2.4 Ratio of Nurse per 100,000 Population, 2005

Source: Ministry of Health, Health Map, 2008, p.38

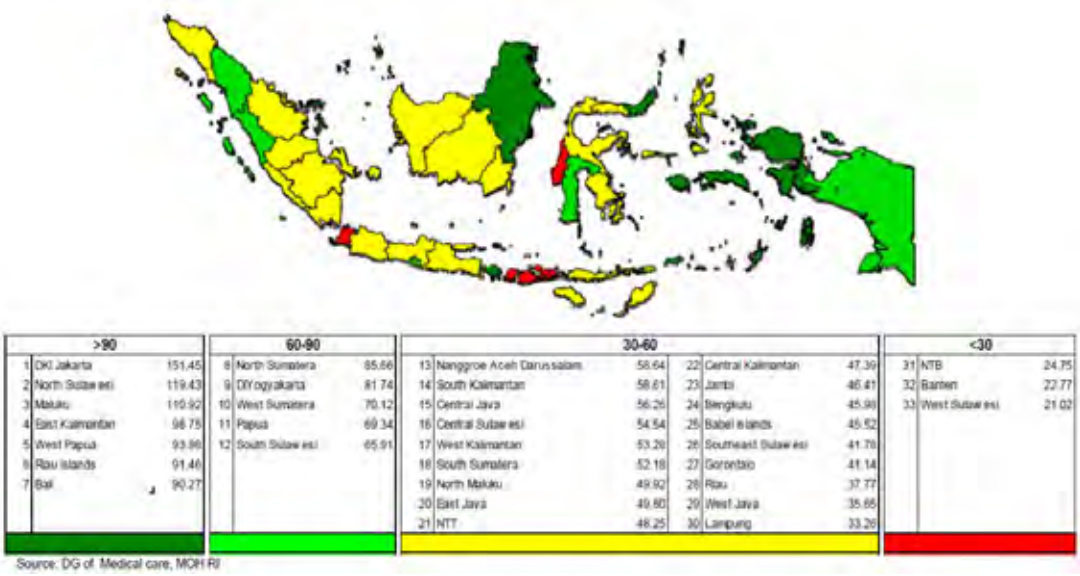
Figure 8.2.5 Ratio of Midwife per 100,000 Population, 2008

As to the ratio of health centers (Puskesmas), Banten, West Java, Eeast Java and Central Java have a very low number as shown in Figure 8.2.6. While the ratio of public hospital bed per 100,000 populations registered to be low in areas like West Surawesi, Banten, and West Nusa Tenggara (see Figure 8.2.7)



Source: Ministry of Health, Health Map, 2008, p.34

Figure 8.2.6 Ratio of Health Centers per 100,000 Population, 2008



Source: Ministry of Health, Health Map, 2008, p.39

Figure 8.2.7 Ratio of Public Hospital Beds per 100,000 Population, 2008

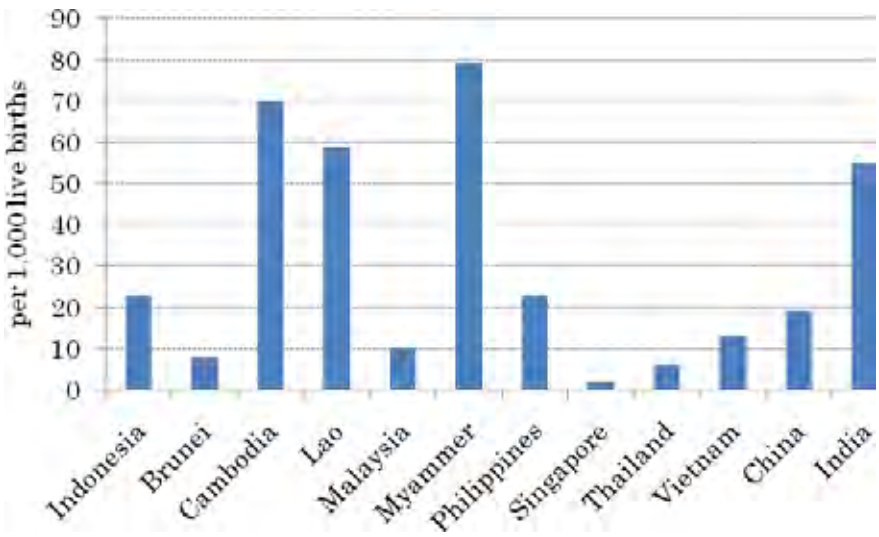
8.2.2. Poor Maternal and Child Health

According to 'Health Profile' published by Ministry of Health annually, many deaths in Indonesia occur at home and the mortality data obtained in the hospital or health centers shows only referral cases. Pregnant women, mostly in rural areas, generally deliver at home (the data was not available), so that the infant and maternal mortality rates are only estimates.

The poor maternal and child health can be measured using mainly the indicators of the MDGs. These indicators are as follows.

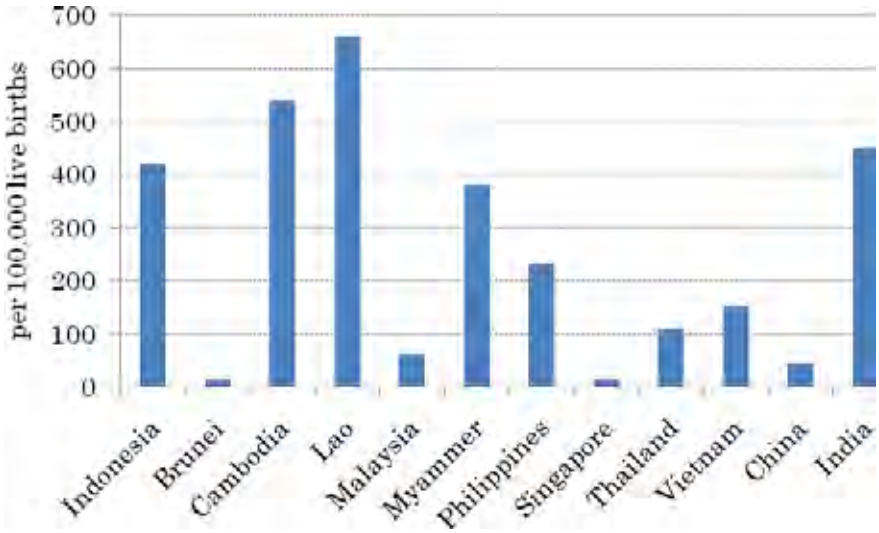
- Infant mortality rate (Figure 8.2.8)
- Maternal mortality rate (Figure 8.2.9)
- Proportion of antenatal care (4 times)
- Proportion of birth attended by skilled health personnel
- Proportion of deliveries done at medical institutions
- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- Proportion of one year children immunized against diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping (DTP3)
- Proportion of one year children immunized against measles
- Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age
- Percentage of children under 5 years old by nutritional status (severely nourishment)
- Percentage of children under 5 years old by nutritional status (lack of nourishment)

The infant and maternal mortality rates in Indonesia are higher compare to other ASEAN countries except the least developed countries like Cambodia, Lao and Myanmar. Maternal mortality rate is very high in Indonesia (see Figure 8.2.8 & 8.2.9). The conditions are also tough to reach to respective MDGs by 2015. In the MDGs target by 2015, the infant mortality rate is 23 deaths per 1,000 live-births, while the maternal mortality rate is targeted to be 102 deaths per 100,000 live-births. In 2007, the infant mortality rate is 34 while maternal mortality 228 per 100,000 live births.



Source: Study team based on World Health Statistics 2009, WHO

Figure 8.2.8 Infant Mortality Rate, 2007



Source: Study team based on World Health Statistics 2009, WHO

Figure 8.2.9 Maternal Mortality Rate, 2005

Maternal deaths are related to antenatal care and birth mostly rendered by skilled health workers. The coverage of antenatal care that pregnant women received from trained personnel during the pregnancy in four times has increased from 75 % in 2000 to 86 % in 2008. Most of the maternal and neonatal complications and deaths occur during delivery period because most of the maternal deliveries were not attended by health providers or professional midwives. Since 2001, the coverage of deliveries attended by skilled professionals increased by 12.5 percent from 67.5 percent to 80 percent in 2008.

Contraceptive prevalence rate measures the prevalence of contraceptive use taking into account all sources of supply and methods of contraception available to the target population. It is a widely used indicator to assess the level of contraceptive use in a given population. It has not changed much since 2002, which is approximately 55 percent.

As to the proportion of one year old children immunization against diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping (DTP3) increased from 78 percent in 2005 to 91 percent in 2008. The data showed an increase of about 13 percent. The proportion of one year old children immunization against measles registered an approximate increase of 1.8 percent from 88.7 percent to 90.5 percent between 2005 and 2008. However, immunization rates in Indonesia are low compared to other ASEAN countries.

In terms of prevalence death of underweight children under 5 years old dropped by 10 percent between 2005 and 2007, from 28 percent to 18 percent, respectively. The percentage of children under 5 years old with severe nourishment accounted for about 9 percent and the percentage under status of lack of nourishment registered to be about 19 percent in 2005. There is no data available after 2006, hence it is difficult to gauge if the nutritional conditions of children have significant improvement although records showed that the prevalence rate of underweight children decreased.

8.2.3. Poor Coverage by Health Insurance

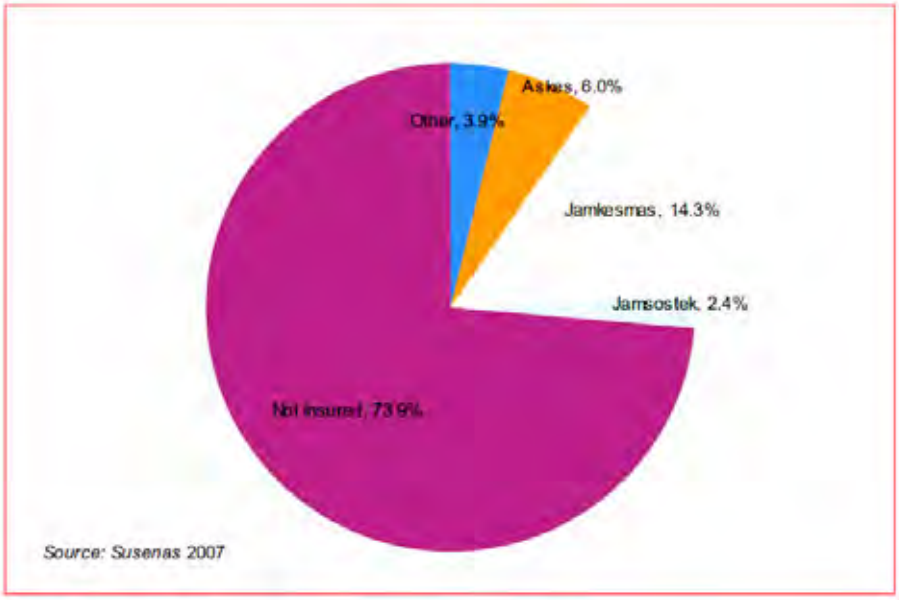
The poor support by health insurance is measured using following three indicators. The data used in this section derived from World Bank's Reports on health financing and spending.

- Out of pocket spending on health as percentage of private expenditure on health
- Social security expenditure on health as percentage of public expenditure on health
- Coverage rate of health insurance (Figure 8.2.10 & 8.2.11)

Out-pocket spending on health as percentage of private expenditure on health has not changed much since 1995. Based on World Bank Report, out-pocket spending on health is registered between 66 percent or 75 percent depending on data.

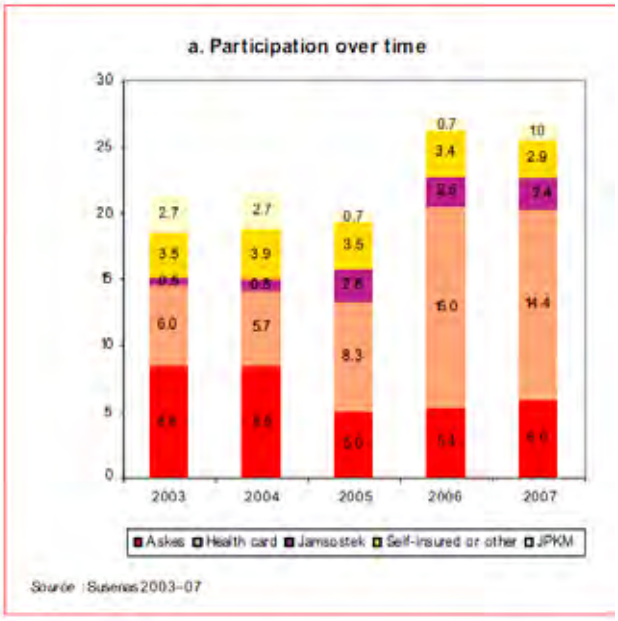
Social security expenditure on health as percent of public expenditure on health significantly changed between 2004 and 2005 from 11 percent to 21 percent or 5 percent to 21 percent depending on the data source.

Coverage rate of health insurance is very small and about quarter of the population covers by identified health insurance. The Jamkesmas, a health insurance for poor people, is the largest registering about 14 percent coverage in 2007 and Askes, which is intended for civil servants and their dependents covers 6 percent and Jamsostek, which is the private formal sector employees and their dependents covers only 2 percent (see Figure 8.2.10). The number of health cards (Jamkesmas, formally called Askeskin) rapidly increased after Askeskin was established for poor people in January 2005. The Askeskin's ownership and management was transferred from Health Insurance Authority to the Ministry of Health. It also changed the name to Jamkesmas. The Jamkesmas distributes funds directly to the national public hospital. Figure 8.2.11 show the insurance participation over time.



Source: World Bank, Health Financing in Indonesia, 2009 p. 26

Figure 8.2.10 Health Insurance Coverage



Source: World Bank, Health Financing in Indonesia, 2009, p.27

Figure 8.2.11 Insurance Participation Over Time

8.3. Approach and Effort taken by the Government of Indonesia

Under the RENSTRA 2004 – 2009, the health conditions in Indonesia showed significant improvement. The government approach to health related concerns centered on the following: 1) health efforts, 2) health financing, 3) human resource development, 4) pharmaceuticals, medical equipment and foods, 5) management and health information, and 6) community empowerment.

The budget of the central government on health increased greatly from Rp. 7.7 trillion in 2005 to Rp. 17.9 trillion in 2008. Similarly, the local government budget on health has increased. In line with the increased budget on health, the health insurance service for poor people also increased significantly accounting for about 40 million or from 36.4 million in 2005 to 76.4 million beneficiaries in 2008.

8.4. Assistance of JICA

JICA has been assisting Indonesia in various programs and projects focusing on issues of infectious diseases and maternal and child health, although JICA's efforts are based on need of the Indonesian government time to time but are not based in strategic manner. The priority of both JICA's program policy of 2009 and the health priority of Indonesia is achieving the MDGs. Table 8.4.1 shows the policy of JICA on health and Table 8.4.2 show the list of JICA programs.

Table 8.4.1 JICA's Development Issues and Policy on Health

Issues	● Improvement of health related indicators in the MDGs: The infant mortality and maternal mortality ratio are higher than the other ASEAN countries. Specifically ensuring access to health service by poor people. Capacity building in local government on planning and implementation is in urgent needs. ● Shortage of health human resource: Indonesia target to have 40 doctors per 100,000 population, which is approximately 80,000 doctors needed by 2010 but the number in 2004 is only 40,000. The quality of health workers is also another issue. ● Communicable disease: Besides TB, Indonesia has put the largest number of deaths by bird flu in the world.
Policy	● Support to strengthen the capacity of local government for policy planning and implementation and referral system focusing on health centers (Puskesmas), supports for the enhancement of mother and child health services, implementing systemization and scaling up of the projects in the central level and implementing model pilot projects in East Indonesia at the provincial level, provision of training programs for health workers through supports to university facilities to improve access of health service for poor people ● Support to fight communicable diseases, especially focusing on the diseases such as H5N1 which in Indonesia gives great impact to ASEAN regions and the world

Source: JICA Indonesia Country Aid Implantation Policy, 2009

Table 8.4.2 List of JICA's Health Program

Name of Program	Scheme	Total Budget	Project Period
Health Policy Advisor	EXP	34	-2010
Improvement for Pharmaceutical Management	TA	187	-2012
Improving Mother and Child Health with MCH Handbook	TA	241	-2009
The project to strengthen the nationwide system of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and planning for health development	TA	420	2009-2013
Improvement of District Health Management Capacity in South Sulawesi Province Project (PRIMA-Kesehatan)	TA	376	-2009
Volunteer in the local health (nurses and midwives, total 9 people)	JOCV	83	-2012
Support for National Tuberculosis Program	TA	280	2008-2011
The project to enhance surveillance system for Avian Influenza	TA	300	2008-2011
Development of Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences of UIN	LA	2,983	2008-2013
Development of World Class at University of Indonesia	LA	14,641	2008-2010
Preparedness and Disaster Response Management	CBT	24	-2009
Strengthening District Health Planning in the era of decentralization for improvement of the health status of children and mothers	CBT	36	-2010
Planning and Managing Information, Education and Communication (IEC) for Family Planning / Reproductive Health	CBT	30	2009-2010

Note: EXP: Expert dispatch TA: Technical assistance JOCV: Volunteer dispatch LA: Loan program CBT: Capacity building training program
Source: JICA Indonesia Country Aid Implantation Policy, 2009

8.5. Assistance of Other Donors

The coordination mechanism of donors as far as health sector is concern is made on per issue cases. In Indonesia, the major donors that support health issues are United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), although the amount of the financial support has not been significant compared to these donors support to other sectors that include education and governance/decentralization. Similar to JICA's activities, the activities being hugely supported are in aspects of mother and child health, including nutrition and family planning as well as infectious diseases. Integral to these activities and programs is the support for capability building for the government facilities, institutional and policy reform and decentralization.

(1) USAID

USAID focuses on reducing maternal, neonatal and child mortality rates and infectious disease incidence and mortality. Currently three programs are on-going. According to Indonesia Strategy 2009-2014, its strategies are summarized as Table 8.5.1.

(2) AusAID

Assistance from AusAID is focused on field of maternal and neonatal health, health systems strengthening, and emerging infectious diseases. The AusAID's health program aimed to improve the quality of health services for maternal, neonatal and children in poorer provinces, to prevent and care HIV and Avian influenza, and to strengthen health systems at national and local levels. This priority focus is based on the Australia-Indonesia Partnership Country Strategy 2008-2013. The objective of this partnership is to strengthen health system that will enable Indonesia to reach MDG targets for maternal and neonatal health, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases as well as enable them to better manage avian influenza. Table 8.5.2 lists the summary of AusAID's health programs.

Table 8.5.1 USAID's Strategy on Health and Budget of 2010

	Maternal and Child Health	Infectious disease
Policy	Maternal and child health program focuses on improvement of quality of obstetric new born care and increasing community demand for high impact. It will be managed through strengthening referral systems and contributing to quality reproductive health services by following approaches. 1) To focus on improving the quality of services delivered by skilled-birth attendants 2) To provide technical assistance in logistics and cold-chain management to support the national acceleration immunization program 3) To strengthen institutional capacity of the midwives association 4) To advance advocacy for health to promote civil society participation and improved local governance. USAID will work closely to the National Midwives Association and National Clinical Training Association.	Lowering infectious diseases focus on increasing access to HIV prevention, care and treatment among most at risk population and increasing percentage of TB cases diagnosed, treated and notified according to national guidelines. Additionally assistances on malaria and avian and pandemic influenza prevention and control are provided. The HIV/AIDS program will provide supports in technical areas and organizational performance to increase the capacity of the National AIDS Commission, the Ministry of Health and civil society partners to implement prevention programs with high risk groups. It also expects to increase the ministry's capacity in strategic information and surveillance.
On-going Program	Health Service Project (April 2005 – September 2010)	Community-Based Avian Influenza Control Project (CBAIC) (July 2006 – June 2010) Malaria Program in Eastern Indonesia (September 2005 – September 2010)
2010 Budget ($ in thousands)	15,500 (Mother and Child health) 500 (Polio)	8,000 (HIV/AIDs) 7,080 (TB) 400 (Other Public Health Threats)

Source: Study team based on USAID website (http://indonesia.usaid.gov/en/programs/education/, March 23. 2010), Indonesia Strategy 2009-2014, 2009 and Congressional Budget Justification - Foreign Operations FY2010

Table 8.5.2 List of AusAID's Health Program

Name of Program	Estimated Budget	Project Period	Counterpart agencies and key partners	Main Locations
Australia - Indonesia Partnership for Maternal and Neonatal Health	Up to A$49 million over 4 years	2008-2011	Ministry of Health, Provincial Health Office, District Health Office, Regional Planning Board (Bappeda)	East Nusa Tenggara Province (with anticipated replication to selected other Eastern provinces in last year)
Women and Child Health Program in Papua	A$6.25 million	2006-2010	UNICEF, Ministry of Health, Bappeda and Health Offices	Jayapura, Jayawijaya, Sorong, Manokwari
Australia - Indonesia Partnership for HIV	Up to A$100 million	2007-2015	National AIDs Commission, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas)	Java, DKI Jakarta, Papua and West Papua Provinces, Bali Prisons and other closed settings
Australia – Indonesia Partnership for Health System Strengthning	A$11.5 million	2007-2010	Ministry of Health, Bappenas, World Bank, GTZ and ADB	Jakarta
Emerging Infectious Diseases	A$30 million	2004-2010	National Committee for Avian Influenza Control and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Health	Jakarta, South Sulawesi and West Sulawesi Provinces

Source: Study Team based on AusAID website (www.indo.ausaid.gov.au), March 4, 2010

8.6. Data Sheet

Long Term National Development Plan
Mission 5: Achieving equal distribution of development by improving local development, reducing social inequalities and providing equal access of various social and economic infrastructure and services for people
Medium Term National Development Plan (2010 – 2014)
Goal 1. Increased life expectancy from 70.7 years old in 2008 to 72.0 years old in 2014 2. The decline in maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births from 228 in 2008 to 118 in 2014 3. The decline in infant mortality per 1,000 live births from 34 in 2008 to 24 in 2014 4. The decline in prevalence of malnutrition (lack of nutrition and malnutrition) in children under five years old from 18.4 % in 2008 to <15.0 % in 2014
Sectoral Development Strategy (RENSTRA)
1. Goal Healthy community which is self-sufficient and equitable 2. Mission Improving health status of community through community empowerment, including cooperation of private sector and civil society Protecting community health by ensuring equity, quality, fairness and availability of comprehensive health efforts Ensuring availability and equal distribution of heath resources Creating good governance 3. Eight priorities Improving conditions of mother, infant, and children under 5 years old and of family planning Improving nutrition in community Controlling communicable and non-communicable diseases Fulfilling development needs and empowering human resources Strengthening availability, distribution and affordability of medicines and medical equipments and ensuring safety, efficiency, utilization and availability of pharmaceutical medical devices and foods Developing social health insurance system (Jamkesmas) Empowering communities for health crisis management against disaster Improving primary, secondary and tertiary health care services
Developmental Issues
1. Regional inequity in provision of health service 2. Poor maternal and child health 3. Poor coverage by health insurance

Basic Indicators				
INDICATOR	UNIT	VALUE	REMARKS	DS
Human Development Indicators (HDI)		0.734	2007 from Human Development Report 2009	UNDP
Total Population	Thousand prs	231,627	2007 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
Total Population	prs	228,523,342	2008 from Health Profile	MoH
Population density	Prs/ha	126	2008 from World Development Indicators	WB
Population density	Prs/ha	120	2008 from Health Profile	MoH
Percentage of population 60 years +	%	9	2007 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
Population 65 years +	prs	11,644,206	2008 from Health Profile	MoH
Expectation of life at birth	age	68	2007 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)	%	18.7	2008 from World Development Indicators	WB
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)	%	6.3	2008 from World Development Indicators	WB
Total fertility rate	%	2.2	2007 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
Total fertility rate	%	2.6	2007 from Health Profile 2008	MoH
Prevalence of underweight (weight-for-age) in children <5 years of age	%	19.7	2007 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
Prevalence of stunted for age in children <5 years of age	%	28.6	2007 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
Prevalence of low birth weight (weight <2,500 grams at birth)	%	11.5	2007 from Report on result of national basic health research (RISKESDAS) 2007	MoH
Access to improved water source (Total)	%	80	2006 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
Access to improved water source (Urban)	%	89	2006 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
Access to improved water source (Rural)	%	71	2006 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
Access to improved water source (Urban & Rural)	%	68.7	2009 from MDG Indonesia	Bappenas
Access to improved sanitation (Total)	%	52	2006 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO

INDICATOR	UNIT	VALUE	REMARKS	DS
Access to improved sanitation (Urban)	%	67	2006 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
Access to improved sanitation (Rural)	%	37	2006 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
Access to improved sanitation (Urban & Rural)	%	42.47	2009 from MDG Indonesia	Bappenas
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	prs	31	2007 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	prs	44	MDG Indonesia	Bappenas
HIV prevalence among adults >=15 years	Per 100, 000 population	161	2007 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
HIV/AIDS death rate	Per 100, 000 population	4	2007 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
HIV/AIDS death rate	Per 100, 000 population	3,362	2008 from Health Profile	MoH
Percentage of people who have knowledge on HIV/AIDS	%	N.A	Country report on the follow up to the declaration of commitment on HIV/AIDS 2006-2007	National Aids Commission
Malaria death rate (all age)	Per 100, 000 population	2	2007 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
Reported malaria cases (confirmed)	cases	343,048	2008 from World Malaria Report 2009	WHO
Reported malaria deaths	prs	669	2008 from World Malaria Report 2009	WHO
Tuberculosis death rate (HIV-negative people)	Per 100, 000 population	37	2007 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
Tuberculosis death rate (HIV-positive people)	Per 100, 000 population	2.4	2007 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100,000	Per 100, 000 population	244	2007 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
Incidents of tuberculosis	Per 100, 000 population	228	2007 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
Number of reported cases in H5N1 influenza	prs	22	2008 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO

INDICATOR	UNIT	VALUE	REMARKS	DS
Number of reported cases in dengue fever	prs	355	2008 from Health Profile	MoH
Percentage of children (under 5 years old) who is in special needs	prs	-	-	-

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
DEV-1: Regional inequity in provision of health service								
1	Budget on health	Billion Rp.	by province	Available in Bureau of Planning, MoH	N		N	MoH
2	Expenditure on health	Billion Rp.	by province	WB, Investing in Indonesia's health, 2008	N		Y	MoH
3	General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure	%	by province	WB, Investing in Indonesia's health, 2008 WB, Health financing in Indonesia, 2009	N		Y	WB
4	Public expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health	%	by province	WB, Investing in Indonesia's health, 2008 WB, Health financing in Indonesia, 2009	N		Y	WB
5	Number of physician per 100,000	prs	by province	Health profile	Y		S	MoH
6	Number of nurse per 100,000	prs	by province	Health profile	Y		N	MoH
7	Number of midwives per 100,000	prs	by province	1996 data instead of 1995, from Indonesia's doctors, midwives, nurses, Jan 2009, WB 2004, 2005, and 2008 from Health map, MoH 2006 from Statistics Indonesia, BPS	Y		N	MoH
8	Health center ratio per 100,000 population	centers	by province	Health profile	Y	Annual	N	MoH
9	Hospital beds per 10,000 population	beds	by province	Health profile	Y		S	MoH
DEV-2: Poor maternal and child health								
1	Infant mortality rate	per 1,000 live births		MDGs Indonesia 2009 from Bappenas	Y		Y	MoH
2	Maternal mortality rate	per 100,000 live births		MDGs Indonesia 2009 from Bappenas	Y		Y	MoH
3	Antenatal care (four times)	%		Health profile	Y	Annual	Y	MoH
4	Proportion of birth attended by skilled health personnel	%		Health profile	Y	Annual	S	MoH

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
5	Deliveries done at medical institutions	%			N		N	
6	Contraceptive prevalence rate among married women of age 15-49	%		2002-2007 from statistics Indonesia, BPS 2008 from health profile, MoH	Y	Annual	S	MoH
7	Proportion of one year old children immunized against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping (DTP3)	%		Health profile	Y	Annual	Y	MoH
8	Proportion of one year old children immunized against measles	%		Health profile	Y	Annual	Y	MoH
9	Prevalence date of underweight children (under five years of age)	%		MDGs Indonesia 2009 from Bappenas	Y		S	Bappenas
10	Percentage of Children Under-Five by Nutritional Status (Severely Malnourished)	%		2000-2003, 2005 from BPS (http://dds.bps.go.id/eng/aboutus.php?tabel=1&id_subyek=30), 2004 from health profile, MoH	Y		N	MoH
11	Percentage of Children Under-Five by Nutritional Status (Lack of Nourishment)	%		2000-2003, 2005 from BPS (http://dds.bps.go.id/eng/aboutus.php?tabel=1&id_subyek=30), 2004 from health profile, MoH	Y		N	MoH
DEV-3: Poor coverage by health insurance								
1	Out-pocket spending on health as % of private expenditure on health	%		WB, Investing in Indonesia's health, 2008	Y		Y	
2	Social security expenditure on health as % of public expenditure on health	%		WB, Investing in Indonesia's health, 2008	Y		Y	
3	Coverage rate of health insurance	%		WB, Health financing in Indonesia, 2009	N		N	MoH

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source
MoH: Ministry of Health WB: World Bank

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No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
DEV-1: Regional inequity in provision of health service								
1	Budget on health	Billion Rp.	by province	Available in Bureau of Planning, MoH	N		N	MoH
2	Expenditure on health	Billion Rp.	by province	WB, Investing in Indonesia's health, 2008	N		Y	MoH
3	General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure	%	by province	WB, Investing in Indonesia's health, 2008 WB, Health financing in Indonesia, 2009	N		Y	WB
4	Public expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health	%	by province	WB, Investing in Indonesia's health, 2008 WB, Health financing in Indonesia, 2009	N		Y	WB
5	Number of physician per 100,000	prs	by province	Health profile	Y		S	MoH
6	Number of nurse per 100,000	prs	by province	Health profile	Y		N	MoH
7	Number of midwives per 100,000	prs	by province	1996 data instead of 1995, from Indonesia's doctors, midwives, nurses, Jan 2009, WB 2004, 2005, and 2008 from Health map, MoH 2006 from Statistics Indonesia, BPS	Y		N	MoH
8	Health center ratio per 100,000 population	centers	by province	Health profile	Y	Annual	N	MoH
9	Hospital beds per 10,000 population	beds	by province	Health profile	Y		S	MoH
DEV-2: Poor maternal and child health								
1	Infant mortality rate	per 1,000 live births		MDGs Indonesia 2009 from Bappenas	Y		Y	MoH
2	Maternal mortality rate	per 100,000 live births		MDGs Indonesia 2009 from Bappenas	Y		Y	MoH
3	Antenatal care (four times)	%		Health profile	Y	Annual	Y	MoH

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
4	Proportion of birth attended by skilled health personnel	%		Health profile	Y	Annual	S	MoH
5	Deliveries done at medical institutions	%			N		N	
6	Contraceptive prevalence rate among married women of age 15-49	%		2002-2007 from statistics Indonesia, BPS 2008 from health profile, MoH	Y	Annual	S	MoH
7	Proportion of one year old children immunized against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping (DTP3)	%		Health profile	Y	Annual	Y	MoH
8	Proportion of one year old children immunized against measles	%		Health profile	Y	Annual	Y	MoH
9	Prevalence date of underweight children (under five years of age)	%		MDGs Indonesia 2009 from Bappenas	Y		S	Bappenas
10	Percentage of Children Under-Five by Nutritional Status (Severely Malnourished)	%		2000-2003, 2005 from BPS (http://dds.bps.go.id/eng/aboutus.php?tabel=1&id_subyek=30), 2004 from health profile, MoH	Y		N	MoH
11	Percentage of Children Under-Five by Nutritional Status (Lack of Nourishment)	%		2000-2003, 2005 from BPS (http://dds.bps.go.id/eng/aboutus.php?tabel=1&id_subyek=30), 2004 from health profile, MoH	Y		N	MoH
DEV-3: Poor coverage by health insurance								
1	Out-pocket spending on health as % of private expenditure on health	%		WB, Investing in Indonesia's health, 2008	Y		Y	
2	Social security expenditure on health as % of public expenditure on health	%		WB, Investing in Indonesia's health, 2008	Y		Y	
3	Coverage rate of health insurance	%		WB, Health financing in Indonesia, 2009	N		N	MoH

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source

DEV-1: Regional ineuqity in provision of health service

No.	Indicator		Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Health budget	National	Billion Rp.												
1-1		Nanggroe Aceh	Billion Rp.												
1-2		North Sumatera	Billion Rp.												
1-3		West Sumatera	Billion Rp.												
1-4		Riau	Billion Rp.												
1-5		Jambi	Billion Rp.												
1-6		South Sumatera	Billion Rp.												
1-7		Bengkulu	Billion Rp.												
1-8		Lampung	Billion Rp.												
1-9		Bangka Belitung	Billion Rp.												
1-10		Riau islands	Billion Rp.												
1-11		DKI Jakarta	Billion Rp.												
1-12		West Java	Billion Rp.												
1-13		Central Java	Billion Rp.												
1-14		Yogyakarta	Billion Rp.												
1-15		East Java	Billion Rp.												
1-16		Banten	Billion Rp.												
1-17		Bali	Billion Rp.												
1-18		West Nusa Tenggara	Billion Rp.												
1-19		East Nusa Tenggara	Billion Rp.												
1-20		West Kalimantan	Billion Rp.												
1-21		Central Kalimantan	Billion Rp.												
1-22		South Kalimantan	Billion Rp.												
1-23		East Kalimantan	Billion Rp.												
1-24		North Sulawesi	Billion Rp.												
1-25		Central Sulawesi	Billion Rp.												
1-26		South Sulawesi	Billion Rp.												
1-27		Southeast Sulawesi	Billion Rp.												
1-28		Gorontalo	Billion Rp.												
1-29		West Sulawesi	Billion Rp.												
1-30		Maluku	Billion Rp.												
1-31		North Maluku	Billion Rp.												
1-32		Papua	Billion Rp.												
1-33		West Irian Jaya	Billion Rp.												

No.	Indicator		Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
2	Expenditure on health	National	Billion Rp.				9,250	11,004	16,045	16,703	19,101	31,190	38,967		
2-1		Nanggroe Aceh	Billion Rp.												
2-2		North Sumatera	Billion Rp.												
2-3		West Sumatera	Billion Rp.												
2-4		Riau	Billion Rp.												
2-5		Jambi	Billion Rp.												
2-6		South Sumatera	Billion Rp.												
2-7		Bengkulu	Billion Rp.												
2-8		Lampung	Billion Rp.												
2-9		Bangka Belitung	Billion Rp.												
2-10		Riau islands	Billion Rp.												
2-11		DKI Jakarta	Billion Rp.												
2-12		West Java	Billion Rp.												
2-13		Central Java	Billion Rp.												
2-14		Yogyakarta	Billion Rp.												
2-15		East Java	Billion Rp.												
2-16		Banten	Billion Rp.												
2-17		Bali	Billion Rp.												
2-18		West Nusa Tenggara	Billion Rp.												
2-19		East Nusa Tenggara	Billion Rp.												
2-20		West Kalimantan	Billion Rp.												
2-21		Central Kalimantan	Billion Rp.												
2-22		South Kalimantan	Billion Rp.												
2-23		East Kalimantan	Billion Rp.												
2-24		North Sulawesi	Billion Rp.												
2-25		Central Sulawesi	Billion Rp.												
2-26		South Sulawesi	Billion Rp.												
2-27		Southeast Sulawesi	Billion Rp.												
2-28		Gorontalo	Billion Rp.												
2-29		West Sulawesi	Billion Rp.												
2-30		Maluku	Billion Rp.												
2-31		North Maluku	Billion Rp.												
2-32		Papua	Billion Rp.												
2-33		West Irian Jaya	Billion Rp.												

No.	Indicator		Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
3	General government expenditure on health as % of total government	National	%		4.0	3.7	4.2	5.3	4.6	5.0	5.0				
		National	%			3.8	3.6	4.2	4.8	4.5	5.1	5.3			
3-1		Nanggroe Aceh	%												
3-2		North Sumatera	%												
3-3		West Sumatera	%												
3-4		Riau	%												
3-5		Jambi	%												
3-6		South Sumatera	%												
3-7		Bengkulu	%												
3-8		Lampung	%												
3-9		Bangka Belitung	%												
3-10		Riau islands	%												
3-11		DKI Jakarta	%												
3-12		West Java	%												
3-13		Central Java	%												
3-14		Yogyakarta	%												
3-15		East Java	%												
3-16		Banten	%												
3-17		Bali	%												
3-18		West Nusa Tenggara	%												
3-19		East Nusa Tenggara	%												
3-20		West Kalimantan	%												
3-21		Central Kalimantan	%												
3-22		South Kalimantan	%												
3-23		East Kalimantan	%												
3-24		North Sulawesi	%												
3-25		Central Sulawesi	%												
3-26		South Sulawesi	%												
3-27		Southeast Sulawesi	%												
3-28		Gorontalo	%												
3-29		West Sulawesi	%												
3-30		Maluku	%												
3-31		North Maluku	%												
3-32		Papua	%												
3-33		West Irian Jaya	%												

No.	Indicator		Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
4	Public expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health	National	%		27.2	26.3	33.1	33.7	31.6	34.2	34.7				
		National	%			38.5	42.2	41.2	42.0	40.1	46.7	50.4			
4-1		Nanggroe Aceh	%												
4-2		North Sumatera	%												
4-3		West Sumatera	%												
4-4		Riau	%												
4-5		Jambi	%												
4-6		South Sumatera	%												
4-7		Bengkulu	%												
4-8		Lampung	%												
4-9		Bangka Belitung	%												
4-10		Riau islands	%												
4-11		DKI Jakarta	%												
4-12		West Java	%												
4-13		Central Java	%												
4-14		Yogyakarta	%												
4-15		East Java	%												
4-16		Banten	%												
4-17		Bali	%												
4-18		West Nusa Tenggara	%												
4-19		East Nusa Tenggara	%												
4-20		West Kalimantan	%												
4-21		Central Kalimantan	%												
4-22		South Kalimantan	%												
4-23		East Kalimantan	%												
4-24		North Sulawesi	%												
4-25		Central Sulawesi	%												
4-26		South Sulawesi	%												
4-27		Southeast Sulawesi	%												
4-28		Gorontalo	%												
4-29		West Sulawesi	%												
4-30		Maluku	%												
4-31		North Maluku	%												
4-32		Papua	%												
4-33		West Irian Jaya	%												

No.	Indicator		Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
5	Number of physician per 100,000	National	prs		-					-	-	-		-	
5-1		Nanggroe Aceh	prs		14.7					12.61	16.89	19.8		25.92	
5-2		North Sumatera	prs		19.0					14.32	10.23	24.3		22.11	
5-3		West Sumatera	prs		20.8					7.82	12.90	22.0		23.68	
5-4		Riau	prs		14.2					30.37	9.13	19.3		19.79	
5-5		Jambi	prs		12.4					9.58	14.57	19.8		18.43	
5-6		South Sumatera	prs		12.4					7.44	6.53	14.4		14.39	
5-7		Bengkulu	prs		13.7					19.33	21.24	19.2		34.11	
5-8		Lampung	prs		7.5					6.09	16.34	9.8		10.36	
5-9		Bangka Belitung	prs		-					15.01	13.90	18.2		18.44	
5-10		Riau islands	prs		-					-	24.24	22.8		30.62	
5-11		DKI Jakarta	prs		41.6					75.47	15.94	38.7		38.07	
5-12		West Java	prs		13.5					6.37	5.48	14.7		14.79	
5-13		Central Java	prs		12.5					13.49	7.01	16.3		17.22	
5-14		Yogyakarta	prs		31.0					24.22	2.72	38.4		39.07	
5-15		East Java	prs		13.5					5.96	18.88	17.8		18.12	
5-16		Banten	prs		-					14.15	5.79	12.1		15.69	
5-17		Bali	prs		34.8					39.66	16.37	42.1		37.94	
5-18		West Nusa Tenggara	prs		9.8					9.20	7.81	10.5		11.53	
5-19		East Nusa Tenggara	prs		7.0					4.01	6.64	11.7		16.47	
5-20		West Kalimantan	prs		12.4					5.79	8.44	12.2		12.00	
5-21		Central Kalimantan	prs		13.6					17.48	14.26	16.5		19.69	
5-22		South Kalimantan	prs		14.8					6.93	49.42	16.1		15.58	
5-23		East Kalimantan	prs		24.4					27.99	19.87	24.2		26.63	
5-24		North Sulawesi	prs		28.8					30.22	33.59	42.9		53.89	
5-25		Central Sulawesi	prs		12					16.26	12.29	15.2		18.13	
5-26		South Sulawesi	prs		18					5.97	9.28	19.6		20.55	
5-27		Southeast Sulawesi	prs		12.4					12.03	10.44	15.3		16.24	
5-28		Gorontalo	prs		-					15.85	4.23	19.0		23.66	
5-29		West Sulawesi	prs		-					-	-	-		18.50	
5-30		Maluku	prs		12.9					3.15	10.07	13.0		22.94	
5-31		North Maluku	prs		-					8.51	9.16	16.3		26.37	
5-32		Papua	prs		10.9					4.08	10.06	18.8		18.58	
5-33		West Irian Jaya	prs		-					-	-	-		76.58	

No.	Indicator		Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
6	Number of nurse per 100,000	National	prs									24			
6-1		Nanggroe Aceh	prs							63.79	77.59	50			
6-2		North Sumatera	prs							73.92	59.26	33			
6-3		West Sumatera	prs							30.25	60.62	27			
6-4		Riau	prs							74.37	42.37	34			
6-5		Jambi	prs							36.72	72.38	45			
6-6		South Sumatera	prs							27.36	43.13	28			
6-7		Bengkulu	prs							72.78	103.47	48			
6-8		Lampung	prs							31.42	46.51	19			
6-9		Bangka Belitung	prs							38.61	88.36	45			
6-10		Riau islands	prs							-	95.31	41			
6-11		DKI Jakarta	prs							128.83	156.56	6			
6-12		West Java	prs							29.72	33.03	13			
6-13		Central Java	prs							39.16	1.83	16			
6-14		Yogyakarta	prs							73.06	64.21	23			
6-15		East Java	prs							17.90	54.63	14			
6-16		Banten	prs							33.79	18.14	14			
6-17		Bali	prs							124.82	99.30	42			
6-18		West Nusa Tenggara	prs							48.99	51.09	38			
6-19		East Nusa Tenggara	prs							42.50	70.44	36			
6-20		West Kalimantan	prs							32.77	78.20	37			
6-21		Central Kalimantan	prs							102.34	92.43	50			
6-22		South Kalimantan	prs							29.79	80.29	63			
6-23		East Kalimantan	prs							115.44	116.08	32			
6-24		North Sulawesi	prs							173.61	127.02	55			
6-25		Central Sulawesi	prs							136.15	111.29	41			
6-26		South Sulawesi	prs							34.09	59.62	32			
6-27		Southeast Sulawesi	prs							81.89	78.25	33			
6-28		Gorontalo	prs							62.39	58.07	33			
6-29		West Sulawesi	prs							-	-	28			
6-30		Maluku	prs							5.97	105.39	33			
6-31		North Maluku	prs							66.15	29.18	44			
6-32		Papua	prs							80.25	105.07	66			
6-33		West Irian Jaya	prs							-	-	207			

No.	Indicator		Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
7	Number of midwives per 100,000	National	prs		-					-	-	23		-	
7-1		Nanggroe Aceh	prs		43.0					50.94	49.53	50		130.60	
7-2		North Sumatera	prs		35.8					40.09	51.90	49		78.14	
7-3		West Sumatera	prs		35.1					15.30	51.07	34		69.18	
7-4		Riau	prs		12.0					30.13	14.41	22		46.19	
7-5		Jambi	prs		21.7					34.55	59.83	41		60.22	
7-6		South Sumatera	prs		19.0					30.99	33.53	31		57.06	
7-7		Bengkulu	prs		32.5					43.20	100.11	72		99.70	
7-8		Lampung	prs		14.2					22.68	29.90	21		41.06	
7-9		Bangka Belitung	prs		-					32.09	36.13	27		36.35	
7-10		Riau islands	prs		-					-	42.59	22		44.04	
7-11		DKI Jakarta	prs		2.2					25.73	23.98	7		13.22	
7-12		West Java	prs		12.9					14.61	17.85	12		25.43	
7-13		Central Java	prs		14.9					25.00	23.33	22		36.75	
7-14		Yogyakarta	prs		3.7					16.24	16.63	19		27.27	
7-15		East Java	prs		14.6					2.27	28.54	18		33.00	
7-16		Banten	prs		-					16.72	3.72	14		29.36	
7-17		Bali	prs		14.8					41.22	38.48	30		45.42	
7-18		West Nusa Tenggara	prs		11.7					24.31	24.57	25		26.33	
7-19		East Nusa Tenggara	prs		21.2					26.74	48.99	38		73.20	
7-20		West Kalimantan	prs		12.4					22.02	33.81	22		34.50	
7-21		Central Kalimantan	prs		16.7					101.75	52.74	33		61.05	
7-22		South Kalimantan	prs		28.7					34.70	58.65	58		52.63	
7-23		East Kalimantan	prs		15.7					43.82	41.84	20		43.69	
7-24		North Sulawesi	prs		24.7					-	47.07	25		63.13	
7-25		Central Sulawesi	prs		17.9					75.23	73.77	27		74.93	
7-26		South Sulawesi	prs		14.4					15.97	23.20	11		43.23	
7-27		Southeast Sulawesi	prs		24.3					46.20	35.15	26		63.66	
7-28		Gorontalo	prs		-					27.23	60.62	31		44.54	
7-29		West Sulawesi	prs		-					-	-	25		42.33	
7-30		Maluku	prs		23.2					2.58	70.47	22		97.75	
7-31		North Maluku	prs		-					40.61	47.16	43		92.64	
7-32		Papua	prs		11.7					42.24	60.51	44		240.97	
7-33		West Irian Jaya	prs		-					-	-	143		40.31	

No.	Indicator		Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
8	Health center ratio per 100,000	National	centers					3.46	3.46	3.48	3.50	3.61	3.65	3.74	
8-1		Nanggroe Aceh	centers					5.76	5.70	6.15	6.60	6.73	7.36	7.01	
8-2		North Sumatera	centers					3.47	3.27	3.43	3.42	3.52	3.61	3.80	
8-3		West Sumatera	centers					4.79	4.62	4.62	4.69	4.84	4.85	4.77	
8-4		Riau	centers					3.10	2.55	3.21	3.28	2.52	3.08	3.53	
8-5		Jambi	centers					-	-	3.92	5.12	5.22	5.40	5.67	
8-6		South Sumatera	centers					5.29	4.94	4.89	3.57	3.61	3.69	3.90	
8-7		Bengkulu	centers					2.98	3.62	3.68	7.29	8.04	8.66	8.65	
8-8		Lampung	centers					6.86	7.38	7.02	3.15	3.26	3.40	3.42	
8-9		Bangka Belitung	centers					3.11	3.16	3.10	4.50	4.37	4.61	4.45	
8-10		Riau islands	centers					4.86	4.61	5.99	3.22	-	3.66	4.06	
8-11		DKI Jakarta	centers					4.00	3.82	3.61	3.78	3.82	3.76	3.84	
8-12		West Java	centers					2.64	2.59	2.51	2.56	2.52	2.48	2.44	
8-13		Central Java	centers					2.69	2.67	2.60	2.67	2.67	2.69	2.58	
8-14		Yogyakarta	centers					3.69	3.65	3.57	3.50	3.45	3.41	3.46	
8-15		East Java	centers					2.63	2.54	2.45	2.53	2.54	2.52	2.53	
8-16		Banten	centers					1.89	1.91	1.88	1.92	1.92	1.91	2.02	
8-17		Bali	centers					3.31	3.22	3.13	3.25	3.21	3.22	3.24	
8-18		West Nusa Tenggara	centers					2.98	3.17	3.00	3.06	3.05	3.12	3.25	
8-19		East Nusa Tenggara	centers					5.36	5.35	5.27	5.35	5.76	5.69	6.13	
8-20		West Kalimantan	centers					4.52	4.86	4.78	5.11	4.98	5.05	5.27	
8-21		Central Kalimantan	centers					6.05	7.28	6.94	7.00	7.95	8.04	8.21	
8-22		South Kalimantan	centers					6.22	5.95	5.95	5.85	6.01	6.01	6.21	
8-23		East Kalimantan	centers					6.48	6.17	5.90	6.56	6.34	6.35	6.62	
8-24		North Sulawesi	centers					4.94	5.08	5.28	5.59	6.02	6.49	6.52	
8-25		Central Sulawesi	centers					5.79	6.06	5.81	6.06	6.13	6.05	5.91	
8-26		South Sulawesi	centers					4.43	4.58	4.45	4.09	4.20	4.86	5.06	
8-27		Southeast Sulawesi	centers					6.36	6.13	7.02	7.08	7.94	7.53	10.02	
8-28		Gorontalo	centers					4.47	5.33	4.80	4.88	5.84	5.73	7.51	
8-29		West Sulawesi	centers					-	-	5.17	-	-	6.49	6.78	
8-30		Maluku	centers					8.48	8.05	7.74	8.71	9.83	10.91	11.58	
8-31		North Maluku	centers					6.60	6.21	6.03	6.33	6.75	6.78	9.48	
8-32		Papua	centers					9.19	7.02	9.07	6.67	8.87	2.05	13.15	
8-33		West Irian Jaya	centers					-	-	9.71	-	-	11.59	11.48	

No.	Indicator		Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
9	Hospital beds per 10,000 population	National	beds											-	
9-1		Nanggroe Aceh	beds											58.64	
9-2		North Sumatera	beds											85.66	
9-3		West Sumatera	beds											70.12	
9-4		Riau	beds											37.77	
9-5		Jambi	beds											46.41	
9-6		South Sumatera	beds											52.18	
9-7		Bengkulu	beds											45.98	
9-8		Lampung	beds											33.26	
9-9		Bangka Belitung	beds											45.52	
9-10		Riau islands	beds											91.46	
9-11		DKI Jakarta	beds											151.45	
9-12		West Java	beds											35.65	
9-13		Central Java	beds											56.26	
9-14		Yogyakarta	beds											81.74	
9-15		East Java	beds											49.80	
9-16		Banten	beds											22.77	
9-17		Bali	beds											90.27	
9-18		West Nusa Tenggara	beds											24.75	
9-19		East Nusa Tenggara	beds											48.25	
9-20		West Kalimantan	beds											53.28	
9-21		Central Kalimantan	beds											47.39	
9-22		South Kalimantan	beds											58.61	
9-23		East Kalimantan	beds											98.75	
9-24		North Sulawesi	beds											119.43	
9-25		Central Sulawesi	beds											54.54	
9-26		South Sulawesi	beds											65.91	
9-27		Southeast Sulawesi	beds											41.78	
9-28		Gorontalo	beds											41.14	
9-29		West Sulawesi	beds											21.02	
9-30		Maluku	beds											110.92	
9-31		North Maluku	beds											49.92	
9-32		Papua	beds											69.34	
9-33		West Irian Jaya	beds											93.98	

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source
Digit is down to the first dismal digit

DEV-2: Poor maternal and child health

No.	Indicator	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Data source	
1	Infant mortality rate	per 1,000 live births	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	34			MDG Indonesia 2009	Bappenas
2	Maternal mortality rate	per 100,000 live births	-	373	-	-	-	307	-	-	255	228			MDG Indonesia 2009	Bappenas
3	Antenatal care (four times)	%		64.82	74.98	77.38	73.01	76.29	77.00	77.10	79.63	80.26	86.04		health profile	MoH
4	Proportion of birth attended by skilled health personnel	%		49.74	74.47	67.56	69.16	70.62	74.27	72.37	76.40	77.21	80.08		health profile	MoH
5	Deliveries done at medical institutions	%														
6	Contraceptive prevalence rate among married women of age 15-49	%					54.19	54.54	56.71	57.89	57.91	57.43	56.62		2002-2007 from statistics indonesia, 2008 from health p	
7	Proportion of one year old children immunized against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping (DTP3)	%								78.2	69.9	-	91.4		health profile	MoH
8	Proportion of one year old children immunized against measles	%								88.7	88.4	89.8	90.5		health profile	MoH
9	Prevalence rate of underweight children (under five years of age)	%		31.6	24.7	26.1	27.3	27.5	28.4	28.2	23.6	18.4	-		MDG Indonesia 2009	Bappenas
10	Percentage of Children Under-Five by Nutritional Status (Severely Malnourished)	%			7.53	6.30	7.47	8.55	3.20	8.80	-	-			2000-2003, 2005 from BPS, 2004 from healt	BPS, MoH
11	Percentage of Children Under-Five by Nutritional Status (Lack of Nourishment)	%			17.13	19.80	18.35	19.62	18.80	19.24	-	-			2000-2003, 2005 from BPS, 2004 from healt	BPS, MoH

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source

DEV-3: Poor coverage by health insurance

No.	Indicator		Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Data source
1-1	Out-pocket spending on health as % of private expenditure on health		%		76.4	72.2	75.1	75.3	76.0	74.7	74.3					Investing in Indonesia's health, 200 WB
1-2	Out-pocket spending on health as % of private expenditure on health		%			63.3	66.1	65.8	69.7	69.2	66.4	66.3				Health financing in Indonesia, 2009 WB
2-1	Social security funds on health as % of public expenditure on health		%		10.5	7.5	8.9	10.2	11.7	10.8	21.3					Investing in Indonesia's health, 200 WB
2-2	Social security funds on health as % of public expenditure on health		%			7.4	10.5	3.4	4.8	4.8	20.7	20.0				Health financing in Indonesia, 2009 WB
3	Coverage rate of health insurance	Having insurance	%													
3-1		Jamsostek	%						0.5	0.8	2.6	2.5	2.4			Health financing in Indonesia, 2009 WB
3-2		Askes	%						8.6	8.5	5.0	5.4	6.0			Health financing in Indonesia, 2009 WB
3-3		Health card	%						6.0	5.7	8.3	15.0	14.4			Health financing in Indonesia, 2009 WB
3-4		Self insurance or other	%						3.5	3.9	3.5	3.4	2.9			Health financing in Indonesia, 2009 WB
3-5		JPKM	%						2.7	2.7	0.7	0.7	1.0			Health financing in Indonesia, 2009 WB

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source

No.	Indicator	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India		
1	Human Development Indicators (HDI)		0.734	0.920	0.593	0.619	0.829	0.783	0.751	0.944	0.586	0.725	0.772	0.612	2007	HDI
2	Total Population	thousand prs	231,627	390	14,444	5,859	26,572	48,798	87,960	4,436	63,884	87,375	1,336,317	1,169,016	2,007	WHO
3	Population density	Prs/ha	126.0	75.3	83.3	26.9	82.2	74.8	303.0	7,023.8	131.9	278.0	142.1	383.4	2008	WDI
4	Population 60 years +	%	9	5	5	5	7	8	6	14	12	8	11	8	2,007	WHO
5	Expectation of life at birth	age	68	76	61	61	72	56	71	81	70	72	74	64	2,007	WHO
6	Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)	%	18.7	21.5	26.4	27.6	20.6	18.2	25.0	10.0	14.6	18.8	12.1	23.5	2007	WDI
7	Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)	%	6.3	2.8	9.0	7.1	4.5	9.7	4.8	4.5	8.9	5.1	6.8	7.5	2007	WDI
8	Total fertility rate	%	2.2	2.3	3.2	1.3	2.6	2.1	3.3	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.8	2007	WHO
9	Prevalence of low birth weight (weight <2,500 grams at birth)	%	9	-	11	14	9	15	20	8	9	7	2	-	2000-2006	WHO
10	Prevalence of underweight (weight-for-age) in children <5 years of age	%	19.7	-	28.4	36.4	-	29.6	20.7	3.3	7.0	20.2	6.8	43.5	2000-2007	WHO
11	Prevalence of stunted for age in children <5 years of age	%	28.6	-	43.7	48.2	-	40.6	33.8	4.4	15.7	35.8	21.8	47.9	2000-2007	WHO
12	Access to improved drinking-water source (Total)	%	80	-	65	60	99	80	93	100	98	92	88	96	2006	WHO
13	Access to improved drinking-water source (Urban)	%	89	-	80	86	100	80	96	-	99	98	98	86	2006	WHO
14	Access to improved drinking-water source (Rural)	%	71	-	61	53	96	80	88	-	97	90	81	89	2006	WHO
15	Access to improved sanitation (Total)	%	52	-	28	48	94	82	78	100	96	65	65	28	2006	WHO
16	Access to improved sanitation (Urban)	%	67	-	62	87	95	85	81	-	95	88	74	52	2006	WHO
17	Access to improved sanitation (Rural)	%	37	-	19	38	93	81	72	-	96	56	59	18	2006	WHO
18	Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	prs	31	9	91	70	11	113	28	3	7	15	22	72	2,007	WHO
19	HIV prevalence among adults >=15 years	per 100, 000	161	-	755	149	428	667	14	113	1,191	446	65	290	2,007	WHO
20	HIV/AIDS death rate	per 100, 000 population	4	-	48	<10	15	51	<10	<10	47	27	3	-	2,007	WHO
21	Percentage of people who have knowledge on HIV/AIDS	%	-	-	50	-	-	-	12	-	46	42	-	20	2000-2007	WHO

No.	Indicator	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India		
22	Reported malaria cases (confirmed)	cases	343,048	-	42,124	17,648	5,598	411,494	23,655	-	26,150	11,355	16,650	1,532,467	2,008	WHO
23	Malaria death	prs	669	-	209	13	29	1,088	-	-	101	25	23	1,061	2,008	WHO
24	Malaria death rate	%	2	-	4	1	<1	19	<1	-	<1	<1	<0.01	1	2006	WHO
25	Tuberculosis death rate (HIV-negative people)	per 100, 000 population	37	7	77	22	13	11	41	3	15	20	15	26	2,007	WHO
26	Tuberculosis death rate (HIV-positive people)	per 100, 000 population	2.4	-	12.8	1.7	4.9	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.6	3.5	0.5	2.5	2,007	WHO
27	Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100,000	per 100, 000 population	244	65	664	289	121	162	500	27	192	220	194	283	2,007	WHO
28	Incidents of tuberculosis	per 100, 000 population	228	59	495	151	103	171	290	27	142	171	98	168	2,007	WHO
29	Number of reported cases in H5N1 influenza	prs	22	-	1	0	-	0	-	-	0	5	3	-	2008	WHO
30	Number of reported cases in dengue fever	prs														
31	Percentage of children (under 5 years old) who is in special	prs														

Note: Shaded celss: Data is not available

DEV-1: Regional inequity in provision of health service

No.	Indicator	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India	data source	
1	Budget on health	US$													WDI	WB
2	Total expenditure on health as % of GDP	%	2.5	1.9	5.9	4.0	4.3	2.2	3.8	3.3	3.5	6.6	4.6	3.6	2006 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
3	General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure	%	6.2	5.3	10.8	3.7	7.0	1.5	6.1	6.7	11.3	6.4	9.9	3.4	2006 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
4	Public expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health	%	50.5	80.7	26.0	18.6	44.6	13.1	32.9	33.1	64.5	32.3	40.7	25.0	2006 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
5	Private expenditure on health as % of public expenditure on health	%	6.2	5.3	10.8	3.7	7.0	1.5	6.1	6.7	11.3	6.4	9.9	3.4	2006 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
6	Number of physician per 100,000	prs	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	6	2004	WHO
7	Number of nurse per 100,000	prs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	nurses and midwives together 2004 newest	WHO
8	Number of midwives per 100,000	prs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	nurses and midwives together 2004 newest	WHO
9	Number of community health workers per 100,000	prs	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	<1	2004	WHO
10	Health center ratio per 100,000 population	centers														
11	Hospital beds per 10,000 population	beds	-	-	-	-	19	-	13	32	-	-	22	-	2006	WHO

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source
Shaded cells: Data is not available

DEV-2: Poor maternal and child health

No.	Indicator	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India	Data source	
1-1	Infant mortality rate	per 1,000 live	23	8	70	59	10	79	23	2	6	13	19	55	2007 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
1-2	Infant mortality rate	per 1,000 live	31	–	-	-	-	71	26	-	-	12	18	52	2008 traching progress on child and maternal nutrition	UNICEF
2	Maternal mortality rate	per 100,000 live	420	13	540	660	62	380	230	14	110	150	45	450	2005 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
3	Antenatal care (four times)	%	-	-	27.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.0	2005	WHO
4	Proportion of birth attended by skilled health personnel	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	97	88	98	47	2006 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
5	Deliveries done at medical institutions	%														
6	Contraceptive prevalence rate	%	-	-	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	71.5	-	-	56.3	2005-2006	WHO
7	Proportion of one year old children immunized against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping (DTP3)	%	75	99	82	50	96	86	87	96	98	92	93	62	2007 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
8	Proportion of one year old children immunized against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping (DTP3)	%	77	99	91	61	90	85	91	97	99	93	97	66	2008 from UNICEF	UNCIEF
9	Proportion of one year old children immunized against measles	%	80	97	79	40	90	81	92	95	96	83	94	67	2007 from World Health Statistics 2009	WHO
10	Proportion of one year children immunized against measles	%	83	97	89	52	95	82	92	95	98	92	94	70	2008 from UNICEF	UNICEF
11	Prevalence date of underweight children (under five years of age)	%	-	-	28.4	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	20.2	-	43.5	2005-2006	WHO
12	Percentage of Children Under-Five by Nutritional Status (Severely Malnourished)	%														
13	Percentage of Children Under-Five by Nutritional Status (Lack of Nourishment)	%														

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source
Shaded cells: Data is not available

DEV-3: Poor coverage by health insurance

No.	Indicator	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India	Data source
1	Out-pocket spending on health as % of private expenditure on health	%	70.4	98.9	84.7	76.1	73.2	99.4	83.5	93.8	76.6	90.2	83.1	91.4	2006 2009 from World Health Statistics WHO
2	Social security expenditure on health as % of public expenditure on health	%	17.3	-	0.0	11.5	0.0	1.8	25.8	17.7	12.4	38.8	57.3	4.9	2006 2009 from World Health Statistics WHO
3	Coverage rate of health insurance	%													

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source
Shaded cells: Data is not available

9. Education

9.1. Overview

The Indonesia government puts great effort on education, especially on basic education. It has taken a number of measures to achieve the goal of "Education for All" (EFA) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In order to achieve this, a comprehensive legislative and regulatory framework was formulated. Presidential decrees were enacted to eradicate illiteracy and achieve compulsory nine-year education (6 years of primary education and 3 years of junior secondary education). The government has increased public expenditure for education since 2000, particularly focusing on basic education. The budget on basic education accounts for about 46 percent of the total education sector expenditure in 2007.

9.1.1. National Development Plan (Long-term and Mid-term)

The Mission Statements of the Education sector in Indonesia, for both basic education and higher education are contained in the Long-term National Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005 – 2025. In the Plan, basic education is related to Mission 1 and 5 while higher education to Mission 2. The Plan stipulates the following Mission Statements.

Table 9.1.1 RPJPN Missions Related Education

Mission 1	Realizing the noble, moral, ethical and cultural community, based on the philosophy of Pancasila[1], to strengthen the identity and character of the nation through education
Mission 2	Achieving powerful nation through development of quality and competitive human resources; enhancing mastery and utilizing science and technology through research
Mission 5	Achieving equal distribution of development by improving local development, reducing social inequalities and providing equal access of various social and economic infrastructure and services for people

Source: Bappenas, RPJMN 2010-2014

The Medium-term National Development Plan (RPJMN) 2010-2014 categorized education under Agenda 1 of the economic development and improvement of welfare for people. As part of the agenda, the goal of education is to improve community access to education and the quality of education through followings:

- Decreasing the number of illiterate population
- Increasing actual percentage of the population who can complete 9-years compulsory education
- Providing higher education and vocational education to increase the number of skilled workers

[1] Official philosophical foundation of the country which contains 5 values, i.e. 1) beliefs one and only God, 2) just and civilized humanity, 3) the unity of Indonesia, 4) democracy guided by inner wisdom in the unanimity raising out of deliberations amongst representatives, and 5) social justice for the whole of the people in Indonesia.

In the government's general policy direction, Education is addressed as the national priority 2 wherein Education development is managed through increasing access to quality of education, affordability, relevance and efficiency of education. It is also included in the national priority 4 of the Poverty Alleviation.

The following are the major targets:

1. Access to primary and secondary education
   Improving net enrollment ratio 95% in 2009 to 96% in 2014 in primary education, and 73% to 76% in secondary education
2. Access to higher education
   Improving gross enrollment ratio from 18% in 2009 to 25% in 2014
3. Methodology
   Implementing new education methodology which is comprehensive and which pay attention to social ability, characteristic, personality and love to Indonesian culture, through national examination system by 2011 and through enhancement of education curriculums to cover 25% of schools in 2012 and 100% in 2014
4. Management
   Empowerment of headmaster's role as system manager of excellent education, revitalization of school inspector's role as quality assurance entity, encouragement of activities of school committee to assure the involvement of stakeholders and education board in the district level
5. Curriculum
   Reviewing school curriculum to include entrepreneurship education to the national, local and school levels and encourage the development of graduates that can supply manpower resource needs and requirements of industries (to support national and local growth)
6. Improvement of the quality of teachers, management and school services
   Improving teacher's quality, management and school services using the following 7 approaches, i.e. 1) teacher's teaching ability support program, 2) implementation of performance evaluation system of teachers, 3) obtaining certification of ISO 9001:2008 in 100 % of public universities, 50% of private universities, 100 % for vocational school before 2014, 4) establishment of cooperation between public universities and international education institutions, 5) encouraging 11 universities to be in the top 500 universities in the world in 2014, 6) assuring teacher-student ratio to be 1:32 in primary school and 1:40 in secondary school, and 7) assuring religious study to achieve national education standard by 2013

9.1.2. Sectoral Strategic Plan

The Ministry of National Education envision to have a 'Smart and competitive Indonesians' by 2025. The Ministry of National Education published its Medium-term Development Plan (RENSTRA) for 2010- 2014. RENSTRA envisions that in 2014, Indonesia carries out a top level service of national education to create comprehensively smart Indonesians.

The five mission of RENSTRA are the following-.

1. Improving availability of education services
2. Increasing affordability of education services
3. Improving quality and relevance of education services
4. Improving equity to obtain education services
5. Increasing assurance to obtain education services

Based on the 2014 vision-mission statements, the following strategic objectives were formulated:

- To provide and make the early child education service affordable and equal in all provinces, cities and districts
- To guarantee the assurance to have a good quality of basic education service which is equal in all provinces, cities and districts
- To provide and make the secondary education affordable, relevant, equal, and with good quality in all provinces, cities, and districts
- To provide and make the higher education affordable, relevant, internationally competitive, and with good quality, and equal in all provinces, cities and districts.
- To provide and make the adult education service with good quality, affordable, sustainable, equal, and relevant to the people's needs
- To provide a management system in assuring implementation of a top level national education service

The mission and strategic objectives of the Education Sector are in line with the government's commitment on international conventions on education, especially EFA and MDGs.

9.1.3. Summary of Development Issues and Any Other Specific Issues to be Identified

The development issues for the basic education, consisting of primary and junior secondary education, and the higher education are presented below:

(1) Basic education

1) Regional inequity in budget and expenditure for basic education
2) Regional inequity in access
3) Regional inequity in quality of education

(2) Higher education

1) Quality assurance
2) Relevance - comparison in demand between academic and technical skill development
3) Access and regional difference

9.2. Sector Development Issues

The Ministry of National Education phased its development based on the time-frame of the Long-Term Education Development Plan from 2005 to 2025 into four phases as

follows.

Phase 1 (2005-2009): The improvement of capacity and modernization
Phase 2 (2010-2014): The empowerment of services
Phase 3 (2015-2019): Strengthening regional competitiveness
Phase 4 (2020-2025): Strengthening the international competitiveness

Education services are mainly divided into five levels, i.e. early childhood education, basic education, senior secondary education, higher education and non-formal education. The government puts its priority in basic education and higher education based on its budget allocation (46 % of total education budget for basic education and 17% for higher education).

To strengthen services (during the period of 2010-2014), reducing regional inequity is critical, especially for basic education, and to bring up the conditions of the areas which are left behind is important. In some areas, the EFA and MDGs targets that all children go to primary and junior secondary schools are nearly achieved, but in some areas especially Papua, which is quite behind.

The Higher education relates more to economic development agenda. The major considerations of the government on the higher education are quality, equity and access. To strengthen higher education services, the focus should be put into enhancing the quality of education and its relevance to the needs of labor markets. The regional distribution of higher education is also helpful for the issues of equity and access.

Considering above, in this section, sub-sections from 9.2.1 to 9.2.3 look at the issues of basic education, particularly focusing on regional imbalance in finance, access, and quality. Sub-sections from 9.2.4 to 9.2.6 review at the issues of higher education, emphasizing on quality, relevance and geographical differences of service provision. The indicators basically cover resource allocation, performance, teachers, and education finance. Data of each indicator is shown in Appendix.

9.2.1. Basic Education 1: Regional inequity in budget and expenditure for basic education

The issue of regional inequity in budget and expenditure for basic education is measured as listed in below. The provincial as well as district level data on budget and expenditure, rather the amount per student, was not available because these are internal data. The provincial level data is expected to be available in the budgeting and planning department of Ministry of National Education and district level data is expected to be available in BAKD (Badan Administasi Keuangan Daerah) of Ministry of Home Affairs.

- Total public expenditure on education as a percent of total government expenditure by province
- Education budget per students by education level and province
- Education expenditure per students by education level and province

Based on the Indonesia's Constitution, the government is mandated to allocate 20% of the national and regional budget to education. Half of the education expenditure is spent at the district level and nearly half is spent at the national level, but very small percent is in the

provincial level (5% in 2006). Within the total education sector expenditure, the basic education budget particularly accounts for about half (46 percent in 2007).

Some information in the district level can be sourced out from World Bank Report, although the data on education expenditure by education level, specifying primary and junior secondary education, was not available. The education expenditure at the district level is generally utilized for early childhood education, primary education, and non-formal education. Accordingly, the expenditure as a share to the total expenditure are less than 20% in some districts while some other districts share accounts for nearly 40% (see Table 9.2.1).

Table 9.2.1 Education Expenditure as a Share of Total Expenditure in Some Districts[2], 2001-2006

Percent

Districts	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Kab. Asahan	50.0	45.3	45.5	45.5	44.9	39.9
Kota Binjai	21.7	29.5	31.2	32.8	31.0	26.3
Kab. Wonosobo	32.8	40.9	35.0	40.9	40.3	37.0
Kota Magelang	35.9	29.9	35.4	34.1	36.0	30.6
Kab. Minahasa	52.6	61.0	56.0	49.6	38.3	35.1
Kota Manado	8.2	36.6	10.2	42.1	37.6	30.2
Kab. Timtengsel	41.4	35.7	34.0	22.8	38.3	35.7
Kab. Belu	35.8	30.7	34.8	35.0	35.8	32.2
Kab. Jayawijaya	22.0	18.7	17.6	23.6	20.5	17.8
Kab. Jayapura	-	6.2	7.2	21.7	22.7	14.0

Source: World Bank staff calculations based on SIKD/MoF and districts' APBD data.

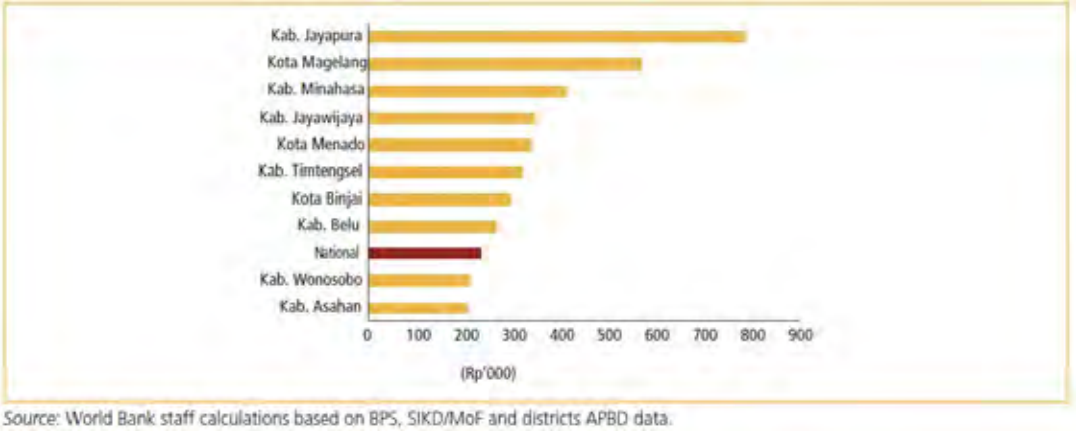
Source: World Bank, Investing in Indonesia's education at the district level, 2009, p.25

Figure 9.2.1 shows a large gap per capital education expenditure by district. The highest district spent about Rp. 800,000 which is much higher than the national average. On the other hand, the lowest district expended quarter and about Rp. 200,000.

[2] The characteristics of the selected districts are shown in the following table.

Characteristics of Regions	Fiscal Resources	GRDP	Poverty	Urban/Rural
Province North Sumatra				
Kab Asahan	Low	Medium	Medium	Rural
Kota Binjai	Medium	High	Low	Urban
Province Central Java				
Kab Wonosobo	Low	Low	High	Rural
Kota Magelang	High	High	Medium	Urban
Province North Sulawesi				
Kab Minahasa	High	Medium	Low	Rural
Kota Manado	Medium	High	Low	Urban
Province NTT				
Kab Timur Tengah Selatan	Medium	Low	High	Rural
Kab Belu	Medium	Low	Medium	Rural
Province Papua				
Kab Jayawijaya	Low	Low	High	Rural
Kab Jayapura	High	Medium	High	Rural

Source: World Bank staff calculations based on BPS/MoF data (Susenas, SIKD, GRDP).



Source: World Bank, Investing in Indonesia's education at the district level, 2009, p.26

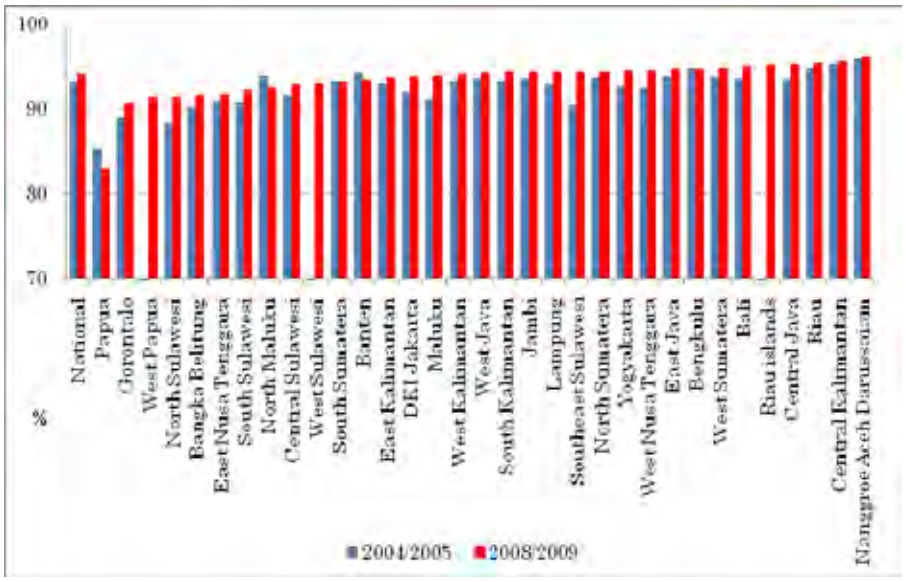
Figure 9.2.1 Per Capita Education Expenditure in Some Districts, 2006

9.2.2. Basic Education 2: Regional inequity in access

The issue of regional inequity in access of basic education is measured focusing on the net enrollment ratio and transition rate from primary to junior secondary level, considering EFA and MDGs.

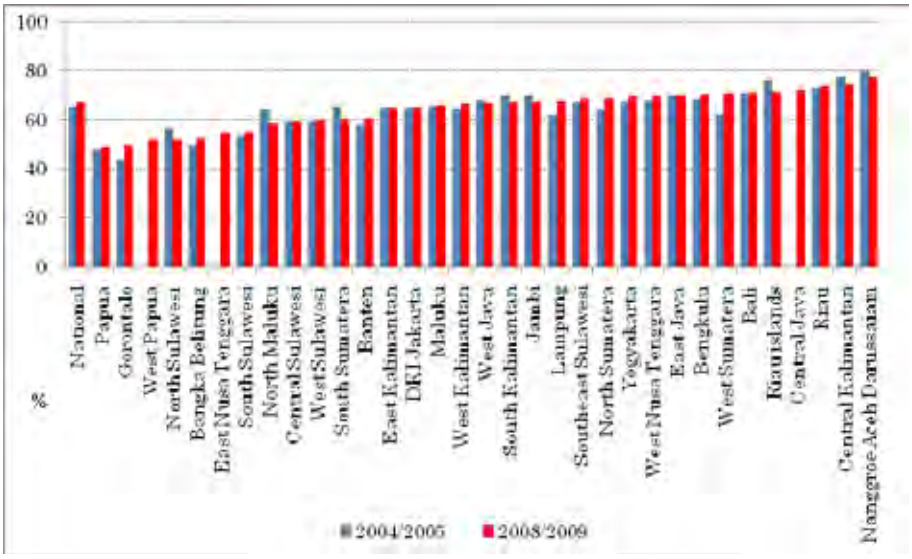
- Net enrollment ratio by education level and province
- Transition rate from primary to junior secondary education by province

The net enrollment ratio of basic education explains a more precise measurement of the extent of participation in education of children who belongs to the school age. The ratios have been enhanced. The primary school enrollment ratios in most provinces are more than 90%. However, Papua is quite behind from other provinces and the ratio is less than 85%. The junior secondary school enrollment ratios are lower than ones of primary and the national average is 67%. Especially, the ratio is low in Papua and Gorontalo (50%) while Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam was 76% in 2008/2009.



Source: study team

Figure 9.2.2 Primary School Net Enrollment Rates by Province, 2008/2009

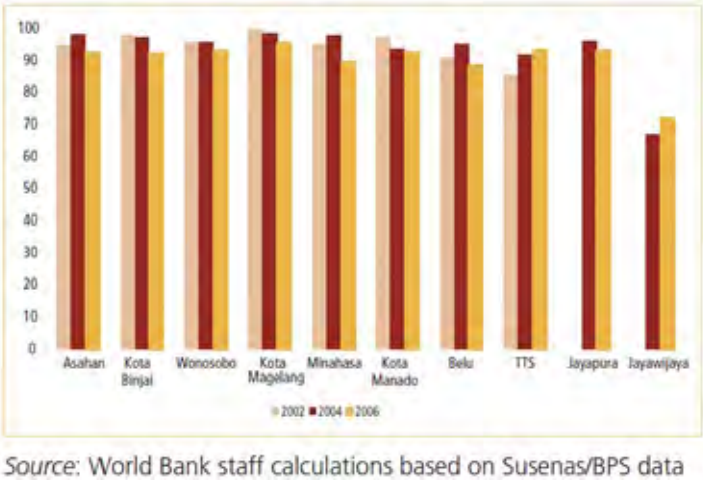


Source: study team

Figure 9.2.3 Junior Secondary School Net Enrollment Rates by Province, 2008/2009

In the district level, primary school net enrollment rates in some districts are low and far from the achievement of the goal of EFA (see Figure 9.2.4). According to the World Bank report, Kab. Jayawijaya which has lowest enrollment rate in the figure is one of only seven districts out of 451 districts with net enrollment rate of less than 80%.[3] These seven districts are all located in Papua province.

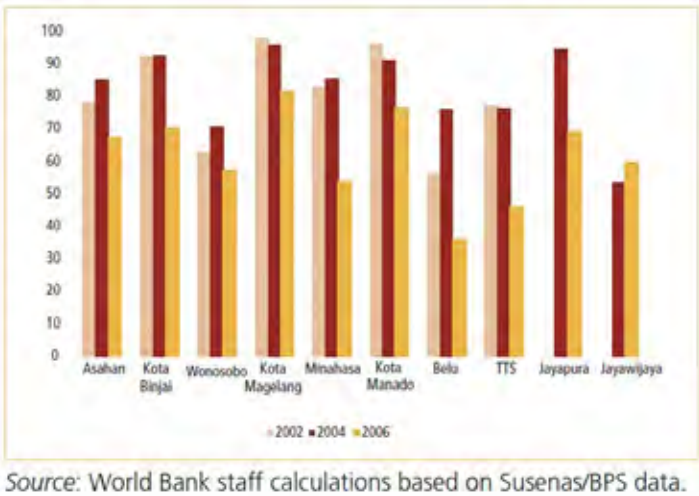
[3] World Bank, Investing in Indonesia's education at the district level, 2009, p.40



Source: World Bank, Investing in Indonesia's education at the district level, 2009, p.40

Figure 9.2.4 Primary school net enrollment rates in some districts, 2002-2006

Compared to the primary school enrollment rate, junior secondary school net enrollment rates vary by district (see Figure 9.2.5). According to the World Bank, difference in enrollment rates in primary and junior secondary education is large in rural districts that in urban districts. This means that transition rate from primary to junior secondary schools is higher in urban areas than rural areas.

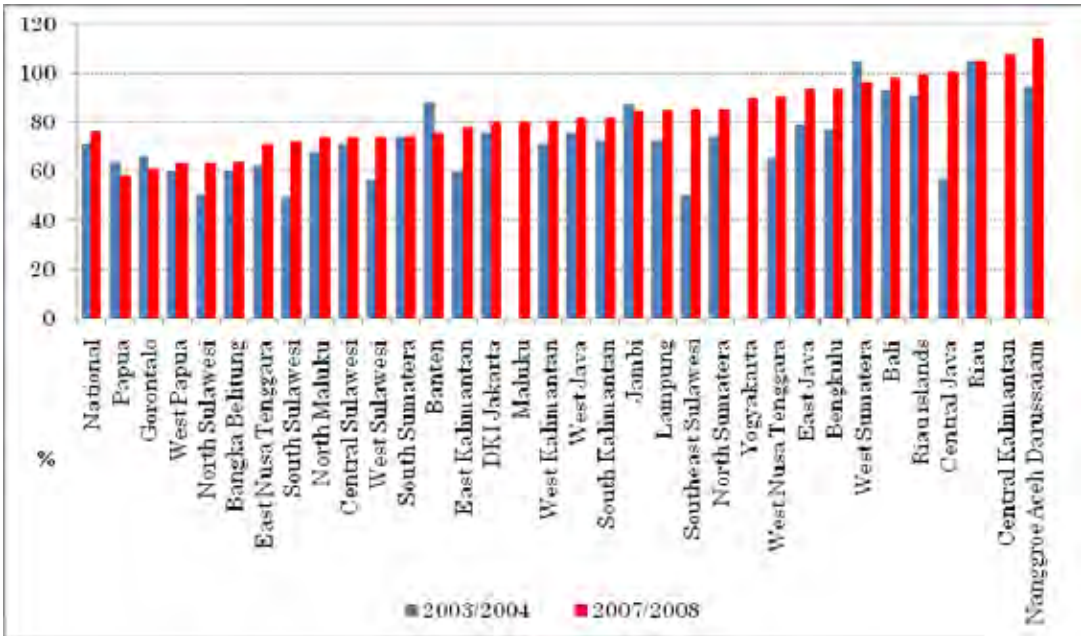


Source: World Bank, Investing in Indonesia's education at the district level, 2009, p.40

Figure 9.2.5 Junior Secondary School Net Enrollment Rates in Some Districts, 2002-06

Transition rate from primary to junior secondary education by province increased significantly in some provinces, such as South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara, and Central Java between 2003/2004 and 2007/2008 (see Figure 9.2.6). On the other hand, the percentage dropped in Papua, Gorontalo, Banten, Jambi, and West Sumatra. The ratio is nearly 100 % in Riau islands, Central Java, Riau, Central Kalimantan and

Nenggaroe Aceh Darussaiam, while the one is nearly 60% in Papua, Gorontalo, West Papua, North Sulawesi and Bangka Belitung.



Source: Study team

Figure 9.2.6 Transition Rate from Primary to Junior Secondary Education by Province

9.2.3. Basic Education 3: Regional inequity in quality of education

The issue of regional inequity in quality of basic education is measured focusing on the following aspects.

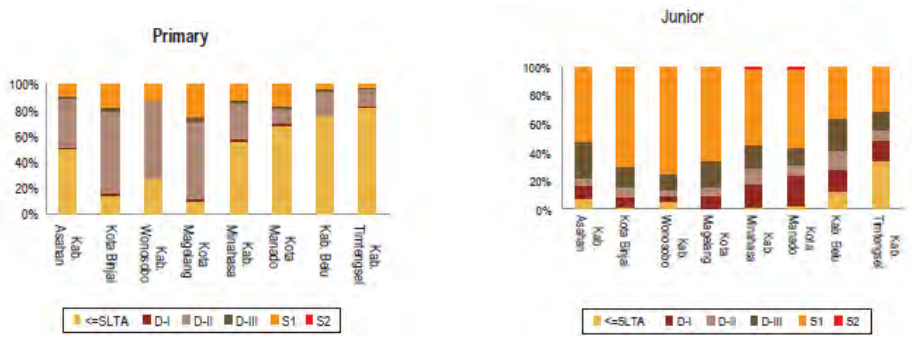
- Average class size / number of students to class by education level and province
- Number of students per teacher by education level and province
- Trained teachers (S1+) by education level and province
- Average score of national exam (Math and science) by education level and province
- Dropout ratio by education level and province
- Repetition rate by education level and province
- Completion rate by education level and province

Teacher is important aspects to evaluate the quality of education. In the international standard of the number of students per class or per teacher, it is suggested to be less than 40 to keep the good study environment. In all provinces in Indonesia, these requirements are applied in the primary school level. However, the average class size in the junior secondary level exceeds the standard in some provinces, such as Bengkulu, West Kalimantan, and Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam.

The quality of teachers is one of the major concerns in Indonesia. Based on regulation, 90 % of teachers have to have bachelor degrees (S1), but most provinces failed to fulfill the standard requirements. The percentage is even lower in the primary school level, which only accounts for 18.7% in the national average. Among all provinces, DKI Jakarta is the

highest, accounting to about 40% while the North Maluku only accounts 2.9%. The share in the junior secondary is higher than the primary level which accounts for about 87.9% of the national average. About one third of the total provinces met the standard while Maluku registered 55% and West Kalimantan 64%. Some provinces have serious problems in hire qualified teachers.

In the district level, some districts have very low percentage of qualified teacher in the primary level. In junior secondary schools, there are large differences by district. Some districts have more than 70% of qualified teachers but some have less than 40% (see Figure 9.2.7).

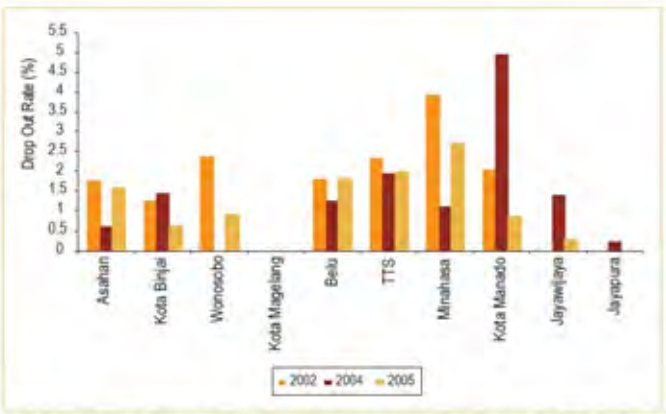


Source: World Bank, Investing in Indonesia's education at the district level, 2009, p.39

Figure 9.2.7 Teacher Qualification in Some Districts, 2006

Average score of national exam shows the achievement of students in the junior secondary level to evaluate the quality of education. Average score of math and science was taken because JICA supports in this matter. There are large gaps by province. In 2009, the score exceeded 8 in some districts namely Bali, Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam and East Java, while East Nusa Tenggara and West Kalimantan never reached 6 in the last three years.

In terms of drop-out ratio, the proportion of pupils who leave the system without completing a given grade in a given school year is generally low in the primary level in all provinces, although some provinces are slightly higher than the others. In the district level, the tendency is similar to primary education (see Figure 9.2.8). The ratio in the junior secondary level varies by province. The ratio is less than one percent in DKI Jakarta, while Gorontalo and North Maluku registered 18%.



Source: World Bank, Investing in Indonesia's education at the district level, 2009, p.41

Figure 9.2.8 Junior Secondary School Drop-Out Rates in Some Districts, 2002-06

The high rates of repetition reflect a poor level of instruction. The rate is higher in the primary level compare to the secondary level in Indonesia. A regional gap is also observed in the primary level. Bangka Belitung registered to be the highest accounting to about 7%, while the rate in West Java and Lampung accounts to only one percent in 2007/2008.

The completion rate indicates the number of students who are successfully completed or have graduated from the last year of school in a given year and measures success of education system coverage and student attainment. The rates of completion are very high, accounting to more than 90% in both primary and junior secondary level in all provinces.

9.2.4. Higher Education 1: Quality assurance

The quality of higher education is one of the major considerations by the government and it hopes to have internationally competitive higher education institutions. The issue of quality assurance in higher education is measured focusing on the following.

- Gross graduation ratio
- Gross retention rate of students
- Percentage of lectures by certificate

The gross graduation ratio indicates percentage of graduates regardless of age in a given level in the population at the theoretical graduation age for that level. The data was not available; hence the gross retention rate of students was taken. This is the percentage of students who enroll in a school-year that continues to remain in education institutions in the following years. A higher retention rate shows favorable progression of students and corresponds to lower dropout rate. The rate was 63.6 % in 2007/2008.

The government tries to hires lectures who have master degree and higher in the higher education level. However, the percentage of lectures, who have post degrees or higher, only accounts for about 58% in public institutions and 37% in private institutions.

9.2.5. Higher Education 2: Relevance - comparison in demand between academic and technical skill development

The issue of providing higher education service to suit demands of labor market is measured based on the following indicators.

- Unemployment rate and percentage of unemployment by education level
- Population (15+) who work by industry
- Graduates by field of education as percentage of total
- Relation between labor force by sector and their education attainment

The unemployment rate decreased in the last 5 years. Among those who are unemployed, more than 70% completed only or not completed basic education. In contrast, those who have completed higher education have low percentage in unemployment status. Comparing those who are university graduates (6.8%) and diploma/academy graduates (5.3%), the percentage is higher in university graduates by 1.5%.

Many working population between age 15 and above are employed in primary industry such as agriculture, forestry, hunting and fisheries (41%), although the percentage demand from these industries decreased gradually. On the other hand, the percentage of workers in public sector and service industries including wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurants and hotels increased significantly

The manufacture is the main industry in Indonesia based on the GDP by industry. The Transport and Communication, Electricity and Gas & Water Supply industries are growing industries. However, the tendencies are not the only factor to consider for future industrial development and human resource development. The government policy on industrial development is also important for the government to put in place a framework that will provide direction for the development of higher education. In 2008, the Ministry of Industry published the national industrial development policy focusing on manufacturing industries.[4] This policy addressed that the manufacture industry need to be world class industry by 2025. Agro industry and transportation and communication industries were considered as future potential industries. The policy included strategies to promote growth of priority industrial clusters and core competences of local industries. The needs of human resource development and enhancement of skills were indicated, but specific directions were not written in the policy.[5]

In Indonesia, one thirds of graduates took up Economics (29%), 16% in various fields in teaching and 14% in technical and technological courses.

In terms of labor force by sector and their higher education attainment, banking and financial service industry ranked as the largest of graduates. Those in Diploma 2 account to about 65%, 36% in Diploma 3 and 36% in S1. In terms of thee second largest industries, construction absorbed Diploma 2 (12%) and Diploma 3 (19%), and transportation and communication industry for S1 (22%).

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[4] President Decree No. 28, 2008

[5] According to the JICA expert in Ministry of Industry, RENSTRA of the ministry will be prepared based on the President Decree.

According to a report on higher education sector assessment, the skills required in the current Indonesia's industry are still good enough for low value added industries.[6] JICA experts in Ministry of Industry and Ministry of National Education for higher education also showed same responses. However, the report also pointed out that the higher level professional skills are required for white collar and professionals, such as accountants, corporate secretaries, engineers and managers. Higher education graduates are also required for Indonesia's industry to move from the cheap labor industry which produces low value added products.

Regarding the relationship between higher education and regional development, institutional collaboration between higher education and regional government are limited in activities, projects, and individual assignments for specific tasks. The above assessment report addressed a possibility to transfer the knowledge of higher education for capacity building of staff in the field of regional development and importance of collaboration.

9.2.6. Higher Education 3: Access and regional difference

The issue of access and regional differences in higher education is measured focusing on provincial data in followings.

- Number of higher education institutions by public and private
- Number of students in higher education institutions by public and private
- Number of students in higher education institutions by education level and province
- Number of students per institution by province
- Number of students per lecture by province
- Gross enrollment ratio by province
- Continuation rate of students from secondary to higher education by province

Number of higher education institutions and number of students are collected by ownership of institutions (public and private) and by type of institutions to understand the distribution of higher education. These are related to see the impacts of the autonomy of universities in the future as one of JICA's interests of this study in the higher education sector.

The Government of Indonesia carried out the process of the autonomy of universities as part of the higher education reform. From the view of JICA's expert on the higher education, the number of institutions will be reduced to balance demand and supply but it does not the impact on the autonomy of university. The number of higher education institutions is quite large in Indonesia and many of them have not enough enrollees.

The number of students in higher education institutions by education level is selected to determine regional differences in the size of students having Diploma, S1 and S2. Students are concentrated in Jakarta, and one thirds of Diploma students, one fifth of S1 students, and half of S2 students study there.

The size of the institutions indicates the capacity of institutions. Institutions in Jakarta and

[6] World Bank, Bappenas, and Ministry of National Education, Higher education sector assessment (Draft), 2008, p.17

Yogyakarta are larger in as compare to other provinces.

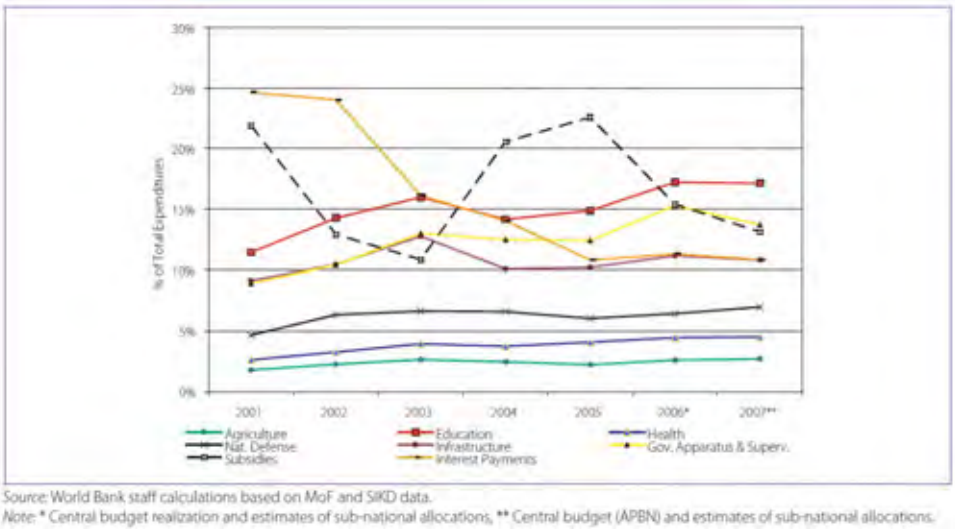
Number of students per lecture indicates the accessibility to lectures and the level of service. In DKI Jakarta, there are 25 students per lecture, which is higher than the other provinces.

Gross enrollment ratio indicates the extent of participation in higher education of students belonging to the age group. The data in the provincial level is not available. The gross enrollment ratio of the national level has increased since 2003 and was 20% in the financial year of 2008. However, the access to higher education is much lower than Thailand, Malaysia, and Philippines.

The continuation rate of students from secondary to higher education indicates the degree of access to the higher education, measuring the upward mobility. High continuation rates imply high access from one level of education to the next. Continuation rates are very high in Yogyakarta and Jakarta, but low of less than 30% in Bangka Belitung and West Sulawesi.

9.3. Approach and Effort taken by the Government of Indonesia

The commitment of the government to response to education sector concerns is manifested in the budget allocation for education. From Rp. 78.5 trillion in 2005, it increased about twice in 2008 or about 154.2 trillion. Based on the Constitutions, the government is mandated to allocate 20% of the national and regional budget to education. As a result, the education expenditure became the number one spending in the country (see Figure 9.3.1).



Source: World Bank, Spending for development, 2007, p.24

Figure 9.3.1 Distribution of National Public Expenditure in Key Sectors, 2001-07

The Ministry of National Education has took following 11 actions to achieve the pillars of the ministry's policy, i.e. 1) equitable access to education, 2) improvement of quality,

relevance, and competitiveness, 3) strengthening governance, accountability and public image.

1. Bulk funding on education
2. Improving qualifications, competence and certification of educators
3. Implementation of ICT for e-learning and e-administration
4. Development of new education infrastructure and facilities
5. Rehabilitation of education infrastructure and facilities
6. Policy reform for textbook
7. Improvement of quality, relevance, and competitiveness of comprehensive education approach
8. Improvement student ration in vocational high school
9. Autonomy to educational institutions
10. Intensification of non-formal education and extending informal education to students who cannot afford formal education
11. Strengthening governance, accountability and public image

The budget on basic education particularly accounts for about half of the total education sector expenditure in 2007. The government provides subsidy to build new class room, school operation assistance, textbooks, and instructional materials and teaching aids. It also conducted up-grading of teachers program for those who have not met the required standard. The service management program is implemented to develop the institutional capacity in both central and district level. Some of the programs are as follows.

School Operational Assistance Program (Bantuan Operational Sekolah, BOS) is the major national education programs. BOS provides subsidies to school operational cost for all schools for both public and private to reduce burden to parents and to encourage 9 year compulsory education for their children. It covered total 35,877,401 pupils in primary and junior secondary schools in 2008.

Through BOS, school based management are implemented as part of democratization strategy of education management. This gives power to school heads and school committees to allocate the use of BOS funds based on school budget plan.

As part of teacher reform, teachers and lectures are mandated to have a minimum academic level of S1 or D4 degree. The Ministry of National Education has made various policy efforts to improve teacher qualifications in all education levels. One of the efforts that the government takes is the certification program for improvement teacher's qualification. It is implemented for teachers who do not meet the qualification to obtain S1 or D4 degree.

9.4. Assistance of JICA

In JICA's development policy, basic education is means for poverty alleviation and higher education is a mean for enhancement of business and investment environment. According to the JICA's aid implementation policy 2009, basic education aimed at achievement of the

MDGs target. For the higher education sector, the targets focused on the following: enhancement of access and quality, transformation of national universities into independent agencies, capacity building in school management, and collaboration with industries and universities. JICA's program implementation policy is listed in Table 9.4.1. The list of the programs which were conducted in the last 5 years and is currently is shown in Table 9.4.2.

Table 9.4.1 JICA's Program Implementation Policy 2009

Basic education	(1) Cooperation for capacity development to strengthen planning skills and human resource development of core personnel in the central government needs to be provided. This is done through the expansion of the experiences of Regional Education Development and Improvement Program (REDIP) and strengthening In-Service Teacher Training in Mathematics and Science for Junior Secondary Level (SISTTEMS). Projects are implemented for the capacity building in administrative and financing at the district level. In the East Indonesia, the cooperation still need to be implemented (2) To achieve the MDGs, sector-wise approach is required. It includes budgeting, teachers' training and re-training, improvement of the quality of education, and enhancement of financial and administrative capacity of local government. To strengthen collaboration with other donors is also important through the participation of the donor working group.
Higher education	(1) Development of core universities needs to be supported. These universities include the Indonesia University, Hasanuddin University, Bandung University, etc. Support to expand the impacts of the collaboration between these universities and other universities also need to be managed. Capacity building in management, financial supports, establishment of academic society, formation and promotion of accreditation program, expansion of education and research, etc. are needed to be supported to national universities. (2) Human resource development for the specific areas where the needs of human resources are high and to strengthen the collaboration of industries, universities and local areas also need to support.

Source: JICA Indonesia Country Aid Implantation Policy, 2009

Table 9.4.2 JICA's Education Programs (on-going in 2009)

Program	Type	Budget (million)	Period
Regional Education Development and Improvement Program	TA	732	-2008*
The Integrated Program for Junior Secondary Education Improvement (PRIMA-Pendidikan)	TA	450	2007-2010
Technical Support for Strengthening the Regional Based Education Management (Maluku)	TA	130	2008-2011
Strengthening In-Service Teacher Training in Mathematics and Science for Junior Secondary Level (SISTTEMS)	TA	315	-2008*
Program for Enhancing Quality of Junior Secondary Education	TA	400	2008-2012
Mathematics and Science teachers, JOCV	JOCV	45	-2012
ICT Utilization for Educational Quality Enhancement in DIY	LA	2,911	2008-2012
Policy Advisor for Primary and Junior Secondary Education	EXP	29	-2009
Policy Advisor for Primary and Junior Secondary Education	EXP	31	2009-2011
Primary and Secondary Education Administration	CBT	7	2009
Project on Research and Education Development on Information Communication Technology in ITS (PREDICT)	TA	270	-2009
Long-term Training (C/P of PREDICT)	CBT	24	2009-2012
ASEAN University Network / Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network (AUN-SEED-Net)	TA	1,200	-2009
Training Course on developing Education Content for Mobile Learning (SAGA-2)	CBT	90	2007-2009
Long Term Training for Researchers on Japan	CBT	24	2007-2009
Information Technology Education Methodology Phase-2	CBT	30	2007-2009
Project for Improving Higher Education Institutions through University – Industry – Community Links	TA	300	-2008
Hi-Link Project Phase II	TA	81	2009-2011
Development Project for the Institution of Technology in Bandung (III)	LA	5,659	2008-2013
Support Project for Center for Japanese Study, University of Indonesia (3rd Phase)	TA	1.0	-2008
Hasanuddin University Engineering Faculty Development	LA	78.0	-2009
Technical Cooperation Project for the Development of the Engineering Faculty of the Hasanudin University	TA	3.2	2008-2013
Policy Advisor for Higher Education	EXP	0.5	-2009
Higher Education Policy Advisor	EXP	0.4	2009-2011

Note*: Taken over to Program for Enhancing Quality of Junior Secondary Education Program

Note: EXP: Expert dispatch TA: Technical assistance JOCV: Volunteer dispatch LA: Loan program CBT: Capacity building training program

Source: JICA Indonesia Country Aid Implantation Policy, 2009

9.5. Assistance of other Donors

Donors which actively work in the education sectors include the World Bank, Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) and recently United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The focus of support by each donor has shifted slightly from primary education to junior secondary education and higher education. It also included the focus on teacher training to improve the quality of education. However, support on higher education is limited to provision of scholarships unlike JICA's activities. The activities of World Bank, AusAID, USAID and UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) are summarized below.

(1) World Bank

World Bank is the largest donor in the education sector in the country covering early childhood education, basic education, higher education, and non-formal education. It also provides assistance to enhance accountability and capacity of government and support teacher reforms. The World Bank leads the BOS program, which is a national program to distribute operation funds to primary and junior secondary schools based on the number of pupils. It shares a quarter of their budget with Ministry of National Education. For teachers' reform, the programs to enhance the quality of education will expand more as Indonesian government decided to double the salary package of qualified teachers. Moreover, it has a plan to support start senior secondary education during the period of mid-tem national development planning by 2014.

Table 9.5.1 USAID's Education Program

Name of Program	Estimated Budget	Project Period
BOS – Knowledge Improvement through Transparency and Accountability (BOS-KITA)	$2,461.5 million	2008-2010
Better Education through Reformed Management and Universal Teacher Upgrading	$195.1 million	2008-2013
Early Childhood Education and Development	$127.9 million	2006-2013
Managing Higher Education for Relevance and Efficiency	$114.54 million	2005-2012
Basic Education Capacity Trust Fund	€39,000,000	2007- 2012
Dutch Education Support Program (DESP)	US$ 11 million	2006-2011

Source: Study Team based on USAID website (web.worldbank.org), February 27, 2010

(2) AusAID

Australia government looks at Indonesia as strategic areas, and operates the largest program through AusAID in its supported countries in the world. In 2009, AusAID allocated a total of AU$ 452.5 million worth of projects, and the education sector received the largest share as the largest single country sector program of AusAID. According to Education Program Strategy between 2007 and 2010, AusAID placed large budget share

on exposition of access to primary and junior secondary education (particularly for junior secondary school), enhancement of quality of education and capacity building of local government. It also put focus on education in Madrasas (Islamic schools) with the cooperation with Ministry of Religious Affairs, where 30% of the total budget is allocated for Islamic schools. In general, AusAID work hand in hand with MoNE.

Table 9.5.2 AusAID's Education Programs

Name of Program	Estimated Budget	Project Period	Counterpart agencies and key partners	Main Locations
Australia Development Scholarship (for postgraduate students to study in Australia)	A$40 million	2009-2012	State Secretariat	Jakarta
Australia Partnership Scholarship (for postgraduate students to study in Australia)	A$78 million	2005-2009	State Secretariat and National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas)	Jakarta
Australia - Indonesia Basic Education Program	A$355 million (A$200 million loan & A$155 million grant) + 93 million	2006-2010	Bappenas, National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Religious Affiars	South & Central Kalimantan, Sulawesi (South, West, Central, Southeast, North & Gorontalo), West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, North Maluku, Lampung, South Sumatra, Java (West, Central & East)
Learning Assistance Program for Islamic Schools	A$30 million	2004-2009	Ministry of Religions Affairs	Banten, West Java, East Java, Riau, Lampung, South Sumatera, West Sumatera, Bangka Belitung, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan and West Nusa Tenggara
Kang Guru Indonesia	A$875,000 per annum	1989-2009	Radio Republik Indonesia	Broadcast throughout Indonesia

Source: Study Team based on AusAID website (www.indo.ausaid.gov.au and www.bep.or.id, March 4, 2010)

(3) USAID

USAID will enlarge their operation in Indonesia because the ambassador puts his first priority to education. Approximately 30 % of its total budget is used for education, and this trend is expected to continue next 5 years. In the education sector, almost half is

utilized for teacher training for primary education, and about quarter for capacity building of district level government. It will expand its service more to senior secondary education and start higher education program. It also considers starting working with the provincial level. Teacher training program for junior secondary education will be enlarged to the country applying JICA's SISTTEMS program and it told the needs of more collaboration with JICA.

Table 9.5.3 USAID's Education Policy and 2010 Budget

	Expanded access to quality basic education	Improved quality and relevance of higher education
Policy	Basic education program focuses on 1) strengthened instruction in targeted schools and districts, 2) improved education management and government in targeted schools and districts, and 3) strengthened coordination between all levels of government of Indonesia and key education institutions.	Higher education focus on 1) strengthened DIKTI capacity to implement policy reforms, 2) strengthened management of targeted higher education institutions and 3) improved teaching, research, and service at targeted university departments.
On-going Program	Decentralized Basic Education I Decentralized Basic Education II Decentralized Basic Education III	
2010 Budget ($ in thousands)	43,406	4,110

Source: Study Team based on USAID website (http://indonesia.usaid.gov/en/programs/education/), Indonesia Strategy 2009-2014, 2009 and Congressional Budget Justification - Foreign Operations FY2010 (http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2010/2010_CBJ_Book_1.pdf, March 23. 2010)

(4) UNESCO

The UNESCO will focus it services on inclusive education working with Ministry of National Education next two years. Inclusive education what UNESCO intends to improve access for the last 10% of children who cannot/do not go to school and targeting early childhood and primary education. This is expected to assist in the achievement of the goals of EFA. Through policy formulation and teacher training, it is expected, for example, that children whose mother tongue is not Bahasa to be able to learn their own language.

9.6. Data Sheet

9.6.1. Basic Education

Long Term National Development Plan
Mission 1: Realizing the noble, moral, ethical and cultural community, based on the philosophy of Pancasila, to strengthen the identity and character of the nation through education Mission 5: Achieving equal distribution of development by improving local development, reducing social inequalities and providing equal access of various social and economic infrastructure and services for people
Medium Term National Development Plan (2010 – 2014)
Goal 1.Improving community access to education and increasing the quality of education 1-1 Decreasing the number of illiterate population 1-2 Increasing actual percentage of the population who can complete 9-years compulsory education
Sectoral Development Strategy (RENSTRA)
Mission 1: Improving availability of education services Mission 2: Increasing affordability of education services Mission 3: Improving quality and relevance of education services Mission 4: Improving equity in obtaining education services Mission 5: Increasing assurance in obtaining education services
Developmental Issues
1. Regional inequity in budget and expenditure for basic education 2. Regional inequity in access 3. Regional inequity in quality of education

Basic Indicators				
INDICATOR	**UNIT**	**VALUE**	**REMARKS**	**DS**
Human Development Indicators (HDI)		0.734	2007 from Human Development Report 2009	UNDP
Primary school age population	prs	24,748,335	2009 from website (http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=136&IF_Language=eng&BR_Topic=0)	UNESCO
Primary school age population	prs	26,304,320	Indonesia Education Statistics in Brief 2007/2008	MoNE
Junior secondary school age population	prs	12,247,159	2009 from website (http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=136&IF_Language=eng&BR_Topic=0)	UNESCO
Junior secondary school age population	prs	12,890,334	Indonesia Education Statistics in Brief 2007/2008	MoNE
Senior secondary school age population	prs	12,320,816	2009 from website (http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=136&IF_Language=eng&BR_Topic=0)	UNESCO
Senior secondary school age population	prs	12,897,898	Indonesia Education Statistics in Brief 2007/2008	MoNE
Net enrollment ratio in primary school	%	95	2007 from Global education digest 2009	UNESCO
Net enrollment ratio in secondary school (junior and senior)	%	68	2007 from Global education digest 2009	UNESCO
Net enrollment ratio in primary school	%	94.90	Indonesia Education Statistics in Brief 2007/2008	MoNE
Net enrollment ratio in junior secondary school	%	71.60	Indonesia Education Statistics in Brief 2007/2008	MoNE
Net enrollment ratio in senior secondary school	%	50.19	Indonesia Education Statistics in Brief 2007/2008	MoNE
Gross enrollment ratio in primary school	%	111.51	Indonesia Education Statistics in Brief 2007/2008	MoNE
Gross enrollment ratio in senior secondary school	%	92.52	Indonesia Education Statistics in Brief 2007/2008	MoNE
Number of students per teacher in primary school	prs	19	2007 from Global education digest 2009	UNESCO

INDICATOR	UNIT	VALUE	REMARKS	DS
Number of students per teacher in secondary school (junior and senior)	prs	13	2007 from Global education digest 2009	UNESCO
Number of students per teacher in primary school	prs	17	Indonesia Education Statistics in Brief 2007/2008	MoNE
Number of students per teacher in junior secondary school	prs	12	Indonesia Education Statistics in Brief 2007/2008	MoNE
Number of students per teacher in senior secondary school	prs	11	Indonesia Education Statistics in Brief 2007/2008	MoNE
Youth literacy rate	%	-	2007 from website (http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=136&IF_Language=eng&BR_Topic=0)	UNESCO
Adult literacy rate	%	-	2007 from website (http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=136&IF_Language=eng&BR_Topic=0)	UNESCO
Illiterate rate	%	7.81	2008 from Website	BPS

Note: UNDP: UN Development Program, MoNE: Ministry of National Education, BPS: Statistics Indonesia

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
DEV-1: Regional inequity in budget and expenditure for basic education								
1	Education budget per student in primary school	Rp.	by province	Budget is avaiable in Budgeting and Planning Department of MoNE	N		N	MoNE
2	Education budget per student in junior secondary school	Rp.	by province	Budget is avaiable in Budgeting and Planning Department of MoNE	N		N	MoNE
3	Education expenditure per student in primary school	Rp.	by province	Budget is avaiable in Statistics Department of MoNE	N		S	MoNE
4	Education expenditure per student in junior secondary school	Rp.	by province	Budget is avaiable in Statistics Department of MoNE	N		S	MoNE
5	Total public expenditure on primary education as a % of total government expenditure	%	by province	Budget is avaiable in Statistics Department of MoNE	N		S	MoNE
6	Total public expenditure on junior secondary education as a % of total government expenditure	%	by province	Budget is avaiable in Statistics Department of MoNE	N		S	MoNE
DEV-2: Regional inequity in access								
1-1	Net enrollment ratio in primary school	%	by province	BPS (http://dds.bps.go.id/eng/aboutus.php?tabel=1&id_subyek=28)	Y	Annual	S	MoNE
1-2	Net enrollment ratio in junior secondary school	%	by province	BPS (http://dds.bps.go.id/eng/aboutus.php?tabel=1&id_subyek=28)	Y	Annual	S	MoNE
3	Transition rate from primary to secondary	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	S	MoNE
DEV-3: Regional ineuquity in quality of education								
1-1	Average class size / number of students to class in public primary school	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	S	MoNE
1-2	Average class size / number of students to class in public junior secondary school	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	S	MoNE
2-1	Number of students per teacher in primary school	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	S	MoNE
2-2	Number of students per teacher in junior secondary school	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	S	MoNE
3-1	Trained teachers (S1+) in primary school	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	S	MoNE
3-2	Trained teachers (S1+) in junior secondary school	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	S	MoNE
4	Average score of national exam in junior secondary school (Math and science)	point	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	N	MoNE
5-1	Dropout ratio in primary school	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	N	MoNE
5-2	Dropout ratio in junior secondary school	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	N	MoNE
6-1	Repetition rate in primary school	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	S	MoNE
6-2	Repetition rate in junior secondary school	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	S	MoNE
7-1	Completion rate in primary school	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	N	MoNE
7-2	Completion rate in junior secondary school	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	N	MoNE

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source
MoNE: Ministry of National Education BPS: Statistics Indonesia

9.6.2. Higher Education

Long Term National Development Plan
Mission 2: Achieving powerful nation through development of quality and competitive human resources; enhancing mastery and utilizing science and technology through research
Medium Term National Development Plan (2010 – 2014)
Goal 1. Improving community access to education and increasing the quality of education - Provision of higher education and vocational education to increase the number of skilled workers
Sectoral Development Strategy (RENSTRA)
Mission 1: Improving availability of education services Mission 2: Increasing affordability of education services Mission 3: Improving quality and relevance of education services Mission 4: Improving equity in obtaining education services Mission 5: Increasing assurance in obtaining education services
Developmental Issues
1. Quality assurance 2. Relevance - comparison in demand between academic and technical skill development 3. Access and regional difference

Basic Indicators				
INDICATOR	**UNIT**	**VALUE**	**REMARKS**	**DS**
Population in age of tertiary education	prs	20,677,910	2007 from Global education digest 2009	UNESCO
Population in age of 19-22	prs	17,001,500	Indonesia Education Statistics in Brief 2007/2008	MoNE
Percentage of students in higher education institutions by type of institution	%	26.2	(public)	UNESCO
	%	73.8	(private)	UNESCO
Number of students in higher education institutions by status of institutions	prs	1,237,408	(public)	MoNE
	prs	2,567,879	(private)	MoNE
Distribution of students by type of institution	%	26.7	(public ISCED 5B/Diploma)	UNESCO
	%	N.A	(government dependent private ISCED 5B/Diploma)	UNESCO
	%	73.3	(private ISCED 5B/Diploma)	UNESCO
	%	26.1	(public ISCED 5A & 6)	UNESCO
	%	N.A	(government dependent private ISCED 5A & 6)	UNESCO
	%	73.9	(private ISCED 5A & 6)	UNESCO
Number of students in higher education institutions by type of institution	prs	1,139,050	(public university)	MoNE
	prs	1,412,655	(private university)	MoNE
	prs	39,027	(public institute)	MoNE
	prs	104,924	(private institute)	MoNE
	prs	877	(public school of higher learning)	MoNE
	prs	758,620	(private school of higher learning)	MoNE
	prs	0	(public academy)	MoNE
	prs	245,816	(private academy)	MoNE
	prs	58,454	(public polytechnic)	MoNE
	prs	45,864	(private polytechnic)	MoNE
Percentage of female students	%	50	2007 from Global education digest 2009	UNESCO
Number of students by gender	prs	1,886,914	(male)	MoNE
	prs	1,918,373	(female)	MoNE

INDICATOR	UNIT	VALUE	REMARKS	DS
Number of higher education institutions by type of higher education institution	institutions	48	(private university)	MoNE
	institutions	376	(private university)	MoNE
	institutions	6	(public institute)	MoNE
	institutions	37	(private institute)	MoNE
	institutions	2	(public school of higher learning)	MoNE
	institutions	1,186	(private school of higher learning)	MoNE
	institutions	-	(public academy)	MoNE
	institutions	884	(private academy)	MoNE
	institutions	26	(public polytechnic)	MoNE
	institutions	116	(private polytechnic)	MoNE

Note: UNDP: UN Development Program, MoNE: Ministry of National Education, BPS: Statistics Indonesia

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
DEV-1: Quality assurance								
1	Public expenditure on higher eudcation per student	Rp.		Avaiable in Planning Department, MoNE	N		S	MoNE
2	Gross graduation ratio	%		MoNE	N		S	MoNE
3	Gross retention rate of students	%		Education Statistics (http://www.depdiknas.go.id/)	Y	Annual	N	MoNE
4	Percentage of lectures by certificate	%		Education Statistics (http://www.depdiknas.go.id/)	Y	Annual	N	MoNE
DEV-2: Relevance : comparison in demand between academic and technical skill development								
1	Unemployment rate	%	by education attainment	Statistics Indonesia, BPS	Y	Annual	S	BPS
2	Population (15+) who work	%	by industry	Statistics Indonesia, BPS	Y	Annual	N	BPS
3	Graduates by field of education as % of total	%	by field of study	Education Statistics (http://www.depdiknas.go.id/)	Y	Annual	S	MoNE
4	Relation between labour force by sector and their higher education attainment	%	by industry	The study for program formation of higher education, IDCJ, 2009	Y		N	SAKERNAS
DEV-3: Regional inequity in expansion of access, and governance								
1	Number of higher education institutions	institutions	by public and private	Education Statistics (http://www.depdiknas.go.id/)	Y	Annual	N	MoNE
2	Number of students in higher eudcation institutions	prs	by public and private and by type of institution	Education Statistics (http://www.depdiknas.go.id/)	Y	Annual	S	MoNE
3	Number of students per institution	prs	by province	Education Statistics in Brief	Y	Annual	N	MoNE
4	Number of students per lectture	prs	by province	Education Statistics in Brief	Y	Annual	N	MoNE
5	Gross enrollment rate	%	by province	Education Statistics (http://www.depdiknas.go.id/)	N		S	MoNE
6	Continuation rate of students from secondary eudcation to higher education	%	by province	Education Statistics (http://www.depdiknas.go.id/)	Y	Annual	N	MoNE

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source WDI: World Development Indicator
MoNE: Ministry of National Education BPS: Statistics Indonesia WDI: World Development Indicator IDCJ: International Development Center of Japan BAN-PT: National Accreditation Agency

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(1) Basic Education

No.	Indicator	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India		
1	Human Development Indicators (HDI)		0.734	0.920	0.593	0.619	0.829	0.783	0.751	0.944	0.586	0.725	0.772	0.612		HDI
2	Primary school age population	Prs	24,748,335	41,943	1,965,723	788,092	3,238,606	4,398,613	12,215,595	-	-	-	91,907,887	124,696,332		2009 from UNESCO web stats data
3	Junior secondary school age population	Prs	12,247,159	21,037	1,087,233	494,883	1,588,750	3,500,728	5,989,969	-	-	-	60,742,824	73,918,523		2009 from UNESCO web stats data
4	Senior secondary school age population	Prs	12,320,816	27,962	1,092,729	465,354	2,126,797	1,795,891	1,960,850	-	-	-	67,648,339	96,601,580		2009 from UNESCO web stats data
5	Net enrollment ratio in primary school	Prs	95	93	89	86	97	-	91	-	95	-	-	89		2007 from Global education digest 2009
6	Net enrollment ratio in secondary school (junior,	prs	68	89	34	36	69	-	61	-	81	-	-	-		2007 from Global education digest 2009
7	Gross enrollment ratio in primary school	%	117	106	119	118	98	-	109	-	104	-	112	112		2007 from Global education digest 2009
8	Gross enrollment ratio in secondary school (junior, senior secondary)	%	68	89	34	36	69	-	61	-	81	-	-	55		2007 from Global education digest 2009
9	Number of students per teacher in primary school	prs	19	13	51	30	16	29	34	20	16	20	18	-		2007 from Global education digest 2009
10	Number of students per teacher in secondary education (junior, senior	prs	13	11	29	24	17	33	35	17	21	22	16	-		2007 from Global education digest 2009
11	Youth literacy rate	%	-	94.9	76.3	-	91.9	-	93.4	94.4	94.1	-	93.3	66.0	*1	2007 from UNESCO web stats data
12	Adult literacy rate	%	-	99.6	86.2	-	98.3	-	94.4	99.7	98.2	-	99.3	82.1	*1	2007 from UNESCO web stats data

Note:
*1 UIS Estimation
Unesco web stats data http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=136&IF_Language=eng&BR_Topic=0

(1) Basic Education

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
DEV-1: Regional inequity in budget and expenditure for basic education								
1	Education budget per student in primary school	Rp.	by province	Budget is avaiable in Budgeting and Planning Department of	N		N	MoNE
2	Education budget per student in junior secondary school	Rp.	by province	Budget is avaiable in Budgeting and Planning Department of	N		N	MoNE
3	Education expenditure per student in primary school	Rp.	by province	Budget is avaiable in Statistics Department of MoNE	N		S	MoNE
4	Education expenditure per student in junior secondary school	Rp.	by province	Budget is avaiable in Statistics Department of MoNE	N		S	MoNE
5	Total public expenditure on primary education as a % of total government expenditure	%	by province	Budget is avaiable in Statistics Department of MoNE	N		S	MoNE
6	Total public expenditure on junior secondary education as a % of total government expenditure	%	by province	Budget is avaiable in Statistics Department of MoNE	N		S	MoNE
DEV-2: Regional inequity in access								
1-1	Net enrollment ratio in primary school	%	by province	BPS (http://dds.bps.go.id/eng/tab_sub/view.php?tabel=1&daftar=1&id_subyek=28&notab=39)	Y	Annual	S	MoNE
1-2	Net enrollment ratio in junior secondary school	%	by province	BPS (http://dds.bps.go.id/eng/tab_sub/view.php?tabel=1&daftar=1&id_subyek=28&notab=39)	Y	Annual	S	MoNE
3	Transition rate from primary to secondary	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	S	MoNE
DEV-3: Regional ineuquity in quality of education								
1-1	Average class size / number of students to class in public primary school	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	S	MoNE
1-2	Average class size / number of students to class in public junior secondary school	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	S	MoNE
2-1	Number of students per teacher in primary school	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	S	MoNE
2-2	Number of students per teacher in junior secondary school	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	S	MoNE
3-1	Trained teachers (S1+) in primary school	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	S	MoNE
3-2	Trained teachers (S1+) in junior secondary school	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	S	MoNE
4	Average score of national exam in junior secondary school (Math and science)	point	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	N	MoNE
5-1	Dropout ratio in primary school	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	N	MoNE
5-2	Dropout ratio in junior secondary school	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	N	MoNE
6-1	Repetition rate in primary school	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	S	MoNE
6-2	Repetition rate in junior secondary school	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	S	MoNE
7-1	Completion rate in primary school	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	N	MoNE
7-2	Completion rate in junior secondary school	%	by province	MoNE Education Statistics	Y	Annual	N	MoNE

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source
MoNE: Ministry of National Education BPS: Statistics Indonesia

DEV-2: Regional inequity in Access

No.	Indicator		Unit	1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
1-1	Net enrollment ratio in primary school	National	%							92.55	93.04	91.24	93.54	93.75	93.98
1-1-1		DKI Jakarta	%							91.61	91.87	91.09	90.78	93.27	93.71
1-1-2		West Java	%							92.45	93.41	89.49	94.21	94.16	94.09
1-1-3		Banten	%							93.77	94.12	90.91	94.83	92.97	93.34
1-1-4		Central Java	%							93.70	93.32	93.39	94.05	94.78	95.12
1-1-5		Yogyakarta	%							91.98	92.55	94.40	94.38	93.53	94.28
1-1-6		East Java	%							93.48	93.71	93.17	94.20	94.45	94.53
1-1-7		Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam	%							95.36	95.88	-	95.48	95.73	96.16
1-1-8		North Sumatera	%							94.62	93.61	92.58	93.96	93.91	94.25
1-1-9		West Sumatera	%							92.59	93.64	91.84	94.17	94.45	94.70
1-1-10		Riau	%							94.13	94.64	93.86	94.72	94.80	95.24
1-1-11		Riau islands	%							-	-	90.49	93.66	93.50	94.95
1-1-12		Jambi	%							93.78	93.46	92.33	94.36	93.88	94.17
1-1-13		South Sumatera	%							92.36	93.13	92.65	93.01	92.69	93.05
1-1-14		Bangka Belitung	%							91.69	90.02	89.98	91.51	91.59	91.53
1-1-15		Bengkulu	%							91.99	94.72	90.62	93.89	94.21	94.63
1-1-16		Lampung	%							92.06	92.73	91.60	93.94	94.04	94.23
1-1-17		West Kalimantan	%							88.89	93.11	89.52	93.82	93.48	93.94
1-1-18		Central Kalimantan	%							94.75	95.10	93.62	95.97	95.42	95.61
1-1-19		South Kalimantan	%							92.46	93.19	93.29	93.28	94.00	94.15
1-1-20		East Kalimantan	%							91.33	92.87	91.16	92.86	93.23	93.59
1-1-21		North Sulawesi	%							89.18	88.26	89.09	90.40	90.75	91.24
1-1-22		Gorontalo	%							87.33	88.85	82.62	90.48	90.18	90.44
1-1-23		Central Sulawesi	%							90.85	91.44	89.60	92.87	92.04	92.83
1-1-24		South Sulawesi	%							89.21	90.64	88.13	91.08	92.06	92.15
1-1-25		West Sulawesi	%							-	-	-	91.67	92.17	92.90
1-1-26		Southeast Sulawesi	%							91.19	90.18	90.57	92.26	93.64	94.24
1-1-27		Maluku	%							91.03	90.92	89.39	92.24	93.45	93.77
1-1-28		North Maluku	%							94.06	93.80	91.75	93.10	91.95	92.44
1-1-29		Bali	%							91.58	93.48	91.57	93.33	94.43	94.82
1-1-30		West Nusa Tenggara	%							92.48	92.42	90.91	94.50	94.09	94.36
1-1-31		East Nusa Tenggara	%							88.27	90.79	88.07	91.58	91.59	91.67
1-1-32		Papua	%							83.86	85.21	72.56	78.11	80.92	82.90
1-1-33		West Papua	%							-	-	-	88.16	90.67	91.20

No.	Indicator		Unit	1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
1-2	Net enrollment ratio in junior secondary school	National	%							63.49	65.24	62.70	66.52	66.64	66.75
1-2-1		DKI Jakarta	%							77.58	76.08	73.83	71.41	71.26	71.35
1-2-2		West Java	%							61.02	61.74	58.27	62.13	66.90	67.21
1-2-3		Banten	%							62.28	63.75	60.39	66.56	58.41	58.28
1-2-4		Central Java	%							66.61	67.82	66.32	67.67	68.84	69.14
1-2-5		Yogyakarta	%							79.06	77.37	81.20	72.30	74.48	74.42
1-2-6		East Java	%							64.47	67.10	64.78	70.28	69.02	68.90
1-2-7		Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam	%							78.74	79.98	-	78.39	76.36	76.67
1-2-8		North Sumatera	%							72.95	73.02	70.73	73.08	73.61	73.95
1-2-9		West Sumatera	%							66.00	69.55	66.09	67.77	67.23	66.95
1-2-10		Riau	%							67.19	69.65	71.00	72.93	69.96	69.70
1-2-11		Riau islands	%							-	-	62.90	72.01	71.34	72.00
1-2-12		Jambi	%							61.30	65.69	62.72	65.32	65.77	65.60
1-2-13		South Sumatera	%							59.41	64.81	59.97	68.01	64.97	64.92
1-2-14		Bangka Belitung	%							50.61	56.38	60.82	55.30	52.24	52.04
1-2-15		Bengkulu	%							60.44	67.02	60.74	66.73	68.73	68.64
1-2-16		Lampung	%							63.24	63.65	62.54	66.65	68.30	68.78
1-2-17		West Kalimantan	%							50.88	53.28	51.48	60.92	54.62	54.77
1-2-18		Central Kalimantan	%							58.64	65.15	66.66	67.69	60.07	60.12
1-2-19		South Kalimantan	%							56.33	59.27	55.77	62.12	59.27	59.53
1-2-20		East Kalimantan	%							67.98	70.20	67.09	64.00	71.14	71.19
1-2-21		North Sulawesi	%							68.33	67.87	62.61	66.03	65.95	66.39
1-2-22		Gorontalo	%							47.86	49.27	45.01	52.31	52.16	52.35
1-2-23		Central Sulawesi	%							54.68	59.45	58.11	62.97	59.04	59.08
1-2-24		South Sulawesi	%							54.04	57.41	56.02	60.27	60.36	60.62
1-2-25		West Sulawesi	%							-	-	-	55.19	52.21	51.72
1-2-26		Southeast Sulawesi	%							63.39	64.02	62.12	72.42	65.77	65.95
1-2-27		Maluku	%							62.59	68.06	68.14	76.86	70.08	70.01
1-2-28		North Maluku	%							62.15	64.17	60.04	65.31	64.67	65.01
1-2-29		Bali	%							68.63	69.37	69.01	70.15	66.63	67.03
1-2-30		West Nusa Tenggara	%							57.19	61.70	65.41	69.62	70.65	70.51
1-2-31		East Nusa Tenggara	%							39.10	43.26	38.67	47.23	49.48	49.56
1-2-32		Papua	%							47.81	47.78	44.21	47.36	48.60	48.56
1-2-33		West Papua	%							-	-	-	53.94	48.76	54.47

No.	Indicator		Unit	1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
2	Transition rate from primary to secondary	National	%			71.83	72.12	70.52	69.15	70.99	71.40	79.73	81.97	75.58	
2-1		DKI Jakarta	%			106.75	107.31	106.63	95.99	104.58	100.08	102.15	102.37	96.00	
2-2		West Java	%			60.34	76.09	61.31	58.61	59.89	61.37	69.50	68.32	62.82	
2-3		Banten	%			-	-	52.17	54.67	50.15	53.28	72.28	67.76	62.97	
2-4		Central Java	%			74.06	70.19	72.28	69.97	70.84	72.42	77.38	82.05	73.90	
2-5		Yogyakarta	%			114.86	119.39	95.97	95.57	92.88	99.89	102.96	107.75	98.01	
2-6		East Java	%			78.57	84.20	75.07	71.59	73.87	75.77	77.31	84.79	74.23	
2-7		Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam	%			76.29	71.10	75.28	75.63	72.20	92.72	99.44	111.22	84.45	
2-8		North Sumatera	%			78.06	76.52	76.44	77.03	74.30	74.60	89.66	88.59	85.06	
2-9		West Sumatera	%			73.57	72.63	69.39	76.10	75.39	67.50	77.61	89.98	79.66	
2-10		Riau	%			64.07	59.57	61.40	66.57	61.95	65.13	77.27	78.15	70.71	
2-11		Riau islands	%			--	-	-	-	-	-	99.71	83.71	107.28	
2-12		Jambi	%			65.37	66.30	64.11	68.01	67.70	65.92	71.27	74.14	73.73	
2-13		South Sumatera	%			65.73	80.62	66.73	70.58	75.38	75.41	82.35	88.46	81.31	
2-14		Bangka Belitung	%			-	-	72.41	73.49	86.80	75.16	91.01	96.25	84.37	
2-15		Bengkulu	%			83.11	77.77	71.54	71.06	56.90	81.85	98.37	93.79	100.11	
2-16		Lampung	%			71.38	69.08	68.62	74.46	65.89	67.30	70.61	64.01	61.14	
2-17		West Kalimantan	%			60.80	65.41	63.80	73.63	72.50	68.44	85.52	81.21	81.46	
2-18		Central Kalimantan	%			62.30	67.70	63.86	48.40	63.44	60.10	65.30	72.90	58.04	
2-19		South Kalimantan	%			59.05	57.07	53.76	52.86	56.45	57.59	68.24	74.68	73.96	
2-20		East Kalimantan	%			75.11	83.79	74.28	71.87	78.24	85.68	96.88	96.07	93.06	
2-21		North Sulawesi	%			84.57	130.72	93.06	95.36	104.43	107.45	96.65	106.32	104.66	
2-22		Gorontalo	%			-	-	63.00	60.39	49.59	57.42	95.63	86.07	84.90	
2-23		Central Sulawesi	%			57.73	65.04	64.00	69.18	59.57	59.91	78.60	79.49	77.68	
2-24		South Sulawesi	%			65.65	69.10	71.16	79.82	71.07	68.78	77.81	80.10	80.57	
2-25		West Sulawesi	%			-	-	-	-	-	-	89.37	87.40	79.86	
2-26		Southeast Sulawesi	%			71.86	80.65	76.64	79.34	87.86	66.44	81.31	87.40	75.14	
2-27		Maluku	%			78.21	127.56	69.08	89.64	76.80	77.64	98.95	103.21	93.30	
2-28		North Maluku	%			-	-	61.08	51.67	49.07	51.69	75.75	81.93	71.83	
2-29		Bali	%			90.61	83.63	89.18	76.81	90.28	92.34	98.75	109.58	99.43	
2-30		West Nusa Tenggara	%			53.60	57.85	59.51	53.90	59.94	60.73	70.98	72.51	63.14	
2-31		East Nusa Tenggara	%			69.39	66.36	76.17	68.74	64.60	81.29	99.35	97.78	89.61	
2-32		Papua	%			82.21	80.94	87.68	93.58	94.19	98.39	92.81	105.06	114.11	
2-33		West Papua	%			-	-	-	-	-	-	64.51	80.24	89.58	

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source
Source: 2003-2008 BPS http://dds.bps.go.id/eng/tab_sub/view.php?tabel=1&daftar=1&id_subyek=28&notab=39

DEV-3: Regional ineuquity in quality of education

No.	Indicator		Unit	1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
1-1	Average class size / The number of students to class in public primary education	National	prs				25	26	26	26	26	26	30	27	
1-1-1		DKI Jakarta	prs				32	32	33	33	31	32	33	35	
1-1-2		West Java	prs				30	30	30	29	29	30	33	35	
1-1-3		Banten	prs				-	-	32	31	31	32	31	31	
1-1-4		Central Java	prs				27	27	27	27	27	27	28	28	
1-1-5		Yogyakarta	prs				21	21	21	22	22	22	23	22	
1-1-6		East Java	prs				23	23	24	22	24	24	26	26	
1-1-7		Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam	prs				27	27	27	28	24	24	26	22	
1-1-8		North Sumatera	prs				27	27	27	27	26	24	28	28	
1-1-9		West Sumatera	prs				23	22	23	23	22	20	32	24	
1-1-10		Riau	prs				25	26	27	26	25	26	29	29	
1-1-11		Riau islands	prs				-	-	-	…	27	29	28	23	
1-1-12		Jambi	prs				24	26	23	23	24	23	27	26	
1-1-13		South Sumatera	prs				27	26	26	27	27	24	30	25	
1-1-14		Bangka Belitung	prs				-	-	23	24	25	26	26	24	
1-1-15		Bengkulu	prs				23	23	26	26	25	28	30	28	
1-1-16		Lampung	prs				30	30	30	31	29	29	30	29	
1-1-17		West Kalimantan	prs				24	25	26	25	23	23	31	21	
1-1-18		Central Kalimantan	prs				17	17	19	20	20	20	33	21	
1-1-19		South Kalimantan	prs				20	21	21	21	21	21	30	20	
1-1-20		East Kalimantan	prs				24	25	25	26	24	24	32	26	
1-1-21		North Sulawesi	prs				19	18	17	17	16	17	30	21	
1-1-22		Gorontalo	prs				-	-	27	25	22	26	30	25	
1-1-23		Central Sulawesi	prs				21	21	23	22	18	16	31	21	
1-1-24		South Sulawesi	prs				22	22	24	25	24	24	30	25	
1-1-25		West Sulawesi	prs				-	-	-	…	25	23	32	26	
1-1-26		Southeast Sulawesi	prs				23	23	24	25	25	25	31	26	
1-1-27		Maluku	prs				37	21	18	18	18	17	32	22	
1-1-28		North Maluku	prs				-	22	21	21	24	27	34	23	
1-1-29		Bali	prs				19	20	21	23	24	24	30	26	
1-1-30		West Nusa Tenggara	prs				31	31	29	29	30	29	32	30	
1-1-31		East Nusa Tenggara	prs				24	24	25	25	25	25	29	26	
1-1-32		Papua	prs				20	21	22	23	23	19	31	26	
1-1-33		West Papua	prs				-	-	-	…	23	23	33	29	

No.	Indicator		Unit	1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
1-2	Average class size / The number of students to class in public junior secondary education in general programme	National	prs			40	40	39	38	38	37	36	37	37	
1-2-1		DKI Jakarta	prs			40	39	38	44	39	39	38	38	37	
1-2-2		West Java	prs			44	42	43	41	41	38	35	37	37	
1-2-3		Banten	prs			-	-	42	40	38	36	37	39	38	
1-2-4		Central Java	prs			44	42	41	40	40	39	39	38	39	
1-2-5		Yogyakarta	prs			33	34	33	35	36	35	37	36	36	
1-2-6		East Java	prs			41	41	41	40	41	39	33	37	37	
1-2-7		Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam	prs			37	35	36	35	30	33	38	37	41	
1-2-8		North Sumatera	prs			40	41	41	38	41	40	39	38	37	
1-2-9		West Sumatera	prs			37	37	38	36	35	36	34	34	32	
1-2-10		Riau	prs			39	37	38	34	37	39	40	35	31	
1-2-11		Riau islands	prs			-	-	-	-	-	32	29	32	35	
1-2-12		Jambi	prs			38	34	35	34	36	37	35	34	32	
1-2-13		South Sumatera	prs			37	39	39	39	39	34	36	35	37	
1-2-14		Bangka Belitung	prs			-	-	39	39	33	38	38	35	34	
1-2-15		Bengkulu	prs			43	35	35	35	32	30	35	36	43	
1-2-16		Lampung	prs			38	38	40	42	38	38	37	40	40	
1-2-17		West Kalimantan	prs			39	39	38	34	36	34	38	37	41	
1-2-18		Central Kalimantan	prs			38	37	35	36	36	27	35	33	28	
1-2-19		South Kalimantan	prs			34	34	33	31	32	30	37	33	37	
1-2-20		East Kalimantan	prs			40	39	37	36	34	32	36	33	37	
1-2-21		North Sulawesi	prs			32	31	30	28	31	30	30	32	34	
1-2-22		Gorontalo	prs			-	-	35	27	28	28	32	34	32	
1-2-23		Central Sulawesi	prs			36	38	37	34	38	33	31	35	30	
1-2-24		South Sulawesi	prs			36	37	37	34	36	37	34	34	33	
1-2-25		West Sulawesi	prs			-	-	-	-	-	33	36	34	36	
1-2-26		Southeast Sulawesi	prs			39	36	34	33	32	36	35	34	33	
1-2-27		Maluku	prs			32	26	30	31	31	32	31	31	30	
1-2-28		North Maluku	prs			-	39	36	27	28	29	29	31	36	
1-2-29		Bali	prs			38	38	39	39	30	37	40	37	37	
1-2-30		West Nusa Tenggara	prs			38	38	40	39	41	37	42	38	36	
1-2-31		East Nusa Tenggara	prs			39	37	38	40	35	34	37	34	35	
1-2-32		Papua	prs			38	37	35	35	40	37	35	36	35	
1-2-33		West Papua	prs			-	-	-	-	-	36	22	36	27	

No.	Indicator		Unit	1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
2-1	Number of students per teacher in primary education	National	prs			22	22	23	22	21	19	19	19	18	
2-1-1		DKI Jakarta	prs			23	23	24	24	24	22	29	21	23	
2-1-2		West Java	prs			30	30	33	29	26	25	25	24	24	
2-1-3		Banten	prs			-	-	-	33	31	26	26	25	27	
2-1-4		Central Java	prs			22	22	22	22	22	19	18	18	18	
2-1-5		Yogyakarta	prs			16	16	16	16	15	14	13	13	12	
2-1-6		East Java	prs			19	19	19	20	19	17	17	16	16	
2-1-7		Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam	prs			23	23	23	23	19	17	18	15	14	
2-1-8		North Sumatera	prs			24	24	24	22	21	20	20	20	19	
2-1-9		West Sumatera	prs			21	21	20	21	19	17	17	16	16	
2-1-10		Riau	prs			24	24	25	23	20	19	19	20	18	
2-1-11		Riau islands	prs			-	-	-	-	…	19	17	17	17	
2-1-12		Jambi	prs			20	20	20	20	18	18	19	18	19	
2-1-13		South Sumatera	prs			23	23	22	21	21	21	18	18	19	
2-1-14		Bangka Belitung	prs			-	-	-	20	19	17	17	16	15	
2-1-15		Bengkulu	prs			19	19	20	21	18	17	19	19	18	
2-1-16		Lampung	prs			23	23	23	22	23	22	23	23	21	
2-1-17		West Kalimantan	prs			22	22	23	23	22	18	20	20	20	
2-1-18		Central Kalimantan	prs			15	15	13	15	15	14	16	15	14	
2-1-19		South Kalimantan	prs			17	17	18	17	15	14	14	14	14	
2-1-20		East Kalimantan	prs			20	20	21	20	20	16	16	17	17	
2-1-21		North Sulawesi	prs			15	15	15	12	12	12	16	15	14	
2-1-22		Gorontalo	prs			-	-	-	21	19	18	24	21	19	
2-1-23		Central Sulawesi	prs			19	19	19	21	18	17	10	15	14	
2-1-24		South Sulawesi	prs			20	20	22	21	20	20	19	18	17	
2-1-25		West Sulawesi	prs			-	-	-	-	…	19	20	19	17	
2-1-26		Southeast Sulawesi	prs			22	22	22	23	20	26	17	18	16	
2-1-27		Maluku	prs			21	21	16	22	18	18	18	19	14	
2-1-28		North Maluku	prs			-	-	32	23	19	19	18	20	21	
2-1-29		Bali	prs			15	15	16	17	15	16	16	16	16	
2-1-30		West Nusa Tenggara	prs			26	26	26	26	23	23	23	21	19	
2-1-31		East Nusa Tenggara	prs			23	23	22	20	20	19	19	20	18	
2-1-32		Papua	prs			20	20	21	20	20	19	18	19	22	
2-1-33		West Papua	prs			-	-	-	-	…	22	20	21	20	

No.	Indicator		Unit	1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
2-2	Number of students per teacher in junior secondary education	National	prs			17	17	16	16	15	14	13	14	14	
2-2-1		DKI Jakarta	prs			15	15	15	16	15	16	15	17	17	
2-2-2		West Java	prs			21	19	19	19	19	15	15	16	16	
2-2-3		Banten	prs			-	-	18	21	24	18	19	18	17	
2-2-4		Central Java	prs			20	18	18	17	17	16	14	15	16	
2-2-5		Yogyakarta	prs			13	11	11	12	11	11	10	11	12	
2-2-6		East Java	prs			17	16	15	15	14	13	12	12	13	
2-2-7		Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam	prs			14	14	14	14	13	11	12	12	12	
2-2-8		North Sumatera	prs			17	16	16	16	17	15	14	15	15	
2-2-9		West Sumatera	prs			14	14	14	14	12	13	12	11	12	
2-2-10		Riau	prs			17	16	15	15	14	14	12	12	12	
2-2-11		Riau islands	prs			-	-	-	-	-	14	12	12	14	
2-2-12		Jambi	prs			15	15	14	17	16	14	12	11	11	
2-2-13		South Sumatera	prs			17	18	17	17	14	12	11	12	14	
2-2-14		Bangka Belitung	prs			-	-	17	22	17	17	14	15	14	
2-2-15		Bengkulu	prs			17	18	15	15	16	14	14	15	14	
2-2-16		Lampung	prs			16	16	14	16	16	14	12	12	13	
2-2-17		West Kalimantan	prs			18	17	15	14	13	14	12	14	16	
2-2-18		Central Kalimantan	prs			15	14	12	17	20	10	11	11	10	
2-2-19		South Kalimantan	prs			14	13	12	10	11	10	10	10	11	
2-2-20		East Kalimantan	prs			17	15	15	15	13	12	12	12	12	
2-2-21		North Sulawesi	prs			13	12	12	12	11	12	11	11	11	
2-2-22		Gorontalo	prs			-	-	13	11	6	9	10	12	11	
2-2-23		Central Sulawesi	prs			13	13	13	15	15	13	12	12	11	
2-2-24		South Sulawesi	prs			16	16	14	15	15	13	13	12	12	
2-2-25		West Sulawesi	prs			-	-	-	-	-	17	16	15	15	
2-2-26		Southeast Sulawesi	prs			19	17	15	15	15	15	14	14	13	
2-2-27		Maluku	prs			17	12	13	10	10	9	8	8	8	
2-2-28		North Maluku	prs			-	21	14	15	15	12	10	10	9	
2-2-29		Bali	prs			13	13	14	13	13	12	11	14	11	
2-2-30		West Nusa Tenggara	prs			17	17	17	17	16	14	14	14	12	
2-2-31		East Nusa Tenggara	prs			16	16	15	16	14	14	14	15	15	
2-2-32		Papua	prs			15	16	14	18	18	15	13	13	14	
2-2-33		West Papua	prs			-	-	-	-	-	15	9	10	9	

No.	Indicator		Unit	1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
3-1	Trained teachers (S1+) in public primary education	National	%					9.3	9.7	11.1	17.0	17.1	19.8	22.8	
3-1-1		DKI Jakarta	%					17.5	19.4	21.9	27.7	28.3	36.3	46.5	
3-1-2		West Java	%					8.6	8.6	9.9	17.7	18.0	20.6	25.6	
3-1-3		Banten	%					7.7	7.7	12.2	15.6	15.7	15.1	23.5	
3-1-4		Central Java	%					9.8	11.8	14.8	19.4	19.2	21.3	23.0	
3-1-5		Yogyakarta	%					12.6	12.6	17.1	24.7	27.4	30.4	72.4	
3-1-6		East Java	%					23.9	23.9	25.9	34.2	34.3	37.8	39.3	
3-1-7		Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam	%					5.9	5.9	8.8	16.1	16.3	17.8	17.4	
3-1-8		North Sumatera	%					2.5	2.5	3.1	10.0	10.0	13.5	18.1	
3-1-9		West Sumatera	%					4.8	4.8	4.2	12.2	12.2	16.4	19.6	
3-1-10		Riau	%					4.7	4.7	4.8	12.8	13.6	19.9	18.2	
3-1-11		Riau islands	%					-	-	-	9.2	9.3	10.0	14.8	
3-1-12		Jambi	%					3.0	3.0	3.8	6.3	6.4	9.3	11.8	
3-1-13		South Sumatera	%					3.7	3.7	4.6	5.1	7.4	6.9	10.7	
3-1-14		Bangka Belitung	%					1.6	1.6	2.3	3.5	3.5	5.4	9.6	
3-1-15		Bengkulu	%					3.7	3.7	4.5	7.8	7.9	14.1	16.6	
3-1-16		Lampung	%					3.7	3.7	4.6	10.9	11.0	14.5	15.9	
3-1-17		West Kalimantan	%					1.8	2.2	2.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	7.3	
3-1-18		Central Kalimantan	%					0.9	0.9	1.4	4.0	4.0	5.7	7.8	
3-1-19		South Kalimantan	%					2.7	2.7	3.1	8.5	8.5	9.8	15.1	
3-1-20		East Kalimantan	%					5.6	5.6	6.5	11.7	11.7	11.9	13.8	
3-1-21		North Sulawesi	%					3.1	3.1	4.1	8.5	9.7	11.5	14.4	
3-1-22		Gorontalo	%					3.1	3.1	3.5	7.5	7.8	12.9	22.0	
3-1-23		Central Sulawesi	%					2.6	2.6	3.2	8.0	7.7	7.5	11.3	
3-1-24		South Sulawesi	%					11.5	11.5	12.1	22.9	22.8	25.2	28.6	
3-1-25		West Sulawesi	%					-	-	-	8.8	8.5	13.6	18.9	
3-1-26		Southeast Sulawesi	%					3.3	3.3	4.2	5.7	5.8	7.8	13.4	
3-1-27		Maluku	%					2.4	3.3	3.6	2.1	2.0	2.7	6.5	
3-1-28		North Maluku	%					0.5	0.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.7	3.9	
3-1-29		Bali	%					14.1	14.1	15.3	21.2	21.3	23.2	23.9	
3-1-30		West Nusa Tenggara	%					8.0	8.0	9.3	13.4	13.4	17.5	19.4	
3-1-31		East Nusa Tenggara	%					3.3	3.3	4.0	4.6	4.6	6.3	12.6	
3-1-32		Papua	%					3.0	3.0	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.2	6.2	
3-1-33		West Papua	%					-	-	-	5.2	5.1	13.9	18.0	

No.	Indicator		Unit	1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
3-2	Trained teachers (S1+) in public junior secondary education	National	%					65.13	65.07	78.96	81.74	81.70	80.16	87.93	
3-2-1		DKI Jakarta	%					57.68	57.76	81.23	88.69	88.68	78.49	92.83	
3-2-2		West Java	%					74.23	74.26	82.15	85.20	85.21	86.61	92.22	
3-2-3		Banten	%					74.24	74.34	82.70	87.71	87.72	86.77	81.75	
3-2-4		Central Java	%					68.96	68.96	83.50	86.06	86.05	84.86	92.71	
3-2-5		Yogyakarta	%					60.32	60.40	77.46	80.78	80.73	86.69	90.63	
3-2-6		East Java	%					78.69	78.73	87.26	90.26	90.25	92.85	95.49	
3-2-7		Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam	%					55.28	55.33	76.70	77.18	77.18	81.31	91.94	
3-2-8		North Sumatera	%					54.14	54.16	65.92	69.84	69.91	70.59	84.34	
3-2-9		West Sumatera	%					63.42	63.43	76.30	78.66	78.65	84.46	86.36	
3-2-10		Riau	%					62.91	62.93	69.60	71.04	71.04	78.50	74.65	
3-2-11		Riau islands	%					-	-	-	71.15	71.19	70.81	91.89	
3-2-12		Jambi	%					56.05	56.31	72.38	77.70	77.68	80.99	78.61	
3-2-13		South Sumatera	%					61.17	61.27	79.90	80.11	80.14	77.51	87.89	
3-2-14		Bangka Belitung	%					61.66	62.15	71.83	78.97	78.95	79.21	82.66	
3-2-15		Bengkulu	%					62.98	63.03	82.64	85.93	85.94	80.45	83.68	
3-2-16		Lampung	%					62.87	62.91	75.23	66.46	66.47	67.49	83.52	
3-2-17		West Kalimantan	%					48.10	48.01	62.76	68.13	68.21	61.24	63.93	
3-2-18		Central Kalimantan	%					71.45	72.30	82.85	87.98	87.97	72.54	96.42	
3-2-19		South Kalimantan	%					61.44	61.31	84.13	86.05	86.02	82.48	93.18	
3-2-20		East Kalimantan	%					50.26	50.25	80.28	82.30	82.35	81.12	88.87	
3-2-21		North Sulawesi	%					53.06	53.02	56.47	63.22	63.18	71.02	73.04	
3-2-22		Gorontalo	%					52.91	52.91	78.76	66.80	66.75	72.77	75.83	
3-2-23		Central Sulawesi	%					52.00	52.08	79.86	87.39	87.40	82.47	92.74	
3-2-24		South Sulawesi	%					47.98	47.99	73.69	77.77	77.81	79.56	86.39	
3-2-25		West Sulawesi	%					-	-	-	78.00	78.01	80.62	85.05	
3-2-26		Southeast Sulawesi	%					58.73	58.78	79.18	81.81	81.82	81.26	91.49	
3-2-27		Maluku	%					81.69	82.08	83.34	81.80	81.81	57.98	55.15	
3-2-28		North Maluku	%					81.66	81.20	64.01	73.26	73.06	48.92	84.00	
3-2-29		Bali	%					63.98	63.94	76.99	84.24	84.22	60.33	85.80	
3-2-30		West Nusa Tenggara	%					77.62	77.63	85.70	87.39	87.38	75.49	88.29	
3-2-31		East Nusa Tenggara	%					51.85	52.10	72.24	69.21	69.13	52.69	79.22	
3-2-32		Papua	%					43.19	43.72	68.00	74.55	74.54	65.29	82.84	
3-2-33		West Papua	%					-	-	-	71.24	71.14	43.68	87.40	

No.	Indicator		Unit	1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
4	Average score of national exam in junior secondary school by subject (Math & science)		point										6.99	6.71	7.65
4-1		DKI Jakarta	point										6.90	6.92	6.96
4-2		West Java	point										7.37	7.38	7.94
4-3		Banten	point										6.85	6.37	7.75
4-4		Central Java	point										6.92	6.42	7.47
4-5		Yogyakarta	point										7.31	6.44	7.41
4-6		East Java	point										7.61	7.10	8.22
4-7		Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam	point										6.19	6.88	8.25
4-8		North Sumatera	point										7.41	6.87	7.92
4-9		West Sumatera	point										7.02	6.05	7.32
4-10		Riau	point										6.28	6.45	7.63
4-11		Riau islands	point										6.66	5.53	6.32
4-12		Jambi	point										6.80	7.04	7.83
4-13		South Sumatera	point										7.13	7.13	7.97
4-14		Bangka Belitung	point										5.73	4.98	5.59
4-15		Bengkulu	point										6.21	5.95	7.55
4-16		Lampung	point										6.70	6.36	7.59
4-17		West Kalimantan	point										5.38	5.05	5.82
4-18		Central Kalimantan	point										6.52	6.50	6.46
4-19		South Kalimantan	point										6.42	6.40	7.36
4-20		East Kalimantan	point										6.82	6.81	6.95
4-21		North Sulawesi	point										7.22	7.37	7.86
4-22		Gorontalo	point										7.07	7.31	7.81
4-23		Central Sulawesi	point										6.12	5.56	6.97
4-24		South Sulawesi	point										7.56	6.43	7.85
4-25		West Sulawesi	point										7.02	6.20	7.07
4-26		Southeast Sulawesi	point										6.44	6.92	8.02
4-27		Maluku	point										7.01	6.75	7.42
4-28		North Maluku	point										6.53	6.54	6.65
4-29		Bali	point										8.13	8.03	8.66
4-30		West Nusa Tenggara	point										6.03	6.17	7.61
4-31		East Nusa Tenggara	point										4.86	4.47	5.78
4-32		Papua	point										6.45	6.45	7.14
4-33		West Papua	point										6.58	6.24	6.67

No.	Indicator		Unit	1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
5-1	Dropout ratio in primary school	National	%								2.97	3.17	2.41	1.81	
5-1-1		DKI Jakarta	%								2.79	5.59	1.78	2.43	
5-1-2		West Java	%								3.58	2.55	2.52	1.26	
5-1-3		Banten	%								2.09	1.47	1.84	1.35	
5-1-4		Central Java	%								1.59	2.49	1.35	1.06	
5-1-5		Yogyakarta	%								2.46	1.13	1.21	1.00	
5-1-6		East Java	%								2.20	2.84	1.43	1.73	
5-1-7		Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam	%								6.22	5.59	4.01	2.88	
5-1-8		North Sumatera	%								3.76	3.33	1.80	1.27	
5-1-9		West Sumatera	%								2.57	7.58	4.65	2.59	
5-1-10		Riau	%								3.84	2.10	2.42	2.65	
5-1-11		Riau islands	%								-	2.81	2.65	1.41	
5-1-12		Jambi	%								3.84	2.15	3.99	1.41	
5-1-13		South Sumatera	%								2.50	5.41	3.00	2.00	
5-1-14		Bangka Belitung	%								3.28	1.83	3.18	2.35	
5-1-15		Bengkulu	%								2.28	1.92	5.86	2.75	
5-1-16		Lampung	%								2.88	1.56	2.29	2.06	
5-1-17		West Kalimantan	%								3.14	4.76	3.10	2.90	
5-1-18		Central Kalimantan	%								3.42	4.61	2.63	1.85	
5-1-19		South Kalimantan	%								3.08	2.87	4.00	2.63	
5-1-20		East Kalimantan	%								3.37	3.37	4.85	3.21	
5-1-21		North Sulawesi	%								2.61	0.91	3.43	2.09	
5-1-22		Gorontalo	%								1.15	3.67	3.34	2.42	
5-1-23		Central Sulawesi	%								4.24	10.04	2.76	2.22	
5-1-24		South Sulawesi	%								4.17	1.54	3.83	1.61	
5-1-25		West Sulawesi	%								-	6.51	3.36	2.60	
5-1-26		Southeast Sulawesi	%								1.29	8.18	1.57	1.35	
5-1-27		Maluku	%								3.76	7.12	1.45	1.30	
5-1-28		North Maluku	%								3.15	8.27	4.86	2.66	
5-1-29		Bali	%								1.66	1.51	2.20	2.37	
5-1-30		West Nusa Tenggara	%								2.87	0.62	2.61	2.68	
5-1-31		East Nusa Tenggara	%								4.45	1.50	2.01	3.53	
5-1-32		Papua	%								7.18	7.23	4.04	3.35	
5-1-33		West Papua	%								-	5.39	5.28	3.69	

No.	Indicator		Unit	1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
5-2	Dropout ratio in junior secondary school	National	%					4.39	3.50	3.54	2.83	1.97	2.88	3.94	
5-2-1		DKI Jakarta	%					1.45	4.20	2.27	3.70	0.37	1.87	0.77	
5-2-2		West Java	%					2.79	2.97	2.01	2.83	2.77	2.11	2.63	
5-2-3		Banten	%					3.66	5.41	3.84	1.08	0.91	3.35	3.73	
5-2-4		Central Java	%					1.99	1.07	0.98	2.42	1.00	2.58	2.51	
5-2-5		Yogyakarta	%					3.43	1.27	1.85	2.23	0.62	2.14	1.84	
5-2-6		East Java	%					3.33	3.32	1.35	1.98	1.49	2.01	2.28	
5-2-7		Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam	%					4.95	6.28	3.09	2.17	2.25	3.46	6.44	
5-2-8		North Sumatera	%					4.60	1.47	1.87	3.04	2.94	3.23	4.85	
5-2-9		West Sumatera	%					4.73	5.08	2.23	1.55	0.28	2.91	3.48	
5-2-10		Riau	%					3.49	0.57	1.94	15.10	2.45	2.37	5.54	
5-2-11		Riau islands	%					-	-	-	-	2.35	7.50	2.02	
5-2-12		Jambi	%					5.97	0.63	1.63	1.15	0.84	3.46	2.53	
5-2-13		South Sumatera	%					3.95	10.89	1.71	2.01	1.65	2.85	2.90	
5-2-14		Bangka Belitung	%					4.95	3.25	1.88	7.03	2.10	4.36	9.95	
5-2-15		Bengkulu	%					7.79	0.73	2.14	6.09	3.17	6.78	7.50	
5-2-16		Lampung	%					2.49	0.48	3.11	3.30	3.00	2.48	2.91	
5-2-17		West Kalimantan	%					5.66	2.77	2.71	4.21	2.61	4.64	7.47	
5-2-18		Central Kalimantan	%					7.22	10.74	1.76	8.07	1.20	2.70	10.70	
5-2-19		South Kalimantan	%					5.08	6.58	2.52	4.54	1.70	3.73	5.21	
5-2-20		East Kalimantan	%					5.68	5.88	1.87	5.46	0.20	3.10	4.43	
5-2-21		North Sulawesi	%					5.12	9.30	5.45	5.31	2.80	3.54	6.41	
5-2-22		Gorontalo	%					6.35	6.66	1.39	7.50	1.74	7.28	18.28	
5-2-23		Central Sulawesi	%					7.48	2.14	2.84	6.61	4.20	4.67	6.32	
5-2-24		South Sulawesi	%					3.49	3.45	1.45	12.15	4.49	3.44	4.87	
5-2-25		West Sulawesi	%					-	-	-	-	4.06	6.02	14.47	
5-2-26		Southeast Sulawesi	%					6.25	4.64	4.84	8.46	3.71	4.35	3.46	
5-2-27		Maluku	%					9.02	3.55	2.65	3.32	3.03	4.16	9.38	
5-2-28		North Maluku	%					8.79	16.28	7.92	2.62	0.76	2.07	18.24	
5-2-29		Bali	%					1.88	1.34	1.83	4.71	0.18	2.64	5.98	
5-2-30		West Nusa Tenggara	%					2.92	4.10	3.40	4.90	1.91	4.47	8.48	
5-2-31		East Nusa Tenggara	%					3.43	18.28	5.53	1.65	2.38	5.24	8.24	
5-2-32		Papua	%					5.58	1.97	3.28	24.34	6.05	3.55	3.53	
5-2-33		West Papua	%					-	-	-	-	0.36	4.01	1.91	

No.	Indicator		Unit	1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
6-1	Repetition rate in primary education	National	%								5.40	3.95	3.81	2.98	
6-1-1		DKI Jakarta	%								2.03	2.04	1.83	1.72	
6-1-2		West Java	%								1.84	1.84	1.34	1.27	
6-1-3		Banten	%								3.12	2.74	2.99	1.97	
6-1-4		Central Java	%								5.63	5.17	4.98	4.36	
6-1-5		Yogyakarta	%								4.50	3.86	3.28	3.61	
6-1-6		East Java	%								4.04	3.81	3.62	2.84	
6-1-7		Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam	%								3.37	2.34	3.79	3.69	
6-1-8		North Sumatera	%								3.61	3.56	3.67	1.30	
6-1-9		West Sumatera	%								8.34	7.81	8.87	6.83	
6-1-10		Riau	%								3.95	4.71	5.14	3.92	
6-1-11		Riau islands	%								-	3.00	5.00	2.37	
6-1-12		Jambi	%								6.34	5.10	5.70	3.03	
6-1-13		South Sumatera	%								6.57	5.86	4.36	3.46	
6-1-14		Bangka Belitung	%								8.17	8.49	9.58	7.03	
6-1-15		Bengkulu	%								5.45	4.42	6.20	5.39	
6-1-16		Lampung	%								5.53	3.01	1.64	1.44	
6-1-17		West Kalimantan	%								9.77	7.31	8.16	5.30	
6-1-18		Central Kalimantan	%								5.47	4.01	4.82	3.84	
6-1-19		South Kalimantan	%								8.81	5.69	5.80	4.87	
6-1-20		East Kalimantan	%								5.45	3.14	2.82	2.74	
6-1-21		North Sulawesi	%								4.26	4.54	3.58	3.43	
6-1-22		Gorontalo	%								9.05	10.46	4.36	4.63	
6-1-23		Central Sulawesi	%								4.38	4.90	4.07	3.66	
6-1-24		South Sulawesi	%								4.03	4.32	4.43	2.84	
6-1-25		West Sulawesi	%								-	5.00	7.00	4.71	
6-1-26		Southeast Sulawesi	%								1.25	2.01	3.03	2.21	
6-1-27		Maluku	%								1.03	3.45	4.38	2.57	
6-1-28		North Maluku	%								2.13	1.73	3.47	2.35	
6-1-29		Bali	%								3.64	3.13	3.45	2.25	
6-1-30		West Nusa Tenggara	%								5.64	4.89	4.17	4.09	
6-1-31		East Nusa Tenggara	%								13.70	4.85	6.09	4.93	
6-1-32		Papua	%								5.79	6.01	5.20	4.59	
6-1-33		West Papua	%								-	7.00	4.12	4.24	

No.	Indicator		Unit	1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
6-2	Repetition rate in junior secondary education	National	%					0.31	0.30	0.42	0.50	0.47	0.53	0.42	
6-2-1		DKI Jakarta	%					0.88	0.62	0.68	0.84	0.69	0.63	0.57	
6-2-2		West Java	%					0.04	0.17	0.26	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.16	
6-2-3		Banten	%					0.01	0.19	0.22	0.28	0.20	0.25	0.26	
6-2-4		Central Java	%					0.21	0.32	0.35	0.42	0.45	0.37	0.32	
6-2-5		Yogyakarta	%					0.14	0.29	0.22	0.36	0.13	0.35	0.32	
6-2-6		East Java	%					0.21	0.28	0.26	0.35	0.24	0.31	0.25	
6-2-7		Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam	%					0.51	0.44	0.56	0.86	0.83	0.97	0.62	
6-2-8		North Sumatera	%					0.36	0.40	0.41	0.37	0.41	0.44	0.36	
6-2-9		West Sumatera	%					1.02	0.92	1.20	1.19	1.29	1.01	1.08	
6-2-10		Riau	%					0.46	0.65	0.91	0.79	0.83	0.84	0.74	
6-2-11		Riau islands	%					-	-	-	-	-	3.28	0.65	
6-2-12		Jambi	%					0.65	0.69	1.66	0.87	0.79	0.72	0.44	
6-2-13		South Sumatera	%					0.34	0.46	0.50	0.78	0.56	0.58	0.34	
6-2-14		Bangka Belitung	%					0.25	0.78	1.06	1.07	0.91	0.70	0.73	
6-2-15		Bengkulu	%					0.55	0.75	0.65	1.08	0.72	1.54	0.32	
6-2-16		Lampung	%					0.07	0.16	0.34	0.26	0.28	0.24	0.42	
6-2-17		West Kalimantan	%					0.88	1.51	0.76	1.26	1.02	1.91	1.18	
6-2-18		Central Kalimantan	%					0.19	0.66	0.79	0.88	1.00	0.59	0.78	
6-2-19		South Kalimantan	%					0.46	0.59	0.59	0.55	0.60	0.92	0.58	
6-2-20		East Kalimantan	%					0.52	0.35	0.46	0.72	0.47	0.50	0.57	
6-2-21		North Sulawesi	%					0.24	0.40	0.50	0.32	0.30	0.34	0.31	
6-2-22		Gorontalo	%					0.17	0.43	0.20	0.48	0.68	0.45	0.13	
6-2-23		Central Sulawesi	%					0.03	0.19	0.44	0.40	0.54	0.36	0.26	
6-2-24		South Sulawesi	%					0.33	0.42	0.53	0.41	0.45	0.77	0.77	
6-2-25		West Sulawesi	%					-	-	-	-	-	0.63	0.32	
6-2-26		Southeast Sulawesi	%					0.33	0.45	0.58	0.41	0.38	0.74	0.67	
6-2-27		Maluku	%					0.03	0.87	0.95	0.81	0.70	2.10	0.86	
6-2-28		North Maluku	%					0.01	4.15	3.70	2.58	2.00	3.02	0.03	
6-2-29		Bali	%					0.78	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.09	0.11	0.07	
6-2-30		West Nusa Tenggara	%					0.35	0.52	1.18	0.58	0.63	0.47	0.44	
6-2-31		East Nusa Tenggara	%					0.49	1.30	1.51	1.05	1.04	1.09	1.55	
6-2-32		Papua	%					0.27	0.98	0.89	0.80	0.78	1.15	0.72	
6-2-33		West Papua	%					-	-	-	-	-	0.97	0.35	

No.	Indicator		Unit	1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
7-1	Completion rate in primary school	National	%							97.41	95.05	97.40	96.81	96.86	
7-1-1		DKI Jakarta	%							99.53	95.31	97.80	99.12	99.08	
7-1-2		West Java	%							92.30	97.77	99.45	98.41	98.17	
7-1-3		Banten	%							96.41	96.21	97.88	97.60	96.92	
7-1-4		Central Java	%							98.60	99.72	97.65	97.29	97.84	
7-1-5		Yogyakarta	%							98.77	96.58	98.64	97.44	97.47	
7-1-6		East Java	%							99.62	98.44	98.39	96.04	96.99	
7-1-7		Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam	%							89.72	96.12	98.50	96.60	96.46	
7-1-8		North Sumatera	%							96.16	96.48	96.72	97.47	95.99	
7-1-9		West Sumatera	%							87.55	99.00	99.37	94.31	94.73	
7-1-10		Riau	%							98.52	99.38	98.83	95.20	96.36	
7-1-11		Riau islands	%							-	-	94.18	95.65	95.40	
7-1-12		Jambi	%							93.52	92.45	98.66	93.06	93.65	
7-1-13		South Sumatera	%							84.13	80.19	95.52	95.77	95.08	
7-1-14		Bangka Belitung	%							97.51	89.10	90.88	94.01	95.36	
7-1-15		Bengkulu	%							99.71	85.27	92.15	92.50	92.69	
7-1-16		Lampung	%							98.39	90.73	93.44	97.77	97.09	
7-1-17		West Kalimantan	%							90.30	89.78	96.87	96.35	96.21	
7-1-18		Central Kalimantan	%							83.23	91.09	90.36	96.43	96.42	
7-1-19		South Kalimantan	%							93.34	92.22	96.72	94.01	94.37	
7-1-20		East Kalimantan	%							85.96	92.55	95.03	97.52	97.56	
7-1-21		North Sulawesi	%							99.33	86.71	97.21	96.10	97.06	
7-1-22		Gorontalo	%							93.00	88.62	88.53	95.41	95.45	
7-1-23		Central Sulawesi	%							88.73	97.40	94.69	95.49	95.63	
7-1-24		South Sulawesi	%							91.92	95.69	98.60	96.16	95.46	
7-1-25		West Sulawesi	%							-	-	96.58	95.66	96.50	
7-1-26		Southeast Sulawesi	%							95.90	98.09	96.92	98.31	98.07	
7-1-27		Maluku	%							92.06	96.87	96.23	98.91	97.53	
7-1-28		North Maluku	%							95.46	91.26	97.77	96.17	96.53	
7-1-29		Bali	%							98.56	99.15	97.81	97.32	97.58	
7-1-30		West Nusa Tenggara	%							95.19	86.53	90.47	95.70	95.74	
7-1-31		East Nusa Tenggara	%							94.42	93.10	97.87	92.47	94.25	
7-1-32		Papua	%							96.34	85.78	96.12	96.07	95.28	
7-1-33		West Papua	%							-	-	97.41.	94.77	95.31	

No.	Indicator		Unit	1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
7-2	Completion rate in junior secondary school	National	%			90.92	92.43	95.85	93.32	95.70	94.24	93.79	97.56	98.17	
7-2-1		DKI Jakarta	%			96.58	99.88	96.89	88.20	94.96	95.18	98.98	97.21	98.07	
7-2-2		West Java	%			91.56	97.55	97.05	94.88	95.70	93.64	93.53	97.55	98.62	
7-2-3		Banten	%			-	-	96.68	95.18	89.02	97.90	97.13	99.47	98.60	
7-2-4		Central Java	%			90.37	90.23	96.85	94.32	98.36	97.69	96.23	97.66	98.31	
7-2-5		Yogyakarta	%			89.27	91.16	96.67	99.40	95.12	99.58	98.02	97.99	98.24	
7-2-6		East Java	%			87.57	91.06	95.57	93.95	97.50	95.17	95.20	98.86	98.56	
7-2-7		Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam	%			95.48	94.50	97.40	95.13	92.26	93.90	92.91	95.46	98.12	
7-2-8		North Sumatera	%			96.67	98.70	95.14	94.98	96.95	92.63	90.73	98.84	99.35	
7-2-9		West Sumatera	%			97.75	97.22	97.53	92.38	96.01	97.55	98.03	98.77	96.18	
7-2-10		Riau	%			93.99	91.35	96.56	99.19	96.39	81.80	90.48	97.91	99.26	
7-2-11		Riau islands	%			-	-	-	-	-	-	90.55	95.57	96.56	
7-2-12		Jambi	%			93.81	89.82	95.28	97.84	96.63	97.57	97.02	98.06	95.35	
7-2-13		South Sumatera	%			91.23	89.07	93.65	87.97	97.04	95.42	94.53	97.34	97.83	
7-2-14		Bangka Belitung	%			-	-	93.83	96.98	97.63	92.39	92.84	98.37	96.89	
7-2-15		Bengkulu	%			97.09	84.91	95.06	93.25	94.63	88.22	89.80	94.55	97.55	
7-2-16		Lampung	%			98.84	86.26	96.35	93.76	90.97	90.88	91.10	98.27	94.92	
7-2-17		West Kalimantan	%			96.00	84.65	92.96	95.34	94.87	91.04	91.49	97.97	98.90	
7-2-18		Central Kalimantan	%			72.95	80.21	90.01	73.96	96.68	83.36	92.76	98.14	96.99	
7-2-19		South Kalimantan	%			97.47	97.71	95.73	88.87	94.57	93.31	93.14	97.00	95.17	
7-2-20		East Kalimantan	%			96.37	90.65	93.50	89.31	94.90	87.67	99.11	97.94	98.26	
7-2-21		North Sulawesi	%			85.02	89.46	95.00	86.63	86.35	89.61	90.80	93.56	98.41	
7-2-22		Gorontalo	%			-	-	95.24	97.65	96.87	88.22	93.61	88.81	97.78	
7-2-23		Central Sulawesi	%			82.58	90.27	96.28	91.78	93.51	83.24	87.40	93.58	96.99	
7-2-24		South Sulawesi	%			79.77	85.32	93.64	98.55	97.96	85.22	85.98	98.39	98.63	
7-2-25		West Sulawesi	%			-	-	-	-	-	-	87.59	99.26	94.10	
7-2-26		Southeast Sulawesi	%			96.27	84.49	95.26	93.31	86.91	85.92	87.89	92.19	97.24	
7-2-27		Maluku	%			99.94	93.60	98.86	96.41	92.04	92.27	91.32	98.02	94.74	
7-2-28		North Maluku	%			-	98.88	83.11	70.80	89.11	98.01	97.29	96.64	95.97	
7-2-29		Bali	%			99.23	94.12	93.40	94.73	95.46	92.55	99.37	96.89	98.86	
7-2-30		West Nusa Tenggara	%			80.57	80.89	96.78	91.82	94.57	87.10	92.50	88.59	99.52	
7-2-31		East Nusa Tenggara	%			85.16	95.77	95.62	75.05	88.78	94.73	91.99	98.42	99.41	
7-2-32		Papua	%			82.08	85.63	94.14	95.76	95.81	71.86	79.44	97.41	97.27	
7-2-33		West Papua	%			-	-	-	-	-	-	98.12	79.60	96.81	

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source
Shaded cells: data is not avialable

DEV-1: Regional inequity in administrative capacity, and budget for basic education

No.	Indicator	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India	Data source
1-1	Public expenditure per students in US dollars PPP in primary education	USD	-	-	-	165	1,313	-	252	-	-	-	-	179	2007 from Global education digest 2009 UNESCO
1-2	Public expenditure per students in US dollars PPP in secondary education (ISCED 2-3)	USD	-	-	-	84	-	-	267	-	-	-	-	335	2007 from Global education digest 2009 UNESCO
2	Total public expenditure on education as a % of total government expenditure	%	17.5	-	12.4	15.8	-	-	15.2	15.3	20.9	-	-	-	2007 from Global education digest 2009 UNESCO

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source
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DEV-2: Regional inequity in Access

No.	Indicator	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India	Data source
1-1	Net enrollment ratio in primary school	%	95	93	89	86	97	-	91	-	95	-	-	89	2007 from Global education digest 2009 UNESCO
1-2	Net enrollment ratio in secondary school (junior, senior secondary)	%	68	89	34	36	69	-	61	-	81	-	-	-	2007 from Global education digest 2009 UNESCO
2	Transition rate from primary to secondary	%	99	93	79	78	99	73	98	-	87	93	-	84	2006-2007 from Global education digest UNESCO

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source

DEV-3: Regional inequity in quality of education

No.	Indicator	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India	Data source	
1-1	Average class size in public primary education	prs	29.6	-	-	-	29.2	-	38.7	-	22.1	-	36.1	-	2007 from Global education digest 2009	UNESCO
1-2	Average class size in public lower secondary education in general programme	prs	36.8	-	-	-	19.3	-	53.1	-	34.8	-	56.1	-	2007 from Global education digest 2009	UNESCO
2-1	Number of students per teacher in primary education	prs	19	13	51	30	16	29	34	20	16	20	18	-	2007 from Global education digest 2009	UNESCO
2-2	Number of students per teacher in secondary education (junior, senior secondary)	prs	13	11	29	24	17	33	35	17	21	22	16	-	2007 from Global education digest 2009	UNESCO
3-1	Trained teachers in primary education	%	-	83	98	90	-	99	-	96	-	98	-	-	2007 from Global education digest 2009	UNESCO
3-2	Trained teachers in secondary education (junior, senior secondary)	%	-	82	99	93	-	97	-	95	-	98	-	-	2007 from Global education digest 2009	UNESCO
4	Average score of national exam in junior secondary school by subject	point													No available	
5	Survival rate to grade 5	%	95	98	54	61	89	73	73	-	-	92	-	66	2006-2007 from Global education digest 2009	UNESCO
6-1	Dropout ratio in primary school	%													No available	
6-2	Dropout ratio in secondary school (junior, senior secondary)	%													No available	
7-1	Repetition rate in primary education	%	3	2	12	17	-	1	2	-	9	1	-	3	2007 from Global education digest 2009	UNESCO
7-2	Repetition rate in secondary education (junior, senior secondary)	%	-	12	3	2	-	3	3	-	10	1	-	5	2007 from Global education digest 2009	UNESCO
8	Gross primary graduation ratio	%	-	89	76	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2007 from Global education digest 2009	UNESCO
9-1	Completion rate in primary school	%													No available	
9-2	Completion rate in secondary school (junior, senior secondary)	%													No available	

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source
Shaded cells: Data is not available

DEV-1: Quality assurance

No.	Indicator		Unit	1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
1	Public expenditure on higher education per student	National	billion Rp.												
2	Gross graduation ratio from university level (as first degree)		%												
3	Gross Retention rate of students		%		69.68	66.44	78.46	75.35	75.60	78.28	63.35	52.91	55.53	63.62	
4-1-1	Percentage of lectures by certificate	Public D4 or less than D4	%							0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	
4-1-2		Public S1	%							39.3	37.0	37.1	38.1	38.1	
4-1-3		Public SP1	%							1.6	1.8	2.6	1.8	1.8	
4-1-4		Public SP2	%							1.9	1.6	2.0	0.4	0.4	
4-1-5		Public S2	%							45.7	47.2	45.6	46.9	46.9	
4-1-6		Public S3	%							11.0	12.1	12.1	11.5	11.5	
4-1-7		Public Profession	%							0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	
4-2-1		Private D4 or less than D4	%							0.5	0.8	0.6	2.8	3.2	
4-2-2		Private S1	%							56.1	61.1	61.2	58.1	57.9	
4-2-3		Private SP1	%							1.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	
4-2-4		Private SP2	%							0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
4-2-5		Private S2	%							36.8	37.3	37.3	34.3	34.1	
4-2-6		Private S3	%							5.3	-	-	3.1	3.1	
4-2-7		Private Profession	%							-	-	-	0.7	0.7	

Note: Shaded cells: Data is not available

DEV-2: Relevance : comparison in demand between academic and technical skill development

No.	Indicator		Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1-1	Unemployment		%							9.9	11.2	10.3	9.1	8.4	8.1
1-2		Under primary school	%					9.5	10.3	9.8	7.9	7.2	5.3	5.8	28.3
1-3		Primary school	%					25.8	25.8	22.2	22.9	23.7	21.8	22.4	22.2
1-4		Junior high school	%					23.5	24.6	26.2	26.5	25.0	22.6	21.0	23.0
1-5		Senior high school	%					35.5	35.6	36.0	42.9	38.0	40.7	40.6	14.4
1-6		Diplomat / Academy	%					2.7	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.5	4.0	3.9	5.3
1-7		University	%					3.0	1.3	3.4	3.3	3.6	5.7	6.4	6.8
2-1	Population (15+) who work by industry	Agriculture, forestry, hunting,	%					44.3	46.3	43.3	44.0	42.0	41.2	40.3	41.2
2-2		Mining	%					0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
2-3		Manufacturing industry	%					13.2	12.0	11.8	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.1
2-4		Electricity, gas and water	%					0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
2-5		Construction	%					4.7	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.3	4.4
2-6		Wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurants and hote	%					19.4	18.6	20.4	19.1	20.1	20.6	20.7	20.9
2-7		Transportation, storage,	%					5.1	5.5	5.8	1.2	5.9	1.4	8.0	5.7
2-8		Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	%					1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
2-9		Public sector	%					11.3	10.7	11.2	11.0	11.9	12.0	12.8	13.0
3-1	Graduates by field of education as a % of total	Administration/Business Management	%					2.5	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	
3-2		Administration/Financial	%					3.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	
3-3		Government Administration	%					3.3	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	
3-4		Administration/Office Management	%					1.7	2.4	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.0	
3-5		Architecture and City Planning	%					0.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	
3-6		Language and Literature	%					1.9	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.8	
3-7		Economics	%					22.3	27.0	30.4	24.5	26.0	28.9	28.7	
3-8		Law	%					3.8	3.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	7.1	7.1	
3-9		Humanism	%					0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	
3-10		Physical Science	%					1.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.6	
3-11		Social and Political Science	%					1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.6	2.6	
3-12		Health and Medical Science	%					1.4	3.3	3.5	4.5	4.2	3.1	3.1	
3-13		Forestry	%					0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	
3-14		Art	%					0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	
3-15		Communication and Documentation	%					4.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	
3-16		Mathematics and Computer	%					0.3	3.5	4.3	3.4	3.6	5.7	5.7	
3-17		Services	%					0.4	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.2	
3-18		Fishery	%					1.4	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	
3-19		Agriculture	%					0.5	3.4	3.4	4.0	3.9	3.0	3.0	

No.	Indicator		Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
3-20		Carpentry, Handicraft, and Industry	%					0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
3-21		Farming	%					1.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	
3-22		Psychology	%					9.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.8	
3-23		Technic/Technology	%					1.9	15.0	16.7	15.4	15.7	14.3	14.2	
3-24		Transportation/Communication	%					0.0	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	
3-25		Teacher Training	%					37.0	22.7	15.9	22.8	21.0	15.8	16.0	
4-1-1	Relation between labor force by sector and their higher education attainment (Diploma 2)	Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fisheries	%						3.5			1.8			
4-1-2		Mining	%						3.2			2.8			
4-1-3		Manufacturing industry	%						3.0			4.0			
4-1-4		Electricity, gas and water	%						0.7			1.2			
4-1-5		Construction	%						9.4			12.3			
4-1-6		Wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurants and hote	%						3.3			4.0			
4-1-7		Transportation, storage, communication	%						13.4			6.9			
4-1-8		Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	%						60.6			65.3			
4-1-9		Public sector	%						2.9			1.8			
4-2-1	Relation between labor force by sector and their higher education attainment (Diploma 3)	Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fisheries	%						1.9			2.3			
4-2-2		Mining	%						5.5			5.2			
4-2-3		Manufacturing industry	%						6.4			9.3			
4-2-4		Electricity, gas and water	%						2.2			2.1			
4-2-5		Construction	%						17.4			19.0			
4-2-6		Wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurants and hote	%						10.8			10.1			
4-2-7		Transportation, storage, communication	%						19.0			14.0			
4-2-8		Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	%						31.4			33.8			
4-2-9		Public sector	%						5.3			4.2			
4-3-1	Relation between labor force by sector and their higher education attainment (S1)	Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fisheries	%						2.1			2.1			
4-3-2		Mining	%						6.8			3.8			
4-3-3		Manufacturing industry	%						6.2			7.5			
4-3-4		Electricity, gas and water	%						4.2			4.3			
4-3-5		Construction	%						13.3			13.2			
4-3-6		Wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurants and hote	%						7.4			8.8			

No.	Indicator		Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
4-3-7		Transportation, storage, communication	%						24.1			22.3			
4-3-8		Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	%						32.5			35.5			
4-3-9		Public sector	%						3.5			2.5			
4-4-1	Relation between labor force by sector and their higher education attainment(All levels)	Agriculture	%						46.4			42.2			
4-4-2		Mining	%						7.6			6.9			
4-4-3		Manufacturing	%						5.9			11.3			
4-4-4		Utilities	%						4.5			4.5			
4-4-5		Construction	%						18.5			18.4			
4-4-6		Trade	%						5.7			6.0			
4-4-7		Transportation and communication	%						3.8			3.1			
4-4-8		Banking and financial services	%						3.0			3.6			
4-4-9		Government and others	%						4.7			4.1			

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source
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DEV-3: Regional inequity in expansion of access, and governance

No.	Indicator		Unit	1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
1-1	Number of higher education institutions	Public total	institutions						78	81	81	82	82	82	
1-1-1		Public university	institution						43	46	46	46	48	48	
1-1-2		Public institute	institution						6	6	6	6	6	6	
1-1-3		Public school of higher	institution						4	4	4	4	2	2	
1-1-4		Public academy	institution						-	-	-	-	0	0	
1-1-5		Public polytechnic	institution						25	25	25	26	26	26	
1-2		Private total	institution						1,846	2,347	2,435	2,756	2,556	2,598	
1-2-1		Private university	institution						318	350	356	375	371	375	
1-2-2		Private institution	institution						43	44	43	43	37	37	
1-2-3		Private school of higher	institution						880	1,076	1,130	1,248	1,164	1,186	
1-2-4		Private academy	institution						570	773	794	964	869	884	
1-2-5		Private polytechnic	institution						35	104	112	126	115	116	
2-1	Number of students in higher education institutions	Public total	prs						918,276	879,605	910,910	718,355	825,876	1,237,408	
2-1-1		Public university	prs						839,124	787,134	820,533	640,086	744,694	1,139,050	
2-1-2		Public institute	prs						40,922	47,799	54,163	43,145	38,524	39,027	
2-1-3		Public school of higher	prs						2,395	2,581	2,725	2,659	865	877	
2-1-4		Public academy	prs						-	-	-	-	0	0	
2-1-5		Public polytechnic	prs						35,835	42,091	33,489	32,465	41,793	58,454	
2-1		Private total	prs						1,926,351	2,917,112	1,879,481	1,973,455	1,757,311	2,567,879	
2-2-1		Private university	prs						355,436	1,718,238	1,079,003	1,132,953	966,742	1,412,655	
2-2-2		Private institution	prs						54,763	183,099	108,649	114,081	71,804	104,924	
2-2-3		Private school of higher	prs						880,379	739,657	497,947	522,844	519,157	758,620	
2-2-4		Private academy	prs						594,656	245,213	170,026	178,527	168,222	245,816	
2-2-5		Private polytechnic	prs						41,117	30,905	23,856	25,049	31,386	45,864	
3-1	Number of students in higher education institutions under MONE (Diploma)	National	prs					1,280,642	678,521	791,438	623,129	563,214	500,684	802,917	
3-1-1		DKI Jakarta	prs					460,490	267,965	207,506	171,885	100,684	98,830	280,784	
3-1-2		West Java	prs					110,457	80,788	122,181	88,057	89,506	82,383	113,776	
3-1-3		Banten	prs					-	-	3,433	4,536	4,830	5,002	7,222	
3-1-4		Central Java	prs					112,061	65,772	102,779	60,813	61,068	53,813	69,125	
3-1-5		Yogyakarta	prs					81,637	40,757	78,521	39,524	40,876	23,065	29,664	
3-1-6		East Java	prs					91,009	43,392	46,108	47,729	47,156	45,236	55,683	
3-1-7		Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam	prs					24,372	12,271	15,518	17,509	16,782	7,219	8,425	
3-1-8		North Sumatera	prs					56,683	30,520	43,943	40,026	39,582	39,445	52,531	
3-1-9		West Sumatera	prs					37,543	13,787	20,847	12,895	16,778	11,244	13,458	
3-1-10		Riau	prs					17,375	2,035	10,874	8,406	12,522	8,541	10,880	
3-1-11		Riau islands	prs					-	-	-	1,371	1,440	2,438	3,562	
3-1-12		Jambi	prs					7,995	1,751	3,956	1,965	2,913	4,366	5,579	
3-1-13		South Sumatera	prs					23,437	12,700	25,582	16,309	17,343	11,629	14,673	

No.	Indicator		Unit	1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
3-1-14		Bangka Belitung	prs					-	-	496	955	1,003	2,090	3,054	
3-1-15		Bengkulu	prs					11,180	1,751	2,858	441	622	9,599	13,325	
3-1-16		Lampung	prs					25,039	15,307	10,510	13,196	12,089	9,553	12,705	
3-1-17		West Kalimantan	prs					19,488	8,900	14,527	7,808	9,090	7,159	9,721	
3-1-18		Central Kalimantan	prs					9,337	1,840	3,351	4,176	4,277	4,075	5,446	
3-1-19		South Kalimantan	prs					13,055	6,287	7,344	6,845	7,124	3,575	4,709	
3-1-20		East Kalimantan	prs					16,607	7,177	6,319	10,134	10,337	9,456	11,880	
3-1-21		North Sulawesi	prs					27,320	6,280	4,044	3,184	5,090	3,824	4,567	
3-1-22		Gorontalo	prs					2,035	1,189	1,363	2,616	3,112	4,329	4,808	
3-1-23		Central Sulawesi	prs					10,486	2,165	2,398	2,846	899	2,467	2,875	
3-1-24		South Sulawesi	prs					47,777	25,808	27,186	19,220	18,948	22,747	28,873	
3-1-25		West Sulawesi	prs					-	-	-	230	242	1,590	2,323	
3-1-26		Southeast Sulawesi	prs					13,418	2,482	2,910	4,166	3,918	2,916	3,654	
3-1-27		Maluku	prs					5,046	4,877	2,025	1,606	1,370	2,807	2,880	
3-1-28		North Maluku	prs					-	-	-	6,438	6,415	1,366	1,875	
3-1-29		Bali	prs					18,034	6,301	7,906	8,253	8,250	5,256	5,698	
3-1-30		West Nusa Tenggara	prs					14,090	5,687	5,755	6,552	5,396	5,565	7,529	
3-1-31		East Nusa Tenggara	prs					11,588	4,728	4,148	5,063	5,215	2,659	3,172	
3-1-32		Papua	prs					13,083	6,004	7,050	7,053	7,058	5,191	7,039	
3-1-33		West Papua	prs					-	-	-	1,322	1,280	1,249	1,422	
3-2	Number of students in higher education institutions under MONE (S1)	National	prs					1,634,649	2,147,093	3,005,279	2,167,262	2,128,596	1,930,930	2,768,606	
3-2-1		DKI Jakarta	prs					321,425	433,902	644,909	463,692	378,324	279,773	591,040	
3-2-2		West Java	prs					196,248	245,002	410,557	256,360	258,610	215,930	289,937	
3-2-3		Banten	prs					-	-	5,964	18,923	19,808	39,307	53,397	
3-2-4		Central Java	prs					134,405	185,349	291,336	180,944	185,380	167,433	218,588	
3-2-5		Yogyakarta	prs					157,203	178,473	280,868	160,067	167,609	160,314	214,716	
3-2-6		East Java	prs					347,480	405,980	421,481	339,512	356,397	277,493	368,134	
3-2-7		Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam	prs					26,047	39,328	75,167	45,371	40,898	64,809	87,927	
3-2-8		North Sumatera	prs					111,389	134,399	223,487	125,705	134,880	135,675	184,372	
3-2-9		West Sumatera	prs					41,399	62,885	92,229	55,302	52,774	49,298	61,099	
3-2-10		Riau	prs					14,929	8,394	40,769	23,961	29,734	22,417	28,107	
3-2-11		Riau islands	prs					-	-	-	1,416	1,487	4,448	6,500	
3-2-12		Jambi	prs					4,688	6,553	25,189	11,955	14,342	16,509	21,038	
3-2-13		South Sumatera	prs					40,763	54,661	80,223	56,548	58,023	46,970	63,727	
3-2-14		Bangka Belitung	prs					-	-	902	1,379	1,448	1,504	2,198	
3-2-15		Bengkulu	prs					5,918	5,568	7,454	13,698	9,061	9,340	10,654	
3-2-16		Lampung	prs					20,375	36,557	25,203	41,999	40,008	45,487	55,398	
3-2-17		West Kalimantan	prs					7,817	9,842	21,647	9,742	17,141	17,732	22,389	
3-2-18		Central Kalimantan	prs					5,904	7,591	11,975	10,700	10,940	10,131	12,246	
3-2-19		South Kalimantan	prs					14,958	25,239	31,999	20,910	20,903	19,158	24,493	
3-2-20		East Kalimantan	prs					15,372	20,459	21,690	27,721	32,885	31,588	40,235	

No.	Indicator		Unit	1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
3-2-21		North Sulawesi	prs					11,219	30,389	29,422	28,398	35,023	22,602	27,072	
3-2-22		Gorontalo	prs					1,582	2,856	3,539	5,354	5,854	5,340	6,159	
3-2-23		Central Sulawesi	prs					9,852	18,933	19,318	19,480	11,959	25,198	32,210	
3-2-24		South Sulawesi	prs					-	108,531	121,696	105,489	106,142	110,436	148,441	
3-2-25		West Sulawesi	prs					70,520	-	-	14,672	1,756	3,656	5,343	
3-2-26		Southeast Sulawesi	prs					6,124	16,806	7,462	17,149	8,324	18,381	23,078	
3-2-27		Maluku	prs					7,818	14,123	13,343	7,941	13,248	14,447	17,125	
3-2-28		North Maluku	prs					-	-	752	8,689	8,046	11,006	14,129	
3-2-29		Bali	prs					21,655	33,235	37,820	32,187	33,784	29,540	38,329	
3-2-30		West Nusa Tenggara	prs					13,519	21,438	21,671	27,311	27,613	27,555	36,557	
3-2-31		East Nusa Tenggara	prs					15,380	22,475	16,027	20,824	20,837	23,536	31,419	
3-2-32		Papua	prs					10,660	18,125	21,180	20,212	18,979	14,888	20,163	
3-2-33		West Papua	prs					-	-	-	6,651	6,381	9,029	12,386	
3-3	Number of students in higher education institutions under MONE (S2)	National	prs										135,865	208,788	
3-3-1		DKI Jakarta	prs										53,355	106,513	
3-3-2		West Java	prs										16,400	20,698	
3-3-3		Banten	prs										0	0	
3-3-4		Central Java	prs										5,880	6,736	
3-3-5		Yogyakarta	prs										17,091	22,342	
3-3-6		East Java	prs										13,748	17,721	
3-3-7		Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam	prs										1,494	1,514	
3-3-8		North Sumatera	prs										6,050	6,963	
3-3-9		West Sumatera	prs										8,637	11,665	
3-3-10		Riau	prs										630	638	
3-3-11		Riau islands	prs										0	0	
3-3-12		Jambi	prs										189	191	
3-3-13		South Sumatera	prs										2,207	2,656	
3-3-14		Bangka Belitung	prs										0	0	
3-3-15		Bengkulu	prs										420	425	
3-3-16		Lampung	prs										136	138	
3-3-17		West Kalimantan	prs										468	474	
3-3-18		Central Kalimantan	prs										73	74	
3-3-19		South Kalimantan	prs										1,032	1,046	
3-3-20		East Kalimantan	prs										1,050	1,064	
3-3-21		North Sulawesi	prs										731	741	
3-3-22		Gorontalo	prs										143	145	
3-3-23		Central Sulawesi	prs										383	388	
3-3-24		South Sulawesi	prs										3,410	4,287	
3-3-25		West Sulawesi	prs										0	0	
3-3-26		Southeast Sulawesi	prs										140	142	
3-3-27		Maluku	prs										114	115	

No.	Indicator		Unit	1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
3-3-28		North Maluku	prs										0	0	
3-3-29		Bali	prs										1,517	1,537	
3-3-30		West Nusa Tenggara	prs										310	314	
3-3-31		East Nusa Tenggara	prs										44	45	
3-3-32		Papua	prs										213	216	
3-3-33		West Papua	prs										0	0	
4	Number of students per institution	National	prs				1,677		1,446	1,549	1,107	948	973	1,356	
4-1		DKI Jakarta	prs				4,417		2,554	2,745	1,956	1,398	1,426	3,123	
4-2		West Java	prs				1,140		1,199	1,686	1,011	811	875	1,146	
4-3		Banten	prs				-		1,526	207	381	340	521	639	
4-4		Central Java	prs				1,512		1,588	1,859	1,206	1,092	1,004	1,258	
4-5		Yogyakarta	prs				2,155		2,330	3,401	1,701	1,612	1,626	2,141	
4-6		East Java	prs				1,404		1,639	1,545	1,335	1,234	1,087	1,365	
4-7		Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam	prs				1,189		1,234	1,957	1,181	1,124	1,152	1,524	
4-8		North Sumatera	prs				1,162		1,264	1,571	985	822	919	1,188	
4-9		West Sumatera	prs				1,091		1,139	1,448	852	760	945	966	
4-10		Riau	prs				1,167		791	853	556	721	746	810	
4-11		Riau islands	prs				-		-	-	199	151	433	621	
4-12		Jambi	prs				838		667	1,342	691	528	615	873	
4-13		South Sumatera	prs				1,284		865	976	685	719	585	748	
4-14		Bangka Belitung	prs				-		-	-	240	205	425	458	
4-15		Bengkulu	prs				882		434	464	608	599	1,281	1,450	
4-16		Lampung	prs				800		968	564	840	758	830	1,015	
4-17		West Kalimantan	prs				1,160		799	1,299	550	662	647	827	
4-18		Central Kalimantan	prs				642		481	621	606	579	613	694	
4-19		South Kalimantan	prs				1,524		1,931	1,453	1,046	1,049	940	1,106	
4-20		East Kalimantan	prs				848		858	596	802	796	761	944	
4-21		North Sulawesi	prs				810		883	815	743	825	659	741	
4-22		Gorontalo	prs				-		2,023	596	761	781	1,229	1,094	
4-23		Central Sulawesi	prs				1,109		1,083	1,284	902	528	1,155	1,456	
4-24		South Sulawesi	prs				1,056		1,088	1,007	870	816	866	1,124	
4-25		West Sulawesi	prs				-		-	-	211	166	525	698	
4-26		Southeast Sulawesi	prs				1,594		1,308	442	827	391	779	954	
4-27		Maluku	prs				705		1,763	874	634	798	962	980	
4-28		North Maluku	prs				1,001		-	-	1,541	1,482	1,300	1,482	
4-29		Bali	prs				1,258		1,107	1,198	1,016	898	892	1,125	
4-30		West Nusa Tenggara	prs				1,110		1,108	958	1,283	991	877	1,160	
4-31		East Nusa Tenggara	prs				1,170		958	660	966	820	827	997	
4-32		Papua	prs				758		786	554	809	680	618	790	
4-33		West Papua	prs				-		-	-	725	541	666	851	
5	Number of students per lecture	National	prs				16		14	19	17	16	12	15	
5-1		DKI Jakarta	prs				35		18	22	22	18	13	25	

No.	Indicator		Unit	1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
5-2		West Java	prs				12		13	18	16	16	10	12	
5-3		Banten	prs				-		18	6	13	15	10	12	
5-4		Central Java	prs				15		15	14	15	15	9	11	
5-5		Yogyakarta	prs				15		17	33	18	16	12	14	
5-6		East Java	prs				15		15	24	18	18	12	13	
5-7		Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam	prs				13		10	26	16	16	16	17	
5-8		North Sumatera	prs				11		12	26	14	15	16	19	
5-9		West Sumatera	prs				10		11	19	17	16	14	15	
5-10		Riau	prs				14		12	23	18	21	13	14	
5-11		Riau islands	prs				-		-	-	13	12	6	8	
5-12		Jambi	prs				9		8	16	12	13	10	13	
5-13		South Sumatera	prs				10		11	32	18	18	10	11	
5-14		Bangka Belitung	prs				-		-	-	18	18	9	10	
5-15		Bengkulu	prs				12		8	11	12	8	12	14	
5-16		Lampung	prs				13		15	18	20	19	15	17	
5-17		West Kalimantan	prs				15		9	23	11	15	12	15	
5-18		Central Kalimantan	prs				9		7	15	14	14	12	12	
5-19		South Kalimantan	prs				12		13	19	15	15	13	15	
5-20		East Kalimantan	prs				12		11	17	16	16	8	13	
5-21		North Sulawesi	prs				7		9	9	9	10	7	8	
5-22		Gorontalo	prs				-		14	10	11	11	13	14	
5-23		Central Sulawesi	prs				8		9	12	12	7	14	16	
5-24		South Sulawesi	prs				11		11	12	16	15	16	18	
5-25		West Sulawesi	prs				-		-	-	14	15	38	35	
5-26		Southeast Sulawesi	prs				14		12	8	13	7	12	14	
5-27		Maluku	prs				15		12	13	7	11	6	15	
5-28		North Maluku	prs				16		-	-	16	13	10	11	
5-29		Bali	prs				9		9	16	11	11	12	14	
5-30		West Nusa Tenggara	prs				9		10	15	16	14	16	20	
5-31		East Nusa Tenggara	prs				15		11	11	14	12	15	18	
5-32		Papua	prs				14		13	19	17	16	12	14	
5-33		West Papua	prs				-		-	-	13	11	11	14	
6	Gross enrollment ratio	National	%							14.6	15.0	16.7	17.5	18.5	20.0
6-1		DKI Jakarta	%												
6-2		West Java	%												
6-3		Banten	%												
6-4		Central Java	%												
6-5		Yogyakarta	%												
6-6		East Java	%												
6-7		Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam	%												
6-8		North Sumatera	%												
6-9		West Sumatera	%												

No.	Indicator		Unit	1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
6-10		Riau	%												
6-11		Riau islands	%												
6-12		Jambi	%												
6-13		South Sumatera	%												
6-14		Bangka Belitung	%												
6-15		Bengkulu	%												
6-16		Lampung	%												
6-17		West Kalimantan	%												
6-18		Central Kalimantan	%												
6-19		South Kalimantan	%												
6-20		East Kalimantan	%												
6-21		North Sulawesi	%												
6-22		Gorontalo	%												
6-23		Central Sulawesi	%												
6-24		South Sulawesi	%												
6-25		West Sulawesi	%												
6-26		Southeast Sulawesi	%												
6-27		Maluku	%												
6-28		North Maluku	%												
6-29		Bali	%												
6-30		West Nusa Tenggara	%												
6-31		East Nusa Tenggara	%												
6-32		Papua	%												
6-33		West Papua	%												
7	Continuation rate of students from secondary education to higher education	National	%				49.95		50.74	70.74	40.63	37.59	40.54	63.06	
7-1		DKI Jakarta	%				89.73		113.49	202.77	112.80	79.43	101.16	172.03	
7-2		West Java	%				41.93		52.00	79.82	37.53	36.06	36.55	58.39	
7-3		Banten	%				-		-	6.18	18.46	19.33	23.50	32.70	
7-4		Central Java	%				35.16		33.24	64.17	24.56	25.04	27.29	43.23	
7-5		Yogyakarta	%				146.85		151.48	152.26	96.25	116.62	132.50	212.93	
7-6		East Java	%				54.08		56.36	48.01	34.36	34.55	38.05	59.01	
7-7		Nanggroe Aceh Darussaiam	%				50.79		55.29	127.24	78.06	51.54	55.96	73.71	
7-8		North Sumatera	%				38.30		35.63	63.05	31.23	29.13	32.53	49.56	
7-9		West Sumatera	%				55.77		46.63	70.78	35.67	38.13	30.08	54.02	
7-10		Riau	%				27.70		22.84	47.83	23.75	23.28	26.90	37.41	
7-11		Riau islands	%				-		-	-	35.74	33.97	42.40	53.86	
7-12		Jambi	%				20.84		17.22	57.72	25.02	23.96	22.14	31.14	
7-13		South Sumatera	%				30.09		40.46	61.30	33.96	31.50	32.02	46.85	
7-14		Bangka Belitung	%				-		-	4.44	13.58	13.21	17.82	24.59	
7-15		Bengkulu	%				45.05		28.04	23.21	18.56	27.82	28.07.	41.44	
7-16		Lampung	%				28.65		25.55	20.84	23.56	22.86	24.97	35.79	

No.	Indicator		Unit	1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
7-17		West Kalimantan	%				33.55		27.65	47.07	37.51	41.95	40.15	54.74	
7-18		Central Kalimantan	%				43.46		37.77	44.19	44.76	34.96	24.54	32.86	
7-19		South Kalimantan	%				48.05		50.81	60.72	32.54	34.90	32.41	50.41	
7-20		East Kalimantan	%				41.60		44.68	53.31	31.82	36.69	35.72	51.94	
7-21		North Sulawesi	%				51.99		61.10	48.38	35.54	39.80	33.39	48.43	
7-22		Gorontalo	%				-		26.07	7.35	55.54	65.43	77.28	95.81	
7-23		Central Sulawesi	%				44.35		35.81	36.12	41.05	39.76	34.84	49.40	
7-24		South Sulawesi	%				63.80		51.73	60.82	40.37	39.96	43.83	71.15	
7-25		West Sulawesi	%				-		-	-	20.35	18.25	21.81	29.10	
7-26		Southeast Sulawesi	%				73.56		41.71	51.96	29.64	31.00	23.07	31.03	
7-27		Maluku	%				14.05		40.29	30.67	32.54	34.60	37.97	53.44	
7-28		North Maluku	%				32.45		-	-	31.44	36.91	25.48	36.06	
7-29		Bali	%				28.15		40.67	45.63	34.37	32.99	31.63	47.39	
7-30		West Nusa Tenggara	%				40.27		38.70	38.93	36.73	32.30	36.14	54.53	
7-31		East Nusa Tenggara	%				34.62		32.68	19.89	28.63	28.43	30.18	42.68	
7-32		Papua	%				58.22		57.06	48.88	60.33	50.59	42.58	52.89	
7-33		West Papua	%				-		-	-	38.24	28.34	33.71	46.17	

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source
Digit is down to the first dismal digit

DEV-1: Quality assurance

No.	Indicator	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India	Data source
1	Public expenditure on higher eudcation per student	USD	-	-	153	458	7,506	-	350	-	1,429	-	-	1,162	2007 from Global education digest 2009
2	Gross graduation ratio from university level (ISCED 5A, first degree)	%	-	8	2	3	17	-	20	-	-	-	12	-	2007 from Global education digest 2009
3	Gross retention rate of students	%													
4	Percentage of lectures with certificate	%													

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source
Shaded cells: Data is not available

DEV-2: Relevance : comparison in demand between academic and technical skill development

No.	Indicator		Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India	Data source
1	Unemployment	Unemployment (national)	%	9.1	-	-	-	3.1	-	6.3	4.0	1.2	-	-	-	2007 from WDI
1-1		Primary school	%	44.4	-	-	-	13.3	-	13.6	31.0	40.5	-	-	-	2008 from WDI
1-2		Secondary school	%	40.7	-	-	-	61.6	-	46.2	25.6	45.5	-	-	-	2009 from WDI
1-3		Tertiary school	%	9.6	-	-	-	25.1	-	39.4	43.2	0.1	-	-	-	2010 from WDI
2-1	Population (15+) who work by industry	Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fisheries	%													
2-2		Mining	%													
2-3		Manufacturing industry	%													
2-4		Electricity, gas and water	%													
2-5		Construction	%													
2-6		Wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurants and hote	%													
2-7		Transportation, storage, communication	%													
2-8		Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	%													
2-9		Public sector	%													
3-1	Graduates by field of education as a % of total in bachelor and master degree	Science	%	-	5	16	1	17	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	2007 from Global education digest 200
3-2		Engineering, manufacturing and	%	-	9	6	12	28	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	2007 from Global education digest 200
3-3		humanities and arts	%	-	8	2	26	11	39	-	-	-	3	-	-	2007 from Global education digest 200
3-4		Social science, business and law	%	-	13	57	10	22	19	-	-	-	28	-	-	2007 from Global education digest 200
3-5		Agriculture	%	-	-	6	11	4	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2007 from Global education digest 200
3-6		Health and welfare	%	-	10	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2007 from Global education digest 200
4-1	Relation between labor force by sector and their higher education attainment	Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fisheries	%													
4-2		Mining	%													
4-3		Manufacturing industry	%													
4-4		Electricity, gas and water	%													
4-5		Construction	%													
4-6		Wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurants and hote	%													
4-7		Transportation, storage, communication	%													
4-8		Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	%													
4-9		Public sector	%													

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Sourc
Digit is down to the first dismal digit

DEV-3: Regional inequity in expansion of access, and governance

No.	Indicator	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India	
1-1	Number of higher education institutions by type (public)	institutions													
1-2	(Governmnet-dependent)	institutions													
1-3	(private)	institutions													
2-1	Percentage of students in higher education institutions by type of institution (public)	%	26.2	-	-	-	66.9	-	-	-	82.7	-	-	-	2007 from Global education digest 2009 UNESCO
2-2	(Governmnet-dependent)	%	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2007 from Global education digest 2009 UNESCO
2-3	(private)	%	73.8	-	-	-	32.0	-	-	-	17.3	-	-	-	2007 from Global education digest 2009 UNESCO
3	Number of students per institution	per													
4	Number of students per lectture	prs													
5	Gross enrollment ratio	%	17	15	5	12	30	-	28	-	48	-	23	12	2007 from Global education digest 2009 UNESCO
6	Continuation rate of students from secondary eudcation to higher education	%													

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source
Shaded cells: Data is not available

10. Disaster Management

10.1. National Development Plan

10.1.1. RPJPN 2005-2025

The issues of the disaster management sector are stated as follows as a portion of the development direction of "natural resources management and environment conservation" in the National Long-term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025 [BAPPENAS 2005].

- socialization and dissemination of early warning information on natural disaster to the community, considering geographical conditions
- improvement of mapping of disaster areas to reduce the risk

10.1.2. RPJMN 2010-2014

In the National Medium-term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2010-2014, the issues related to the disaster management sector are stated as "Early Warning System" and "Disaster Management" as shown in Table 10.1.1. These issues are included in one of national priorities, "Environment and Disaster Management".

Table 10.1.1 The issues of disaster management in RPJMN 2010-2014

No.	Issue	Contents of the Issue
1	Early Warning System	Guarantee over Early Warning System function Tsunami Early Warning System (TEWS) Meteorology Early Warning System (MEWS) in 2010 Climate Early Warning System (CEWS) in 2013
2	Disaster management	Improving disaster response capabilities through; strengthening the capacity of government officials and the community in the effort of risk mitigation as well as disaster management, and management of the danger of forest fires in 33 provinces the establishment of a rapid movement team (a special unit handling disaster) with the support of equipment and adequate transportation basing at two strategic locations (Jakarta and Malang) within easy reach of entire territory of Indonesia

Note: The description in the table is originally in Bahasa Indonesia in the source and translated into English by JICA Study Team. In this chapter, the other descriptions in the table, which is originally in Bahasa Indonesia without English version issued by the government of Indonesia, is translated by the team as well.
Source: BAPPENAS (2010)

10.2. Sectoral Strategic Plan

10.2.1. RENAS PB 2010-2014

Rencana Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (RENAS PB)[1] 2010-2014 issued by BNPB in January 2010 is the latest and the most superior strategic plan in the disaster management sector. The output of "The Study on Natural Disaster Management in Indonesia" by JICA from 2007 to 2009 contributed to the drafting of the plan.

[1] It is called The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) 2010-2014 in English.

There are 9 programs planned in RENAS PB 2010-2014 (Table 10.2.1).

Table 10.2.1 The programs in RENAS PB 2010-2014

No.	Program
1	Strengthening legislative regulations and institutional capacity
2	Integrated disaster management planning
3	Research, education and training
4	Enhancement of capacity and participation of communities and other stakeholders in DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction)
5	Disaster prevention and mitigation
6	Early warning
7	Preparedness
8	Emergency response
9	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

Source: BNPB (2010)

10.2.2. NAP-DRR 2010-2012

Another important strategic plan in the disaster management sector is the National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction[2] 2010-2012 (NAP-DRR 2010-2012), issued by BAPPENAS and BNPB in January 2010 with the support of the World Bank and UNDP at its drafting process. NAP-DRR 2010-2012 is the continuation of the National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2006-2009 (NAP-DRR 2006-2009), in line with the global agreement on disaster risk reduction in Hyogo Frame of Action (HFA) for the period of 2005-2015.

There are 5 priorities set out from HFA and 7 programs set out from Law No.24 of 2007 on disaster management and Government Regulation No.21 of 2008 on disaster management operation in NAP-DRR 2010-2012 (Table 10.2.2).

Table 10.2.2 The priorities and the programs in NAP-DRR 2010-2012

Priority		Program	
1	Disaster risk reduction as a national and regional priority as well as institutional strengthening	A	Strengthening of laws and regulations as well as institutional capacity
		B	Disaster mitigation planning
2	Utilization of knowledge, innovation, and education to build safety culture and resilience	C	Research, education and training
3	Reduction of disaster risk factors	D	Disaster prevention and mitigation
4	Identification, assessment, and monitoring of disaster risks as well as the application of early warning system	E	Early Warning

[2] The original is Rencana Aksi Pengurangan Risiko Bencana (RAN-PRB) in Bahasa Indonesia.

Priority		Program	
5	Strengthening of preparedness to encounter disaster at all levels of community	F	Enhancement of community participation and capacity for the DRR
		G	Preparedness

Source: BAPPENAS and BNPB (2010a)

10.3. Summary of Development Issues and other specific issues to be identified

In line with the national development plans and the strategic plans mentioned in section 10.1 and 10.2, development issues of the disaster management sector in Indonesia can be summarized into 7 issues as shown in Table 10.3.1.

In terms of category of the issues, the issues 1 to 5 are at pre-disaster stage aiming at disaster risk reduction or disaster prevention, which almost correspond to 5 priorities under HFA.

Table 10.3.1 The development issues of disaster management sector in Indonesia

No.	Issues	Disaster Management Cycle	HFA Priority
1	Legislation, institution and planning	Pre-disaster	Priority 1: Making disaster risk reduction a policy priority, institutional strengthening
2	Early warning	Pre-disaster	Priority 2: Risk assessment and early warning systems
3	Research, education and training	Pre-disaster	Priority 3: Education, information and public awareness
4	Disaster prevention and mitigation	Pre-disaster	Priority 4: Reducing underlying risk factors
5	Preparedness	Pre-disaster	Priority 5: Preparedness for effective response
6	Emergency response	Response	―
7	Rehabilitation and reconstruction	Post-disaster	―

Source: JICA Study Team

10.4. Sector Issues

10.4.1. Legislation, institutions and planning

(1) Legislation

As shown in Table 10.4.1, The government of Indonesia has enacted the basic law on disaster management, Law Number 24 Year 2007, and also enacted relevant regulations regarding the operations, funding and main actors of disaster management. BNPB is the major executive agency for disaster management, and cooperates with other relevant ministries and agencies. The presidential regulation No.8/ 2008 defines Disaster Management Steering Committee in BNPB which chaired by BNPB Head and consists of

government officials of relevant ministries and agencies[3] [BNPB 2009b].

Table 10.4.1 Law and regulations regarding disaster management

No.	Law and Regulations
1	Law No.24/2007 on Disaster Management
2	Government Regulation No. 21/2008 on the Conduct of Disaster Management
3	Government Regulation No. 22 /2008 on the Funding and Administration of Disaster Aid
4	Government Regulation No. 23/2008 on the Participation of International Agencies and Non-government International Agencies in Disaster Management
5	Presidential Regulation No. 8/2008 on the establishment of the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) and Local Disaster Management Agencies (BPBD)
6	Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 46/2008 on BPBD Organization and Works Mechanism
7	Head of BNPB Regulation No. 3/2008 on BPPD

Source: BNPB (2009b), BAPPENAS (A presentation titled "Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Development" by Director for Spatial Area and Disadvantaged Region at 2nd session of Global platform for Disaster Risk Reduction at Geneva in June 2009)

(2) Institutions

As of February 2010, there are 111 officials in BNPB. According to information from BNPB to JICA study team, there is a plan to increase their officials to 400 in a few years, and there are already 112 candidates of officials for BNPB. This means BNPB as the national executing agency for disaster management is still under the process of strengthening.

According to a material of BNPB as of November 2009, there are 64 BPBDs already established, and 20 BPBDs waiting for formal approval to be established (Table 10.4.2). Since the target number of BPBDs' establishment by 2010 stated in RPJMN 2010-2014 is 71, 23 for province level and 48 for district/ city level, the target number is almost achieved, which suggests that institutional basis for disaster management is prepared accordingly.

Table 10.4.2 Current status of establishing BPBD

Status	Province	District/City	Total
Already established	20	44	64
In the process of establishment (legislation process under the parliament in the region)	4	16	20
Total	24	60	84

Source: BNPB (a material as of November 2009)

(3) Planning

Though the disaster management plans at national level such as RENAS PB 2010-2014 by BNPB and NAP-DRR 2010-2012 by BAPPENAS and BNPB were already formulated in January 2010, the disaster management plans at province, district and city level, so called Rencana Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (RPB Daerah), Regional Disaster Management

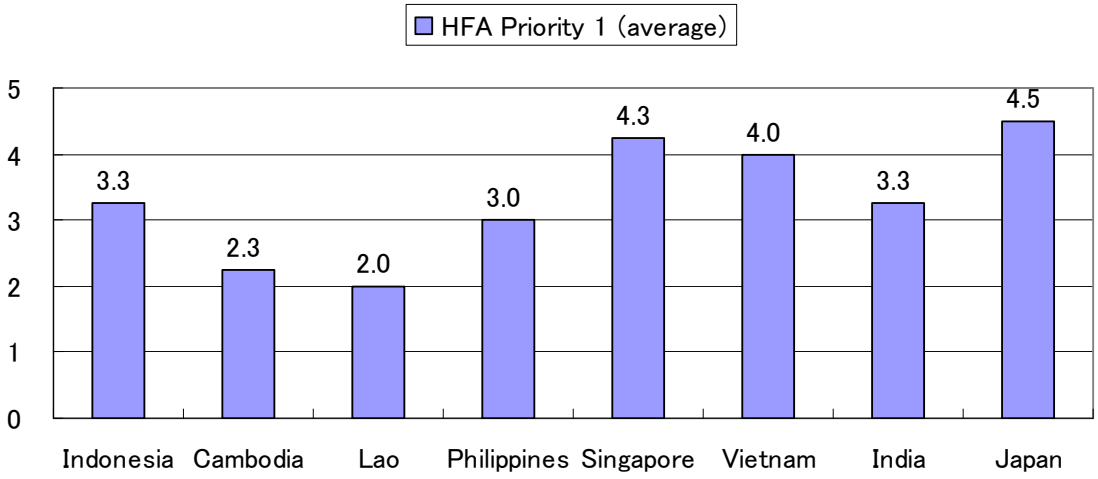
[3] As for relevant ministries and agencies on disaster management other than BNPB, please see Appendix 1.

Plan (RDMP) in English, are still under preparation except some regions such as West Sumatra Province, Kabupaten Jember in East Java Province.

RPJMN 2010-2014 has the target number of regional plans at 71 in 2010 and at 308 in 2014 as same as the target number of establishing BPBD.

(4) HFA progress

Looking at the progress of HFA priority 1 (Making disaster risk reduction a policy priority, institutional strengthening) by some ASEAN countries including Indonesia, India and Japan, in a simple average of total scores from 4 indicators[4] in the priority 1, the score of Indonesia is same to that of India, higher than Cambodia, Lao, Philippines, but lower than Singapore, Vietnam and Japan (Figure 10.4.1).



Source: UNISDR (2009a)

Figure 10.4.1 Level of National Progress on HFA priority 1 in some ASEAN countries, India and Japan

10.4.2. Early warning

(1) Ina TEWS

Since the development of Indonesia National Tsunami Early Warning System (Ina TEWS) is almost completed, the issues on Ina TEWS are enhancement in terms of accuracy and quality of information as well as keeping the level of monitoring, processing and dissemination operations.

(2) Other Early Warning Systems

To monitor, collect and disseminate information on not only earthquake and tsunami but also disasters like forest fire, extreme weather, flood, etc., other early warning systems are under development as follows.

- Meteorology Early Warning System(MEWS) by BMKG
- Climate Early Warning System (CEWS) by BMKG
- Flood Forecasting and Warning System (FFWS) by PU

[4] As for contents of the indicators of HFA priority, please see Appendix 2.

Priority focus of Ina TEWS and other early warning systems in RPJMN 2010-2014 are shown in Table 10.4.3

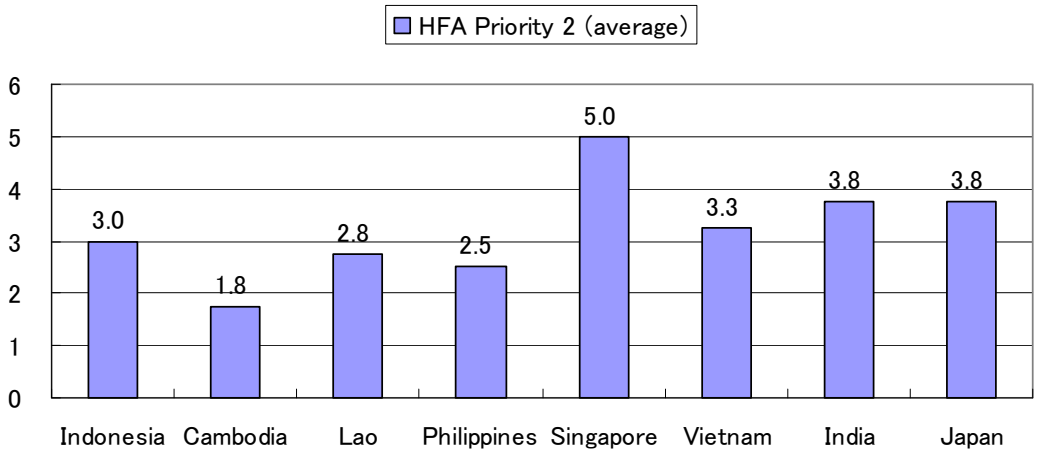
Table 10.4.3 Priority focus of Ina-TEWS and other early warning systems

No.	Priority Focus/ Activity priority	Strategic Goals (Expected Outocome, Output)	Indicator	Target		Program	Ministry/ Agency Related	Total Budget Allocation 2010-2014 (Rp. Billion)
				2010	2014			
1	Information Quality Improvement Climate, Weather and Other Natural Disasters	Increased service capacity and availability of data and climate information, weather and other natural disasters that quickly and accurately						
a	Management of Public Meteorology BMKG	The increase in data services and the public meteorological information and early warning of extreme weather	The percentage of data and information services on public meteorology	50%	80%	Development and Guidance of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics	BMKG	899.7
			The percentage of data and information services on potential of forest fires	50%	80%			
			The percentage of data and information services on extreme weather	50%	80%			
c	Management of Earthquake and Tsunami BMKG	Availability of technical policy for handling the provision of information by the earthquake and tsunami	Sustainability of Ina-TEWS	100%	100%	Development and Guidance of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics	BMKG	515.0
			Continuity of observation systems in the field of earthquake and tsunami	90%	90%			
			Continuity of data analysis systems in the field of earthquake and tsunami	90%	90%			

Source: BAPPENAS (2010)

(3) HFA Progress

Looking at the progress of HFA priority 2 (Risk assessment and early warning systems) by some ASEAN countries including Indonesia, India and Japan, in a simple average of total scores from 4 indicators in the priority 2, the score of Indonesia is higher than that of Cambodia, Lao, Philippines, but lower than Singapore, Vietnam, India and Japan (Figure 10.4.2).



Source: UNISDR (2009a)

Figure 10.4.2 Level of National Progress on HFA priority 2 in some ASEAN countries, India and Japan

10.4.3. Research, education and training

(1) Public awareness

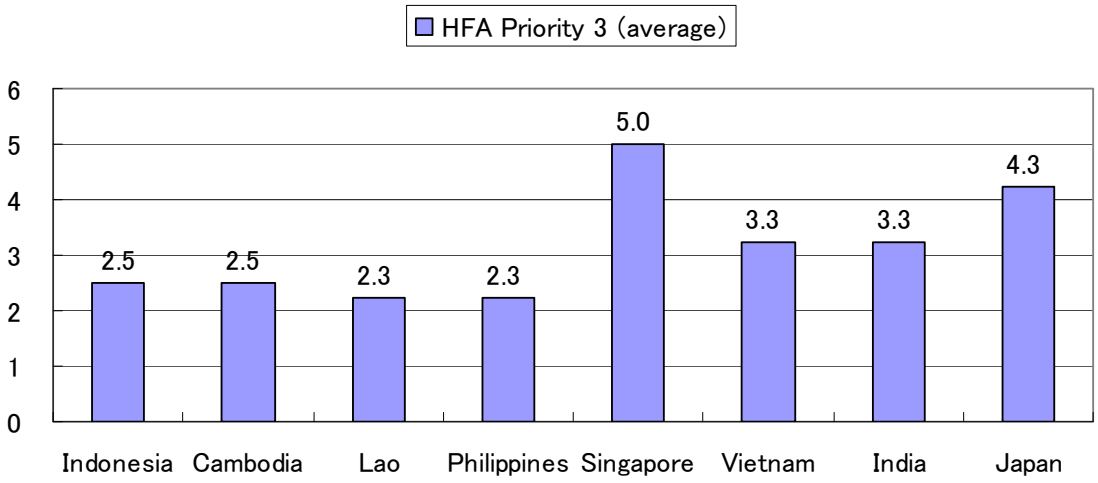
The government of Indonesia put emphasis on not only capacity building of government officials but also public awareness on disaster risk reduction. One of priority activities by BNPB for next 5 years is community empowerment in the regions. BNPB, Ministry of Education and regional governments have cooperated in efforts to implement disaster risk reduction related curricula in schools.

(2) Information management

In addition to develop the database called "Indonesian Disaster Data and Information (DIBI)" (http://dibi.bnpb.go.id/), BNPB has plans to develop information management system such as spatial data on disaster and disaster management information system, coordinating with related ministries and agencies.

(3) HFA Progress

Looking at the progress of HFA priority 3 (Education, information and public awareness) by some ASEAN countries including Indonesia, India and Japan, in a simple average of total scores from 4 indicators in the priority 3, the score of Indonesia is same to that of Cambodia, higher than only Lao, Philippines, but lower than Singapore, Vietnam, India and Japan (Figure 10.4.3).



Source: UNISDR (2009a)

Figure 10.4.3 Level of national progress on HFA priority 3 in some ASEAN countries, India and Japan

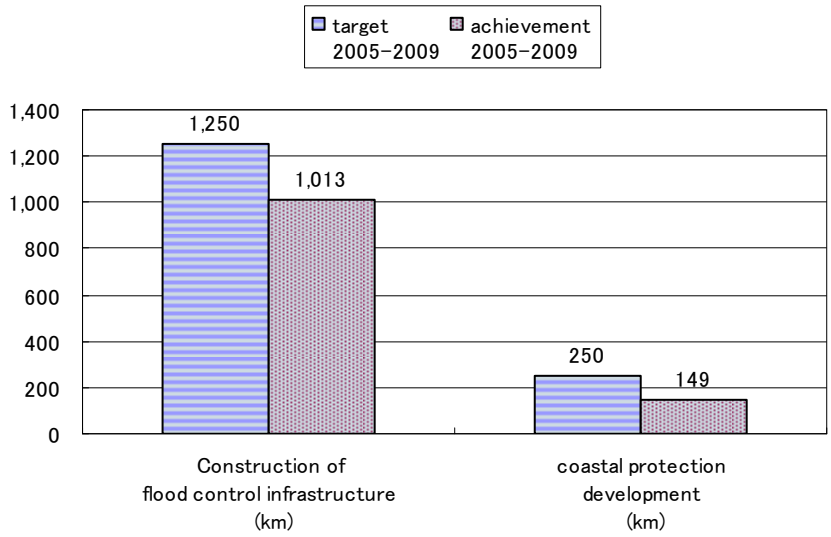
10.4.4. Disaster prevention and mitigation

(1) Hazard maps

One of the tasks of BPBD is to prepare hazard or risk maps to assess and indentify disaster prone areas. Mapping process is not completely finished yet, but there are already basic spatial maps and thematic maps of multi hazards, which are open to public through the website of BNPB (http://geospasial.bnpb.go.id/).

(2) Water resources management

Looking at the development status from 2005 to 2009 in the area of water resources management for disaster preparedness, the achievement of construction of flood control infrastructure is almost close to the planned target, while that of coastal protection development is around 60 % of the planned target[5] (Figure 10.4.4).



Source: BAPPENAS (2010)

Figure 10.4.4 Estimated achievement of flood control and coastal protection

In addition, it is critical to prepare proactively flood control system by not only develop infrastructures but also community based capacity building such as river basin maintenance [Baba 2010]. There are 30 River Basin Organizations (RBO) under PU and over 50 RBOs under provinces which aim at reduction in damages from water related disasters as well as management and utilization of river in the region. In 2008, to support capacity building for RBOs, a study on RBOs performance benchmarking was conducted by ADB with the Network of Asian River Basin Organizations (NARBO). In the study, 6 RBOs were selected for benchmarking with 5 critical performance areas, namely Mission, Stakeholders, Learning and Growth, Internal Business Process and Finance [ADB 2008].

The result of the study itself is not directly related to disaster management, but to follow-up the score of RBOs benchmarking enables us to grasp the progress of capacity building which eventually contribute to grasp the situation of institutional basis for prevention of flood in the regions.

(3) Building administration and enforcement

Building administration and its enforcement is one of critical issues to prevent losses and mitigate risks by earthquake and other disasters. In Indonesia, a basic law and regulations of buildings were already enacted such as follows.

[5] As for the target of flood control and coastal protection by PU in 2010 and 2014, please see Appendix 3.

- Law No. 28/2002 on Buildings (Buildings law)
- Government Regulation No. 36 Year 2005 on Implementation of Buildings Law
- Indonesian National standard (SNI) 03 – 1726 – 2002 on Procedures in Earthquake resistance design for buildings

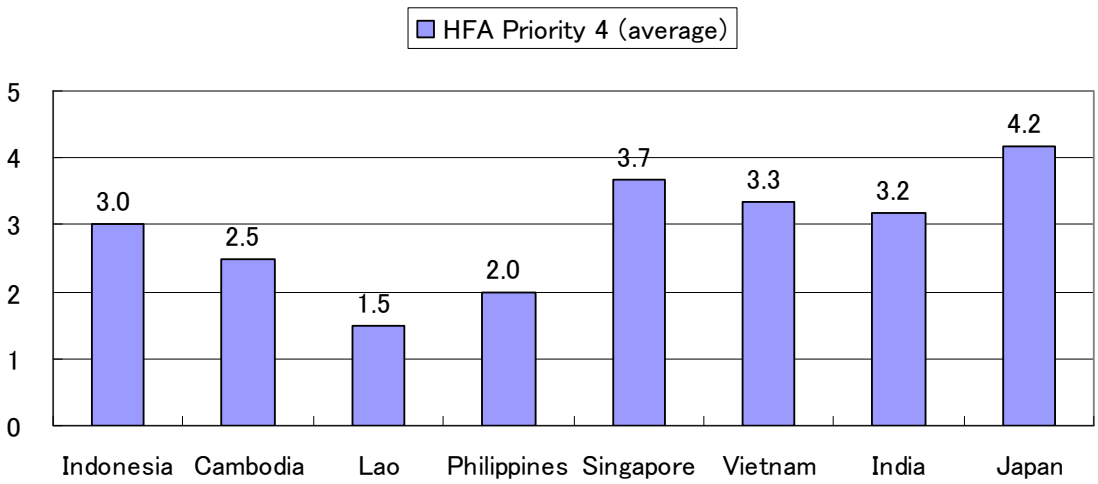
However, most of general houses, so called non-engineered buildings, don't have earthquake resistance since SNI 1726, building codes, covers only engineered buildings [BCS 2002]. Furthermore, some of those houses were built without building permits. Considering this situation, issues to be addressed here are making regulations regarding building codes at district/ city level as well as enforcement procedures. Also, to integrate a building permit system with building codes is expected for sound enforcement.

(4) Disaster loss insurance programs

According to the Indonesia's progress report of HFA, there seems to be a certain disaster loss insurance programs [BNPB 2009a], but current situation on this matter is under discussion between DEPKEU and BNPB as of February 2010. Therefore, to set up insurance programs[6] for disaster risk mitigation, efforts to increase public awareness for insurance itself and to make a mechanism of the programs are needed.

(5) HFA Progress

Looking at the progress of HFA priority 4 (Reducing underlying risk factors) by some ASEAN countries including Indonesia, India and Japan, in a simple average of total scores from 6 indicators in the priority 4, the score of Indonesia is higher than that of Cambodia, Lao, and Philippines, but lower than Singapore, Vietnam, India and Japan (Figure 10.4.5).



Source: UNISDR (2009a)

Figure 10.4.5 Level of national progress on HFA priority 4 in some ASEAN countries, India and Japan

[6] As for examples of disaster risk financing including disaster loss insurance by World Bank, please see Appendix 4.

10.4.5. Preparedness

(1) Preparedness for emergency response

Priority programs addressed in RPJMN 2010-2014 as preparedness for emergency are making contingency plans at regional level, and establishing a rapid reaction units or rapid response team for disaster management (SRC-PB). In 5 years to come, all 33 provinces are expected to have the contingency plans and the units (Table 10.4.4).

Table 10.4.4 Issues of preparedness for emergency response

No.	Priority Focus/ Activity priority	Strategic Goals (Expected Outocome, Output)	Indicator	Target		Program	Ministry/ Agency Related	Total Budget Allocation 2010-2014 (Rp. Billion)
				2010	2014			
The Region and Space Administration								
1	Preparedness in the face of disaster	1. Assistance in the preparation of implementing contingency plans	1. Number of contingency plan structured	5	33	Disaster Management Program	BNPB	957,64
		2. Implementation of preparedness with the formation of rapid reaction units of disaster management (SRC-PB)	2. Establishment of rapid reaction units of disaster management (SRC-PB)					

Source: BAPPENAS (2010)

(2) Preparation of logistic and equipment

Another program addressed in RPJMN 2010-2014 as disaster preparedness is preparation of logistic and equipment in disaster-prone area. BNPB sets the targets[7] of fulfilling needs and distribution of logistics and equipments for province and district/ city level in 2010 and 2014 as shown in Table 10.4.5, especially focusing on the preparation for district/ city level.

Table 10.4.5 Preparation of logistic and equipment in disaster-prone area

No.	Programs/ Activities	Strategic Goals	Indicator	Target		Total Allocation 2010-2014 (Rp. Billion)
				2010	2014	
I	Disaster Management Program					
3	Preparation of logistic in disaster-prone area	1. Meet the needs of disaster logistics	1. Implementation of fulfilling disaster logistics needs (Province & District/ City)	16 & 0	17 (2012) & 77	460.4
		2. Distribution of logistics on regional disaster reduction	2. Implementation of logistics distribution on regional disaster reduction (Province & District/ City)			
4	Preparation of equipment in disaster-prone area	1. Meet the needs of disaster equipment	1. Implementation of fulfilling the needs of disaster equipment (Province & District/ City)	16 & 0	17 (2012) & 77	289.6
		2. Distribution of equipment in the disaster affected areas	2. Implementation of the distribution of disaster equipment to disaster areas (Province & District/ City)			

Source: BAPPENAS (2010)

(3) Drills

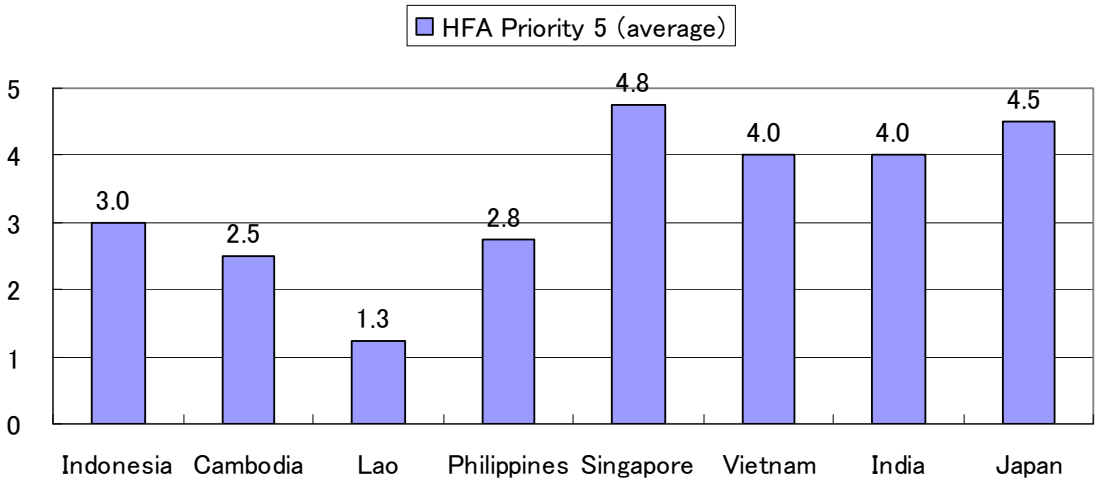
According to BNPB, in 2009, there were 4 drills conducted with the arrangement by

[7] As for the targets in development plan of disaster management by BNPB in 2010 and 2014, please see Appendix 5.

BNPB, namely earthquake and tsunami in Aceh and Bengkulu, forest fire in Palembang, volcano eruption in East Java and flood and landslides in Semarang. In addition, there might be some drills arranged by regional governments, but BNPB doesn't have any information on them, including the number of citizens participated in those drills. BNPB recognizes that drills should be conducted in close relation with contingency plans and rapid reaction units in an effective manner.

(4) HFA Progress

Looking at the progress of HFA priority 5 (Preparedness for effective response) by some ASEAN countries including Indonesia, India and Japan, in a simple average of total scores from 4 indicators in the priority 5, the score of Indonesia is higher than that of Cambodia, Lao, and Philippines, but pretty lower than Singapore, Vietnam, India and Japan (Figure 10.4.6).



Source: UNISDR (2009a)

Figure 10.4.6 Level of national progress on HFA priority 5 in some ASEAN countries, India and Japan

10.4.6. Emergency response

(1) Emergency Operation Center (EOC)

With support from French Red Cross on facilities and equipments, EOC, sometimes called as Crisis Center, has operated more than 2 years in BNPB and some BPBDs at province level. According to a material by BNPB, main functions of EOC are as follows:

- To collect, gather, analyze and present data and information
- To make decisions on emergency preparedness or disaster management perspective
- To disseminate those decisions to all concerned agencies and individuals
- At normal and emergent situation

In other words, the critical function of EOC is to command the direction at the time of emergency. Therefore, strengthening those functions with adequate resources including human resources and facilities are inevitable for BNPB and BPBD to take an initiative to

handle emergency, coordinating relative ministries and agencies.

(2) Priority focus on emergency response

Priority focus on emergency response addressed in RENAS PB 2010-2014 varies from rescue to urgent recovery (Table 10.4.6). As shown in Table 10.4.8 later, the percentage of the budget allocated to emergency response is quite low as 1.6%. However, not only BNPB but also Ministry of Health and Ministry of Social Affairs have budgets for emergency response to natural disaster. According to RPJMN 2010-2014, the indicative budgets of emergency response for 5 years are 1 trillion rupiah for BNPB, 0.65 trillion rupiah for Ministry of Health and 3.3 trillion rupiah for Ministry of Social Affairs, respectively.

Table 10.4.6 Priority focus on emergency response

No.	Priority Focus
1	Disaster quick review
2	Search, rescue and evacuation
3	Fulfillment on basic needs, clothing, temporary housing, health service, clean water and sanitation
4	Urgent Recovery on vital and utilized facility and infrastructure
5	Improvement on emergency capacity through education-training, system development and infrastructure as well as adequate budget

Source: BNPB (2010)

10.4.7. Rehabilitation and reconstruction

(1) Priority focus on rehabilitation and reconstruction

Priority focus on rehabilitation and reconstruction addressed in RENAS PB 2010-2014 varies from rehabilitation of physical infrastructures to socio-economic services (Table 10.4.7). Issues during this stage are to develop damage and loss assessment methodology and micro-finance scheme for early recovery of livelihood.

Table 10.4.7 Priority focus on rehabilitation and reconstruction

No.	Priority focus
1	Rehabilitation and reconstruction on public facility and infrastructure in unfinished post-disaster area
2	Identification and verification on damage and losses
3	Composing plan of rehabilitation and reconstruction
4	Recovery on public facility and infrastructure and also reconstruction on housing of disaster's victim
5	Recovery on health and psychology condition
6	Improvement on rehabilitation and reconstruction capacity through education-training, system development and infrastructure as well as adequate budget provision

Source: BNPB (2010)

(2) Budget for rehabilitation and reconstruction

Looking at the indicative budget of disaster management for 5 years in RENAS PB 2010-

2014, the percentage of the budget allocated to rehabilitation and reconstruction is 22.8% (Table 10.4.8).

Table 10.4.8 Indicative budget of disaster management for coming 5 years

No.	Program	Indicative Budget (Rp. Billion)	
1	Reinforcing of legislation regulation and institutional capacity	30,638.00	47.5%
2	Integrated disaster planning	24.16	0.04%
3	Research, education and training	368.50	0.6%
4	Improvement of capacity and public participation and other stakeholders in PRB	2,855.60	4.4%
5	Disaster mitigation and prevention	6,665.50	10.3%
6	Early warning	822.00	1.3%
7	Preparedness	7,415.80	11.5%
8	Emergency Response	1,008.50	1.6%
9	Rehabilitation and reconstruction	14,677.00	22.8%
	TOTAL	64,475.06	100%

Source: BNPB (2010),

10.5. Approach and Effort of the Government of Indonesia

(1) Policy framework

With the enactment of law No.24/2007 and its following regulations, the government of Indonesia had shifted their policy framework of disaster management to new one, such as widening the coverage of disaster management to risk reduction at pre-disaster stage, establishing new disaster management institutions, involvement of community, etc., as shown in Table 10.5.1.

Table 10.5.1 Policy framework old and new on disaster management

No.	Item	Old Framework	New Framework
1	Basic law	By each sector	Generally applicable and binding
2	Coverage	Emergency	Mitigation, emergency response, rehabilitation and reconstruction
3	Institution	Bakornas PB/ national Satkorlak PB/ province Satlak PB/ district and city	BNPB/ national BPBD/ province BPBD/ district and city
4	Community Role	Limited	Actively involved
5	Responsibility	Central government	Central and regional government

Source: BAPPENAS (2009)

(2) Current achievement

According to NAP-DRR 2010-2012, budget allocated to the programs of NAP-DRR 2006-2009 are bigger than budget proposed, especially in the area of “disaster risk reduction as a national and regional priority as well as institutional strengthening”, which corresponds to

HFA priority 1 (Table 10.5.2).

Table 10.5.2 Budget proposed and allocated on programs of NAP-DRR 2006-2009

No.	Main program NAP-DRR 2006-2009	Budget Proposed (Rp. Billion) 2007-2009	Budget Allocated (Rp. Billion) 2007-2009
1	Disaster risk reduction as a national and regional priority as well as institutional strengthening	7.60	262.19
2	Identification, assessment, and monitoring of disaster risks as well as the application of early warning system	208.02	239.97
3	Utilization of knowledge, innovation, and education to build safety culture and resilience	8.35	66.26
4	Reduction of disaster risk factors	268.4	269.04
5	Strengthening of preparedness to encounter disaster at all levels of community	305.61	3136.6
	TOTAL	797.98	3,974.06

Source: BAPPENAS and BNPB (2010a)

10.6. Assistance of JICA

JICA considers disaster management as one of priority sectors contributing to peace and prosperity in Country Assistance Program for Indonesia [JICA 2009a], currently assisting 18 projects for the purpose of implementing disaster management or disaster risk reduction (Table 10.6.1). Those projects cover all disaster management stages as well as major disaster types in national and regional level.

Table 10.6.1 Current projects by JICA

No.	Name of project	Scheme	Status	Budget (Million Yen)
1	The Study on Disaster Management in Indonesia	DS	Finished in 2009	362
2	Multi-Disciplinary Hazard Reduction Program from Earthquake and Volcanoes in Indonesia	TA	On going	N.A
3	Disaster Recovery and Management Sector Program Loan	LA	Under monitoring	23,182
4	Project on Capacity Development for Tsunami Early Warning	TA	Finished in 2009	41
5	Tsunami Early Warning Advisor	EXP	Adapted	24
6	Project on Building Administration and Enforcement Capacity Development for Seismic Resilience	TA	On going	200
7	Integrated Disaster Mitigation Management for “Banjir Bandang”	TA	On going	90

No.	Name of project	Scheme	Status	Budget (Million Yen)
8	Urgent Disaster Reduction Project for Mt.Merapi/ Progo River Basin and Mt. Bawakaraeng	LA	On going	16,434
9	Water Resources Policy Advisor	EXP	On going	36
10	Project on Capacity Development for RBOs Practical Water Resources Management and Technology	TA	On going	280
11	Water Resources Existing Facilities Rehabilitation and Capacity Improvement Project	LA	On going	14,696
12	The Institutional Revitalization Project for Flood Management in JABODETABEK	TA	On going	304
13	Lower Solo River Improvement Project (2)	LA	On going	9,345
14	Urban Flood Control System Improvement in Selected Cities	LA	On going	7,490
15	Integrated Water Resources and Flood Management Project for Semarang	LA	On going	16,302
16	Countermeasure for Sediment in Wonogiri Multipurpose Dam Reservoir (1)	LA	On going	6,060
17	Seriously Damaged, by Gigantic Earthquake, Main Bridges, Urgent Reconstruction Project in Nias island, North Sumatra Province	GA	Basic design study on going	1,060
18	Ache Reconstruction Project	LA	On going	11,593

Source: JICA (2009a, 2009b)

10.7. Assistance of Other Donors

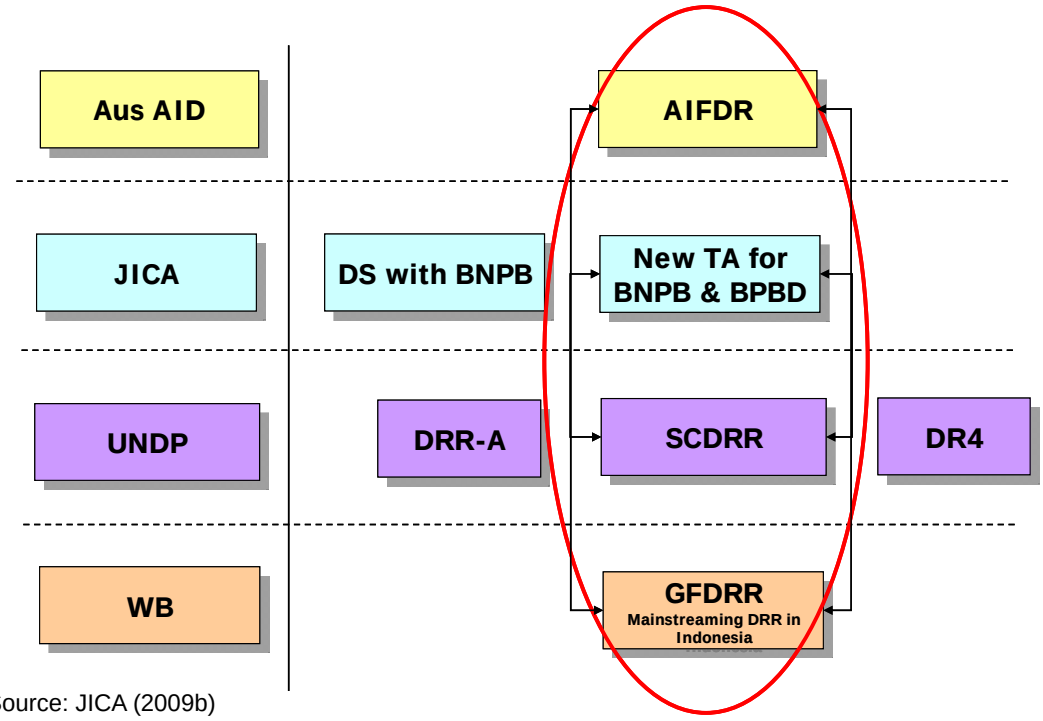
Major donors other than JICA in disaster management sector in Indonesia are UNDP, World Bank, AusAID, etc. Major projects currently implemented by those donors are as shown in Table 10.7.1.

Table 10.7.1 Current major projects by other donors

No.	Name of project	Donor	Period	Budget (Million US$)
1	Safer Community through Disaster Risk Reduction (SCDRR)	UNDP (with DFID, AusAID)	2007-2011	18
2	Mainstreaming DRR in Indonesia	World Bank (GFDRR)	2008-2010	1.25
3	Multi Donor Fund for Aceh and Nias Reconstruction	15 donors & managed by World Bank	2005-2012	692
4	Jawa Reconstruction Fund	7 donors & managed by World Bank	2006-2010	94.06
5	Australia Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction (AIFDR)	AusAID	2009-2014	42
6	Regular annual programming which include support to DRR projects	AusAID	Annually programmed	5
7	Promoting Private Sector Role in Disaster Risk Reduction in Indonesia	USDAID	2008-2010	0.3

Source: GFDRR (2009)

According to the draft final report of "The Preparatory Study on Disaster Management Program for Indonesia" by JICA conducted in 2009, coordination among donors including JICA can be expected since the projects by those donors have similar perspectives and components (Figure 10.7.1).



Source: JICA (2009b)

Figure 10.7.1 Similar perspectives and contents among other donors

10.8. Data Sheet

10.8.1. Development plans and issues

Development plans and issues in disaster management sector in Indonesia are shown in Table 10.8.1.

Table 10.8.1 Development plans and issues in disaster management sector

Long Term National Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2020
1. Socialization and dissemination of early warning information on natural disaster to the community, considering geographical conditions
2. Improvement of mapping of disaster areas to reduce the risk
Medium Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) 2010-2014
1. Early Warning System Guarantee over Early Warning System function 1) Tsunami Early Warning System (TEWS) 2) Meteorology Early Warning System (MEWS) in 2010 3) Climate Early Warning System (CEWS) in 2013
2. Disaster Management System Improving disaster response capabilities through; 1) strengthening the capacity of government officials and the community in the effort of risk mitigation as well as disaster management, and management of the danger of forest fires in 33 provinces 2) the establishment of a rapid movement team (a special unit handling disaster) with the support of equipment and adequate transportation basing at two strategic locations (Jakarta and Malang) within easy reach of entire territory of Indonesia
Sectoral Development Strategy (RENAS PB 2010-2014, NAP-DRR 2010-2012)
1. RENAS PB 2010-2014 1) Strengthening legislative regulations and institutional capacity 2) Integrated disaster management planning 3) Research, education and training 4) Enhancement of capacity and participation of communities and other stakeholders in DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) 5) Disaster prevention and mitigation 6) Early warning 7) Preparedness 8) Emergency response 9) Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
2. NAP-DRR 2010-2012 1) Disaster risk reduction as a national and regional priority as well as institutional strengthening 2) Utilization of knowledge, innovation, and education to build safety culture and resilience 3) Reduction of disaster risk factors 4) Identification, assessment, and monitoring of disaster risks as well as the application of early warning system 5) Strengthening of preparedness to encounter disaster at all levels of community

Development Issues
1. Legislation, institution and planning
2. Early warning
3. Research, education and training
4. Disaster prevention and mitigation
5. Preparedness
6. Emergency response
7. Rehabilitation and reconstruction

Source: JICA study team

10.8.2. Basic indicators

(1) List of basic indicators

Basic Indicators listed in Table 10.8.2 are mainly selected to compare the situation of development progress in Indonesia with those in other countries such as ASEAN.

Table 10.8.2 Basic indicators for disaster management sector

Basic Indicators					
INDICATOR		UNIT	VALUE	REMARKS	DS
1	Number of events	No	499	disaster type; 17 categories including natural, non-natural and social disasters. data is available after 1997 to 2009	DIBI (http://dibi.bnpb.go.id/)
2	Number of deaths	prs	1,807	data is available after 1997 to 2009	DIBI
3	Number of injured	prs	4,644	data is available after 1997 to 2009	DIBI
4	Number of missing	prs	548	data is available after 1997 to 2009	DIBI
5	Number of displaced	prs	362,443	data is available after 1997 to 2009	DIBI
6	Number of house destroyed	No	199,978	data is available after 1997 to 2009	DIBI
7	Number of house damaged	No	360,299	data is available after 1997 to 2009	DIBI
8	Number of affected	prs	5,092,061	data is available after 1997 to 2009	DIBI
9	Amount of losses	IDR (mil)	963, 835	data is available after 1997 to 2009	DIBI
10	Number of reported disasters	No	12	2009 disaster type; Drought, Earthquake (seismic	EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International

Basic Indicators					
INDICATOR		UNIT	VALUE	REMARKS	DS
				activity), Epidemic, Flood, Mass movement wet, Storm, Volcano, Wildfire	Database (http://www.emdat.be/database)
11	Number of reported persons killed	No	1,466	2009	EM-DAT
12	Number of reported persons total affected	No	1,054,800	2009 Total affected; Sum of injured, homeless and affected.	EM-DAT
13	Amount of estimated economic damage	USD (th)	2,400,000	2009	EM-DAT
14	Multiple Mortality Risk class	Class	9	Average of absolute and relative	2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR on DRR) by UNISDR
15	Multiple Mortality Risk class (absolute)	Class	10	absolute: Average killed per year	2009 GAR on DRR by UNISDR
16	Multiple Mortality Risk class (relative)	Class	7	relative: Killed per million per year	2009 GAR on DRR by UNISDR
17	Cyclones Mortality Risk class	Class	0	Average of absolute and relative	2009 GAR on DRR by UNISDR
18	Cyclones Mortality Risk class (absolute)	Class	0	absolute: Average killed per year	2009 GAR on DRR by UNISDR
19	Cyclones Mortality Risk class (relative)	Class	0	relative: Killed per million per year	2009 GAR on DRR by UNISDR
20	Earthquakes Mortality Risk class	Class	9	Average of absolute and relative	2009 GAR on DRR by UNISDR
21	Earthquakes Mortality Risk class (absolute)	Class	10	absolute: Average killed per year	2009 GAR on DRR by UNISDR
22	Earthquakes Mortality Risk class (relative)	Class	7	relative: Killed per million per year	2009 GAR on DRR by UNISDR
23	Floods Mortality Risk class	Class	5	Average of absolute and relative	2009 GAR on DRR by UNISDR
24	Floods Mortality Risk class (absolute)	Class	6	absolute: Average killed per year	2009 GAR on DRR by UNISDR
25	Floods Mortality Risk class (relative)	Class	3	relative: Killed per million per year	2009 GAR on DRR by UNISDR
26	Landslides Mortality Risk class	Class	5	Average of absolute and relative	2009 GAR on DRR by UNISDR

Basic Indicators					
INDICATOR		UNIT	VALUE	REMARKS	DS
27	Landslides Mortality Risk class (absolute)	Class	6	absolute: Average killed per year	2009 GAR on DRR by UNISDR
28	Landslides Mortality Risk class (relative)	Class	3	relative: Killed per million per year	2009 GAR on DRR by UNISDR
29	HFA Priority 1 to 5 progress (total)	pts	65	sum of points from priority 1 to 5the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR (http://www.preventionweb.net/)
30	HFA Priority 1 to 5 progress (average)	pts	3.0	a simple average of sum of points from priority 1 to 5 the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR
31	Amount of disaster related national budget (disaster risk reduction)	IDR (Bil)	1,316	budget allocated on programs of NAP-DRR (a average per year from 2007 to 2009)	NAP-DRR 2010-2012 by BAPPENAS
32	Amount of disaster related national budget (Natural disaster rescue)	IDR (Bil)	402.2	budget allocated on natural disaster rescue as a function of public order and safety	Budget statistics 2005-2010, Ministry of Finance
1.7	HFA1.1 level of progress	Level	4	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR
1.8	HFA1.2 level of progress	Level	3	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR
1.9	HFA1.3 level of progress	Level	3	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR
1.10	HFA1.4 level of progress	Level	3	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR
2.10	HFA2.1 level of progress	Level	3	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR
2.11	HFA2.2 level of progress	Level	3	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR
2.12	HFA2.3 level of progress	Level	3	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR
2.13	HFA2.4 level of progress	Level	3	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR
3.6	HFA3.1 level of progress	Level	4	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR
3.7	HFA3.2 level of progress	Level	2	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR
3.8	HFA3.3 level of progress	Level	2	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR

Basic Indicators					
INDICATOR		UNIT	VALUE	REMARKS	DS
3.9	HFA3.4 level of progress	Level	2	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR
4.9	HFA4.1 level of progress	Level	3	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR
4.10	HFA4.2 level of progress	Level	3	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR
4.11	HFA4.3 level of progress	Level	2	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR
4.12	HFA4.4 level of progress	Level	3	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR
4.13	HFA4.5 level of progress	Level	4	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR
4.14	HFA4.6 level of progress	Level	3	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR
5.9	HFA5.1 level of progress	Level	3	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR
5.10	HFA5.2 level of progress	Level	2	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR
5.11	HFA5.3 level of progress	Level	4	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR
5.12	HFA5.4 level of progress	Level	3	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR

Note: AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency, ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source

Note: Basic indicators for disaster management sector in the data sheet of the study consist of following two categories:

(1) Independent from the development issues, but worthy to monitor for
- Change over years in Indonesia such as number of events (disaster), amount of budget, etc.
- International comparison such as number of reported disasters, mortality risk, etc

(2) Extracted from the development issues for international comparison such as HFA progress

Note: a disaster in EM-DAT fulfills at least one of the following criteria:

(1) Ten (10) or more people reported killed.
(2) Hundred (100) or more people reported affected.
(3) Declaration of a state of emergency.
(4) Call for international assistance.

Source: JICA study team

(2) Disaster Mortality Risk

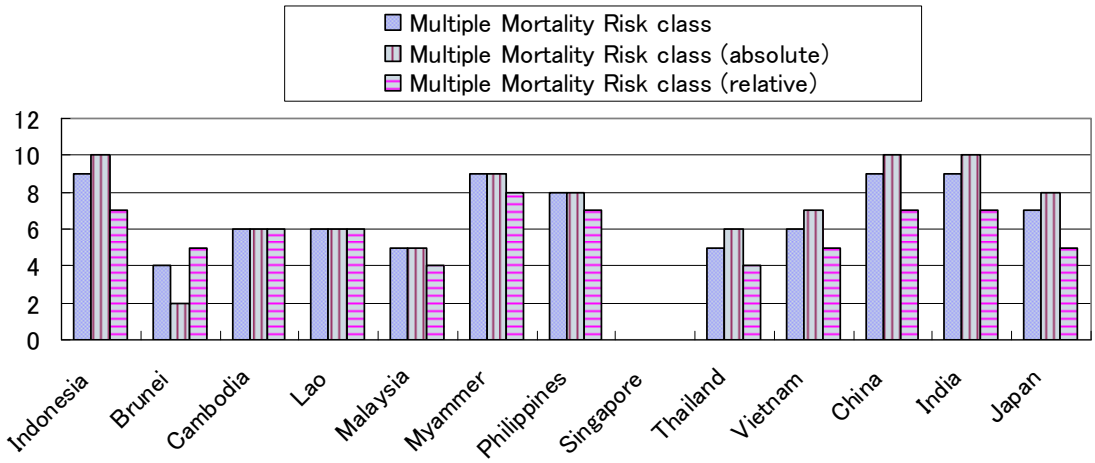
One of the basic indicators highlighted here is Disaster Mortality Risk, which means to what extent people in Indonesia have the risk of death caused by disasters. A report on disaster risk reduction by UNISDR classified the mortality risks of each country by disaster types, using 3 kinds of indicators: 1) absolute, 2) relative and 3) average of both indicators (Figure 10.8.1)

Compared with other ASEAN countries, China, India and Japan[8], it seems that Indonesia is classified to have relatively higher mortality risks in multiple, earthquake and landslides (Figure 10.8.2, Figure 10.8.3, Figure 10.8.4 and Figure 10.8.5).

Classes	Absolute risk (average killed per year)	Relative risk (killed per million peryear)	Mortality Risk Index (average of both indicators)
10	>3 000	>300	Extreme
9	1 000–3 000	100–300	Major
8	300–1 000	30–100	Very High
7	100–300	10–100	High
6	30–100	3–10	Medium high
5	10–30	1–3	Medium
4	3–10	0.3–1	Medium low
3	1–3	0.1–0.3	Low
2	0.3–1	0.03–0.1	Very Low
1	>0–0.3	>0–0.03	Negligible
0	0	0	Unknown exposure

Source: UNISDR (2009b)

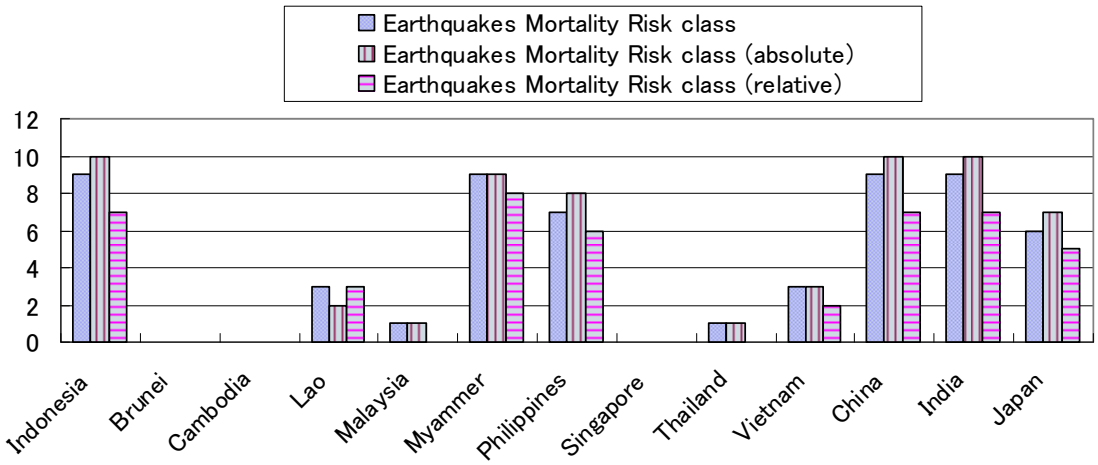
Figure 10.8.1 Classes of Disaster Mortality Risk Index



Source: UNISDR (2009b)

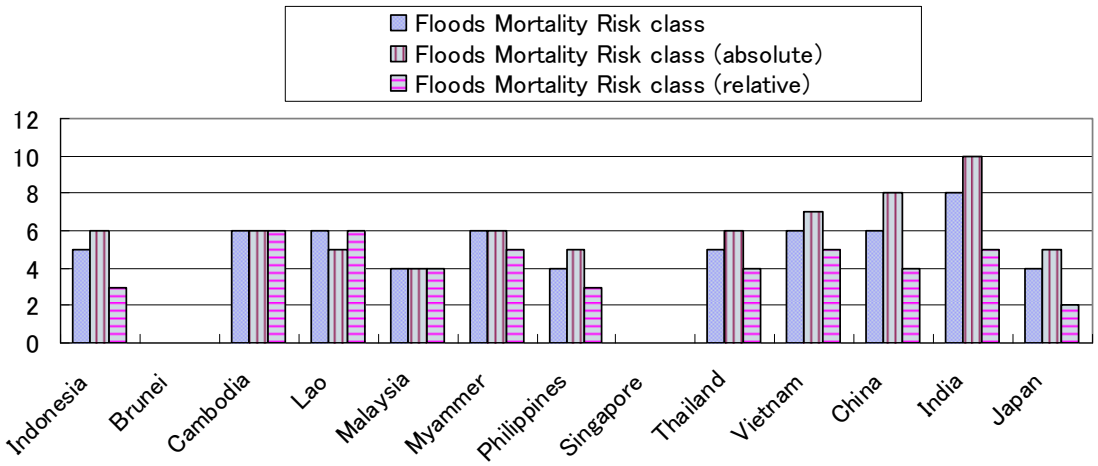
Figure 10.8.2 Class of Multiple Mortality Risk in ASEAN, China, India and Japan

[8] As for other indicators for disaster risk in terms of international comparison, please see Appendix 6.



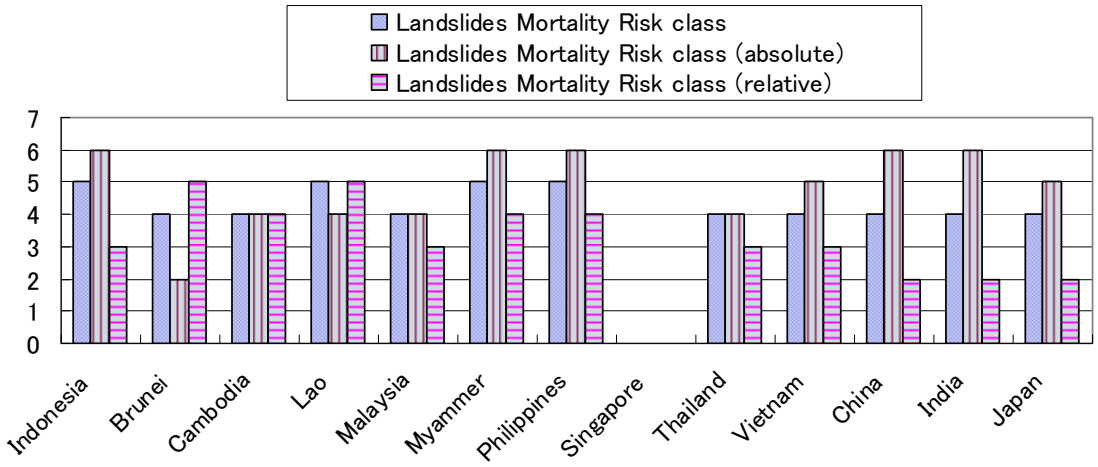
Source: UNISDR (2009b)

Figure 10.8.3 Class of Earthquake Mortality Risk in ASEAN, China, India and Japan



Source: UNISDR (2009b)

Figure 10.8.4 Class of Floods Mortality Risk in ASEAN, China, India and Japan

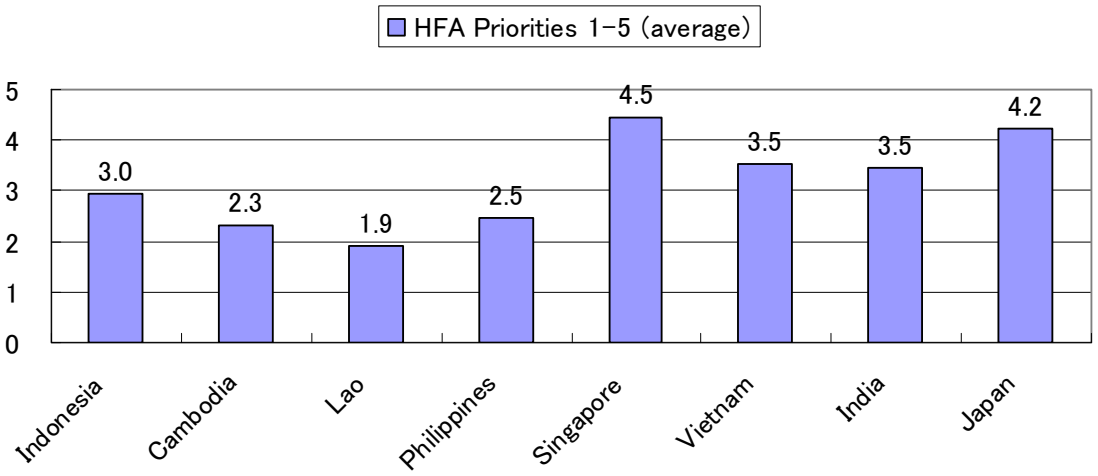


Source: UNISDR (2009b)

Figure 10.8.5 Class of Landslides Mortality Risk in ASEAN, China, India and Japan

(3) HFA Progress

Looking at the progress of HFA priorities 1 to 5 by some ASEAN countries including Indonesia, India and Japan, in a simple average of total scores from 22 indicators, the score of Indonesia is higher than that of Cambodia, Lao, Philippines, but lower than Singapore, Vietnam, India and Japan (Figure 10.8.6).



Source: UNISDR (2009a)

Figure 10.8.6 Level of national progress on HFA priorities 1 to 5 in some ASEAN countries, India and Japan

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No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
Basic Indicator								
1	Number of events	No	disaster type; 17 categories including natural, non-natural and social disasters. Data is available after 1997 to 2009	DIBI (http://dibi.bnpb.go.id/)	Y	annual	N	BNPB
2	Number of deaths	prs	data is available after 1997 to 2009	DIBI	Y	annual	N	BNPB
3	Number of injured	prs	data is available after 1997 to 2009	DIBI	Y	annual	N	BNPB
4	Number of missing	prs	data is available after 1997 to 2009	DIBI	Y	annual	N	BNPB
5	Number of displaced	prs	data is available after 1997 to 2009	DIBI	Y	annual	N	BNPB
6	Number of house destroyed	No	data is available after 1997 to 2009	DIBI	Y	annual	N	BNPB
7	Number of house damaged	No	data is available after 1997 to 2009	DIBI	Y	annual	N	BNPB
8	Number of affected	prs	data is available after 1997 to 2009	DIBI	Y	annual	N	BNPB
9	Amount of losses	IDR (mil)	data is available after 1997 to 2009	DIBI	Y	annual	N	BNPB
10	Number of reported disasters	No	2009 disaster type; Drought, Earthquake (seismic activity), Epidemic, Flood, Mass movement wet, Storm, Volcano, Wildfire	EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Database (http://www.emdat.be/database)	Y	annual	Y	
11	Number of reported persons killed	No	2009	EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Database	Y	annual	Y	
12	Number of reported persons total affected	No	2009 Total affected; Sum of injured, homeless and affected.	EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Database	Y	annual	Y	
13	Amount of estimated economic damage	USD (th)	2009	EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Database	Y	annual	Y	
14	Multiple Mortality Risk class	Class	Average of absolute and relative	2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction by UNISDR	Y	Not periodically updated	Y	

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
15	Multiple Mortality Risk class (absolute)	Class	absolute: Average killed per year	2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction by UNISDR	Y	Not periodically updated	Y	
16	Multiple Mortality Risk class (relative)	Class	relative: Killed per million per year	2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction by UNISDR	Y	Not periodically updated	Y	
17	Cyclones Mortality Risk class	Class	Average of absolute and relative	2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction by UNISDR	Y	Not periodically updated	Y	
18	Cyclones Mortality Risk class (absolute)	Class	absolute: Average killed per year	2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction by UNISDR	Y	Not periodically updated	Y	
19	Cyclones Mortality Risk class (relative)	Class	relative: Killed per million per year	2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction by UNISDR	Y	Not periodically updated	Y	
20	Earthquakes Mortality Risk class	Class	Average of absolute and relative	2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction by UNISDR	Y	Not periodically updated	Y	
21	Earthquakes Mortality Risk class (absolute)	Class	absolute: Average killed per year	2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction by UNISDR	Y	Not periodically updated	Y	
22	Earthquakes Mortality Risk class (relative)	Class	relative: Killed per million per year	2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction by UNISDR	Y	Not periodically updated	Y	
23	Floods Mortality Risk class	Class	Average of absolute and relative	2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction by UNISDR	Y	Not periodically updated	Y	
24	Floods Mortality Risk class (absolute)	Class	absolute: Average killed per year	2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction by UNISDR	Y	Not periodically updated	Y	
25	Floods Mortality Risk class (relative)	Class	relative: Killed per million per year	2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction by UNISDR	Y	Not periodically updated	Y	
26	Landslides Mortality Risk class	Class	Average of absolute and relative	2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction by UNISDR	Y	Not periodically updated	Y	
27	Landslides Mortality Risk class (absolute)	Class	absolute: Average killed per year	2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction by UNISDR	Y	Not periodically updated	Y	

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
28	Landslides Mortality Risk class (relative)	Class	relative: Killed per million per year	2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction by UNISDR	Y	Not periodically updated	Y	
29	HFA Priority 1 to 5 progress (total)	pts	sum of points from priority 1 to 5 the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR (http://www.preventionweb.net/)	Y	3 years	S	
30	HFA Priority 1 to 5 progress (average)	pts	a simple average of sum of points from priority 1 to 5 the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
31	Amount of disaster related national budget (disaster risk reduction)	IDR (Bil)	budget allocated on programs of NAP-DRR (a average per year from 2007 to 2009)	NAP-DRR 2010-2012 by BAPPENAS	Y	annual	N	DEPK EU
32	Amount of disaster related national budget (Natural disaster rescue)	IDR (Bil)	budget allocated on natural disaster rescue as a function of public order and safety	Budget statistics 2005-2010, Ministry of Finance	Y	annual	N	
1.7	HFA1.1 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
1.8	HFA1.2 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
1.9	HFA1.3 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
1.10	HFA1.4 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
2.10	HFA2.1 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
2.11	HFA2.2 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
2.12	HFA2.3 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
2.13	HFA2.4 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
3.6	HFA3.1 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
3.7	HFA3.2 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
3.8	HFA3.3 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
3.9	HFA3.4 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
4.9	HFA4.1 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
4.10	HFA4.2 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
4.11	HFA4.3 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
4.12	HFA4.4 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
4.13	HFA4.5 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
4.14	HFA4.6 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
5.9	HFA5.1 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
5.10	HFA5.2 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
5.11	HFA5.3 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
5.12	HFA5.4 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency, ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source
Note Basic indicators for disaster management sector consist of following two categories:
(1) Independent from the development issues, but worthy to monitor for
- Change over years in Indonesia such as number of events(disaster), amount of budget, etc.
- International comparison such as number of reported disasters, mortality risk, etc
(2) Extracted from the development issues for international comparison such as HFA progress
Note a disaster in EM-DAT fulfills at least one of the following criteria:
(1) Ten (10) or more people reported killed.
(2) Hundred (100) or more people reported affected.
(3) Declaration of a state of emergency.
(4) Call for international assistance.

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
DEV-1: Legislation, institution and planning								
1.1	Amount of budget of BNPB	IDR (Bil)	after 2007 is available	Budegt statistics 2005-2010 by Ministry of Finance	Y	annual	N	
1.2	Number of officials of BNPB	prs	number of 2008 is described in JICA report, number of 2009 is information provided by BNPB	BNPB	Y	annual	N	
1.3	Number of established BPBD	No	The latest update is as of Nov. 2009	BNPB	Y	Not periodically updated	N	
1.4	Amount of budget of BPBD	IDR	currently not available due to no means to measure, but expected to	BNPB	N	annual	N	BPBDs
1.5	Number of officials of BPBD	prs	currently not available due to no means to measure, but expected to	BNPB	N	annual	N	BPBDs
1.6	Number of provinces with Regional Disaster Management Plans	No	a target in 2010 and 2014 is described in RPJMN2010-2014	RPJMN2010-2014 by BAPPENAS	Y	annual	N	BNPB
1.7	Number of districts/cities with Regional Disaster Management Plans	No	a target in 2010 and 2014 is described in RPJMN2010-2014	RPJMN2010-2014 by BAPPENAS	Y	annual	N	BNPB
1.8	HFA1.1 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
1.9	HFA1.2 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
1.10	HFA1.3 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
1.11	HFA1.4 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
DEV-2: Early warning								
2.1	Number of centers/stations for Tsunami monitoring and processing	No	InaTEWS: Seismic(10Regional center, 1National Center), 1Tide Gauges Center, 1 Buoys Center, 1 GPS Center	Concept and Implementation Ina TEWS by BMKG	Y	annual	N	
2.2	Number of sensors for Tsunami monitoring	No	Ina TEWS: Seismometer, accelerometer, GPS, Buoys, Tide Gauges Others: Water gages, etc.	Concept and Implementation Ina TEWS by BMKG	Y	annual	N	

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
2.3	Amount of time required for arrival of a warning by InaTEWS	sec	warning to institutions	BMKG, RISTEK	Y	Not periodically updated	N	
2.4	Number of institutions warning provided by InaTEWS	No	information provided by RISTEK Central Government16, Provinces25, Kota/Kabupaten139	RISTEK	Y	Not periodically updated	N	BMKG
2.5	Rate of false warning provided by InaTEWS	%	Information provided by RISTEK 5 out of 13 in 2009	RISTEK	Y	annual	N	BMKG
2.6	Coverage of community warning provided by InaTEWS	%	currently not available due to no means to measure, but expected to collect	RISTEK	N	n.a	N	BNPB, KOMINFO
2.7	Number of institutions warning provided by MEWS	No	currently not available since under development	BMKG	N	annual	N	
2.8	Number of institutions warning provided by CEWS	No	currently not available since under development	BMKG	N	annual	N	
2.9	Number of Flood Forecasting Warning Systems	No	currently not available since under development a target in 2010 and 2014 is described in RPJMN2010-2014	PU	Y	annual	N	
2.10	HFA2.1 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
2.11	HFA2.2 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
2.12	HFA2.3 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
2.13	HFA2.4 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
DEV-3: Research, education and training								
3.1	Number of provinces where personnel and citizens are trained in disaster	No	a target in 2010 and 2014 is described in RPJMN2010-2014	RPJMN2010-2014 by BAPPENAS	Y	annual	N	BNPB
3.2	Number of districts/cities where personnel and citizens are trained in disaster management	No	a target in 2010 and 2014 is described in RPJMN2010-2014	RPJMN2010-2014 by BAPPENAS	Y	annual	N	BNPB
3.3	Number of schools which disaster related curricula are implemented	No	currently not available, but expected to collect	BNPB, Ministry of Education	N	annual	N	

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
3.4	Number of provinces available of spatial data on disaster	No	a target in 2010 and 2014 is described in RPJMN2010-2014	RPJMN2010-2014 by BAPPENAS	Y	annual	N	BNPB
3.5	Number of provinces available of disaster management information	No	a target in 2010 and 2014 is described in RPJMN2010-2014	RPJMN2010-2014 by BAPPENAS	Y	annual	N	BNPB
3.6	HFA3.1 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
3.7	HFA3.2 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
3.8	HFA3.3 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
3.9	HFA3.4 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
DEV-4: Disaster prevention and mitigation								
4.1	Number of maps for disaster risk index	No	disaster type; flood, tornado, erosion, tidal wave/ abrasion, forest and land fires, soil movement, social conflict, drought, settlement and building fires, tsunami, volcano, earthquake	DIBI	Y	Not periodically updated	N	BNPB
4.2	Number of maps for disaster threats index	No	disaster type; tornado, erosion, tidal wave/ abrasion, forest and land fires, soil movement, social conflict, settlement and building fires, tsunami, volcano, earthquake	DIBI	Y	Not periodically updated	N	BNPB
4.3	Number of maps for disaster prone area index	No	area; national, main islands, provinces, districts/cities	DIBI	Y	Not periodically updated	N	BNPB
4.4	Number of districts/ cities made regulations regarding building codes	No	currently not available, but expected to collect	PU	N	n.a	N	
4.5	Number of districts/ cities available for building permits with building codes	No	currently not available, but expected to collect	PU	N	n.a	N	
4.6	Score of RBOs' Performance Benchmarking	Score	a study selecting 6 RBOs(an average was 30.96 out of 65) was done by ADB in 2008, self assessment is needed to follow up	A Study on RBOs performance benchmarking supported by ADB	Y	Not periodically updated	N	RBO

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
4.7	Number of users of disaster loss insurance program	No	currently not available due to still under discussion, but expected to	BNPB, DEPKEU, WB	N	n.a	N	
4.8	Number of enterprises made a action plan related disaster risk reduction	No	currently not available due to still under discussion, but expected to	BNPB, MENKOEKUIN	N	n.a	N	
4.9	HFA4.1 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
4.10	HFA4.2 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
4.11	HFA4.3 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
4.12	HFA4.4 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
4.13	HFA4.5 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
4.14	HFA4.6 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
DEV-5: Preparedness								
5.1	Number of contingency plans	No	described in RPJMN2010-2014	BNPB	Y	annual	N	
5.2	Number of established rapid reaction units (SRC-PB)	No	described in RPJMN2010-2014	BNPB	Y	annual	N	
5.3	Number of drills conducted	No	drills by regional governments are not followed by BNPB	BNPB	Y	annual	N	
5.4	Number of people participated in the drills	No	no record, and drills by regional governments are not followed by	BNPB	N	n.a	N	
5.5	Number of provinces where equipments for disaster prone regions are distributed	No	a target in 2010 and 2014 is described in RPJMN2010-2014	RPJMN2010-2014 by BAPPENAS	Y	annual	N	BNPB
5.6	Number of districts/cities where equipments for disaster prone regions	No	a target in 2010 and 2014 is described in RPJMN2010-2014	RPJMN2010-2014 by BAPPENAS	Y	annual	N	BNPB
5.7	Number of districts/cities where logistics for disaster prone regions are distributed	No	a target in 2010 and 2014 is described in RPJMN2010-2014	RPJMN2010-2014 by BAPPENAS	Y	annual	N	BNPB
5.8	Number of districts/cities where logistics for disaster prone regions are distributed	No	a target in 2010 and 2014 is described in RPJMN2010-2014	RPJMN2010-2014 by BAPPENAS	Y	annual	N	BNPB
5.9	HFA5.1 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
5.10	HFA5.2 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
5.11	HFA5.3 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
5.12	HFA5.4 level of progress	Level	the first progress for 2007-2009 was reported in 2009	PreventionWeb by UNISDR	Y	3 years	S	
DEV-6: Emergency response								
6.1	Number of coordination between emergency operation centers and the	No	a target in 2010 and 2014 is described in RPJMN2010-2014	RPJMN2010-2014 by BAPPENAS	Y	annual	N	BNPB
6.2	Number of handling refugees from the disaster	No	a target in 2010 and 2014 is described in RPJMN2010-2014	RPJMN2010-2014 by BAPPENAS	Y	annual	N	BNPB
6.3	Number of Emergency operation centers (EOC)	No	described in a materials of BNPB	BNPB	Y	annual	N	
6.4	Amount of budget of EOC	IDR	currently not available since not indentified, but expected to collect	BNPB	N	annual	N	
DEV-7: Rehabilitation and reconstruction								
7.1	Amount of time required for post-disaster rehabilitation and recovery	day/week	difficult to collect since time depends on the situation	BNPB	N	n.a	N	
7.2	Number of disaster affected people applied the micro finance scheme	prs	currently not available since still under discussion, but expected to collect	BNPB, DEPKEU	N	n.a	N	
7.3	Number of regions where rehabilitation or reconstruction of physical infrastructure is coordinated or implemented	No	a target in 2010 and 2014 is described in RPJMN2010-2014 physical infrastructure; houses, water, electricity, road, etc.	RPJMN2010-2014 by BAPPENAS	Y	annual	N	BNPB
7.4	Number of regions where rehabilitation or reconstruction of socio-economic infrastructure is coordinated or implemented	No	a target in 2010 and 2014 is described in RPJMN2010-2014 socio-economic infrastructure; health and education services, SMEs, etc.	RPJMN2010-2014 by BAPPENAS	Y	annual	N	BNPB

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency, ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source

Basic Indicator

No.	Indicator	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Number of events	No	n.a	n.a	82	122	190	532	895	693	815	888	1,302	499
2	Number of deaths	prs	n.a	n.a	875	22	634	2,012	131,017	2,013	7,495	942	470	1,807
3	Number of injured	prs	n.a	n.a	127	66	87,178	34,509	9,241	28,795	123,717	29,155	72,804	4,644
4	Number of missing	prs	n.a	n.a	0	574	94	318	37,155	35	488	361	154	548
5	Number of displaced	prs	n.a	n.a	0	0	963,904	473,867	865,415	322,085	2,683,742	1,533,295	650,694	362,443
6	Number of house destroyed	No	n.a	n.a	1,604	8,738	36,326	76,912	223,169	81,287	176,931	65,225	17,067	199,978
7	Number of house damaged	No	n.a	n.a	363	7,973	1,033	1,807	46,467	51,200	230,312	149,186	60,908	360,299
8	Number of affected	prs	n.a	n.a	0	3,038	70,174	294,111	1,077,182	70,235	620,234	437,597	4,920,288	5,092,061
9	Amount of losses	IDR (Mil)	n.a	n.a	0	1,227,434	291,283	1,361,152	43,871,719	675,819	1,334,412	2,533,462	447,773	963, 835
31	Amount of disaster related national budget (disaster risk reduction)	IDR (Bil)	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1,316	1,316	1,316
32	Amount of disaster related national budget (Natural disaster rescue)	IDR (Bil)	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	122.5	90.6	369.2	402.2

DEV-1: Legislation, institution and planning

No.	Indicator	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1.1	Amount of budget of BNPB	IDR (Bil)	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	46.7	94.5	107.9
1.2	Number of officials of BNPB	prs	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	93	n.a	111
1.3	Number of established BPBD	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	84
1.4	Amount of budget of BPBD	IDR	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1.5	Number of officials of BPBD	prs	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1.6	Number of provinces with Regional Disaster Management Plans	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	23 to 33
1.7	Number of districts/cities with Regional Disaster Management Plans	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	48 to 275
1.8	HFA1.1 level of progress	Level	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	4
1.9	HFA1.2 level of progress	Level	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3
1.10	HFA1.3 level of progress	Level	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3
1.11	HFA1.4 level of progress	Level	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3

DEV-2: Early warning

No.	Indicator	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
2.1	Number of centers/stations for Tsunami monitoring and processing	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	14	14
2.2	Number of sensors for Tsunami	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	802	802
2.3	Amount of time required for arrival of a warning by InaTEWS	sec	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	5	5
2.4	Number of institutions warning provided by InaTEWS	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	180	180
2.5	Rate of false warning provided by InaTEWS	%	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	38.5
2.6	Coverage of community warning provided by InaTEWS	%	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2.7	Number of institutions warning provided by MEWS	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2.8	Number of institutions warning provided by CEWS	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2.9	Number of Flood Forecasting Warning Systems	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1 to 1
2.10	HFA2.1 level of progress	Level	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3
2.11	HFA2.2 level of progress	Level	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3
2.12	HFA2.3 level of progress	Level	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3
2.13	HFA2.4 level of progress	Level	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3

DEV-3: Research, education and training

No.	Indicator	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
3.1	Number of provinces where personnel and citizens are trained in disaster	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	23 to 33
3.2	Number of districts/cities where personnel and citizens are trained in disaster management	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	48 to 275
3.3	Number of schools which disaster related curricula implemented	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
3.4	Number of provinces available of spatial data on disaster	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	5 to 33
3.5	Number of provinces available of disaster management information system	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	5 to 33
3.6	HFA3.1 level of progress	Level	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	4
3.7	HFA3.2 level of progress	Level	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	2
3.8	HFA3.3 level of progress	Level	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	2

3.9	HFA3.4 level of progress	Level	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	2
DEV-4: Disaster prevention and mitigation														
No.	**Indicator**	**Unit**	**1990**	**1995**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
4.1	Number of maps for disaster risk index	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	11
4.2	Number of maps for disaster threats index	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	12
4.3	Number of maps for disaster prone area index	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	10
4.4	Number of districts/ cities made regulations regarding building codes	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
4.5	Number of districts/ cities available for building permits with building codes	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
4.6	Score of RBOs' Performance Benchmarking	Score	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	31	n.a
4.7	Number of users of disaster loss insurance program	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
4.8	Number of enterprises made a action plan related disaster risk reduction	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
4.9	HFA4.1 level of progress	Level	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3
4.10	HFA4.2 level of progress	Level	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3
4.11	HFA4.3 level of progress	Level	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	2
4.12	HFA4.4 level of progress	Level	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3
4.13	HFA4.5 level of progress	Level	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	4
4.14	HFA4.6 level of progress	Level	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3
DEV-5: Preparedness														
No.	**Indicator**	**Unit**	**1990**	**1995**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
5.1	Number of contingency plans	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	5 to 8
5.2	Number of established rapid reaction units (SRC-PB)	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	5 to 8
5.3	Number of drills conducted	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	4
5.4	Number of people participated in the drills	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
5.5	Number of provinces where equipments for disaster prone regions are distributed	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	16 to 17
5.6	Number of districts/cities where equipments for disaster prone regions	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	0 to 177
5.7	Number of districts/cities where logistics for disaster prone regions are distributed	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	16 to 17

5.8	Number of districts/cities where logistics for disaster prone regions are distributed	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	0 to 177
5.9	HFA5.1 level of progress	Level	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3
5.10	HFA5.2 level of progress	Level	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	2
5.11	HFA5.3 level of progress	Level	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	4
5.12	HFA5.4 level of progress	Level	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3
DEV-6: Emergency response														
No.	**Indicator**	**Unit**	**1990**	**1995**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
6.1	Number of coordination between emergency operation centers and the	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	55 to 175
6.2	Number of handling refugees from the disaster	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	55 to 175
6.3	Number of Emergency operation centers (EOC)	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	7
6.4	Amount of budget of EOC	IDR	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
DEV-7: Rehabilitation and reconstruction														
No.	**Indicator**	**Unit**	**1990**	**1995**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
7.1	Amount of time required for post-disaster rehabilitation and recovery	day/week	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
7.2	Number of disaster affected people applied the micro finance scheme	prs	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
7.3	Number of regions where rehabilitation or reconstruction of physical infrastructure is coordinated or implemented	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	15 to 30
7.6	Number of regions where rehabilitation or reconstruction of socio-economic infrastructure is coordinated or	No	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	15 to 30

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source
Digit is down to the first dismal digit
Note Some marked values in 2009 such as "23 to 33"are proposed targets for 2010 and 2014 in RPJMN2010-2014.

Basic Indicator

No.	Indicator	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India
10	Number of reported disasters	No	12	n.a	2	2	2	1	26	n.a	1	6	23	14
11	Number of reported persons killed	prs	1,466	n.a	19	26	n.a	24	1,362	n.a	15	356	561	2,044
12	Number of reported persons total	prs	1,054,800	n.a	178,091	128,887	10,875	1,351	13,552,484	n.a	200,000	3,717,461	68,702,650	8,996,758
13	Amount of estimated economic damage	USD(th)	2,400,000	n.a	n.a	100,000	n.a	n.a	968,774	n.a	n.a	1,065,200	4,253,022	323,000
14	Multiple Mortality Risk class	Class	9	4	6	6	5	9	8	n.a	5	6	9	9
15	Multiple Mortality Risk class (absolute)	Class	10	2	6	6	5	9	8	n.a	6	7	10	10
16	Multiple Mortality Risk class (relative)	Class	7	5	6	6	4	8	7	n.a	4	5	7	7
17	Cyclones Mortality Risk class	Class	0	n.a	0	4	n.a	6	6	n.a	1	4	4	6
18	Cyclones Mortality Risk class (absolute)	Class	0	n.a	0	4	n.a	6	7	n.a	2	5	6	8
19	Cyclones Mortality Risk class (relative)	Class	0	n.a	0	4	n.a	5	5	n.a	0	3	2	4
20	Earthquakes Mortality Risk class	Class	9	n.a	n.a	3	1	9	7	n.a	1	3	9	9
21	Earthquakes Mortality Risk class (absolute)	Class	10	n.a	n.a	2	1	9	8	n.a	1	3	10	10
22	Earthquakes Mortality Risk class (relative)	Class	7	n.a	n.a	3	0	8	6	n.a	0	2	7	7
23	Floods Mortality Risk class	Class	5	0	6	6	4	6	4	n.a	5	6	6	8
24	Floods Mortality Risk class (absolute)	Class	6	0	6	5	4	6	5	n.a	6	7	8	10
25	Floods Mortality Risk class (relative)	Class	3	0	6	6	4	5	3	n.a	4	5	4	5
26	Landslides Mortality Risk class	Class	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	n.a	4	4	4	4
27	Landslides Mortality Risk class (absolute)	Class	6	2	4	4	4	6	6	n.a	4	5	6	6
28	Landslides Mortality Risk class (relative)	Class	3	5	4	5	3	4	4	n.a	3	3	2	2
29	HFA Priority 1 to 5 progress (total)	pts	65	n.a	51	42	n.a	n.a	54	98	n.a	78	n.a	76
30	HFA Priority 1 to 5 progress (average)	pts	3.0	n.a	2.3	1.9	n.a	n.a	2.5	4.5	n.a	3.5	n.a	3.5
1.8	HFA1.1 level of progress	Level	4	n.a	2	3	n.a	n.a	4	5	n.a	4	n.a	4
1.9	HFA1.2 level of progress	Level	3	n.a	2	1	n.a	n.a	2	5	n.a	4	n.a	3
1.10	HFA1.3 level of progress	Level	3	n.a	3	3	n.a	n.a	2	5	n.a	4	n.a	3
1.11	HFA1.4 level of progress	Level	3	n.a	2	1	n.a	n.a	4	2	n.a	4	n.a	3
2.10	HFA2.1 level of progress	No	3	n.a	2	2	n.a	n.a	3	5	n.a	3	n.a	4
2.11	HFA2.2 level of progress	Level	3	n.a	2	3	n.a	n.a	2	5	n.a	4	n.a	4
2.12	HFA2.3 level of progress	Level	3	n.a	2	3	n.a	n.a	3	5	n.a	4	n.a	4
2.13	HFA2.4 level of progress	Level	3	n.a	1	3	n.a	n.a	2	5	n.a	2	n.a	3

No.	Indicator	Unit	Indonesia	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao	Malaysia	Myammer	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	China	India
3.6	HFA3.1 level of progress	Level	4	n.a	2	3	n.a	n.a	3	5	n.a	4	n.a	4
3.7	HFA3.2 level of progress	Level	2	n.a	3	2	n.a	n.a	2	5	n.a	3	n.a	4
3.8	HFA3.3 level of progress	Level	2	n.a	2	1	n.a	n.a	2	5	n.a	2	n.a	2
3.9	HFA3.4 level of progress	Level	2	n.a	3	3	n.a	n.a	2	5	n.a	4	n.a	3
4.9	HFA4.1 level of progress	Level	3	n.a	3	3	n.a	n.a	3	2	n.a	2	n.a	3
4.10	HFA4.2 level of progress	Level	3	n.a	3	1	n.a	n.a	2	5	n.a	4	n.a	3
4.11	HFA4.3 level of progress	Level	2	n.a	2	1	n.a	n.a	1	5	n.a	4	n.a	4
4.12	HFA4.4 level of progress	Level	3	n.a	3	1	n.a	n.a	2	4	n.a	4	n.a	3
4.13	HFA4.5 level of progress	Level	4	n.a	2	2	n.a	n.a	2	1	n.a	4	n.a	4
4.14	HFA4.6 level of progress	Level	3	n.a	2	1	n.a	n.a	2	5	n.a	2	n.a	2
5.9	HFA5.1 level of progress	Level	3	n.a	3	2	n.a	n.a	3	5	n.a	3	n.a	4
5.10	HFA5.2 level of progress	Level	2	n.a	3	1	n.a	n.a	3	5	n.a	5	n.a	4
5.11	HFA5.3 level of progress	Level	4	n.a	2	1	n.a	n.a	2	4	n.a	4	n.a	4
5.12	HFA5.4 level of progress	Level	3	n.a	2	1	n.a	n.a	3	5	n.a	4	n.a	4

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source
Digit is down to the first dismal digit
Note Values of indicators from No.10 to 13 are data of year 2009 by EM-DAT.
Note Values of indicators on mortality are data of year 2009 by UNISDR.

11. Decentralization in Indonesia

11.1. Overview of Decentralization

Prior to the decentralization in 2001, Indonesia had a highly centralized political, administrative and fiscal system. The national government centralized the revenues and redistributed them across regions. The Chief Executives of the local governments were assigned, not elected. The local government staffs were expected to merely follow the instructions of the national government in terms of planning, implementation and the evaluation of development programs. Hence, decentralization in Indonesia represents a fundamental change in the way government in Indonesia is governed and managed.

Local choice in investment priorities was at the heart of this decentralization process. The decentralization law virtually assigned complete responsibility to local governments in the delivery of urban and rural public services. It also emphasized the importance of civic participation in making investment choices and specifically elaborated the procedures designed to ensure that citizens as well as collective groups like NGOs and civil society organizations are represented in the priority-setting process for development projects. Thus, decentralization has been promoted to make investment choices in the development sector that are more responsive to locally perceived needs resulting to efficient services. It has also become a vehicle in promoting participation of ordinary citizens in governance.

11.1.1. National Development

The Government of Indonesia (GOI) recognized the need to strengthen the quality of decentralization as an important element of a democratic society. Such realization has become one of the eight (8) missions contained in the Long-term Development Plan (LTDP 2005-2025).

Furthermore, the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP 2010-2014) described the strategies on how to implement its mission. At present, Indonesia is a model of democratic transition in the world showing improvement in governance system across the country. The MTDP reflects an integrated process of democracy and decentralization in achieving the economic order and global politics. Although, the implementation is a continuing challenge that requires continuous efforts in building competent, clean and reliable government institutions. The formulation of the Medium Term Development Plan (2010-2014) is regarded as a necessary step to achieve the vision of prosperous (Sejahtera) Indonesia in 2014

11.1.2. Sectoral Strategic Plan

The Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP 2010-2014) put the bureaucratic reform and governance as the top priority. According to GOI, the government efforts to improve governance during the last five years have been progressing positively, however the achievements during this period were not sufficient to achieve sustainable development. Hence, bureaucracy reform are planned and implemented in all central ministries/agencies and local governments. The GOI also planned to implement performance-based budgeting system in improving the quality of public service, effectiveness and accountability of

activities of the ministries/agencies and to prevent corruption. The core substance of this bureaucratic reform and governance is shown in Table 11.1.1.

Table 11.1.1 Sector Strategy in Decentralization

Issue	Strategies
Structure	・Consolidation of ministries / agencies dealing with the state apparatus, such as the Ministry of Administrative Reform (PAN), the State Personnel Agency (BKN), and Institute of State Administration (LAN) in 2010; ・Restructuring of agencies in the field of empowerment of SMEs, energy management, utilization of marine resources, the restructuring of SOEs, at the latest 2014;
Regional autonomy	・Terminate or limit regional expansion; ・Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the use of balanced funds, ・Improve election.
Human resources	・Improve the management of civil servants, which includes systematic recruitment, education, placement, promotion, and mutation no later than 2011;
Regulation	・Accelerate regulatory harmonization and synchronization of legislations at the central and local levels , including completion of regulatory review in 12,000 area no later than 2011;
Synergies between central and local government	・Establish and use indicator systems concerning performance of public service that is consistent between the central government and local government.
Law Enforcement	・Improve integrity of all l law enforcement agencies
Demographic data	・The population data related to tax ・Development of information systems on administration with the first application of identity cards not later than 2011.

Source: Medium Term Development Plan (2010-2014)

The MTDP also emphasized the importance of people's participation in development process. For synergies in policy planning and local development, the Council of Planning and Development (Musrenbang) should involve at all levels (village / village, sub-district, district, provincial and national). Musrenbang is also expected to better promote the participation of all development actors and promote accountability and transparency of governance and development activities.

Moreover, the MTDP also claimed the need for harmonization of legislations, both in the form of laws, regulations, Presidential Regulations, Regulation of the Ministers and the Regional Regulations that support the implementation of programs and activities listed in MTDP. In addition, efforts are also made to increase understanding, agreement and compliance in implementing these legislations. Programs should be implemented in line with the efforts to strengthen the framework of fiscal balance for both the Central and Local Government by restructuring financing instruments through transfers and funds allocation.

11.1.3. Summary of Development Issue

In the course of the study, followings are identified as the major issues that provide with the background of these GOI's development strategies in the field of decentralization in the country.

- Fragmented policy making at the central level
- Proliferation of new local governments
- Unclear and overlapping functions of local governments
- Issues related to Inter-governmental Finance
  - Sub-optimal sectoral allocation of sub-national budgeting
  - Increasing Deconcentrated Spending
  - High dependence of districts/cities on central transfers
  - Limited equalizing effects of DAU
  - Effects of shared revenues on inequality in the country
  - Centralized own-resource revenue
  - Limited usage of DAK
- Lack of capacity and transparency of local governments
- Slow implementation of regional governance reforms

11.2. Sector Development Issue

11.2.1. Fragmented Policy-making

Since the commencement of decentralization in 2001, the policy making is observed to be fragmented at the central level in the absence of undefined policy framework and coordinating mechanisms that will guide the nation-wide implementation of the decentralization Law. Hence, the Regional Autonomy Advisory Council or DPOD was established to address this issue. However, the DPOD experienced many setbacks leading to its poor performance. Some of the noted setbacks include, among others, conflict between and among agencies and inadequate legal instruments both at the national and regional levels. The MoHA and other national agencies (Bappenas, Ministry of Finance, Ministry for State Reform and sectoral ministries) compete with each other and took the lead in strengthening their respective roles and creating other policy/legal streams impinging on D/LG[1].

11.2.2. Proliferation of New Local Government

One of the effects of decentralization is the proliferation of new local governments. Between 1999 and 2005, there are 6 new provinces and 136 new district/cities were established for such a short period of time. As of December 2008, there were a total of 33 provinces and 491 of district/cities (see Table 11.2.1). Although this is a sign of a dynamic governance but the rapid rise of new province, city or region formation have a negative impact on higher per capita costs of government, reduced capacity to adequately discharge the function assigned uniformly to all districts/cities and increase in potential inter-group (ethnic,

[1] Stock Taking on Indonesia's Recent Decentralization Reforms, Summary Report, USAID, p9, 2009

religious) conflict[2].

Table 11.2.1 New Region Trends in Indonesia, 1950-2008

Period	Provinces	Districts/Cities
1950-1955	6	99
1956-1960	16	145
1961-1965	3	16
1966-1970	1	11
1971-1998	1	33
1999-2005	6	136
2006-2008	0	51
Total	**33**	**491**

Source: Stock Taking on Indonesia's Recent Decentralization Reforms, USAID, 2009 (as of Dec 2008)

11.2.3. Unclear and Overlapping of Functions

Actual government functions under Decentralization Law remains unclear. It is not yet clear whether functions of policy-making, monitoring, and implementation should be divided or shared and neither it is apparent to whom the local governments should be accountable to.

The role of the provincial government is especially not well defined in terms of functional and fiscal responsibilities. The MoHA initiated the revision of the decentralization framework but needs to sort out the confusing dual role of the governor (as regional head and representative of the central government) and how this relate to the role of the province as an autonomous region. The 'lack of hierarchy' provision was dropped during the 1999 to the 2004 reform process but there was no clear mechanism published as to how the provincial level exert influence over the district/city[3]. As a result of unclear roles and functions assigned to the governor and provincial government, there is a lack of effective mechanism that coordinates different interests among districts / cities in the country. It is imperative to note that in order to enhance efficiency of regional autonomy, the government needs to clarify and reinforce the role of the province in the delivery of some services and in coordinating local governments.

11.2.4. Issues Related to Inter-governmental Finance

The Central Transfers consist of Shared Revenue, General Allocation Fund (DAU) and Special Allocation Fund (DAK). The Shared Revenue is the second largest transfers to sub-national governments at the national level. There are two sources of shared revenue namely taxes/fees and natural resources. The shared revenues from taxes/fees mainly accrue from land and building taxes (PBB), land and building transfer fees (BPHTB) and personal income tax (PPh). According to the sharing arrangements stipulated in law No. 33/2004, district/city governments receive allocations of 81 percent, 80 percent, and 20 percent shares of PBB, BPHTB and PPh, respectively. In terms of natural resource shared

[2] Stock Taking on Indonesia's Recent Decentralization Reforms, Summary Report, USAID, p16, 2009
[3] Stock Taking on Indonesia's Recent Decentralization Reforms, Summary Report, USAID, p25, 2009

revenue, Law No. 33/2004 expanded the coverage to include the forestry, general mining, fisheries, oil, gas, and geothermal sectors. Sub-national governments retain 80 percent of all revenues from shared natural resources, except for oil and gas where the central government retains the larger share.

The DAU is the largest instrument among Indonesia's inter-governmental fiscal transfers and aims to equalize the imbalances between local governments. The total national DAU pool is now 26 percent of net national revenue (net of shared revenue), of which 10 percent goes to provincial governments and 90 percent goes to districts/cities. The DAU is distributed annually using a formula that consists of a basic allocation (BA) component and a fiscal gap (FG) component.

The DAK is an earmarked or conditional transfer aimed at financing specific needs in the regions or funding for programs that are of national priorities and not covered under DAU. The DAK is financed from the central government budget (APBN) and is transferred directly to district/city governments based on project progress. Unlike the DAU, districts are required to provide matching funding their own APBDs at a minimum of 10 percent of the project budget, except for regions with limited fiscal capacity. This ensures that district/city governments make provisions for operational costs. There are three criteria that determines the allocation namely: general criteria related to the net fiscal position of a district, special criteria, which determine eligibility based on coastal area size, conflict and under-development, and technical criteria, which are set by sectoral departments in the central government in consultation with the MoF and MoHA.

(1) Sub-Optimal Sectoral Allocation

The largest spending item of sub-national governments is government administration. As a result, the sectoral allocation of sub-national budgets remains sub-optimal. Spending on administration is particularly significant at the provincial level (38 percent of total spending) and the district level (30 percent). The largest items in administrative spending include salaries and allowances for the local head of the executive and his/her staff and parliamentarians, as well as public office building rehabilitation and construction (see Table 11.2.2). According the World Bank, this is in stark contrast to what is found in more modern economies, which typically allocate 5 percent or less of their budgets to such expenses. Because of the large share of administrative spending, other sectors receive an insufficient share of local budgets. In addition, the bloated share of administrative spending can be prone to corruption and other type of budget misuse without adequate accounting and reporting procedures[4].

(2) Increasing Deconcentrated Spending

The central government spending in the region (deconcentrated spending) has been rising steadily. In 2004, central government departments spent more than 50 percent of their development budget in the regions. A problem is that this deconcentrated development spending tends to benefit regions that are already fiscally well off. According to World Bank, in 2004, deconcentrated spending per capita was positively correlated with total fiscal revenue and, as a result, failed to contribute to fiscal equalization. So far central departments

[4] Spending for Development – Making the Most of Indonesia's New Opportunities, World Bank, p117, 2005

have managed to delay the implementation of the government policy regarding the re-channeling central spending to decentralized tasks through DAK because of continuing legal ambiguities concerning precise service assignments across levels of government[5].

Table 11.2.2 Spending at Sub-national Level by Sector, 2004

Sector	Province		Kabupaten/ kota		Total (Province + Kabupaten/kota)		Central/		Total	
	(Rp bn)	(%)	(Rp bn)	(%)	(Rp bn)	(%)	(Rp bn)	(%)	(Rp bn)	(%)
Agriculture	1,823	6	4,201	4	6,024	4	2,679	8	8,703	5
Education	3,815	12	39,805	33	43,620	29	7,345	23	50,965	28
Health	3,000	9	8,108	7	11,108	7	2,395	7	13,503	7
Mining	195	1	74	0	269	0	230	1	499	0
Trade, NBD, FCS	479	1	681	1	1,160	1	185	1	1,345	1
Government Apparatus and Supervision Sector	12,327	38	35,529	30	47,856	32	613	2	48,469	26
Manpower Sector	426	1	452	0	878	1	177	1	1,055	1
National Defense and Security Sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	1	400	0
Environment and Spatial Planning	619	2	1,233	1	1,852	1	148	0	2,000	1
Infrastructure	8,321	26	17,147	14	25,468	14	0	43	39,566	22
Others	1,399	4	11,728	10	13,127	10	43	13	17,294	9
Total	32,404	100	118,959	100	151,363	100	13	100	183,801	100

Source: Spending for Development - Making the Most of Indonesia's New Opportunities: Indonesia Public Expenditure Review 2007, World Bank
Note: NBD = National Business Development, FCS = Finance and Cooperative Sectors.
'Others' category includes pensions, subsidy to subsidiary regions and other category.
To avoid double counting the subsidy to subsidiary regions of the province is excluded.

(3) High Dependence of Districts/Cities on Central Transfer

The sub-national governments are mainly funded by intergovernmental fiscal transfers. The largest component of the balancing fund is the DAU, which accounts for about 45 percent of sub-national revenues. The second-largest transfers to sub-national governments are shared revenues, including shared taxes and revenues from natural resources. In 2004, shared revenue amounted to some 20 percent of sub-national budgets. Despite recent increases, total sub-national own-source revenues remain low at only 8.5 percent of the total.

The situation is different between districts/cities and provinces. The DAU accounts for 56 percent of the district/city revenues and only 16 percent of provincial revenues. The largest

[5] Spending for Development – Making the Most of Indonesia's New Opportunities, World Bank, p118, 2005

revenue source for the provinces is own-source revenues, which is mostly come from taxes. Between 2001 and 2005, sub-national revenues rose steadily but slowly to reach 7.6 percent of total public revenues. Seventy percent of sub-national own source revenue is collected by provinces.

Table 11.2.3 Sub-national Government Revenue, 2005

Revenue Source	Province		Kabupaten/Kota	
	Amount (Rp bn)	Share (%)	Amount (Rp bn)	Share (%)
Own-source Revenue	28,014	49.2	12530	8.8
Shared Taxes	9,312	16.3	15122	10.6
Shared Natural Resource Revenue	6,190	10.9	17488	12.2
DAU	9,181	16.1	79843	55.9
DAK	16	0	4628	3.2
Other Revenue	4,260	7.5	13196	9.2
Total Revenue	56,973		142807	

Source: Spending for Development - Making the Most of Indonesia's New Opportunities: Indonesia Public Expenditure Review 2007, World Bank

(4) Limited Equalizer Effect of DAU

The DAU employs a formula-based on allocation mechanism. There are two components in the DAU, the 'basic allocation' (BA) component and the 'fiscal gap' (FG) component. The fiscal gap is calculated based on the difference between fiscal capacity (FC) and expenditure needs (EN). Since the FG component of DAU is allocated to the districts pro-rata of their fiscal gaps, it is the main equalization driver. Although the proportion has been increasing, the importance of the fiscal gap formula in the distribution mechanism is only partial. This is because the BA component of the DAU includes the full wage bill of each sub-national government before applying the formula. As a result, only 50 percent of the total DAU pool is distributed using the fiscal gap formula[6].

The constraint of DAU's role on fiscal equalization is further limited by the 'hold harmless' provision which gave provisions for regions on smaller transfers than in the previous year. It was introduced in the first year of decentralization when the FC component accounted for only 18.5 percent of DAU excluding the natural resource revenue as part of the fiscal capacity component.[7]

In addition, the full coverage of the sub-national civil service wage bill provides a disincentive for sub-national governments to streamline their civil services because any cut in a district's wage bill (without a concomitant cut in all other districts) implies a decrease in the basic allocation of the DAU (with a one-year lag). Since the basic allocation is about half of the total DAU, this component of the DAU formula effectively eliminates half of any

[6] Spending for Development – Making the Most of Indonesia's New Opportunities, World Bank, p120, 2005
[7] Spending for Development – Making the Most of Indonesia's New Opportunities, World Bank, p121, 2005

reformist government's savings in its wage bill savings by reducing the DAU[8].

(5) Effects of Shared Revenue on Inequality

The shared revenue, which is the second-largest transfers to sub-national government has resulted in a significant increased in inequality of the country. Although revenues from natural resources represent about one-thirds of shared revenues, revenues from natural resources are highly concentrated in a small number of oil producing regions. In 2006, only 62 out of 440 districts/cities and five out of 33 provinces are oil and gas producing regions. Most of these districts/cities are located in Riau, archipelago Riau and East Kalimantan.

As a result, fiscal inequality across regions has been continuously significant. In 1999, the richest district in fiscal revenue per capita was 30 times richer than the poorest. The figure remained the same in 2004. However, provinces have a different situation. Before decentralization, the richest province had revenues 13 times greater than those of the poorest. Although fiscal disparity is lower across provinces than districts, the figure worsened and reached 15 in 2004[9].

(6) Centralized Own-resource Revenue

Own-source revenues remain heavily centralized. The sub-national governments' own-source revenues include local taxes, user charges and fees. Taxes on electricity, hotels and restaurants make up of about 75 percent of total district level tax revenues. The charges for health services provided by local public clinics (Puskesmas), the issuance of building permits and public market fees represents about 50 percent of total charge revenues. Other own-source revenues include those generated by local government enterprises (such as PDAMs) and interest income on unspent balances. Each of the three main types of local revenue—taxes, charges contribute roughly one third of total own-source revenues (see Table 11.2.4). The centralization of all property taxes denies local governments a potentially important policy and revenue tool[10].

Table 11.2.4 Sub-national and Central Government Own-source Revenue in Billion Rp (2001 constant price)

Area	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
		%		%		%		%		%
Kabupaten/Kota	5267	1.7	6650	2.3	7302	2.4	8020	2.3	9764	2.5
Provinces	10005	3.2	12720	4.4	14925	4.8	17920	5.2	23028	6
Total Sub-National	15272	4.9	19370	6.8	22227	7.2	25940	7.6	32793	8.5
Central	299183	95.1	266831	93.2	285901	92.8	316083	92.4	352288	91.5
Total Public	314455	100	286201	100	308128	100	342023	100	385081	100

Source: Spending for Development - Making the Most of Indonesia's New Opportunities: Indonesia Public Expenditure Review 2007, World Bank

[8] Spending for Development – Making the Most of Indonesia's New Opportunities, World Bank, p121, 2005
[9] Spending for Development – Making the Most of Indonesia's New Opportunities, World Bank, p129, 2005
[10] Spending for Development – Making the Most of Indonesia's New Opportunities, World Bank, p122, 2005

On the other hand, the own-source revenues of provinces are more prominent than those of the districts. The most significant taxes at the provincial level are on motor vehicles, and transfers of titles and registrations. Motor-vehicle taxes account for almost 80 percent of total provincial tax revenues. The most significant user charges are for health, building permits and fees for the use of public assets. These charges accounts for about two-thirds of total charge revenues. Interest income on bank balances is the most noteworthy 'other' source of own-revenues. Taxes constitute the most significant source registering about 90 percent of the total provincial own-revenues (see Table 11.2.5).

Table 11.2.5 Sub-national and Central Government Own-source Revenue

Kabupaten/Kota Revenue	Rb bn	%	Provincial Revenue	Rb bn	%
Local Taxes	**4,034**	**3**	**Local Taxes**	**20,084**	**43**
Electricity	2,037	50	Motor vehicle title transfer	9,058	45
Hotel and restaurant	1,009	25	Motor vehicle registration	6,608	33
Other	988	24	Other	4,419	22
User Charges	**3,423**	**3**	**User Charges**	**1,165**	**3**
Health	1,266	37	Health	523	45
Building permits	370	11	Building permits	157	14
Others	1,787	52	Other	485	42
Other own-source revenue	**2,702**	**2**	**Other own-source revenue**	**1,447**	**3**
Transfers	**112,080**	**92**	**Transfers**	**23,903**	**51**
Total	**122,239**	**100**	**Total**	**46,599**	**100**

Source: Spending for Development - Making the Most of Indonesia's New Opportunities: Indonesia Public Expenditure Review 2007, World Bank

(7) Limited Usage of DAK

The DAK is noted to have a rapid increase but still remain modest relative to other transfers (see Table 11.2.4). This figure showed that DAK registered an increase from less than Rp 1 trillion in 2001 and 2002 to Rp 3.9 trillion in 2005. Based on the Med-Term Development Plan 2010-2014, it is expected that DAK will play a significant role during this period as deconcentrate spending of decentralized tasks intensify by 2014. The GOI planned to expand sectoral coverage of the DAK and promote key sectors to improve poverty condition in the country.

11.2.5. Lack of Capacity and Transparency of the Local Government

The process of decentralization has shifted huge responsibilities to the districts, which require more capacity and accountability to govern effectively. District and city governments now are responsible for the majority of government functions and are responsible for about 40 percent of the entire State budget. However, local governments were left with significant over-staffing, that has restricted their ability to fund new programs. Moreover, the redistribution of staff to the local governments was highly uneven, with some regions receiving proportionately much larger numbers of staff. For instance, Yogyakarta province estimates that 5,000 of its 12,000 staff members are redundant. Despite staff

resources being sufficient in terms of numbers, adequate skills are very limited. This lack of capacity of local governments reflect the poor implementation of public financial management reforms such as performance based budgeting planned by the central government.

The regulatory framework for regional public financial management reforms is largely in place[11]. After decentralization, the central government passed comprehensive legislation for financial management reforms at the regional level. Major components of reforms include budget unification, performance budgeting, medium-term expenditure frameworks and some organizational restructuring of financial management units in sub-national governments. Although there are no mechanisms to address severe problems related to fiscal distress and insolvency at the sub-national level, GOI set rather comprehensive reform plan for public financial management reforms.

However, most regions need to improve technical capacity and human resources to implement the reforms. This was not the case, so that newly introduced concepts, such as performance-based budgeting, have been poorly implemented and local budget management is far from being efficient and transparent. While sub-national governments are obligated by law to report certain fiscal and financial information to the central government, many do not (the data may be missing or simply deliberately withheld). Sub-national governments are under no obligation to publicly disclose pertinent fiscal and financial information and the vast majority does not make such information available to the public at large. This lack of transparency, poor record-keeping, and subsequent misallocation of funds, make financial management processes prone to corruption[12].

11.2.6. Slow Implementation of Regional Governance Reforms

(1) Regional Government Service Provision

Based on a USAID study, it showed that decentralization has no significant effect on service delivery performance in Indonesia[13]. For the past 5 years, conscious efforts have been facilitated to improve public service delivery in the regions. One of the commended undertaking ones include among others: the establishment of One Stop Service centers, the application of Minimum Service Standard, the noted growth in BLUD (Special Service Agency), application of Citizen Service Charters, the development of complaint and feedback mechanisms, the use of Service Contracting and voucher system (e.g., in the case of midwives). These efforts have been positively noted, although it lacks proper documentation and publication of success stories on part of the local government.

(2) Planning and Budgeting

The capacity building for planning and budgeting has been intensively supported by internal development partners in Indonesia. Support has been offered to central/local government, DPRD and NGOs with the coordination among donor agencies. Challenges in regional

[11] Spending for Development – Making the Most of Indonesia's New Opportunities, World Bank, p125, 2005
[12] Spending for Development – Making the Most of Indonesia's New Opportunities, World Bank, p126, 2005
[13] Stock Taking on Indonesia's Recent Decentralization Reforms, Summary Report, USAID, p47, 2009

planning and budgeting are as follows[14]:

- Inconsistencies in the regulatory framework with respect to planning products, legal form of planning products, use of implementing regulations, and the role of the DPRD in budgeting.
- Lack of conceptual clarity and operational approaches for several new features of the system (e.g., fulfillment of minimum service standards)
- Uncertain connection between spatial plans and development plans
- A participatory planning process that is rigid and formal
- Low capacities at central and regional government level to develop a planning and budgeting policy framework and to operationalize a framework.
- Less experimentation is seen in the case of MSS, performance budgeting, and MTEF.
- Most local governments assessed have neither developed a sound policy for future investments nor a borrowing strategy. Investments are commonly done on an ad hoc basis and not linked to medium-term plans or budget projections.

(3) Financial Management

In General, the public financial management systems at the sub-national level is weak and high probability of corruption is very high. The World Bank developed a framework that assesses the performance of local governments in nine areas of regional financial management, measured through indicator score accumulation in each of the nine areas. The result of the test of the framework in 2 regions[15] is shown at the Table 11.2.6.

Table 11.2.6 Evaluation of 2 Local Government Performances

Strategic Area	District of Sleman (Central Java) % Score	Municipality of Blitar (East Java) % Score
1. Local Regulatory Framework	65	73
2. Planning and Budgeting	55	70
3. Cash Management	100	55
4. Procurement	85	78
5. Accounting and Reporting	100	38
6. Internal Audit	89	47
7. Public Debt and Investment	0	0
8. Asset Management	64	55
9. External Audit and Oversight	78	44

Source: Indonesia: Local Government Financial Management – A Measurement Framework. World Bank, 2005

Note: 100-80%: Excellent/Fully acceptable, 79-60%: Very Good/Substantially acceptable, 59-40%: Good/Fair acceptable, 39-20% Moderate/Partially acceptable, 19-1%: Poor/Non-acceptable

Based on this framework, the World Bank conducted a pilot survey on the measurement of financial management in selected local governments in 2005 and 2006. The findings from

[14] Stock Taking on Indonesia's Recent Decentralization Reforms, Summary Report, USAID, p50, 2009

[15] Indonesia: Local Government Financial Management – A Measurement Framework, World Bank, Appendix1-2, 2005

an in depth-assessment (rating on a 100 percent scale) of selected local government, the financial management performance in 15 local governments showed that the institutional and human capacity to manage local funds is low, the financial management processes are weak, and it s processes lack transparency and accountability. The average performance, as measured against the requirements of national legislation for regional financial management only registered at 44 percent[16] (See Figure 11.2.1).

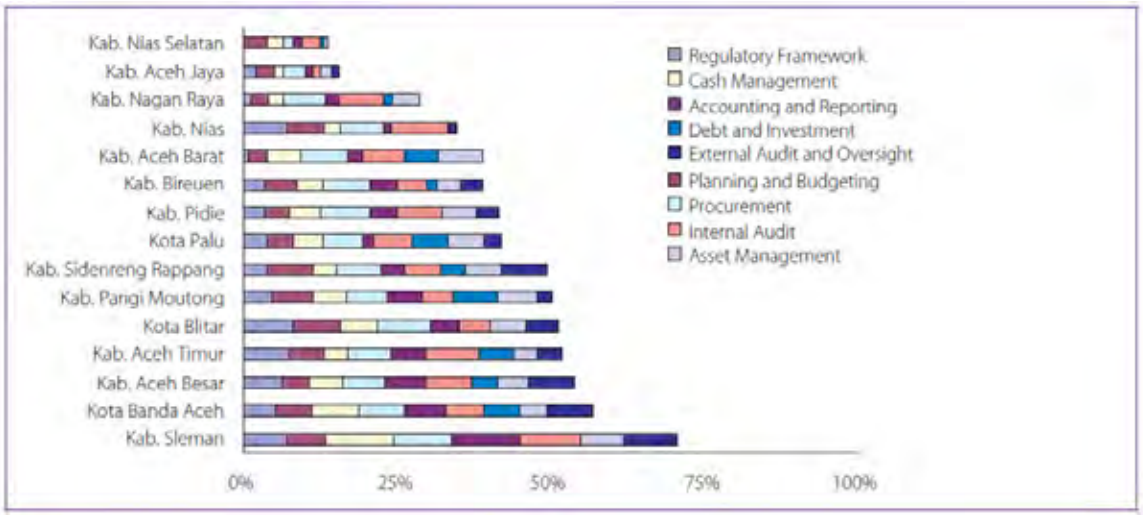


Figure 11.2.1 Results from the PFM performance measurement framework

1) Lack of a sound national regulatory framework and resources for External Audit

Local government performance in the areas of debt, investment and external audit are particularly weak. The State Audit Law (No. 15/2004) gives a mandate for external audit to the State Audit Agency (BPK). Yet to date, it is said that only about 60 percent of local governments across Indonesia are regularly audited by the BPK. One of the reasons for this is that the central government provides inadequate funding to the BPK. Weak external audit functions mean that record-keeping is inadequate and follow-up on audit findings is the exception rather than the rule. Although external audit reports of local governments are submitted to local parliaments they are not disclosed to the public. Such practices increase the danger of corruption[17].

2) Under-investment and spending

The sub-national governments have recently benefited from record-high reserves. In mid-2006, the reserves reached to Rp 95 trillion or 3.1 percent of the GDP. There are four factors contributing to this increase[18]:

1. Sub-national government budgets approved disbursals only after substantial delays, sometimes not until late in the second quarter of the fiscal year. This has been exacerbated by the introduction of a new budget authorization process (Law No. 32/2004), whereby the Ministry of Home Affairs has a right to approve provincial

[16] Spending for Development – Making the Most of Indonesia's New Opportunities, World Bank, p126, 2005
[17] Spending for Development – Making the Most of Indonesia's New Opportunities, World Bank, p127, 2005
[18] Spending for Development – Making the Most of Indonesia's New Opportunities, World Bank, p128, 2005

budgets and the provincial authorities over district budgets.

2. Central government transfers (especially those derived from shared natural resources) experienced delay in transfer
3. Direct central government spending in the regions crowds out local spending and forces local governments to review their spending plans—a cumbersome and slow process.
4. Sub-national governments may not have the capacity to spend the resources at their disposal, especially when such resources increase significantly. Thus, large reserves indicate inefficiencies in the budgeting process that may not be easy to remedy.

Table 11.2.7 Sub-national and Government Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus In Rp Billion (2001 constant price)

Area	2001		2002		2003		2004*		2005*	
		%		%		%		%		%
Kabupaten/kota										
Revenue	78,699	--	83,466	--	96637	--	96420	--	102073	--
Expenditure	71,624	91	80,344	96.3	96673	100	93924	97.4	77183	75.6
Deficit/Surplus	7,075	9	3,122	3.7	-36	0	2497	2.6	24890	24.4
Province										
Revenue	25,484	--	29,471	--	33295	--	36320	--	40722	--
Expenditure	23,109		28,828	97.8	33335	100.1	34214	94.2	35288	86.7
Deficit/Surplus	2,375		643	2.2	-40	-0.1	2106	5.8	5435	13.3
Total Sub-National										
Revenue	104,183		112,937		129931				142795	
Expenditure	94,733	90.9	109,171	96.7	130008	100.1		96.5	112471	78.8
Deficit/Surplus	9,450	9.1	3,766	3.3	-76	-0.1	4602	3.5	30325	21.2

Source: Spending for Development - Making the Most of Indonesia's New Opportunities: Indonesia Public Expenditure Review 2007, World Bank

Note. * Provincial and kabupaten/kota figures are preliminary estimates based on executed budgets (SIKD MoF);

Surplus figures are estimates based on data from Bank Indonesia

3) Difficulty in sub-national borrowing

The new regulatory framework for sub-national borrowing introduced new rules on on-lending but there are a number of problems[19]. First, the new mechanism for submitting and reviewing project proposals and approving loans (the so called "blue book" system) is unnecessarily long and cumbersome. Second, the new arrangements stipulate that long-term lending to sub-national governments may only be used to finance public infrastructure that directly yields revenues for sub-national government budgets. As a result, many local infrastructure projects will require own-source funding, which may be detrimental to efficiency and equity. Third, government and donors will be allowed to lend only to sub-national governments without arrears on repayments of past loans from the central government. This effectively means that 107 out of 384 local governments and 16 out of 32

[19] Spending for Development – Making the Most of Indonesia's New Opportunities, World Bank, p128, 2005

provinces will not be allowed to borrow.

Table 11.2.7 Borrowing and arrears by type of borrower(2004)

		Value	Share	Arrears
Type	No. of loans	(Rp bn)	(%)	(%)
Province	81	931	16.2	9.9
District	204	379	6.6	29.2
City	116	702	12.2	41.8
PDAM	437	3,735	65.0	61.9
Total	838	5,747	100.0	48.0

Note: PDAM (Local Water Supply Utility)
Source: Spending for Development - Making the Most of Indonesia's New Opportunities: Indonesia Public Expenditure Review 2007, World Bank

11.3. Decentralization Approach in Indonesia

The overall Government policy is enshrined in the Medium-Term National Development Strategy 2010-2014, which aims for regional governments that are effective, efficient, and accountable. Table 11.3.1 show the approach of GOI to address major issues of decentralization in Indonesia.

Table 11.3.1 GOI Approach to Decentralization

No	Issues	GOI Approach
1	Fragmented Policy Making	GOI established DPOD (Regional Autonomy Advisory Council) for overall coordination of decentralization. But DPOD is poorly functioning and has not had a significant impact over the past three years.
2	Proliferation of New Regions	Terminate or limit the establishment of new region
3	Functional Assignment	GOI is now preparing a revised law on regional autonomy in order to strengthen the role of provincial government to supervise districts/cities.
4	Intergovernmental Finance	Improving the administration and disbursement mechanisms for budget more quickly, and accountability.
	DAU	DAU allocation policy ・Increasing the proportion of DAU to the net internal revenue gradually; ・Improving the DAU allocation formula by eliminating use of personnel expenditure variables, adding variables to provide incentives to the regions that excel in the field of economic and social welfare, and/or compensation to the regions that have many protected area; ・Improving fiscal needs assessment in the DAU allocation formula based calculations to meet the expenditure in accordance with the analysis of SPM Standard Shopping (ASB);

No	Issues	GOI Approach
	DAK	DAK allocation policy ・The role of DAK is to help reduce disparities between regions through the provision of basic public services and incentives to regions in order to increase efforts to achieve the goals of national priorities; ・Gradually improve national ceilings for DAK to be more optimal for supports to the achievement of national priorities. In addition DAK will be used to finance regional affairs such as fund for school operation cost and rural infrastructure development; ・Support programs that became a national priority in MTDP 2010-2014 such as medium-term expenditure framework and performance-based budgeting, including programs which are regional national priorities; ・Assist the regions that have low capacity in financing Minimum Standard Service ・Improving the quality of planning through the refinement of performance indicators, and provision of accurate technical data; ・ Improvie coordination of DAK management as a whole, and improve the synchronization of DAK with others funded by the State Budget and supervision of the implementation.
		The areas of DAK-funded are: ・In year 2010, the field include: a) Education, b) Health, c) Road infrastructure, d) Irrigation Infrastructure, e) Infrastructure for potable water, f) Sanitation Infrastructure, g) Local Government Infrastructure, h) Marine and Fisheries, i) Agriculture, j) Environment, k) Family Planning, l) Forestry, m) Rural Infrastructures, and n) Trade Facility. ・In the following years the area of DAK-funded activities will be stipulated in the Government Work Plan.
	Shared Revenues	Allocation policy of shared revenues: ・Improving accuracy of data on non-tax revenues; ・Refining process of counting and determining the allocation of more shared revenue transparent and accountable ・Improving the distribution system so that shared revenue allocation to the regions more timely and precise amount ・Encouraging resource-producing areas, especially non-renewable natural resources, to improve conservation efforts and the handling of environmental impacts.
	Own Source Revenues	Agreement was reached to transfer the property tax to local governments, but only for two sectors, i.e. urban and rural. The other three sectors (plantation/estate, forestry and mining) would remain in the hands of the central government. The Director of General of Taxation proposes a five year transition period for the two sectors to be transferred, before these are totally in the hands of local governments
5	Performance Assessment	MoHA is presently developing ministerial regulations to make GR 6/2008 on evaluation of regional autonomy operational.
		Prepare appropriate performance indicators of local governments
6	Capacity Development of Local Government	Develop human resource by improving the management of civil servants, which includes recruitment, education, placement, and promotion by no later than 2011 Make efforts for capacity building of local officials to become more reliable, competent and professional in the administration of government and development in the region.
7	Regional Governance Reform	

No	Issues	GOI Approach
	MSS	MTDP claim the need to improve the quality and coverage of public service in accordance with minimum service standards (MSS) set by the central government.
	Financial Management	Implement Medium Term Expenditure (MTEF) Strengthen and implement performance-based budget
	Planning and Budgeting	Strengthening monitoring and evaluation in the planning process, implementation and budgeting.
		Improve the synchronization between the national development plan with regional development plans.

Source: Medium Term Development Plan (2010-2015) and Stock Taking on Indonesia's Recent Decentralization Reforms, USAID, 2009

11.3.1. Assistance of JICA

Assistance of JICA in the field of decentralization has been focused on the capacity development of local governments in Indonesia. Prior to decentralization, regional development projects and activities were largely decided by the central government in the top-down manner. As decentralization Law was enacted, local government staffs can now plan, implement and evaluate programs and projects. The new role of local government requires new skills and knowledge, hence capability building becomes the major focus of local governments to enable them acquire the needed skills, knowledge and orientation to meet new responsibilities and to seize emerging opportunities.

In this context, JICA implemented various capacity development projects namely: Sulawesi rural development project (1997-2001), regional development policy support project (2001-2005), project for human resource development of local government (2002-2007), Community Empowerment Program with Civil Society in Indonesia (PKPM) (2004-2006), and Sulawesi Capacity Development Project (2007-2010) (see Table 11.3.2)

11.3.2. Assistance of other Donor Agencies

Multiple donors are supporting decentralization reform in Indonesia. The UNDP's Provincial Governance Strengthening Programme (PGSP) (2009-2012) attempts to strengthen the roles and functions of provincial government through effective participatory policy making, regional development planning and public service delivery. ADB's Local Government Finance and Governance Reform Sector Development Program (2004-2006) aimed to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of delivery of basic services by strengthening the policy, legal, and regulatory framework for decentralization as well as developing capacities at the local government level. The World Bank manages Decentralization Support Facility (DSF) (2007-) that is government-led multi-donor trust fund whose principal purpose is to support the decentralization agenda of the Government of Indonesia. As a bilateral donor, CIDA has implemented Governance Reform Support II (GRS II) (2003-2010), Better Approaches to Service Provision through Increased Capacities in Sulawesi (BASICS) (2008-2014), and Improved Public Financial Management by Local Governments (2009-2013). The GTZ is traditionally strong in legal support such as Advisory Service Support for Decentralization (ASSD) (2006-2009), while USAID emphasizes participatory approach in the Participatory Peaceful Development (PDP), or PEUDAP (2008-2011), and Local Governance Support Program (LGSP) (2005-2009).

USAID also supported an influential recent study on decentralization, and assists with GTZ for the preparation of the draft of revised law on the role of provincial government (See Table 11.3.4).

One of the challenges for donors' activities is how to replicate their good practices. According to CIDA staff, it is difficult to replicate the good practices without high level engagement in the project. It is also important for the project to align broader national framework and policy. In this respect, GTZ holds Local Governance Forum in regions GTZ is involved, inviting decision makers and stakeholders in provincial and district communities as well as in the central government. In this forum, GTZ introduces good practices, presents lessons learned in the previous program and explains the content of coming program. USAID emphasizes incentives for service delivery, develop innovation and replicate the best practice in its program. They also stress the role of NGOs for the replication of the good practices. The World Bank supported PNPM uses newsletters to introduce good practices to persons and institutions concerned.

The Table 11.3.2 shows a result of the replication of good practices introduced with the USAID assistance (LGSP). USAID identifies five key factors that contribute to the success.

Table 11.3.2 Replication of Innovations introduced with LGSP Assistance

Instrument	Description	Introduced in:	Adopted by	Total as of June 2009
One-stop-Services (Integrated pubic services point at subdistrict level)	a One-stop Service point is a local government facility where several services are integrated under one roof.	Pinrang, South Sulawesi (SS) - 1 subdistrict	Pinrang, SS - 11 other subdistricts	12
One-stop-Services (Integrated pubic economic center at district level)	The primary purpose of One-stop Services is to increase efficiency by combining the processing of related services, as well as reducing customer travel, waiting time and expenses.	Tebingtinggi, North Sumatra (NS)	Pematang Siantar, NS Klaten, Central Java (CJ) Kebumen, CJ Probolinggo, East Java (EJ) Mojokerto, EJ Kediri, EJ Palopo, SS Enrekang, SS Jeneponto, SS Soppeng, SS Jepara, CJ	12
Citizen Charter (public health service excellence)	A citizen charter is a public statement signed by a local service agency on the guaranteed quality and quantity of a particular service.	Deli Serdang, NS - 5 subdistrict clinics	Deli Serdang, NS - 5 other clinics Tebingtinggi, NS - 1 clinic Serdang Bedagai, NS - 5 clinics	16
Citizen Charter (health promotion)	The charter is normally displayed at the location where the service is provided. Customers will use the charter as a basis for appraising service delivery, and can lodge complaints if the agreed standards are not met.	Boyolali, CJ - 1 subdistrict clinic Boyolali, CJ - 1 village clinic Sukoharjo, CJ - 1 village clinic	Boyolali, CJ - 1 subdistrict clinic Boyolali, CJ - 13 village clinics Sukoharjo, CJ - 8 village clinics	25
Electronic Citizen Information Service	An electronic citizen information service consists of a local web site for e-government, including a gateway that allows the public to submit both emails and SMSes. Since all SMS, emails, responses and results are automatically registered and published on the local government's web site, the system can be used as a public oversight tool by the district head, the local council and civil society organizations alike.	Aceh Barat, Aceh (AC)	Aceh Province Banda Aceh, AC Aceh Besar, AC Aceh Jaya, AC Bireun, AC Aceh Timur, AC Pidie, AC Jepara, CJ	9
Customer Information Management System	A customer information management system is a computerized database to manage information about services provided to customers, for instance, health care in public clinics and hospitals. Its purpose is to make service quicker, easier, cheaper, and more accurate by providing the service provider with complete and reliable data while at increasing customer satisfaction.	Madiun, EJ - 1 clinic	Madiun, EJ - 4 other clinics Kediri, EJ - 1 pilot clinic Deli Serdang, NS - 5 clinics (planned)	11
Electronic Government Procurement (management unit)	An electronic government procurement unit is an organization tasked with managing procurement of all goods and services through a web site, thus eliminating manual tender procedures. Any venders that want to submit bids have to qualify through the government web site, and if successful, will receive a digital ID and password. The potential benefits are enormous in terms of administrative cost savings, transparency and accountability.	Province of West Java	West Sumatra Province Bukittinggi, West Sumatra (WS) Solok, WS Padang Pariaman, WS Pasaman, WS	10

Source: Innovations in Local Public Service Management, USAID, 2009

First, there has to be clear local commitment to improve public service management in one or more areas. Ideally, both the district head and local government unit heads should publicly support transparent and accountable service delivery. Their active and visible endorsement is an important first step in decision-making and resource allocation in support of improved service delivery.

Second, there has to be appropriate tools and methodologies. Jurisdictions ready to innovate are usually in search of the appropriate knowledge and tools to do the job. In many cases, change caught on only after local stakeholders became convinced they had the right instruments.

Third, there has to be opportunity to observe and replicate innovation. The adoption of a successful innovation in one jurisdiction can trigger its replication, not only by spreading it to other UG units in the same jurisdiction but also to other jurisdictions. For example, after the province of West Java successfully created a new LG unit for e-procurement, LGSP helped to disseminate it to the province of West Sumatra, which soon created a similar unit modeled on the unit in West Java. The municipality of Banda Aceh followed by launching its own version with LGSP assistance.

Fourth, a crucial factor in implementing – and sustaining – reform is the availability of civil society organizations, universities and other service providers to advocate reform, provide technical advice, and facilitate implementation of the reform agenda. In a number of innovations described in Table 11.3.2, local governments brought in service providers from university or other institutions to develop materials and provide advisory services, thereby strengthening the prospects that there institutions can continue to provide support, and spread the innovations to other local governments.

Finally, there has to be enabling policy framework. The innovations were in some cases bolstered by the issuance of a particular Government of Indonesia (GOI) regulation. Such regulations are not only often a prerequisite to a local official's authority to proceed, but also help generate a market of consultant services to help LGs institutionalize the guidance. For example, in some cases, the Ministry of Home Affairs observed the innovations introduced by LGSP, endorsed related training manuals and applications, and is now keen to share them across jurisdictions throughout Indonesia. A water management body at the Ministry of Public Works saw a local water management unit created in Aceh Jaya with the help of LGSP, endorsed the training manual, and has now incorporated it in its training curriculum. These national ministries are rolling out regulations through a socialization process. During April and May 2009, the Directorate General of Public Management at the Ministry of Home Affairs rolled out its policy on regional cooperation and strategic efforts to improve public services to approximately five hundred provincial and local government executives through four regional workshops with LGSP assistance. In addition, the Ministry of Public Works plans to roll out a policy on creating local management units for drinking water supply based on the Aceh Jaya model[20].

[20] "Innovations in Local Public Service Management: Challenges and Opportunities in Decentralized Governance in Indonesia, USAID, 2009

Table 11.3.3 Assistance of JICA (Capacity Development of Local Governments)

Name	Goals	Outcomes/Activities
Sulawesi Rural Development Program for Poverty Reduction (1997-2001)	To develop participatory social development model applicable to South Sulawesi	Outputs: - People at the model villages execute participatory rural development projects - Complete methodology of participatory rural development projects - Develop administrative system in Takarar district to support participatory rural development - Complete training module on participatory rural development suitable to Sulawesi province - Improve management capacity of person in charge of training programs on participatory rural development - Improve basic policy environment to introduce participatory rural development model
Capacity Development of Local Administration (2002-2007)	To improve the capacity of central and local governments to offer local needs-based training on administration and regional development to local officials, council members and NGOs	Output1: To joint implementation of needs based training program with training institutions of the central government - Conduct a needs assessment before training - Improve management of training institute of implementation agency - Conduct training at the model cite with counterparts Output2: To support capacity development program conducted by local governments and their training institutes - Conduct training at the model cite with local government staff - Introduce Japan's local government system to government officials involved in local administration Output 3: To strengthen partnership among training institutes - Promote partnership and cooperation among government, universities, NGOs, private sector regarding the provision of training - The central government conduct training programs in cooperation with local governments - Disseminate information on training activities of the project to other local governments
PKPM (Community Empowerment Program with Civil Society in Indonesia) (2004-2006)	The collaboration among the governments (both national and regional), NGOs, communities is improved in community empowerment.	Project Outputs: Participatory approach for community development taken by the governments, NGOs, and communities is improved. - The good practice cases of community development activities in the target area is accumulated and disseminated. - Pilot activities of community empowerment are initiated based on local initiatives. Target Areas: 10 eastern provinces as the partner provinces (NTB, NTT, South Sulawesi, South-East Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Gorontalo, North Sulawesi, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua)

Name	Goals	Outcomes/Activities
Sulawesi Capacity Development Project (2007-2010)	To strengthen the capacity of stakeholders related to regional planning and to improve the cooperation mechanism in 6 provinces in Sulawesi	Output1 To strengthen planning capacity of stakeholders through training program on planning and implementation process - Analysis of training needs - Formulation and revise of training program - Implementation of training program on regional development plan (For decision makers, planners, facilitators) - Advise and support for the formulation of action plan - Advise to provincial, district/city governments regarding regional development plan, etc. - Support to Hasanedin University's Master program on village development plan - Sent to participants in training in Japan Output2 To strengthen stakeholder's capacity to implement and manage projects through the participation of pilot projects - Selection of activities of pilot project based on action plan formulated in the project - Formulation of pilot activities - Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of pilot project - Institutionalization of regional development planning through activities in pilot project Output 3 To share knowledge and experience by improving communication network - Study/Analysis of regional development in other regions - Sharing experience on pilot project - Networking project participants - Establishment of system to disseminate project information in each province.

Source: JICA Study Team

Table 11.3.4 Major Activities of Donors (Decentralization)

Name	Programs	Description
UNDP	Provincial Governance Strengthening Programme (PGSP) (2009-2012	Objectives: - To have provincial government roles and functions strengthened through effective participatory policy making, regional development planning and public service delivery that will lead to realization of national development objectives and the improvement of quality of life for the poorest.

Name	Programs	Description
		3 sets of project outputs: - Enhanced policy and regulatory framework that further clarifies and strengthens role and functions of provincial government and council (DPRD) - Strategic regional economic development planning strengthened, effectively link planning and budgeting using HDI/HDR; with participatory decision-making mechanism in place. - Achievement of better development outcomes at provincial level through governance innovation: implementation of minimum service standards, civil service reform, participatory monitoring and evaluation and sustainable cross province learning. Project Locations: Gorontalo, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), Bangka Belitung
UNDP	UNDP ART GOLD Indonesia (AGI) (2009-2012)	Objective: - Aims at contributing to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and enhancing human development through local development participatory processes in Indonesia. Approach: - AGI follows a multi-sectoral, multi-level approach that simultaneously implements activities at the local, national and international levels. - At the international level, the programme will promote decentralized cooperation, support innovation and good practices exchange, and transfer of know-how, with other southern and northern countries in view of internationalizing the Indonesian culture, economic and social reality. - At the national level, the programme will support capacity building and training activities in the field of governance and local development with the national government and other institutions, as well as promote discussions through seminars, workshops and events with the aim at the replicating the programme's methodologies and best practices, and their subsequent extension to other provinces. - At the local level, the programme will aim at implementing actions under five components – Governance, Local Economic Development, Education and Vocational Training, Social Development and Environment. Priority sectors and projects will be identified through participatory approaches involving the Provincial and District Working Groups, one of the backbones of ART instruments and methodologies.
World Bank	Decentralization Support Facility (DSF) (2007-) New Work Program (2009-2011)	Purpose: - Is a government-led multi-donor trust fund whose principal purpose is to support the decentralization agenda of the Government of Indonesia (GOI), particularly as this pertains to improved service delivery for citizens.

Name	Programs	Description
		3 Roles: - Policy development and implementation, as this applies to the demand for and supply of local public services; and hence, the promotion of local government (downward) accountability to citizens and local government (upward) accountability to central government. - Governance capacity for decentralization, at both central and sub-national levels - The harmonization, alignment, efficiency and effectiveness of development assistance.
		Work Program - The DSF work program consists primarily, first, in project financing, procurement and management; and second, certain aspects of knowledge management. - Project support, which is at various stages of implementation and procurement, falls into four categories. - Public service delivery - Intergovernmental and sub-national finance - Legislative and executive capacity building - Development planning and local economic development
ADB	Local Government Finance and Governance Reform Sector Development Program (2004-2006)	Objective: - To enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of delivery of basic services by strengthening the policy, legal, and regulatory framework for decentralization as well as developing capacities at the local government level in Indonesia. Phase 1: - Aims to increase accountability in the management of local government finances. - The program Loan under Phase 1 is structured around five key outputs to achieve: - Enhanced intergovernmental coordination and development of a national action plan for fiscal decentralization (NAPFD) - A strengthened and harmonized framework for regional autonomy; - A strengthened, rationalized and harmonized framework for intergovernmental fiscal relations. - A strengthened and harmonized framework for planning, budgeting and financial management; and - An enhanced awareness of public expenditure and financial management (PEFM) reforms and modernization of Financial management information system (FMIS).

Name	Programs	Description
		Phase 2 - Will consist of policy actions based on the NAPFD and will result in streamlined functional responsibilities between different levels of government and a more equitable framework for intergovernmental fiscal relations to ensure that adequate funding follows functions. The agenda includes the following key actions - Clear assignment of obligatory and sub-functions amongst the national, provincial and district/city governments - Adoption of clear policy mandates and priorities in education, health and public works sectors to guide local level implementation of national priorities, leading to finalizing of minimum service standards in these sectors. - Design and submission to the President of clear policy options to reform the inter-governmental fiscal framework. - Implementation of regulatory and procedural reform to achieve horizontal and vertical equity based on continuous reviews of the fiscal balance framework supported by a sound simulation model. - Transfer of central authority and funding through special purpose grants to provide for further devolution; - Regulatory reforms for local government borrowing; - Regulatory reforms and capacity development measures to strengthen regional financial management; - Strengthening and empowerment of the DPOD to help formulate and implement forward looking decentralization reforms.
ADB	Second Local Government Finance and Governance Reform Program (LGFGR II) (2006-2011)	Focus mainly on the fiscal dimension. - Will support the Government's ongoing efforts to improve regional autonomy and financing, governance and service delivery, and capacity development. - Will broaden reforms in six target areas - Strengthening the management and coordination of fiscal decentralization; - Clarifying regional administration to improve services and accountability; - Making the release of fiscal transfers and shared revenues more equal, predictable, and transparent; - Reducing regional dependency on fiscal transfers by developing more buoyant revenue sources. - Bolstering the management of regional reserves and debts - Developing human and systems capacity and strengthening public financial management and accountability.
CIDA	Governance Reform Support II (GRS II) (2003-2010)	Goal/Purpose: - To promote good governance, human rights, and democratic development at the central and regional levels to foster equity and effective involvement of civil society; and - To enhance the capacity of selected GOI agencies, Ministries and related organizations to conceive, plan and implement decentralization reforms.

Name	Programs	Description
		Description: - The GRS II project is a responsive mechanism that responds to a range of governance initiatives with selected GOI Ministries, Agencies and related organizations at the national level. - The project supports the development and implementation of decentralization reform agenda and increases the quality of governance within the country. - Short and long-term Canadian and Indonesian technical advisors are main vehicle for the transfer knowledge and to develop the capacity of selected partner organizations.
	Better Approaches to Service Provision through Increased Capacities in Sulawesi (BASICS) (2008-2014)	Goal/Purpose: - To assist Indonesia in improving the quality of decentralized social services in an equitable and gender sensitive manner. Description - The project focuses primarily at the district/city level to assist governments and/or legislative councils to adapt to their new roles and responsibilities to plan and budget appropriately for the delivery of social services. - At the provincial level, it supports the provincial governments to provide improved guidance, support and supervision to the districts/cities within their jurisdiction. - At both the district/city and provincial levels, the project assists in strengthening selected civil society entities in Sulawesi to be able to input to government planning and budgeting processes, and to develop their skills as technical service providers for local government. - At the national level, the project may assist the Ministry of Home Affairs and Directorate General of Regional Autonomy to socialize and possibly pilot, in the BASICS sites, its forthcoming ministerial decree on integrated planning and budgeting and the forthcoming National Framework for Capacity Development in Support of Decentralization.
	Improved Public Financial Management by Local Governments (2009-2013)	Goal/Purpose - To improve government and civil society capacity for effective, decentralized public service delivery. - To enhance the quality of public financial management in participating local governments. Description - The project is designed to provide financial support to the Public Expenditure Analysis and Capacity Enhancement program (PEACH) of the expand into three new provinces that have requested support – North, South and Southeast Sulawesi.

Name	Programs	Description
GTZ	Advisory Services Support for Decentralization (ASSD) (2006-2009)	Goal/Purpose - Provides technical cooperation to central government agencies, especially the Ministry of Home Affairs, in order to improve the legal framework for decentralization and to ensure that policies reflect local needs and experiences. - The project also facilitates local governments, their associations as well as non-governmental stakeholders to participate in policy processes, generate their own perspectives and articulate their demands. - Also supports a variety of efforts to improve cooperation and coordination among actors in the field of decentralization. The main fields of work - Revising the legal framework for decentralization to increase coherence and guidance. - Setting Minimum Service Standards to ensure all citizens have access to basic services. - Revising the legal framework for civil society organizations to increase their participation in policy making. - Developing a national framework for capacity development to guide the regions. - Strengthening advocacy of local government associations vis-à-vis central government. - Defining the role of governors to strengthen governance at all levels. Linkage with other program - ASSD works closely with the projects Good Local Governance (GLG) and Capacity Building in East Kalimantan (CB Kaltim) which support the implementation of decentralization in five regions, and channels local experiences and good practices back to central government.
USAID	Local Governance Support Program (LGSP) (2005-2009)	Objective: - To supports budget transparency initiatives that local partners spearhead. These initiatives involve public participation at all stages. Activities: - LGSP introduces local council members to a process for drafting a well-formulated budget transparently and with public participation. - For the first time, local governments gather community input through public consultations. Civil society organizations, already trained by LGSP to understand their role in budget review and oversight, submit their input on which programs need to be prioritized. - At the same time, LGSP guides local governments on publicizing the final approved budget so an informed public can monitor implementation. - The e-CIS software was created by LGSP in partnership with software designer PT Inovasi. The web and SMS-based service encourages citizens to directly convey their concerns, complaints and suggestions to the local government by SMS or

Name	Programs	Description
		by posting on the local government's website. The information is then automatically forwarded to the relevant office for a response within 48 hours.
	The Participatory Peaceful Development (PDP), or PEUDAP (2008-2011)	Objective: - To help improve the Musrenbang process in Aceh through the PEUDAP program, launched in October 2008. Activities: - works with communities to prepare them for optimal participation in the Museremb ang process; and concurrently enhances community capacity to manage and mitigate future conflict. - The program uses village development planning as an avenue to foster grassroots participation and decision-making to empower marginalized groups. - Bina Rakyat Sejahtera or BYTRA, is a local civil society organization under the PEUDAP activity that facilitates a cluster of eight villages in the conflict-affected Sawang sub-district in North Aceh.

Source: JICA Study Team

No.	Indicator	Unit	Remarks	Source	AVL	FRQ	ASN+CI	ORG
DEV-1: Sub-optimal sectoral allocation of sub-national budgets								
	% share of total spending							
1	government administration in provinces	%	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
2	government administrationin districts/cities	%	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
3	health in provinces	%	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
4	health in districts/cities	%	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
5	agriculture in provinces	%	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
6	agriculture in districts/cities	%	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
7	infrastructure in provinces	%	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
8	infrastructure in districts/cities	%	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
9	"others" in provinces	%	unspecified expenditure: raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
10	"others" in districts/cities	%	unspecified expenditure: raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
DEV-2: Largely used deconcentrated spending								
	% share of total spending							
1	deconcentrated spending	%	central government's spending in regi	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
2	deconcentrated spending on education	%	central government's spending in regi	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
3	decencentrated spending on social sector	%	central government's spending in regi	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
DEV-3: Dependence of sub-national revenue on intergovernmental fiscal transfer								
	% share of total revenue							
1	own-source revenue in provinces	%	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
2	own-source revenue in districts/cities	%	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
3	shared taxes revenue in provinces	%	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
4	shared taxes revenue in districts/cities	%	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
5	shared natural resource revenue in provinces	%	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
6	shared natural resource revenue in districts/cities	%	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
7	DAU revenue in provinces	%	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
8	DAU revenue in districts/cities	%	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
9	DAK revenue in provinces	%	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
10	DAK revenue in districts/cities	%	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
DEV-4: Inefficiancy in the budgeting process								
1	reserves' % share of total revenue in prov	%	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
2	reserves' % share of total revenue in districts/cities	%	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
3	value of provinces' borrowing	Rp bn	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
4	value of districts' borrowing	Rp bn	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
5	value of cities's borrowing	Rp bn	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
6	arrears's % share of total revenue in prov	%	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
7	arrears's % share of total revenue in distr	%	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank
8	arrears's % share of total revenue in citie	%	raw data is annually available at the MoF's website:	World Bank's Indonesia Public Expenditure Review	Y	Every 3-4 years		World Bank

No.	Indicator	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
DEV-1: Sub-optimal sectoral allocation of sub-national budgets														
	% Share of Total Regional Resources													
1	government administration in provinces	%							38					
2	government administrationin	%							30					
3	health in provinces	%							9					
4	health in districts/cities	%							7					
5	agriculture in provinces	%							6					
6	agriculture in districts/cities	%							4					
7	infrastructure in provinces	%							26					
8	infrastructure in districts/cities	%							14					
9	"others" in provinces	%							4					
10	"others" in districts/cities	%							10					
DEV-2: Largely used deconcentrated spending														
	% share of total spending													
1	deconcentrated spending	%							>50					
2	deconcentrated spending on education	%							17					
3	decencentrated spending on social	%							63					
DEV-3: Dependence of sub-national revenue on intergovernmental fiscal transfer														
	% share of total revenue													
1	own-source revenue in provinces	%								49.2				
2	own-source revenue in districts/cities	%								8.8				
3	shared taxes revenue in provinces	%								16.3				
4	shared taxes revenue in districts/cities	%								10.6				
5	shared natural resource revenue in	%								10.9				
6	shared natural resource revenue in districts/cities	%								12.2				
7	DAU revenue in provinces	%								16.1				
8	DAU revenue in districts/cities	%								55.9				
9	DAK revenue in provinces	%								0.0				
10	DAK revenue in districts/cities	%								3.2				

DEV-4: Inefficiancy in the budgeting process														
	reserves' % share of total revenue in prov	%								13.3				
	reserves' % share of total revenue in districts/cities	%								24.4				
	value of provinces' borrowing	Rp bn							931					
	value of districts' borrowing	Rp bn							379					
	value of cities's borrowing	Rp bn							702					
	arrears's % share of total revenue in prov	%							9.9					
	arrears's % share of total revenue in prov	%							29.2					
	arrears's % share of total revenue in prov	%							41.8					
DEV-5: Low level of capacity in financial management														
	District of Sleman (Central Java)													
1	score of local regulatory framework	%							65					
2	score of planning and budgeting	%							55					
3	score of cash management	%							100					
4	score of procurement	%							85					
5	score of accounting and reporting	%							100					
6	score of internal audit	%							89					
7	score of public debt and investment	%							0					
8	score of asset management	%							64					
9	score of external audit and oversignt	%							78					
	Municipality of Blitar (East Java)													
1	score of local regulatory framework	%							73					
2	score of planning and budgeting	%							70					
3	score of cash management	%							55					
4	score of procurement	%							78					
5	score of accounting and reporting	%							38					
6	score of internal audit	%							47					
7	score of public debt and investment	%							0					
8	score of asset management	%							55					
9	score of external audit and oversignt	%							44					

DEV-6: Fiscal inequality before and after decentralization														
1	rate of the richest district in fisca revenue per capita to the poorest district	times			30									
2	rate of the richest district in fisca revenue per capita to the poorest district	times							30					
3	rate of the richest province in fisca revenue per capita to the poorest	times			13									
4	rate of the richest province in fisca revenue per capita to the poorest	times							15					

Note AVL: Availability, FRQ: Frequency ASN+CI: Neighboring countries (ASEAN, China and India), ORG: Origin of the Source

Appendices

APPENDIX (交通セクター)

1. 道路/Roads

1.1. Recapitulation of National Roads Length Metropolitan Area

No	City	Length (km)	Lane (km)	Road Type (km)	
1	Metropolitan Medan	141.10	522.34	a. Jalan Tanpa Pemisah	99.99
				b. Jalan dengan Pemisah	41.11
2	Metropolitan Palembang	92.02	298.75	a. Jalan Tanpa Pemisah	55.95
				b. Jalan dengan Pemisah	36.07
3	Metropolitan Jakarta	269.91	1245.51	a. Jalan Tanpa Pemisah	74.45
				b. Jalan dengan Pemisah	195.45
4	Metropolitan Bandung	80.31	340.92	a. Jalan Tanpa Pemisah	49.88
				b. Jalan dengan Pemisah	30.43
5	Metropolitan Semarang	125.63	502.38	a. Jalan Tanpa Pemisah	85.03
				b. Jalan dengan Pemisah	40.60
6	Metropolitan Surabaya	112.78	510.18	a. Jalan Tanpa Pemisah	45.13
				b. Jalan dengan Pemisah	67.65
7	Metropolitan Denpasar	103.30	351.52	a. Jalan Tanpa Pemisah	73.44
				b. Jalan dengan Pemisah	29.86
8	Metropolitan Makassar	72.37	351.54	a. Jalan Tanpa Pemisah	62.80
				b. Jalan dengan Pemisah	9.57
TOTAL		997.42	4023.17	a. Non Median Road	546.68
				b. Median Road	450.74

Note: Data from Ministry of Public Works (2008): National Road Network in Indonesia.

Recapitulation BMS BRIDGE BY NATIONAL YEAR 2009
BASED ON THE LONG BRIDGE
(RESULTS WITH FILTERED BY NATIONAL street decrees NO.376/KPTS/M/2004)

Status: January 12, 2009

No.	No. Prov.	Island / Province	0 - 20 m				20 - 30 m				30 - 60 m				60 - 100 m				> 100 m				Total	
			Amount		Length		Amount		Length		Amount		Length		Amount		Length		Amount		Length		Amount	Length
			Jbt	%	m	%	Jbt	%	m	%	Jbt	%	m	%	Jbt	%	m	%	Jbt	%	m	%	Jbt	m
1	1	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	728	69.27	6,249	27.19	108	10.28	2,659	11.57	137	13.04	5,628	24.49	49	4.66	3,751	16.32	29	2.76	4,695	20.43	1,051	22,982
2	3	Sumatera Utara	794	80.12	6,379	39.98	78	7.87	1,912	11.98	80	8.07	3,443	21.58	22	2.22	1,775	11.12	17	1.72	2,448	15.34	991	15,957
3	6	Sumatera Barat	427	68.43	3,601	27.13	74	11.86	1,883	14.18	75	12.02	3,269	24.63	38	6.09	3,147	23.71	10	1.60	1,375	10.36	624	13,275
4	9	Riau	225	67.98	2,326	25.14	45	13.60	1,176	12.71	40	12.08	1,883	20.35	5	1.51	385	4.16	16	4.83	3,481	37.63	331	9,251
5	10	Kepulauan Riau*)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	11	Jambi	221	71.29	1,695	24.73	32	10.32	804	11.73	45	14.52	1,969	28.72	1	0.32	90	1.31	11	3.55	2,297	33.51	310	6,855
7	13	Bengkulu	154	49.04	1,255	13.70	48	15.29	1,170	12.78	76	24.20	3,183	34.76	25	7.96	2,050	22.38	11	3.50	1,500	16.38	314	9,158
8	15	Sumatera Selatan	355	59.97	3,689	21.10	133	22.47	3,109	17.78	46	7.77	1,939	11.09	18	3.04	1,418	8.11	40	6.76	7,331	41.92	592	17,486
9	16	Bangka Belitung	93	84.55	869	47.02	7	6.36	181	9.79	6	5.45	248	13.42	2	1.82	152	8.23	2	1.82	398	21.54	110	1,848
10	17	Lampung	296	70.31	2,913	29.69	62	14.73	1,512	15.41	32	7.60	1,468	14.96	20	4.75	1,652	16.84	11	2.61	2,266	23.10	421	9,811
11	20	DKI Jakarta	15	41.67	159	14.00	4	11.11	88	7.75	16	44.44	659	58.01	-	-	-	-	1	2.78	230	20.25	36	1,136
12	21	Banten	287	84.91	1,736	36.56	11	3.25	271	5.71	24	7.10	1,082	22.79	6	1.78	514	10.83	10	2.96	1,145	24.12	338	4,748
13	22	Jawa Barat	779	77.51	5,755	32.70	83	8.26	2,067	11.75	100	9.95	4,241	24.10	19	1.89	1,428	8.11	24	2.39	4,107	23.34	1,005	17,598
14	24	Jawa Tengah	1,024	78.53	6,490	30.50	82	6.29	2,124	9.98	133	10.20	5,548	26.07	38	2.91	2,738	12.87	27	2.07	4,381	20.59	1,304	21,281
15	26	D.I. Yogyakarta	73	52.52	606	10.34	20	14.39	494	8.43	20	14.39	752	12.83	14	10.07	1,018	17.37	12	8.63	2,989	51.02	139	5,859
16	28	Jawa Timur	1,244	84.28	7,831	40.65	79	5.35	1,970	10.23	117	7.93	4,883	25.35	20	1.36	1,556	8.08	16	1.08	3,024	15.70	1,476	19,264
17	30	Kalimantan Barat	461	75.33	4,273	34.59	81	13.24	2,027	16.41	45	7.35	1,968	15.93	12	1.96	1,002	8.11	13	2.12	3,082	24.95	612	12,352
18	32	Kalimantan Tengah	306	75.18	3,599	28.84	54	13.27	1,414	11.33	28	6.88	1,306	10.47	4	0.98	307	2.46	15	3.69	5,852	46.90	407	12,478
19	34	Kalimantan Timur	426	72.20	2,747	26.39	93	15.76	2,323	22.32	51	8.64	1,998	19.19	9	1.53	702	6.74	11	1.86	2,640	25.36	590	10,410
20	36	Kalimantan Selatan	468	78.52	4,203	31.72	50	8.39	1,244	9.39	59	9.90	2,423	18.29	13	2.18	1,081	8.16	6	1.01	4,300	32.45	596	13,251
21	40	Bali	266	68.56	1,954	27.82	47	12.11	1,209	17.21	56	14.43	2,311	32.90	16	4.12	1,124	16.00	3	0.77	426	6.06	388	7,024
22	42	Nusa Tenggara Barat	274	81.55	2,603	47.97	23	6.85	546	10.06	29	8.63	1,143	21.07	6	1.79	439	8.09	4	1.19	695	12.81	336	5,426
23	44	Nusa Tenggara Timur	511	83.91	4,226	48.33	36	5.91	869	9.94	48	7.88	2,063	23.59	6	0.99	506	5.79	8	1.31	1,080	12.35	609	8,744
24	50	Sulawesi Utara	395	71.17	3,725	35.69	70	12.61	1,739	16.66	71	12.79	2,926	28.03	9	1.62	677	6.49	10	1.80	1,371	13.13	555	10,438
25	51	Gorontalo	225	68.39	2,015	33.96	56	17.02	1,348	22.72	35	10.64	1,443	24.32	9	2.74	626	10.55	4	1.22	502	8.46	329	5,934
26	52	Sulawesi Tengah	869	80.61	6,251	39.98	89	8.26	2,076	13.28	81	7.51	3,350	21.42	21	1.95	1,574	10.07	18	1.67	2,386	15.26	1,078	15,637
27	53	Sulawesi Barat	161	63.39	1,645	26.75	35	13.78	824	13.40	37	14.57	1,543	25.09	13	5.12	871	14.16	8	3.15	1,267	20.60	254	6,150
28	54	Sulawesi Selatan	759	79.89	5,386	35.37	52	5.47	1,256	8.25	84	8.84	3,421	22.47	37	3.89	2,739	17.99	18	1.89	2,426	15.93	950	15,228
29	56	Sulawesi Tenggara	516	81.13	4,881	49.47	66	10.38	1,601	16.23	38	5.97	1,646	16.68	4	0.63	320	3.24	12	1.89	1,419	14.38	636	9,867
30	60	Maluku	285	71.07	2,643	28.07	36	8.98	977	10.37	49	12.22	2,067	21.95	17	4.24	1,412	14.99	14	3.49	2,318	24.62	401	9,417
31	61	Maluku Utara	286	79.89	2,436	49.29	36	10.06	843	17.06	31	8.66	1,241	25.11	5	1.40	422	8.54	-	-	-	-	358	4,942
32	62	Papua	451	70.58	5,037	32.43	81	12.68	2,169	13.97	69	10.80	3,259	20.98	19	2.97	1,505	9.69	19	2.97	3,561	22.93	639	15,531
33	63	Irian Jaya Barat	115	62.50	1,242	24.79	32	17.39	758	15.13	20	10.87	898	17.92	7	3.80	498	9.94	10	5.43	1,614	32.22	184	5,010
TOTAL			**13,489**	**75.09**	**110,419**	**32.07**	**1,803**	**10.04**	**44,643**	**12.96**	**1,778**	**9.90**	**75,201**	**21.84**	**484**	**2.69**	**37,479**	**10.88**	**410**	**2.28**	**76,606**	**22.25**	**17,964**	**344,348.00**

**) National Road in the Riau Islands are defined by Ministerial Decree*

Recapitulation NATIONAL STATE BRIDGE BY THE YEAR 2009 BMS
BASED ON THE TYPE OF CROSS-BRIDGE
(RESULTS WITH FILTERED BY NATIONAL street decrees NO.376/KPTS/M/2004)

Status: January 12, 2009

No.	No. Prov.	Province	ROAD				TRAIN				RIVER				MISCELLANEOUS				Total	
			Number		Length		Number		Length		Number		Length		Number		Length		Number	Length
			Jbt	%	m	%	Jbt	%	m	%	Jbt	%	m	%	Jbt	%	m	%	Jbt	m
1	1	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,030	98.00	22,892	99.61	21	2.00	89	0.39	1,051	22,981
2	3	Sumatera Utara	-	-	-	-	1	0.10	30	0.19	989	99.80	15,928	99.81	1	0.10	-	-	991	15,958
3	6	Sumatera Barat	-	-	-	-	1	0.16	5	0.04	622	99.68	13,264	96.55	1	0.16	469	3.41	624	13,738
4	9	Riau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	331	100.00	9,251	100.00	-	-	-	-	331	9,251
5	10	Kepulauan Riau*)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	11	Jambi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	100.00	6,855	100.00	-	-	-	-	310	6,855
7	13	Bengkulu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	314	100.00	9,157	100.00	-	-	-	-	314	9,157
8	15	Sumatera Selatan	-	-	-	-	20	3.38	649	3.71	572	96.62	16,836	96.29	-	-	-	-	592	17,485
9	16	Bangka Belitung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	100.00	1,848	100.00	-	-	-	-	110	1,848
10	17	Lampung	3	0.71	77	0.78	1	0.24	550	5.60	417	99.05	9,202	93.62	-	-	-	-	421	9,829
11	20	DKI Jakarta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	100.00	1,136	100.00	-	-	-	-	36	1,136
12	21	Banten	-	-	-	-	5	1.48	124	2.61	315	93.20	4,559	96.02	18	5.33	65	1.37	338	4,748
13	22	Jawa Barat	3	0.30	62	0.35	22	2.19	2,013	11.44	980	97.51	15,522	88.21	-	-	-	-	1,005	17,597
14	24	Jawa Tengah	4	0.31	57	0.27	11	0.84	201	0.94	1,285	98.54	21,010	98.72	4	0.31	14	0.07	1,304	21,282
15	26	D.I. Yogyakarta	3	2.16	1,001	17.08	1	0.72	87	1.48	133	95.68	4,583	78.22	2	1.44	188	3.21	139	5,859
16	28	Jawa Timur	2	0.14	34	0.18	2	0.14	13	0.07	1,442	97.70	19,125	99.28	30	2.03	92	0.48	1,476	19,264
17	30	Kalimantan Barat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	611	99.84	12,326	99.79	1	0.16	26	0.21	612	12,352
18	32	Kalimantan Tengah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	407	100.00	12,479	100.00	-	-	-	-	407	12,479
19	34	Kalimantan Timur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	589	99.83	10,407	99.97	1	0.17	3	0.03	590	10,410
20	36	Kalimantan Selatan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	592	99.33	13,209	99.68	4	0.67	42	0.32	596	13,251
21	40	Bali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	388	100.00	7,025	100.00	-	-	-	-	388	7,025
22	42	Nusa Tenggara Barat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	336	100.00	5,425	100.00	-	-	-	-	336	5,425
23	44	Nusa Tenggara Timur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	609	100.00	8,744	100.00	-	-	-	-	609	8,744
24	50	Sulawesi Utara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	554	84.84	10,434	86.40	99	15.16	1,642	13.60	653	12,076
25	51	Gorontalo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	329	100.00	5,933	100.00	-	-	-	-	329	5,933
26	52	Sulawesi Tengah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,029	95.45	15,361	98.23	49	4.55	277	1.77	1,078	15,638
27	53	Sulawesi Barat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	254	100.00	6,150	100.00	-	-	-	-	254	6,150
28	54	Sulawesi Selatan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	942	99.16	15,194	99.77	8	0.84	35	0.23	950	15,229
29	56	Sulawesi Tenggara	1	0.16	19	0.19	-	-	-	-	635	99.84	9,849	99.81	-	-	-	-	636	9,868
30	60	Maluku	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	401	100.00	9,418	100.00	-	-	-	-	401	9,418
31	61	Maluku Utara	11	3.07	57	1.15	-	-	-	-	347	96.93	4,884	98.85	-	-	-	-	358	4,941
32	62	Papua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	638	99.84	15,531	100.00	1	0.16	-	-	639	15,531
33	63	Irian Jaya Barat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	100.00	5,011	100.00	-	-	-	-	184	5,011
TOTAL			**27**	**0.15**	**1,307**	**0.38**	**64**	**0.35**	**3,672**	**1.06**	**17,731**	**98.17**	**338,548**	**97.71**	**240**	**1.33**	**2,942.00**	**0.85**	**18,062**	**346,469**

**) National Road in the Riau Islands are defined by Ministerial Decree*

Recapitulation NATIONAL STATE BRIDGE BY THE YEAR 2009 BMS
UNDER THE BRIDGE GENERAL CONDITIONS
(RESULTS WITH FILTERED BY NATIONAL street decrees NO.376/KPTS/M/2004)

Status: January 12, 2009

No.	No. Prov.	Province	Excellent				Good				Lightly Damaged				Damaged				Critical				Collapsed / Not Existing				T o t a l	
			Number		Length		Number		Length		Number		Length		Number		Length		Number		Length		Number		Length		Number	Length
			Jbt	%	m	%	Jbt	%	m	%	Jbt	%	m	%	Jbt	%	m	%	Jbt	%	m	%	Jbt	%	m	%	Jbt	m
1	1	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	329	31.30	5,366	23.35	301	28.64	5,344	23.25	220	20.93	5,648	24.58	145	13.80	5,290	23.02	47	4.47	777	3.38	9	0.86	556	2.42	1,051	22,981
2	3	Sumatera Utara	284	28.66	4,349	27.25	151	15.24	3,236	20.28	452	45.61	6,133	38.43	52	5.25	1,179	7.39	46	4.64	637	3.99	6	0.61	425	2.66	991	15,959
3	6	Sumatera Barat	317	50.80	6,540	49.26	141	22.60	2,491	18.76	85	13.62	1,962	14.78	42	6.73	1,549	11.67	29	4.65	342	2.58	10	1.60	392	2.95	624	13,276
4	9	Riau	118	35.65	1,828	19.76	18	5.44	282	3.05	125	37.76	4,600	49.72	61	18.43	1,819	19.66	5	1.51	137	1.48	4	1.21	585	6.32	331	9,251
5	10	Kepulauan Riau*)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	11	Jambi	93	30.00	1,972	28.76	138	44.52	1,610	23.48	59	19.03	1,674	24.42	19	6.13	1,466	21.38	-	-	-	-	1	0.32	134	1.95	310	6,856
7	13	Bengkulu	82	26.11	1,344	14.68	59	18.79	1,576	17.21	106	33.76	3,927	42.89	41	13.06	1,566	17.10	20	6.37	248	2.71	6	1.91	495	5.41	314	9,156
8	15	Sumatera Selatan	406	68.58	8,504	48.64	72	12.16	3,281	18.77	67	11.32	3,612	20.66	28	4.73	757	4.33	7	1.18	360	2.06	12	2.03	970	5.55	592	17,484
9	16	Bangka Belitung	64	58.18	803	43.45	6	5.45	313	16.94	17	15.45	246	13.31	17	15.45	405	21.92	5	4.55	51	2.76	1	0.91	30	1.62	110	1,848
10	17	Lampung	169	40.14	3,826	38.92	155	36.82	3,385	34.44	72	17.10	1,480	15.06	18	4.28	800	8.14	3	0.71	99	1.01	4	0.95	240	2.44	421	9,830
11	20	DKI Jakarta	-	-	-	-	4	-	120	-	17	-	587	-	13	-	387	-	2	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	36	1,136
12	21	Banten	178	52.66	2,754	57.99	64	18.93	403	8.49	56	16.57	863	18.17	30	8.88	445	9.37	8	2.37	221	4.65	2	0.59	63	1.33	338	4,749
13	22	Jawa Barat	397	39.50	9,194	52.25	199	19.80	2,017	11.46	291	28.96	3,831	21.77	56	5.57	1,070	6.08	6	0.60	158	0.90	56	5.57	1,327	7.54	1,005	17,597
14	24	Jawa Tengah	810	62.12	13,527	63.56	282	21.63	4,379	20.58	124	9.51	2,283	10.73	78	5.98	840	3.95	7	0.54	87	0.41	3	0.23	167	0.78	1,304	21,283
15	26	D.I. Yogyakarta	110	79.14	4,063	69.35	8	5.76	1,073	18.31	11	7.91	267	4.56	8	5.76	420	7.17	-	-	-	-	2	1.44	36	0.61	139	5,859
16	28	Jawa Timur	544	36.86	7,236	37.56	466	31.57	4,265	22.14	301	20.39	4,053	21.04	130	8.81	2,287	11.87	28	1.90	757	3.93	7	0.47	666	3.46	1,476	19,264
17	30	Kalimantan Barat	280	45.75	5,080	41.13	188	30.72	4,056	32.84	90	14.71	1,639	13.27	28	4.58	652	5.28	17	2.78	405	3.28	9	1.47	520	4.21	612	12,352
18	32	Kalimantan Tengah	230	56.51	6,301	50.49	45	11.06	2,154	17.26	46	11.30	1,206	9.66	51	12.53	1,587	12.72	25	6.14	478	3.83	10	2.46	754	6.04	407	12,480
19	34	Kalimantan Timur	122	20.68	2,768	26.59	350	59.32	4,514	43.36	67	11.36	1,354	13.01	37	6.27	1,506	14.47	13	2.20	244	2.34	1	0.17	25	0.24	590	10,411
20	36	Kalimantan Selatan	276	46.31	7,809	58.94	107	17.95	1,380	10.42	80	13.42	1,414	10.67	106	17.79	1,835	13.85	24	4.03	574	4.33	3	0.50	238	1.80	596	13,250
21	40	Bali	231	59.54	4,195	59.72	75	19.33	1,399	19.91	61	15.72	795	11.32	12	3.09	325	4.63	5	1.29	71	1.01	4	1.03	240	3.42	388	7,025
22	42	Nusa Tenggara Barat	130	38.69	2,572	47.42	103	30.65	1,320	24.34	77	22.92	1,174	21.64	23	6.85	334	6.16	3	0.89	24	0.44	-	-	-	-	336	5,424
23	44	Nusa Tenggara Timur	266	43.68	3,556	40.67	172	28.24	2,666	30.49	96	15.76	1,260	14.41	52	8.54	761	8.70	7	1.15	196	2.24	16	2.63	305	3.49	609	8,744
24	50	Sulawesi Utara	351	63.24	6,705	64.24	80	14.41	1,176	11.27	73	13.15	1,151	11.03	15	2.70	252	2.41	20	3.60	350	3.35	16	2.88	804	7.70	555	10,438
25	51	Gorontalo	108	32.83	1,958	33.00	29	8.81	595	10.03	110	33.43	1,821	30.69	81	24.62	1,535	25.87	-	-	-	-	1	0.30	25	0.42	329	5,934
26	52	Sulawesi Tengah	433	40.17	7,893	50.47	271	25.14	3,103	19.84	236	21.89	3,264	20.87	92	8.53	923	5.90	41	3.80	398	2.55	5	0.46	57	0.36	1,078	15,638
27	53	Sulawesi Barat	208	81.89	5,391	87.66	29	11.42	528	8.59	12	4.72	157	2.55	4	1.57	56	0.91	1	0.39	18	0.29	-	-	-	-	254	6,150
28	54	Sulawesi Selatan	401	42.21	4,661	30.61	286	30.11	4,455	29.25	192	20.21	4,789	31.45	54	5.68	1,013	6.65	16	1.68	186	1.22	1	0.11	125	0.82	950	15,229
29	56	Sulawesi Tenggara	119	18.71	2,656	26.91	241	37.89	3,547	35.94	94	14.78	1,158	11.73	112	17.61	1,147	11.62	34	5.35	740	7.50	36	5.66	621	6.29	636	9,869
30	60	Maluku	78	19.45	1,351	14.34	87	21.70	1,812	19.24	119	29.68	2,585	27.44	41	10.22	863	9.16	20	4.99	384	4.08	56	13.97	2,424	25.74	401	9,419
31	61	Maluku Utara	179	50.00	2,478	50.14	85	23.74	1,031	20.86	44	12.29	540	10.93	28	7.82	365	7.39	22	6.15	528	10.68	-	-	-	-	358	4,942
32	62	Papua	228	35.68	5,093	32.79	115	18.00	1,804	11.61	112	17.53	2,002	12.89	52	8.14	1,524	9.81	79	12.36	1,836	11.82	53	8.29	3,273	21.07	639	15,532
33	63	Irian Jaya Barat	150	81.52	4,532	90.46	21	11.41	296	5.91	10	5.43	159	3.17	3	1.63	23	0.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	5,010
TOTAL			**7,691**	**42.81**	**146,305**	**42.48**	**4,348**	**24.20**	**69,611**	**20.21**	**3,522**	**19.61**	**67,634**	**19.64**	**1,529**	**8.51**	**34,981**	**10.16**	**540**	**3.01**	**10,348**	**3.00**	**334**	**1.86**	**15,497**	**4.50**	**17,964**	**344,376**

**) National Road in the Riau Islands are defined by Ministerial Decree*

Recapitulation TOTAL AND LONG NATIONAL BRIDGE BY THE YEAR 2009 BMS
THE BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION TYPE
(RESULTS FILTERED BY NATIONAL street decrees NO.376/KPTS/M/2004)

Status: January 12, 2009

No.	Prov Code	Province	Box Culvert				Girder				Frame				MISCELLANEOUS				Total	
			Num	%	Length(m)	%	Num	%	Length(m)	%	Num	%	Length(m)	%	Num	%	Length(m)	%	Num	Length(m)
1	1	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	213	20.27	1,653	7.19	428	40.72	96	0.42	126	11.99	8,586	37.36	284	27.02	12,646	55.03	1,051	22,981
2	3	Sumatera Utara	121	12.21	785	4.92	423	42.68	6,657	41.72	65	6.56	4,643	29.10	382	38.55	3,873	24.27	991	15,958
3	6	Sumatera Barat	67	10.74	507	3.69	331	53.04	6,029	43.89	72	11.54	4,275	31.12	154	24.68	2,927	21.31	624	13,738
4	9	Riau	113	34.14	714	7.72	152	45.92	3,929	42.47	44	13.29	3,270	35.35	22	6.65	1,338	14.46	331	9,251
5	10	Kepulauan Riau*)		-		-		-		-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	11	Jambi	172	55.48	966	14.09	79	25.48	1,850	26.99	47	15.16	3,245	47.34	12	3.87	794	11.58	310	6,855
7	13	Bengkulu	33	10.51	196	2.14	82	26.11	1,955	21.35	84	26.75	5,070	55.37	115	36.62	1,936	21.14	314	9,157
8	15	Sumatera Selatan	52	8.78	447	2.56	358	60.47	8,768	50.15	70	11.82	5,837	33.38	112	18.92	2,433	13.91	592	17,485
9	16	Bangka Belitung	4	3.64	18	0.97	93	84.55	1,243	67.26	5	4.55	529	28.63	8	7.27	58	3.14	110	1,848
10	17	Lampung	79	18.76	658	6.69	228	54.16	3,519	35.80	17	4.04	1,394	14.18	97	23.04	4,258	43.32	421	9,829
11	20	DKI Jakarta	4	-	52	4.58	25	-	804	-	1	-	230	-	6	-	50	-	36	1,136
12	21	Banten	15	4.44	92	1.94	143	42.31	2,303	48.50	17	5.03	1,394	29.36	163	48.22	959	20.20	338	4,748
13	22	Jawa Barat	119	11.84	856	4.86	152	15.12	4,264	24.23	52	5.17	3,623	20.59	682	67.86	8,854	50.32	1,005	17,597
14	24	Jawa Tengah	46	3.53	294	1.38	422	32.36	9,499	44.63	66	5.06	5,412	25.43	770	59.05	6,077	28.55	1,304	21,282
15	26	D.I. Yogyakarta	14	10.07	100	1.71	88	63.31	3,480	59.40	7	5.04	1,414	24.13	30	21.58	865	14.76	139	5,859
16	28	Jawa Timur	58	3.93	291	1.51	456	30.89	7,505	38.96	78	5.28	5,240	27.20	884	59.89	6,228	32.33	1,476	19,264
17	30	Kalimantan Barat		-		-	321	52.45	4,511	36.52	117	19.12	5,800	46.96	174	28.43	2,041	16.52	612	12,352
18	32	Kalimantan Tengah	16	3.93	144	1.15	323	79.36	5,116	41.00	32	7.86	5,193	41.61	36	8.85	2,026	16.24	407	12,479
19	34	Kalimantan Timur	186	31.53	995	9.56	223	37.80	4,077	39.16	62	10.51	3,719	35.73	119	20.17	1,619	15.55	590	10,410
20	36	Kalimantan Selatan	208	34.90	1,451	10.95	241	40.44	6,705	50.60	64	10.74	3,077	23.22	83	13.93	2,018	15.23	596	13,251
21	40	Bali		-		-	160	41.24	3,867	55.05	19	4.90	1,044	14.86	209	53.87	2,114	30.09	388	7,025
22	42	Nusa Tenggara Barat	8	2.38	126	2.32	195	58.04	2,749	50.67	27	8.04	1,483	27.34	106	31.55	1,067	19.67	336	5,425
23	44	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2	0.33	27	0.31	366	60.10	4,313	49.33	49	8.05	2,928	33.49	192	31.53	1,476	16.88	609	8,744
24	50	Sulawesi Utara	5	0.77	82	0.68	308	47.17	5,559	46.03	57	8.73	2,791	23.11	283	43.34	3,644	30.18	653	12,076
25	51	Gorontalo	2	0.61	21	0.35	170	51.67	3,143	52.97	40	12.16	2,003	33.76	117	35.56	766	12.91	329	5,933
26	52	Sulawesi Tengah	146	13.54	793	5.07	404	37.48	6,757	43.21	86	7.98	5,499	35.16	442	41.00	2,589	16.56	1,078	15,638
27	53	Sulawesi Barat	53	20.87	468	7.61	97	38.19	1,825	29.67	49	19.29	3,104	50.47	55	21.65	753	12.24	254	6,150
28	54	Sulawesi Selatan	230	24.21	1,459	9.58	310	32.63	5,105	33.52	67	7.05	4,692	30.81	343	36.11	3,973	26.09	950	15,229
29	56	Sulawesi Tenggara		-		-	309	48.58	5,001	50.68	36	5.66	2,283	23.14	291	45.75	2,584	26.19	636	9,868
30	60	Maluku	7	1.75	54	0.57	205	51.12	2,333	24.77	43	10.72	2,989	31.74	146	36.41	4,042	42.92	401	9,418
31	61	Maluku Utara	10	2.79	124	2.51	276	77.09	3,261	66.00	14	3.91	656	13.28	58	16.20	900	18.21	358	4,941
32	62	Papua	37	5.79	357	2.30	383	59.94	5,858	37.72	136	21.28	5,540	35.67	83	12.99	3,776	24.31	639	15,531
33	63	Irian Jaya Barat	10	5.43	77	1.54	137	74.46	2,299	45.88	28	15.22	2,251	44.92	9	4.89	384	7.66	184	5,011
TOTAL			**2,030**	**17.51**	**13,807**	**5.36**	**7,888**	**68.03**	**134,380**	**52.21**	**1,677**	**14.46**	**109,214**	**42.43**	**6,467**	**55.77**	**89,068**	**34.60**	**11,595**	**257,401**

**) National Road in the Riau Islands are defined by Ministerial Decree*

REKAPITULASI JEMBATAN NASIONAL MENURUT BMS TAHUN 2009
BERDASARKAN TAHUN DIBANGUN
(HASIL FILTERISASI DENGAN RUAS JALAN NASIONAL MENURUT KEPMEN NO.376/KPTS/M/2004)

Status: January 12, 2009

No.	No. Prov.	Province	<1970				1970 - 1980				1980 - 1990				1990 - 2000				>2000				Total	
			Jumlah		Panjang		Jumlah		Panjang		Jumlah		Panjang		Jumlah		Panjang		Jumlah		Panjang		Jumlah	Panjang
			Jbt	%	m	%	Jbt	%	m	%	Jbt	%	m	%	Jbt	%	m	%	Jbt	%	m	%	Jbt	m
1	1	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	43.0	4.09	1,277	5.56	367	34.92	4,321	18.80	310	29.50	7,054	30.69	318	30.26	9,999	43.51	13	1.24	331	1.44	1,051	22,982
2	3	Sumatera Utara	369.0	33.82	3,865	24.22	315	28.87	3,764	23.59	195	17.87	3,435	21.53	200	18.33	4,585	28.73	12	1.10	309	1.94	1,091	15,958
3	6	Sumatera Barat	74.0	11.86	1,289	9.71	219	35.10	2,696	20.31	147	23.56	4,518	34.03	179	28.69	4,680	35.25	5	0.80	92	0.69	624	13,275
4	9	Riau	6.0	1.81	603	6.52	23	6.95	1,423	15.38	166	50.15	3,756	40.60	115	34.74	2,912	31.47	21	6.34	558	6.03	331	9,252
5	10	Kepulauan Riau*)																						
6	11	Jambi	12.0	3.87	466	6.80	142	45.81	1,802	26.29	126	40.65	3,688	53.80	25	8.06	765	11.16	5	1.61	134	1.95	310	6,855
7	13	Bengkulu	12.0	3.82	691	7.55	36	11.46	583	6.37	143	45.54	3,371	36.81	114	36.31	4,121	45.00	9	2.87	391	4.27	314	9,157
8	15	Sumatera Selatan	38.0	6.42	3,445	19.70	194	32.77	3,071	17.56	204	34.46	5,167	29.55	150	25.34	5,577	31.90	6	1.01	225	1.29	592	17,485
9	16	Bangka Belitung	25.0	22.73	333	18.02	28	25.45	655	35.44	44	40.00	454	24.57	12	10.91	204	11.04	1	0.91	202	10.93	110	1,848
10	17	Lampung	22.0	4.22	568	5.78	73	14.01	1,413	14.38	65	12.48	1,177	11.98	319	61.23	4,862	49.47	42	8.06	1,808	18.40	521	9,828
11	20	DKI Jakarta		-		-	1	2.78	32	2.81	33	91.67	859	75.55		-		-	2	5.56	246	21.64	36	1,137
12	21	Banten	109.0	32.25	1,067	22.47	137	40.53	1,400	29.49	56	16.57	873	18.39	31	9.17	1,188	25.02	5	1.48	220	4.63	338	4,748
13	22	Jawa Barat	321.0	31.94	3,912	22.23	328	32.64	5,452	30.98	210	20.90	3,827	21.75	132	13.13	3,908	22.21	14	1.39	499	2.84	1,005	17,598
14	24	Jawa Tengah	461.0	35.35	4,447	20.90	277	21.24	4,647	21.84	304	23.31	4,371	20.54	227	17.41	6,667	31.33	35	2.68	1,150	5.40	1,304	21,282
15	26	D.I. Yogyakarta	8.0	5.76	402	6.86	25	17.99	707	12.07	27	19.42	763	13.02	47	33.81	1,803	30.77	32	23.02	2,184	37.28	139	5,859
16	28	Jawa Timur	826.0	52.41	6,975	36.21	169	10.72	2,841	14.75	364	23.10	3,963	20.57	214	13.58	5,442	28.25	3	0.19	43	0.22	1,576	19,264
17	30	Kalimantan Barat	179.0	29.25	1,920	15.54	89	14.54	1,868	15.12	296	48.37	6,425	52.01	44	7.19	2,046	16.56	4	0.65	94	0.76	612	12,353
18	32	Kalimantan Tengah	39.0	9.58	1,495	11.98	97	23.83	1,210	9.70	123	30.22	1,932	15.48	146	35.87	7,808	62.56	2	0.49	35	0.28	407	12,480
19	34	Kalimantan Timur	261.0	44.24	2,239	21.51	73	12.37	1,267	12.17	96	16.27	1,996	19.17	141	23.90	4,497	43.20	19	3.22	411	3.95	590	10,410
20	36	Kalimantan Selatan	28.0	4.70	594	4.48	152	25.50	2,311	17.44	159	26.68	5,628	42.47	255	42.79	4,651	35.10	2	0.34	67	0.51	596	13,251
21	40	Bali	96.0	24.74	1,042	14.83	182	46.91	3,145	44.76	53	13.66	1,406	20.01	57	14.69	1,433	20.40		-		-	388	7,026
22	42	Nusa Tenggara Barat	46.0	13.69	746	13.75	83	24.70	1,105	20.37	96	28.57	1,852	34.14	87	25.89	1,445	26.64	24	7.14	277	5.11	336	5,425
23	44	Nusa Tenggara Timur	62.0	10.18	751	8.59	222	36.45	1,973	22.57	62	10.18	1,166	13.34	239	39.24	4,319	49.40	24	3.94	534	6.11	609	8,743
24	50	Sulawesi Utara	75.0	13.51	1,692	16.21	102	18.38	1,472	14.10	127	22.88	2,393	22.93	218	39.28	4,180	40.05	33	5.95	701	6.72	555	10,438
25	51	Gorontalo	36.0	10.94	727	12.25	40	12.16	332	5.60	78	23.71	1,683	28.37	169	51.37	3,087	52.03	6	1.82	104	1.75	329	5,933
26	52	Sulawesi Tengah	30.0	2.78	263	1.68	180	16.70	1,818	11.62	279	25.88	3,546	22.67	491	45.55	8,801	56.28	98	9.09	1,211	7.74	1,078	15,639
27	53	Sulawesi Barat	9.0	3.54	127	2.07	10	3.94	179	2.91	103	40.55	1,976	32.13	69	27.17	2,137	34.75	63	24.80	1,731	28.15	254	6,150
28	54	Sulawesi Selatan	220.0	23.16	1,836	12.06	240	25.26	3,734	24.52	351	36.95	4,816	31.62	122	12.84	3,950	25.94	17	1.79	893	5.86	950	15,229
29	56	Sulawesi Tenggara	146.0	22.96	2,089	21.17	77	12.11	1,104	11.19	224	35.22	2,976	30.16	175	27.52	3,195	32.38	14	2.20	503	5.10	636	9,867
30	60	Maluku	60.0	14.96	2,492	26.46	110	27.43	1,329	14.11	104	25.94	2,321	24.64	127	31.67	3,276	34.78		-		-	401	9,418
31	61	Maluku Utara	21.0	5.87	278	5.63	96	26.82	1,030	20.84	153	42.74	2,277	46.07	87	24.30	1,349	27.30	1	0.28	8	0.16	358	4,942
32	62	Papua	158.0	24.73	4,800	30.90	24	3.76	644	4.15	183	28.64	3,407	21.94	256	40.06	6,122	39.42	18	2.82	559	3.60	639	15,532
33	63	Irian Jaya Barat	18.0	9.78	203	4.05	5	2.72	33	0.66	21	11.41	741	14.79	79	42.93	1,995	39.81	61	33.15	2,039	40.69	184	5,011
TOTAL			**3,810.0**	**20.86**	**52,634**	**15.28**	**4,116**	**22.54**	**59,361**	**17.24**	**4,902**	**26.84**	**93,817**	**27.24**	**4,845**	**26.53**	**121,004**	**35.14**	**591**	**3.24**	**17,559**	**5.10**	**18,264**	**344,375**

**) National Road in the Riau Islands are defined by Ministerial Decree*

2. 鉄道/Railways

2.1. Consolidated Income Statement (2009) of PT.KAI

Income Statement (Page No. 1)

NO.	URAIAN	TAHUN 2008 AUDITED	TAHUN 2009 PROGRAM	TAHUN 2009 REALISASI	PROSENTASE (5:3)	PROSENTASE (5:4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	PENJUALAN JASA ANGKUTAN					
	a. Penjualan Jasa Angkutan Penumpang					
	1. Kelas Eksekutif (Kelas 1)	1.036.143.997.947	1.022.722.652.000	1.208.994.836.811	116,68	118,21
	2. Kelas Bisnis (Kelas 2)	513.440.067.121	684.132.858.000	657.991.635.656	128,15	96,18
	3. Kelas Ekonomi (Kelas 3)	713.363.212.408	651.075.381.000	618.637.008.993	86,72	95,02
	Sub Jumlah Penjualan Angk.Penumpang	2.262.947.277.476	2.357.930.891.000	2.485.623.481.460	109,84	105,42
	b. Penjualan Jasa Angkutan Barang					
	1. Barang Negosiasi	1.164.596.391.458	1.725.735.758.000	1.494.780.336.104	128,35	86,62
	2. Barang Non Negosiasi	257.755.768.522	60.505.745.000	138.441.239.684	53,71	228,81
	Sub Jumlah Penjualan Angk. Barang	1.422.352.159.980	1.786.241.503.000	1.633.221.575.788	114,83	91,43
	c. Pendapatan Pendukung Angkutan KA	89.761.544.260	141.758.474.000	74.942.758.863	83,49	52,87
	d. Subsidi Pemerintah (PSO)	544.665.000.000	459.167.122.000	514.771.498.849	94,51	112,11
	e. I M O	-	922.388.380.000	922.388.380.000	-	100,00
	f. Penerimaan sharing anak perusahaan Jabodetabek	-	280.000.000.000	-	-	-
	g. Bagian Laba Anak Perusahaan	-	12.423.815.000	-	-	-
	JUMLAH PENJUALAN JASA ANGKUTAN	4.319.725.981.716	5.959.910.185.000	5.630.947.694.960	130,35	94,48
II.	BEBAN POKOK PENJUALAN					
	a. BEBAN OPERASI LANGSUNG					
	1) Pemakaian Bahan Bakar dan Listrik aliran atas	798.896.780.934	796.810.739.000	718.585.112.016	89,95	90,18
	2) Pemeliharaan Sarana gerak	604.216.001.516	1.064.613.923.000	1.020.204.412.901	168,85	95,83
	3) BBM All in	-	31.303.231.000	21.295.730.175	-	68,03
	4) Beban Sewa Guna Usaha	38.369.770.184	-	-	-	-
	5) Beban Pegawai Operasional	494.813.648.647	796.353.632.000	514.671.109.875	104,01	64,63
	6) Beban Penyusutan sarana gerak	232.601.821.884	152.264.944.000	200.506.071.912	86,20	131,68
	7) Beban Tuslah	72.662.598.174	99.717.629.000	71.956.152.953	99,03	72,16
	8) Beban Angkutan Lanjutan	18.866.535.158	3.881.700.000	7.868.102.432	41,70	202,70
	9) Beban Operasional Terminal Peti Kemas	240.001.715	1.694.782.000	942.634.085	392,76	55,62
	10) Asuransi	-	9.489.551.000	12.340.220.881	-	130,04
	Jumlah Beban Operasional Langsung (BOL)	2.260.667.158.212	2.956.130.231.000	2.568.369.547.230	113,61	86,88
	b. BEBAN OPERASI TIDAK LANGSUNG					
	1) Beban Pemeliharaan prasarana pokok	330.162.598.573	527.303.959.000	477.951.367.124	144,76	90,64
	2) Beban Pegawai prasarana pokok	337.375.743.818	333.170.452.000	363.799.660.036	107,83	109,19
	3) Beban Pegawai perencanaan dan Pengawasan	65.022.172.030	61.913.970.000	65.573.769.477	100,85	105,91
	4) Beban Pemeliharaan prasarana pendukung	48.891.386.254	46.632.623.000	47.416.119.058	96,98	101,68
	5) Beban Penyusutan prasarana pendukung	8.577.209.862	10.283.818.000	9.677.722.569	112,83	94,11
	6) Beban Umum Stasiun Langsiran	148.091.178.752	308.695.233.000	181.964.731.005	122,87	58,95
	7) Malapetaka/K3	1.676.608.249	60.963.438.000	30.222.895.572	1.802,62	49,58
	8) Beban Pegawai Terminal Peti Kemas	2.672.439.283	737.763.000	935.740.154	35,01	126,83
	9) Beban Sewa prasarana (TAC)	859.076.252.000	922.388.380.000	922.388.380.000	107,37	100,00
	10) Subsidi Pemerintah (IMO)	(859.076.252.000)	-	-	-	-
	Jumlah Beban Operasional Tidak Langsung (BOTL)	942.469.336.921	2.272.089.636.000	2.099.930.384.995	222,81	92,42
	JUMLAH BEBAN POKOK PENJUALAN	3.203.136.495.133	5.228.219.867.000	4.668.299.932.225	145,74	89,29
III.	LABA (RUGI) KOTOR JASA ANGKUTAN	1.116.589.486.583	731.690.318.000	962.647.762.735	86,21	131,56

Income Statement (Page No. 2)

NO.	URAIAN	TAHUN 2008 AUDITED	TAHUN 2009 PROGRAM	TAHUN 2009 REALISASI	PROSENTASE (5 : 3)	PROSENTASE (5 : 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IV.	PENDAPATAN OPERASI LAINNYA	14.320.940.447	71.012.949.000	25.946.462.689	181,18	36,54
V.	BEBAN USAHA					
	a. Biaya Pegawai					
	1 Administrasi dan Umum	426.087.188.883	375.426.855.000	379.515.594.444	89,07	101,09
	2 PSL	-	166.026.671.000	79.500.000.000	-	-
	b. Biaya Umum dan Administrasi					
	1 Biaya Akomodasi	18.905.921.511	-	53.911.210.945	285,16	-
	2 LAT	14.884.239.909	-	16.987.684.555	114,13	-
	3 ATK	29.733.094.716	-	31.450.424.297	105,78	-
	4 Kerumahtanggaan	37.300.858.348	-	19.391.710.837	51,99	-
	7 Inventaris	39.552.636.807	-	61.542.701.709	155,60	-
	5 Pengiriman Barang	7.760.758.224	2.949.948.000	2.826.779.500	36,42	95,82
	6 Biaya Administrasi dan Umum	162.615.496.485	165.573.301.000	125.454.038.652	77,15	75,77
	7 Penjualan	14.860.048.133	29.975.299.000	142.850.699.245	961,31	476,56
	8 Pendidikan	24.668.485.328	42.067.675.000	25.321.418.240	102,65	60,19
	9 Litbang	1.395.708.861	5.026.000.000	13.037.019.922	934,08	259,39
	10 Pemeriksaan	17.806.751.619	5.927.570.000	1.111.000.000	6,24	18,74
	11 Kehumasan	1.193.238.259	7.334.050.000	1.307.460.057	109,57	17,83
	Jumlah b :	370.677.238.200	258.853.843.000	495.192.147.959	133,59	191,30
	c. Penyusutan Aktiva Tetap Umum	16.719.245.820	21.561.995.000	14.351.757.685	85,84	66,56
	d. PBB	65.062.437.941	22.338.723.000	18.859.460.299	28,99	84,42
	JUMLAH BEBAN USAHA	878.546.110.844	844.208.087.000	987.418.960.387	112,39	116,96
VI.	LABA (RUGI) USAHA	252.364.316.186	(41.504.820.000)	(69.073.467.200)	(27,37)	166,42
VII.	BEBAN PSAK 24	487.012.275.351			-	
VII.	PENDAPATAN DAN BIAYA NON OPERASI					
	A. PENDAPATAN :					
	1 Pekerjaan Pihak Ketiga /Pusri	2.631.370.385	1.158.000.000	80.032.662	3,04	6,91
	2 Bunga Deposito dan Jasa Giro	122.718.677.932	81.080.087.000	85.013.640.099	69,28	104,85
	3 Sewa Menyewa (Property)	60.729.218.200	221.531.923.000	76.698.139.971	126,30	34,62
	4 Lain-lain	91.316.827.055	15.755.534.000	96.235.380.567	105,39	610,80
	Jumlah Pendapatan Non Operasi	277.396.093.572	319.525.544.000	258.027.193.299	93,02	80,75
	B. BIAYA					
	1 Pekerjaan Pihak Ketiga /Pusri	-	-	116.635.228	-	-
	2 Pengusahaan Property	-	12.687.189.000	-	-	-
	Jumlah Biaya Non Operasi	-	12.687.189.000	116.635.228		0,92
	LABA RUGI NON OPERASI	277.396.093.572	306.838.355.000	257.910.558.071	92,98	84,05
VIII.	LABA SEBELUM KERUGIAN LUAR BIASA	42.748.134.407	265.333.535.000	188.837.090.871	441,74	71,17
	BUNGA		32.696.576.000	-	-	-
IX.	LABA (RUGI) LUAR BIASA	245.549.663.779	(18.047.205.000)	-	-	-
X.	LABA (RUGI) SEBELUM PAJAK PENGHASILAN	(202.801.529.372)	214.589.754.000	188.837.090.871	(93,11)	88,00
XI.	BEBAN PAJAK PENGHASILAN					
	a. PAJAK KINI	(114.977.088.700)	-	-	-	-
	b. PAJAK TANGGUHAN	235.145.801.198	-	-	-	-
	JUMLAH BEBAN PAJAK PENGHASILAN	120.168.712.498	-	-	-	
	LABA RUGI SEBELUM HAK MINORITAS		214.589.754.000	188.837.090.871	-	88,00
	HAK MINORITAS	(853.782.253)	-	-	-	-
XII	LABA (RUGI) BERSIH	(83.486.599.127)	214.589.754.000	188.837.090.871	(226,19)	88,00

2.2. Consolidated Cash Flow Statement (2009) of PT.KAI

dalam jutaan rupiah

No.	Uraian	Realisasi Tahun 2008	Tahun 2009		%	
			Program	Realisasi	5 : 3	5 : 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**SALDO AWAL**	**1.348.157**	**1.261.622**	**1.472.467**	**109,22**	**116,71**
2	PENERIMAAN					
	a. Penerimaan Perusahaan/K7	4.024.706	4.353.069	4.477.761	111,26	102,86
	b. Penerimaan Sharing AP Jabotabek	-	280.000	-	-	-
	c. Asal Pinjaman Bank	-	-	-	-	-
	Juamlah a+b+c	**4.024.706**	**4.633.069**	**4.477.761**	**111,26**	**96,65**
	c. Penerimaan dari Pemerintah PSO+IMO-TAC	544.665	450.625	381.021	69,96	84,55
	d. Penerimaan hutang Jangka Panjang/Bank	17.048	258.767	260.000	1.525,11	100,48
	e. Tambahan Modal distor	-	-	-	-	-
	f. Pencairan Piutang yang belum terselesaikan tahun lalu	12.330	443.542	100.703	816,73	22,70
	JUMLAH PENERIMAAN	**4.598.749**	**5.786.003**	**5.219.486**	**113,50**	**90,21**
3	PENGELUARAN					
	a. Penyertaan saham pada anak perusahaan PT. KA Komuter Jabodetabek	33.248	275.000	179.250	539,13	65,18
	b. Pembayaran Hutang Jangka Pendek	173.763	1.003.355	529.901	304,96	52,81
	c. Pembayaran Hutang Jangka Panjang	-	25.954	-	-	-
	d. Biaya Gaji & Beras (Biaya Pegawai)	1.812.983	1.728.723	1.386.315	76,47	80,19
	e. Biaya Lainnya	2.310.017	2.370.987	3.624.019	156,88	152,85
	f. Investasi Dana Intern Perusahaan	64.928	766.544	427.238	658,02	55,74
	g. Investasi Asal Bank	-	258.767	-	-	-
	h. Deviden	-	-	-	-	-
	i. Tantiem	-	-	-	-	-
	j. Jasa Produksi	-	-	-	-	-
	k.TAC	-	-	-	-	-
	l. Bunga Pinjaman	-	32.697	-	-	-
	m. Angsuran PSL	79.500	79.500	108.750	136,79	136,79
	n. Penambahan Aktiva	-	-	-	-	-
	o. Pajak	-	-	-	-	
	JUMLAH PENGELUARAN	**4.474.439**	**6.541.526**	**6.255.473**	**139,80**	**95,63**
4	**PENAMBAHAN/(PENGURANGAN KAS)**	**124.310**	**(755.523)**	**(1.035.987)**	**(833,39)**	**137,12**
5	**SALDO AKHIR**	**1.472.467**	**506.099**	**436.480**	**29,64**	**86,24**

3. 港湾/Ports

3.1. インドネシアの港湾数

3.1.1. 全体数

		Management Body	International	Domestic	Total
Public Port	Commercial	PELINDO	72	40	**112**
	Non-commercial	MOC*	8	536	**544**
Private Port		Private	51	1,182	**1,233**
Total			**131**	**1,758**	**1,899**

Note: * Ministry of Transportation のことと思われる。

Source: インドネシア国ジャカルタ大首都圏港湾開発計画調査(2003), JICA

3.1.2. 州毎数（戦略 25 港湾)*

No.	港湾	所在都市	州	数
1	ロークセウマウェ	バンダ・アチェ	アチェ特別	1
2	ブラワン	メダン	北スマトラ	1
3	ペカンバル	ペカンバル	リアウ	4
4	ドゥマイ	ドゥマイ		
5	バタム	バタム		
6	タンジュンピナン	タンジュンピナン		
7	テルクバユール	パダン	西スマトラ	1
8	パレンバン	パレンバン	南スマトラ	1
9	パンジャン	パンジャン	ランプン	1
10	ボジョネガラ	セラン	西ジャワ	1
11	タンジュンプリオク	ジャカルタ	ジャカルタ特別	1
12	タンジュンエマス	スマラン	中部ジャワ	1
13	タンジュンペラック	スラバヤ	東ジャワ	1
14	バンジャルマシン	バンジャルマシン	南カリマンタン	1
15	ポンティアナック	ポンティアナック	西カリマンタン	1
16	バリクパパン	バリクパパン	東カリマンタン	2
17	サマリンダ	サマリンダ		
18	ベノア	デンパサール	バリ	1
19	クパン	クパン	東ヌサテンガラ	1
20	ビトゥン	ビトゥン	南スラウェシ	1
21	マカッサル	ウジュンバンダン	マルク	1
22	アンボン	アンボン	イリアンジャヤ	4
23	ソロン	ソロン		
24	ビアク	ビアク		
25	ジャヤプラ	ジャヤプラ		

Note: * 2008 年当時の戦略港 25 港

Source: 主要国運輸事情調査報告書 インドネシア共和国(2008)，国土交通省総合政策局国際企画室

3.1.3. グレード別（ペリンド管理港湾）

Description	Unit	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 **)
PT. Pelabuhan Indonesia I							
Class Main	Cabang	1	1	1	1	1	1
Class I	Cabang	1	1	2	2	2	3
Class II	Cabang	1	1	3	3	3	4
Class III	Cabang	3	3	6	6	6	8
Class IV	Cabang	3	3	4	4	4	5
Class V	Cabang	11	11	12	12	12	13
Total	**Cabang**	**20**	**20**	**28**	**28**	**28**	**34**
PT. Pelabuhan Indonesia II							
Class Main	Cabang	1	1	1	1	1	1
Class I	Cabang	5	5	5	5	5	5
Class II	Cabang	1	1	4	4	4	6
Class III	Cabang	3	3	2	2	2	2
Class IV	Cabang	1	1	1	1	1	1
Class V	Cabang	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total	**Cabang**	**15**	**15**	**17**	**17**	**17**	**19**
PT. Pelabuhan Indonesia III							
Class Main	Cabang	1	1	1	1	1	1
Class I	Cabang	3	3	3	3	3	3
Class II	Cabang	1	1	7	6	6	9
Class III	Cabang	5	5	2	3	3	2
Class IV	Cabang	3	3	5	5	5	6
Class V	Cabang	5	5	0	0	0	-3
Total	**Cabang**	**18**	**18**	**18**	**18**	**18**	**18**
PT. Pelabuhan Indonesia IV							
Class Main	Cabang	1	1	1	1	1	1
Class I	Cabang	4	4	5	5	5	6
Class II	Cabang	3	3	5	5	5	6
Class III	Cabang	5	5	5	5	5	5
Class IV	Cabang	3	3	2	2	2	2
Regions & UPK	pelabuhan	4	4	6	6	6	7
Total	**Cabang**	**20**	**20**	**24**	**24**	**24**	**27**
Jumlah/ Total	**Unit**	**73**	**73**	**87**	**87**	**70**	**94**

Note: **) Data prediction

Source: Informasi Geo-Spasial Transportasi, BUKU I Nasional 2008, Ministry of Transportation

3.2. 主要港の特徴及び具体的な拡張計画

No.	港湾	特徴	ターミナル	開発計画
1	ブラワン	ブラワン港は、マラッカ海峡に注ぐブラワン川の河口から約13.5km上流に位置する河川港である。 北スマトラ州の州都でインドネシア第3都市であるメダン市の中心部から約30km離れている。スマトラ島法九部の中核的な港湾であり、北スマトラ州のほか周辺の州を発着する貨物のゲートウェイとなっている。	一般貨物（Belawan Lama, Ujumg Baru, Citra, IKD） コンテナ（国際、国内）	2010年から国際ターミナルを350m延長する工事を開始しており、3年程度で竣工する予定である。その際にはガントリークレーンを追加し、国内ターミナルとの仕切りもずらして国内部分も増やす予定である。 将来、旅客ターミナルをBELAWAN LAMA地区に移設する計画もある。ここには現在、メダン駅と結ぶ鉄道がある。 有料道路沿いでブラワン港から10kmのところに工業団地が立地しているが、さらに北スマトラ州政府は、ブラワン港背後に20,000haを用意し工場を誘致する計画がある。
2	ドゥマイ	ドゥマイ港は、スマトラ島中部のマラッカ海峡側にあり、沖合いのルパト島の周りを通る航路によりマラッカ海峡と接続している。ルパト島がドゥマイ港の自然の防波堤となっている。 リアウ州の州都プカンバルからは、陸路で約5時間である。ドゥマイ港は、背後圏で産出する原油、パーム油、及びこれらを原料とした石油製品やパーム油関連製品の積み出し港となっている。現在はコンテナの取扱はほとんどなく、定期貨物航路は開設されていない。	A: General Carto Wharf (Old Wharf) B: Palm Oil C: Multi Purpose Wharf (New Wharf) Passenger	バースCは、現在の100mから200mに延伸する工事をしている。将来はコンテナも取扱うことも想定し、クレーンが設置できるようレール基礎を設置し、桟橋幅を広くしている。 現在、CPO専用岸壁のほか、旧岸壁（一般貨物岸壁）と新岸壁（多目的岸壁）でもCPOを扱っている。旧岸壁は水深が浅く主に国内の一般貨物が中心である。岸壁が空くまで2～3日間、滞船することがある。タンクからCPO岸壁への油送管の能力が低いのも問題であるが現在、改修中であり2009年内に完成する予定である。 州都プカンバル市とドゥマイ港を結ぶ高規格の道路がない。現状で問題が顕在化しているわけではないが、プカンバル市周辺で発着するコンテナ貨物が増えてくるようであれば、現在利用されているブラワン港（現在プカンバル～ブラワン港の輸送に14時間程度を要している）に代わりドゥマイ港でのこれらの貨物を取扱う必要性が高まることが考えられ、プカンバル～ドゥマイ港間の陸上輸送の高速化が必要となる可能性がある。
3	パレンバン	パレンバン港は、スマトラ島の南東部のMusi Riverの河岸に建設され、河口から約60マイル上流にある河川港である。南スマトラ州の州都パレンバン市の市街地にある。 南スマトラ州では、石油、石炭を掘削しており、工業製品は合板、ゴム、肥料が主要産品である。パレンバン港はこれらの積み出しと、スマトラ南部の生活物資等の陸揚げを行っている。	在来ターミナル、コンテナターミナル、旅客船ターミナル、ジェットホイル、ドルフィン	PELINDOのターミナルでは、石炭の扱いはなく、上流で国営企業の石炭堀削会社が所有しているターミナルから積み出されている。南スマトラ州ではおよそ270社が石炭を掘削しており、これを取扱えるターミナルを作る必要があると考えている。Musi川の河口近くにTanjung Api-api港を作り、石炭を扱うという計画もある。
4	パンジャン	パンジャン港は、スマトラ島東端のランプン湾の湾奥部に位置している。係留施設直前までの水深が比較的深く、外海からのアクセスに恵まれている。 パンジャン港があるランプン州は農林業が主要産業で、パーム油精製向上なども立地し、コーヒー、パーム油、パルプが主要な港湾取扱品目である。	Container（コンテナ）、Conventional（一般貨物）、PIER ISAB（一般貨物、液体）、Roro、PTPN VII（液体）、Pertamina（液体）、PT.Andatu Lestari（ドライバルク（合板））、PT.Tanjung Emin Lestari（ドライバルク（パルプ））、PT.Doosan Indonesia（重量物）、PT.Tambang Batubara Bukit Asam（ドライバルク（石炭））	コンベンショナルターミナル（岸壁A～D）のうち、岸壁Cを利用している旧式木造船を別地区に移転させる構想がある。 コンテナターミナルに隣接するISABターミナルはBOTで整備されたターミナルであり、現在は民間企業が運営している。PELINDO、BOT契約が終了する2017年の移管後にこれをコンテナターミナルとし、現在のコンテナターミナルとあわせて連続ターミナルとする計画を持っている。その際には現在のガントリークレーン2基から4基に増やす予定である。
5	タンジュンプリオク	タンジュンプリオク港は、ジャワ島西部の首都ジャカルタ特別市にある。インドネシア最大の港湾であり、インドネシア国内各地及びASEAN地域等の海外各地との貨物輸送の拠点となっている。 航路水深は14mLSWで、潮位差は最大で1.7mである。港の入り口が狭く航路幅も125mであるため、一方通航となっている。泊地は9～13mLSWであり、港内は双方向で航行できる。	（主なターミナル） JICT-1, JICT-2, KOJA, MTIコンテナ、多目的ターミナル、旅客船ターミナル	防波堤を沖に展開するとともに新たなターミナルを整備する計画がある。また、高速道路のターミナルへの乗り入れ、鉄道の延伸が計画されている。 ゲートを出入りする車両はRFIDを用いて管理する予定で、現在はゲートNo.9で試験的に運用している。
6	ポンティアナック	ポンティアナック港は、カリマンタン島の南西部のKapus Kecil Riverの河岸にある河川港で、河口から約17マイル上流に位置している。西カリマンタン州の主要な産業は林業と農業であり、製材やゴムを生産している。また、ボーキサイトの採掘も発展しようとしている。ポンティアナック港は、カリマンタン最大の港であり、西カリマンタンの貿易のゲートウェイとなっている。	旅客ターミナル（No.1, 2）、多目的ターミナル（No.3～6）、国際ターミナル（No.7, 8）	コンテナヤードにあるCFSをどけてRTGを

No.	港湾	特徴	ターミナル	開発計画
7	タンジュンペラック	タンジュンペラック港はスラバヤ市の北方、マドラ海峡に面する位置に立地するインドネシア第2の港湾で、インドネシア国の海運を支えるとともに、東ジャワ及び東部インドネシアの経済活動を支えるゲートウェイとして戦略的役割を果たしている。タンジュンペラック港には、6つの公共ターミナルがあり、コンテナ・ターミナル、マルチパーパス・ターミナルまたはコンベンショナル・ターミナルとして使用されている。また、入港船舶はマドラ海峡の航路を経て港湾に至る。	TPS (Container), Jamrud (Multi-purpose), Berlian (Multi-purpose), Nilam (Multi-purpose), Mirah (Multi-purpose), Kalimas (Conventional)	<u>ラモン湾コンテナターミナル開発計画</u> PELINDOIIIは現在のタンジュンペラック港の西側海域、コンテナターミナルと隣接するラモン湾に新たなターミナルを計画している。 計画されているターミナルは、延長1,280m幅40mの岸壁、延長260mの連絡橋3本、幅1,280m奥行285mのコンテナヤード、2,500m2のCFS及び延長2,800mのコーズウエイなどからなる。また、荷役機器として、4基の岸壁クレーン、8基のRTG及びトラックヘッド20台を備え、ITシステムを導入する。調査及び土地取得で22.5bil-IDR、インフラ整備で1,903bil-IDR、上部施設整備で626bil-IDRの総計2,551.5bil-IDRのプロジェクトコストが見込まれている。
8	バンジャルマシン	バンジャルマシン港は、バリト河河口から約20マイル上流の左岸に位置する南カリマンタンの主要港湾である。南カリマンタンは、木船、ラタン、ゴム乳液、皮、石炭など輸出資源を産出し、また、バリト河に沿って輸出産業も立地しており、同港はこれらの産業にとって重要な物流基盤となっている。	TRISAKTI (1-270) (Multipurpose), (270-510) (Container), (Coal) (Bulk), (Cement) (Bulk), (New Container) (Container), MARTAPURA BARU (Conventional), BASHIRI (Conventional)	<u>バンジャルマシン港マスタープラン</u> 本格的なコンテナ・ターミナルの整備を含め、同港全体について2013年を目標として構想したもの。2009年7月に供用開始する新コンテナ埠頭はその段階計画の第一弾である。 コンテナターミナルは2013年のコンテナ予測値、入港船舶数を想定し、現在の石炭、セメント埠頭を再開発し、新ターミナル地区と統合して本格的なコンテナターミナルを整備しようとするものである。 これに併せ、ツリクサシ地区の現在のマルチパーパス埠頭、コンテナ埠頭の区間及び用地も旅客埠頭、貨物埠頭、土地利用などを整理する計画となっている。 <u>マハラバン石炭ターミナル計画</u> PELINDOIIIは現在のバンジャルマシン港から50km上流のマラバハンに新石炭ターミナルを計画し現在、ターミナルにつながるアクセス道路の工事が進行中であり。これは、現在のツリクサシの石炭埠頭が使用できなくなることに対応したもので、これにより、石炭輸送バージでバリト河を経て外海停泊の本船に積替えることとなる。なお、新ターミナルの管理運営をバンジャルマシン事務所が担当するかは未定である。
9	バリクパパン	バリクパパン港はバリクパパン市の南東、バリクパパン湾に位置する港湾で、石油、石炭、プライウッドの輸出基地として、東カリマンタン地域の経済を支えている。	公共ターミナル： SEMAYANG (Multipurpose), KAMPUNG BARU (Conventional) 民間ターミナル： その他、プルタミナ石油ターミナル、ペトロシ資機材供給基地、バリクパパン石炭ターミナル、チップミルターミナル、ITCTプライウッドターミナル、シンガロース石炭ターミナルなど	<u>カリアンガウ新コンテナターミナル計画</u> コンテナ取扱量の増大に対しコンテナターミナルがなく既存ターミナルでの一般貨物との混在など非効率な取扱となっており、湾奥のカリアンガウに新コンテナターミナルが計画されている。2011年を目標年次としている。
10	タンジュンエマス	タンジュンエマス港は、ジャワ島中部のスマラン市の北部、ジャワ海に面する位置に立地する国際港で、中部ジャワの経済活動を支えるとともに、カリマンタン島、スラウェシ党などを結ぶ中継地としての役割を果たしている。 タンジュンエマス港には、コンテナ専用ターミナルのTPKS、マルチパーパスターミナルのSamudra、国内ターミナル、パーム油ターミナルの他、小麦（SRIBOGA）、肥料（PUSRI）等を取扱うプライベートバースがある。	Terminal Peti Kemas Semarang (Container), Samudera (Multipurpose), Domestic (Conventional), Ex Pltu (Timber), Crude Palm Oil Terminal (CPO), Sriboga (Wheat), Pusri (Fertilizer)	N/A
11	ビツン	ビツン港はスラウェシ島の北東端に位置し、北スラウェシ州の州都メナド市から45kmの距離にあるメナド市の外港である。レンベ海峡を隔てたレンベ島の対岸に位置するため、波・風がレンベ島で遮られて静穏度が高い。ビツン港はスラウェシ島北部さらにはインドネシア東部の経済活動を支える重要港であるとともに、将来はアジアと太平洋地域を結ぶ玄関港としての役割を担うことが期待されている。 ターミナルは、五つの岸壁がある在来ターミナルと、2005年1月にオープンしたコンテナ専用ターミナル（TPB）とからなる。船舶はレンベ海峡に設けられた南航路を経て港湾に至る。	ビツンコンテナターミナル（TPB）（コンテナ）、在来ターミナル（マルチパーパス）	ビツンコンテナターミナル（TPB）拡張計画 ビツン港におけるコンテナターミナル取扱量は年間30%の伸び率で増加しており、2013年の予測値は20万TEUである。コンテナ貨物量の増大に対処するため、TPBの拡張計画が進められている。短期開発計画としてPhase2(2007～2015年)がPELINDO IVの自己資金により現在進行中である。

No.	港湾	特徴	ターミナル	開発計画
12	マカッサル	マカッサル港はマカッサル市の西部、マカッサル海峡に面する位置に立地するスラウェシ塔第一の港湾で、スラウェシ島をはじめモルッカ、パプアなどのインドネシア東部の経済活動を支えるゲートウエイとしての役割を果たしている。 マカッサル港には、マカッサル・コンテナターミナル（ハッタ岸壁）、在来貨物ターミナル（スカルノ岸壁）および沿海航行用木造船ターミナルの三つのターミナルがあり、入港船舶はマラッカ海峡に設けられた航路を経て港湾に至る。	マカッサル・コンテナターミナル（コンテナ）、在来ターミナル（マルチパーパス）、沿海航行用木造船ターミナル（カボタージュ）	マカッサル港開発 マカッサル港は、年間10%を超えるコンテナ貨物の増大に対処するため、ハッタ岸壁の拡張、コンテナヤードの拡張などの施策を通じてコンテナ取扱能力の拡大を進めているが、このままコンテナ取扱量が増大すると2013年には限界に達する予想している。 そこで、スカルノ岸壁北方、沿海航行船ターミナル沖合いを埋立て、工業・商業・港湾施設から成る都市開発の建設をマカッサル市とともに計画している。この内フェーズIは、2010年に開発業者を選定し、2013年に完成させる予定である。
13	ソロン	ソロン港は、西パプア州の北西端の位置に立地する港湾である。	Wharf No.1～3（マルチパーパス）	現在、現在のターミナルを東側に拡張する工事を実施中である。この工事では、岸壁については2006年から60mの延伸、コンテナヤードについては150m拡張することとしている。
14	ジャヤプラ	ジャヤプラ港はニューギニア島の中北部、太平洋に面する位置に立地する港湾で、パプア州の州都ジャヤプラ市及びその周辺地域の経済活動を支える港湾である。	Wharf No.1, 2（マルチパーパス）、APO（係船）	ジャヤプラ港では、寄港隻数が増大しており、係留施設延長が不足している。ジャヤプラ港には、定期旅客船が週2便寄港している。旅客寄港時には、旅客船の係船を最優先する必要があるため、貨物やコンテナを岸壁から移動させなければならない。PELINDO IVジャヤプラ支所では、岸壁の延伸を計画しているが、現時点では、まだPELINDO IV本社の承認待ちの状況である。

Source: アジア地域 ASEAN 戦略的な海運インフラ整備のためのベンチマーク調査(2010), JICA

3.3. 港湾セクターにおけるステークホルダー

(1) 運輸サービス

旅客	貨物	インフラ
PT. PELNI (excluding ferry)	Mix of BUMN (PT. Jakarta Lloyds etc.) and private	Commercial Ports: PELINDO I, II, III & IV
		Non-commercial Ports MoC*

Note: Ministry of Transportation と思われる。

Source: インドネシア国ジャカルタ大首都圏港湾開発計画調査(2003), JICA

(2) 港湾管理

PELINDO が管理する商業港には、海運総局の出先である港湾管理事務所（ADPEL）が置かれており、ADPEL は船舶の安全運航、PELINDO は港湾運営にそれぞれ責任をもつ。商業港以外の公共港は、政府（DGST）が直接管理している。

また、フェリー港は国営フェリー会社である PT. ADDP、運輸省陸運総局（DGLT）、地方運輸事務所等が管理する。

	DGST の管理する港湾	PELINDO が管理する港湾
事業実施	DGST（政府予算）	DGST： 航路、防波堤等の非収益施設を整備（政府予算）
		PELINDO: 岸壁、倉庫等の収益施設を整備（PELINDO 予算）
運営維持管理	DGST	PELINDO

Source: インドネシア共和国 民間主導の持続的成長促進（経済インフラ整備/民間セクター開発）プログラム形成調査報告書(2008), JICA

(3) BAKORKAMLA の構成員[1]

1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2. Ministry of Internal Affairs
3. Ministry of Defense
4. Ministry of Law and Human Right
5. Ministry of Finance
6. Ministry of Communication[2]
7. Ministry of Maritime and Fisheries
8. Attorney General
9. Commander of National Indonesia Army
10. Head of Country Police of RI
11. Head of Country Intelligent Committee
12. Head of National Indonesia Army, Navy

[1] BAKORKAMLA website (http://www.bakorkamla.go.id/strukturorg.php)

[2] Ministry of Transportation と思われる。

4. 空港/Airports

4.1. インドネシアの空港数

4.1.1. 全体数・機能別数・グレード別数

Activities	Unit	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Airports by Function							
Distribution Centre	Unit	19	19	19	19	19	19 *)
Non Distribution Centre	Unit	168	168	168	168	168	168 *)
Airports by Classification							
A	Unit	96	96	96	96	96	96 *)
B	Unit	49	49	49	49	49	49 *)
C	Unit	42	42	42	42	42	42 *)
Airports by Use							
International	Unit	25	25	27	27	27	28 **)
Domestic	Unit	162	162	163	163	163	166 **)

Note: 滑走路のみのものを含めれば空港は 500 港にのぼる[3]。

*) Data Predicted

**) Data compilation of Transportation GIS Applications 2008, Ministry of Transportation

Source: Informasi Geo-Spasial Transportasi, BUKU I Nasional 2008, Ministry of Transportation

4.1.2. 州毎数（主要港 25 港）

No.	空港	所在都市	州	数
1	Selaparang	Mataram	NUSA TENGGARA BARAT	1
2	Pattimura	Ambon	MALUKU	1
3	Sjamsudin Noor	Banjarmasin	KALIMANTAN SELATAN	1
4	Husein Sastranegara	Bandung	JAWA BARAT	1
5	Franskeispo	Biak	PAPUA	1
6	Sepingan	Balikpapan	KALIMANTAN TIMUR	1
7	Sultan Iskandarmuda Airport	Banda Aceh	NANGGROE ACEH DARUSSALAM	1
8	Soekarno-Hatta International	Jakarta	BANTEN	1
9	Sultan Taha Syarifudn	Jambi	JAMBI	1
10	Ngurah Rai International	Denpasar, Bali	BALI	1
11	Halim Perdana Kusuma	Jakarta	DKI JAKARTA	1
12	Adi Sutjipto	Yogyakarta	DI Yogyakarta	1
13	Eltari	Kupang	NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR	1
14	Samratulangi	Manado	SULAWESI UTARA	1
15	Polonia	Medan	SUMATERA UTARA	1

[3] インドネシア国ジャカルタ大首都圏港湾開発計画調査(2003), JICA

16	Minangkabau International Airport	Padang	SUMATERA BARAT	1
17	Depati Amir	Pangkal Pinang	KEPULAUAN BANGKA BELITUNG	1
18	Sultan Syarif Kasim II	Pekanbaru	RIAU	1
19	Mahmud Baharuddin II	Palembang	SUMATERA SELATAN	1
20	Supadio	Pontianak	KALIMANTAN BARAT	1
21	Adi Sumarmo	Solo	JAWA TENGAH	2
22	Ahmad Yani	Semarang		
23	Juanda	Surabaya	JAWA TIMUR	1
24	Kidjang	Tanjung Pinang	KEPULAUAN RIAU	1
25	Hasanuddin	Ujung Pandang	SULAWESI SELATAN	1

Source: Informasi Geo-Spasial Transportasi, BUKU I Nasional 2008, Ministry of Transportation, Informasi Geo-Spasial Transportasi, BUKU V Transportasi Udara 2009, Ministry of Transportation

4.2. 主要空港の特徴及び具体的な拡張計画

No.	空港	特徴	機能	ターミナル	開発計画
1	ジュアンダ（スラバヤ）	ジュアンダ国際空港はスラバヤ市から20km南に位置している。空港には3,000mの滑走路があり、また52,500m2の新エリア、3,000台以上を収容できる駐車場施設がある。ジュアンダ空港では毎年6百万から8百万人の乗客と12万トンの貨物を取扱う見込みがある。	ハブ空港	国内・国際	
2	ングララライ（バリ）	ングララライ国際空港はバリの南、デンパサールから13kmのクタのトゥバンにある。 国内ターミナルは古いビル、国際ターミナルはL型のターミナルにある。空港には17のゲートがあり、内3つが国内、14が国際ターミナルにある。国内ターミナルは35のチェックインカウンターと2つの荷物用コンベヤーがある、	ハブ空港	国内・国際	
3	ポロニア（メダン）	ポロニア国際空港はメダン中心部から2km程のところに位置し、ジャカルタ、バタムなどの主要都市、またマレーシアやシンガポールへ運航している。取扱乗客数では全国4位である。	ハブ空港	国内・国際	新空港の建設
4	スカルノハッタ（チェンカレン）	スカルノハッタ国際空港はジャワ島のジャカルタ市における主要空港である。空港名はインドネシア初代大統領（スカルノ）と初代副大統領（ムハンマド・ハッタ）から取られた。ジャカルタから20km西に位置する。1985年に操業が開始され、1992年に第二ターミナルが作られた。スカルノハッタは18km2の面積、2本の滑走路を持つ。2つのターミナルがあり、第一ターミナルはガルーダ・インドネシア航空及びメルパチ・ヌサンタラ航空以外すべての国内便、第二ターミナルはガルーダ・インドネシア航空及びメルパチ・ヌサンタラ航空によるすべての国際便を取扱う。第三ターミナルは格安航空会社のために建てられた。スカルノハッタ国際空港には150のチェックインカウンター、30のバゲッジクレーム、42のゲートがある。	ハブ空港	国内・国際	空港の拡充整備

Source: Informasi Geo-Spasial Transportasi, BUKU V Transportasi Udara 2009, Ministry of Transportation, 開発計画：インドネシア共和国 民間主導の持続的成長促進（経済インフラ整備/民間セクター開発）プログラム形成調査報告書(2008), JICA

4.3. 航空セクターにおけるステークホルダー

1. Government (DGCA)
   - regulator, that makes regulations in civil aviation and also acts as an operator
2. Airport Operators (PT. Angkasa Pura I and PT. Angkasa Pura II)
   - operate airports
3. Airport Supports (PT.Gapura Angkasa and PT.Jasa Angkasa Semesta)
   - support airport operators, e.g. ground handling, catering, etc.

(1) 運輸サービス

<table>
<tr><th>旅客</th><th>貨物</th><th>インフラ</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">Garuda & Merpati
(International & Domestic)</td><td>Main Airports:
PT. AP-I & PT. AP-II</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reminder:
MoC*</td></tr>
</table>

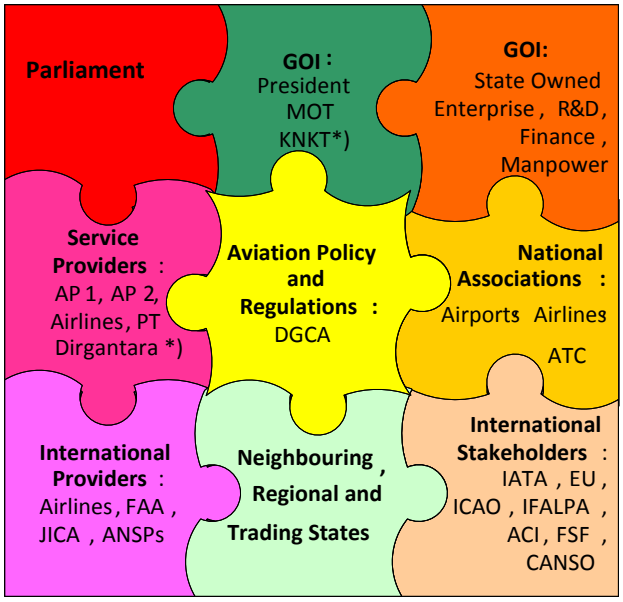
Note: * Ministry of Transportation のことと思われる。

Source: インドネシア国ジャカルタ大首都圏港湾開発計画調査(2003), JICA

(2) 空港管理

	民間航空総局の管理する空港	**AP-I, AP-II** が管理する空港
事業実施	民間航空総局（政府予算）	従来方式： 民間航空総局（政府予算） 新方式： AP-I, AP-II がランドサイドを担当 （AP-I, AP-II 予算）
運営維持管理	民間航空総局	AP-I, AP-II

Source: インドネシア共和国 民間主導の持続的成長促進（経済インフラ整備/民間セクター開発）プログラム形成調査報告書(2008), JICA



Note :

*) KNKT : National Transportation Safety Board

*) PT. Dirgantara : Aerospace Company /Aircraft Manufacture

Source: Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Transportation

Appendix (Disaster Management Sector)

1. Institutions on disaster management in Indonesia

1.1 Government official members of Disaster Management Steering Committee in Presidential Regulation No.8/ 2008 on BNPB

No.	Member
1	Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare (Menko Kesra)
2	Ministry of Home Affairs (DEPDAGRI)
3	Ministry of Social Affairs (DEPSOS)
4	Ministry of Public Works (PU)
5	Ministry of Health (DEPKES)
6	Ministry of Finance (DEPKEU)
7	Ministry of Transportation (DEPHUB)
8	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM)
9	National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (PORLI)
10	Indonesia Armed Forces (TNI)

Note: Disaster Management Steering Committee is chaired by BNPB Head. The committee consists of 19 members, 10 from government officials in this table and 9 from professional community.
Source: BNPB (2009b)

1.2 Relevant agency/ institution on disaster management at emergency response in Government Regulation No.21/ 2008 on Disaster Management

No.	Agency/ Institution
1	National Search and Rescue Agency (BASARNAS)
2	Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI)
3	National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (PORLI)
4	Ministry of Public Works (PU)
5	Ministry of Health (DEPKES)
6	Ministry of Social Affairs (DEPSOS)

Note: These 6 organizations are stated in elucidation of Government Regulation No.21/ 2008 on Disaster Management.
Source: BNPB (2009b)

1.3 Relevant agency/ institution on disaster management (by disaster type)

No.	Agency/ Institution	Disaster type		
		Earthquake Tsunami	Flood	Landslides
1	National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB)	●	●	●
2	Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics (BMG)	●	●	●
3	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM)	●	–	●
4	State Ministry of Research and Technology (RISTEK)	●	●	●
5	Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT)	●	●	●
6	Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI)	●	●	●
7	National Coordinating Agency for Surveys and Mapping (BAKOSURTANAL)	●	●	–
8	National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN)	●	●	●
9	Ministry of Public Works (PU)	●	●	●
10	Ministry of Forestry (DEPHUT)		●	●
11	Ministry of Social Affairs (DEPSOS)	●	●	●
12	Ministry of Health (DEPKES)	●	●	●
13	Ministry of Agriculture (DEPTAN)	–	–	●
14	Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (DEPKOMINFO)	●	●	●
15	Ministry of Home Affairs (DEPDAGRI)	●	●	●
16	National Search and Rescue Agency (BASARNAS)	●	●	–
17	Indonesian Armed Forces/ Republic Indonesia National Police (TNI/POLRI)	●	●	●
18	Institute of Technology Bandung (ITB), Gadjah Mada University (UGM)	●	● (plus ITS & UI)	● (plus UI)

Note: Information on relevant agencies and institutions in the chart is originally surveyed by RISTEK in 2007.
Source: JICA (2009c)

1.4 Task of BNPB in Law No.24/ 2007 on Disaster Management

No.	Task of BNPB
1	Providing guidelines and directions on disaster management which includes disaster prevention, emergency response, rehabilitation, and reconstruction in a fair and equitable manner
2	Setting disaster management standardization and requirements by virtue of Legislation
3	Communicating information on activities to community
4	Reporting on disaster management to the President once a month, in normal condition and at any time in disaster emergency condition
5	Using and giving account for international and national contributions/aid
6	Giving account for use of budget received from State Budget
7	Carrying out other obligations in accordance with Legislation
8	Preparing guidelines on establishment of Regional Disaster Management Agency

Note: Task of BNPB is also stated in Presidential Regulation No.8/ 2008 on BNPB in the same prescription.
Source: BNPB (2009b)

2. HFA indicators

2.1 HFA priority and indicators

No.	Priority	No.	Indicator
1	Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.	1.1	National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels.
		1.2	Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels.
		1.3	Community participation and decentralization is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels.
		1.4	A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.
2	Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.	2.1	National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.
		2.2	Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities.
		2.3	Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.
		2.4	National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.
3	Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.	3.1	Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc).
		3.2	School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.
		3.3	Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.
		3.4	Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.
4	Reduce the underlying risk factors.	4.1	Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.
		4.2	Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations

No.	Priority	No.	Indicator
			most at risk.
		4.3	Economic and productive sectoral policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities.
		4.4	Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.
		4.5	Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes
		4.6	Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.
5	Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.	5.1	Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.
		5.2	Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programs.
		5.3	Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.
		5.4	Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews.

Source: UNISDR (2008)

2.2 HFA level of progress

Level	Generic description of achievement
1	Comprehensive achievement has been attained, with the commitment and capacities to sustain efforts at all levels.
2	Substantial achievement has been attained, but with some recognized deficiencies in commitment, financial resources or operational capacities.
3	There is some commitment and capacities to achieving DRR but progress is not substantial.
4	Achievements have been made but are relatively small or incomplete, and while improvements are planned, the commitment and capacities are limited.
5	Achievements are minor and there are few signs of planning or forward action to improve the situation.

Source: UNISDR (2008)

3. Development Plan of Disaster Management Related Activities by PU in RPJMN 2010-2014

No.	Programs/ Activities	Strategic Goals	Indicator	Target		Total Allocation 2010-2014 (Rp. Billion)
				2010	2014	
I	Water Resources Management Program					
4	Flood Control, the Volcano Lava and Coast Safety	Protected area of 48.66 thousand hectares from floods and coastal protected areas along the 80 km from the abrasion coast and 16 million m3 controlled volcanic lava / sediment				15,465.6
			The length of facilities/ infrastructure built for flood control (216 km)	168	216	2,508.6
			The length of facilities/ infrastructure rehabilitated for flood control (386 km)	139	386	3,745.0
			The length of facilities/ infrastructure operated and maintained for flood control (2,000 km) to secure the area of 35.7 thousand hectares	700	2,000	927.5
			Number of facilities/ infrastructure built for lava/ sediment control (28 pieces) to control lava / sediment with a volume of 16 million m3	28	28	116.5
			Number of facilities/ infrastructure rehabilitated for lava / sediment control (85 units) to control the lava/ sediment with a volume of 6 million m3	4	85	145.0
			Number of facilities/ infrastructure operated and maintained for lava/ sediment control (150 units) to control the lava/ sediment with a volume of 12 million m3	10	150	75.0
			The length of facilities/ infrastructure built for coastal safety (30 km)	30	50	200.0
			The length of facilities/ infrastructure rehabilitated for coastal safety (50 km)	3	50	278.5
			The length of facilities/ infrastructure maintained for coastal safety (50 km)	30	50	50.0

Source: BAPPENAS (2010)

4. Example of Disaster Risk Financing Arrangements

		Security for loss of assets (households/ businesses)	**Food security for crops/ livestock loss (farms)**	**Security for relief and reconstruction (governments)**
Post-disaster (ex post)		emergency loans, money lenders, public assistance	sale of productive assets, food aid	Diversions, loans from World Bank and other IFIs
Pre-disaster (ex-ante)				
	Non-Market	kinship arrangements	voluntary mutual arrangements	international aid
	Inter-temporal	micro-savings	food storage	catastrophe reserve funds, regional pools, contingent credit
	Market-based risk transfer	property and life insurance	crop and livestock insurance (also index based)	insurance or catastrophe bonds (also index based)

Source: Bayer and Mechler (2009)

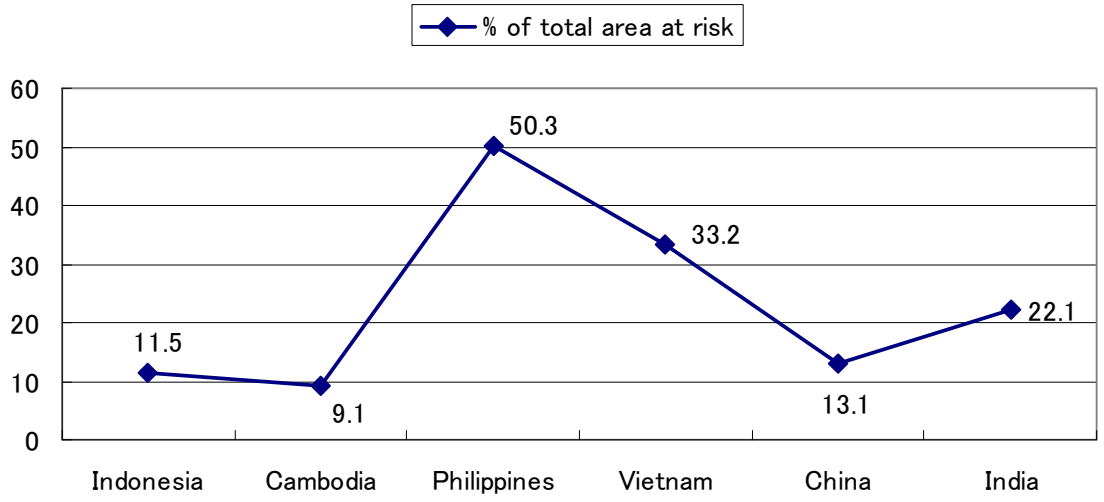
5. Development Plan of Disaster Management by BNPB in RPJMN 2010-2014

No.	Programs/ Activities	Strategic Goals	Indicator	Target		Total Allocation 2010-2014 (Rp. Billion)
				2010	2014	
I	Disaster Management Program					1,826.8
1	Prevention and disaster risk reduction	1. Making documents of regional action plan for disaster risk reduction	1. Number of regional action plans for disaster risk reduction that is composed (Province & Regency/City)	23 & 48	33 (2011) & 275	148.6
		2. Implementation of institutional support for the establishment of regional disaster management	2. Establishment of regional disaster management institutions (Province & Regency/City)			
2	Empowerment of communities in disaster preparedness	Increased capacity building and implementation of the apparatus of government and public institutions in disaster management in the region	Implementation of training and coaching personnel and the community in disaster management in the region (Province & Regency/City)	23 & 48	33 (2011) & 275	34.5
3	Preparation of logistic in disaster-prone area	1. Meet the needs of disaster logistics	1. Implementation of fulfilling disaster logistics needs (Province & District/ City)	16 & 0	17 (2012) & 77	460.4
		2. Distribution of logistics on regional disaster reduction	2. Implementation of logistics distribution on regional disaster reduction (Province & District/ City)			
4	Preparation of equipment in disaster-prone area	1. Meet the needs of disaster equipment	1. Implementation of fulfilling the needs of disaster equipment (Province & District/ City)	16 & 0	17 (2012) & 77	289.6
		2. Distribution of equipment in the disaster affected areas	2. Implementation of the distribution of disaster equipment to disaster areas (Province & District/ City)			
5	Application development of information and communication technology for risk reduction and mitigation of natural disasters	1. Availability of spatial data on disaster	1. Availability of spatial data on disaster	5	33	148.3
		2. Availability of disaster management information system	2. Availability of disaster management information system			
6	Disaster preparedness in the face	1. Assistance in the preparation of contingency plans implementation	1. Number of contingency structured plan; and	5	8	1,915.3
		2. Implementation of preparedness with the formation of rapid reaction units of disaster management (SRC-PB)	2. Establishment of rapid reaction units of disaster management (SRC-PB)			
7	Emergency response in the affected areas	Coordination and implementation of handling emergency response center and the regions	Implementation of coordination and execution of handling emergency response center and the regions	55	175	137.9
8	Handling of refugees from the disaster	Handling of refugees from the disaster in an effective and integrated	Implementation of the handling of refugees from the disaster in an effective and integrated	55	175	12.9
9	Rehabilitation and reconstruction of physical infrastructure in the field of post-disaster areas	Coordination and implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction of physical infrastructure in post-disaster areas (West Java, West Sumatra and other Post Disaster Area)	Implementation of coordination and implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the physical infrastructure in post-disaster areas (West Java, West Sumatra and other Post Disaster Area)	15	30	13.4
10	Rehabilitation and reconstruction of socio-economic infrastructure in the field of post-disaster areas	Coordination and implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction of socio-economic infrastructure in post-disaster areas (West Java, West Sumatra and other Post Disaster Area)	Implementation of coordination and implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction of socio-economic infrastructure in post-disaster areas (West Java, West Sumatra and other Post Disaster Area)	15	30	19.2
II	Management support and other technical implementation.					53.0
III	Improvement of facility and infrastructure of BNPB					339.8
IV	Supervision and Accountability Improvement of BNPB					19.5
TOTAL ALLOCATION BNPB 2010-2014						2,239.1

Source: BAPPENAS (2010)

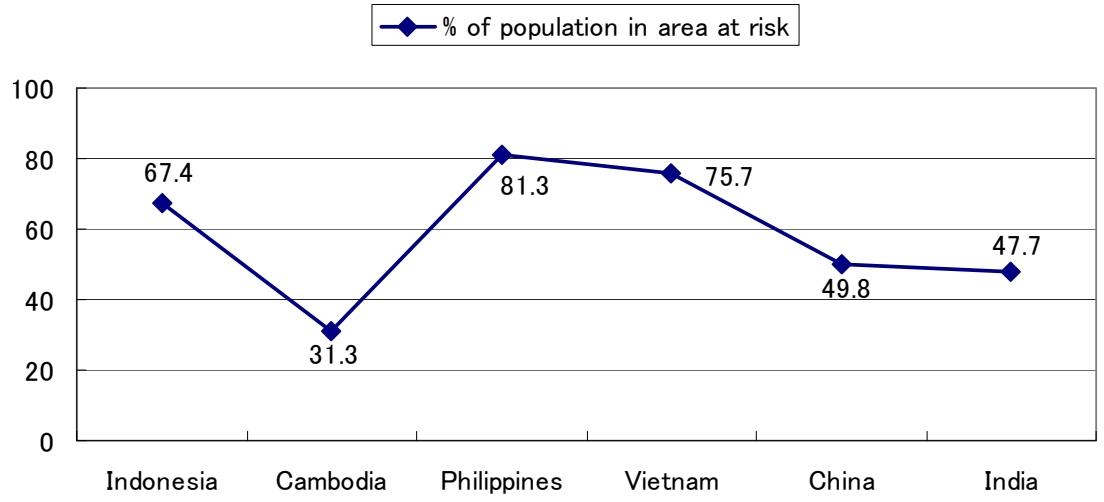
6. Disaster risk analysis by GFDRR

6.1 the percentage of total area at risk in some ASEAN countries, China and India



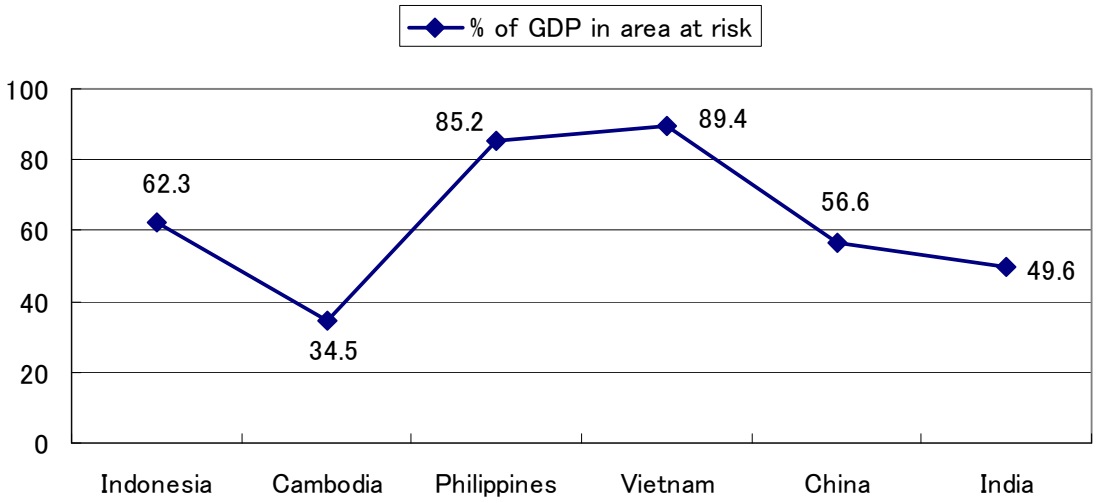
Source: GFDRR (2008)

6.2 The percentage of population in area at risk in some ASEAN countries, China and India



Source: GFDRR (2008)

6.3 The percentage of GDP in area at risk in some ASEAN countries, China and India



Source: GFDRR (2008)