

1. CAS/CPS Data	
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Country: Indonesia	
CAS/CPS Year: FY2013-FY2015	CAS/CPS Period: FY2013-FY2015
CLR Period: FY13-FY15	Date of this review: November 18, 2015

2. Ratings		
	CLR Rating	IEG Rating
Development Outcome:	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>
WBG Performance:	<i>Good</i>	<i>Good</i>

3. Executive Summary
<p>i. Rapid growth until 2012 led to a rapid decline in poverty, with the poverty headcount ratio reaching 11.3 percent in 2014. The fast pace of growth slowed down since 2013 thereby reducing the rate of decline in poverty. In addition to 29 million people below the poverty line, above it there are 65 million that are vulnerable. The government diagnosed the underlying causes of poverty and other problems in its development plan for 2009-2014. The plan formulated the development priorities as a set of 13 priority areas which the government considered “capable of answering a number of challenges faced by the nation and state in the future”. The World Bank Group (WBG) strategy addressed some of these challenges in four focus areas: (a) I - Pro-Growth Promoting Prosperity; (b) II - Pro-Jobs Enhancing Skills and Technology and Improving Social Protection; (c) III Pro-Poor, Promoting Communities, Protecting the Vulnerable and Improving Health Outcomes; and (d) IV - Pro-Green Ensuring Sustainable Development and Improving Disaster Resilience.</p> <p>ii. The program achieved or mostly achieved eight of its 15 objectives. The most significant achievements were in focus areas II (skills, technology and social protection) and III (community development, protecting the vulnerable, and improving health outcomes). Focus area IV (sustainable development and resilience to disaster) also presents substantial achievements in terms of processes that must be carried out to advance in sustainable development and resilience to disaster, but a final verdict on the results of that effort must wait longer, to be able to observe results. Focus area I (Pro-Growth) absorbed more than one third of the Bank’s financial support to Indonesia and most of its results are poor. Six of its seven objectives were partially achieved (connectivity, competitiveness, strengthen public sector, local government, and macroeconomic and fiscal management) or not achieved (infrastructure)). Good results are found in the financial sector and in logistic competence and border management (customs).</p> <p>iii. Overall WBG performance was good, both in designing and implementing the program. On design, the WBG selected objectives that supported the government’s development program, and it chose a mix and level of interventions appropriate to deliver the program and achieve the objectives. The program, though, could have been more selective given its interim nature. The results framework had a clear logic of interventions but fell short in the quality of the indicators to measure achievement; the indicators measured country outcomes rather than program outcomes, processes completed, and</p>

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activities carried out. That weakness makes it difficult to assess the contribution of the program to the country's development outcomes, and to learn what works, what does not work and why. On implementation, the WBG responded to changing circumstances and priorities, as indicated by its \$985 million lending in FY15, the lowest in the previous five years, a result of the outgoing government's decision to scale down lending before a new government took over. The Bank paid attention to program implementation, as attested by its year-long country portfolio performance review in FY14, but not enough to prevent delays in projects in infrastructure. On safeguards, the Bank could improve its performance, and on fiduciary issues the CLR reports that the Bank supported measures to strengthen accountability and build fiduciary capacity, but does not report about the results from that effort.

iv. The review concurs with the findings and lessons in the CLR, rephrases them, and presents some of its own. First, good technical design alone does not ensure the success of a project or a program. Political economy aspects can make or break a well-designed project or program. Therefore, it is necessary to engage with counterparts that have the mandate to commit and the institutional capacity to deliver a project or a program. Second, WBG efforts to enhance the government's ability to implement a project are likely to increase the program's chance of success. This is particularly true for programs heavy in infrastructure and institution building. Shortcomings in project readiness – particularly in terms of advanced procurement, land acquisition, safeguard requirements, sponsor commitment, and ownership/commitment—delayed project execution, leading to meager results or outright failure. Third, without proper measurement tools the Bank cannot track and assess well the impact of its long-term involvement at the regional level. Building on early pilot interventions has proved effective in providing support to regions and communities through a CDD approach; as the engagement matures it is convenient to develop measures of aggregate impact at the local level. Fourth, the experience of the CPS, especially Focus Area I, shows that pillars, areas of engagement or objectives that bring together disparate issues reflect a lack of clear priorities and selectivity; once again, that experience shows that selectivity is important, more so when the Bank engages with an interim program. The Bank has engaged in Indonesia for decades and political change in the country may require a new, and selective, basis for Bank engagement in areas it can have impact. The findings and lessons suggest that the next CPF will have to be more selective in its design, scope and results. While the needs are great and the Government's development agenda is necessarily broad, the WBG must have fewer areas of engagements to bring scale and impact to bear on the program.

4. Strategic Focus

Relevance of the WBG Strategy:

1. ***Congruence with Country Context and Country Program.*** Indonesia's grew at 6.5 and 6.1 percent in 2011 and 2012 but this pace has declined, growing at 5.6 percent in 2013, at 5.0 percent in 2014, and expected to grow at about 4-4.5 percent in 2015, reflecting lower commodity prices and tighter external financing. Despite its substantial gains in poverty reduction, Indonesia poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines reached 11.3 percent in 2014; its pace of decline is likely to slow down as the economy grows less rapidly. Also, another 65 million people above the poverty line are vulnerable. These two facts make it necessary to grow fast and have programs that cushion these groups from shocks that might affect their welfare. The government diagnosed the underlying causes of poverty and other problems affecting the country in its development plan for 2009-2014. The plan formulated the development priorities as a set of 13 priority areas for which it defined a list of priority programs which the government considered "capable of answering a number of challenges faced by the nation and state in the future" (See <http://www.indonesia.go.id/en/indonesia-glance/vision-mission-and-strategy>). The priorities were education, health, poverty reduction, employment creation, basic infrastructure development, food security, resistance and energy independence, good governance, enforcement pillars of democracy, law enforcement corruption, inclusive and equitable development, environment sector, and cultural development. The World Bank Group (WBG) strategy addressed the



key challenges facing the country, and it was aligned with the country's own development strategy and program. The strategy consisted of: (a) Focus Area I Pro-Growth Promoting Prosperity, covering issues of connectivity, competitiveness, financial sector, infrastructure, local government, macroeconomic and fiscal management, and strengthening the public sector; (b) Focus Area II Pro-Jobs Enhancing Skills and Technology and Improving Social Protection, covering issues of education and social insurance; (c) Focus Area III Pro-Poor, Promoting Communities, Protecting the Vulnerable and Improving Health Outcomes, covering issues of poverty targeting, community development, food security and rural development, and health outcomes; and (d) Focus Area IV, Pro-Green Ensuring Sustainable Development and Improving Disaster Resilience, covering issues of environment, natural resources and climate change, and disaster risk management. Also, the strategy covered issues related to the twin goals of shared prosperity and reducing poverty.

2. **Relevance of Design.** The WBG set a wide net for its program. It adopted a broad agenda to support the government's plan and to be ready to drop some of the areas selected in the CPS and respond to the priorities of the new government that would start in 2014. The program had a large number of interventions in lending, economic and sector work, policy notes, advisory services and technical assistance. Despite the program's interim nature, the interventions could help achieve the CPS objectives and contribute to the country's development. In general, the areas of engagement and the instruments were appropriate, both on lending and AAA; it is notable the large amount of TA, with a program six times larger in number of activities than the ESW. Focus Area I covered seven objectives whose rationale for being together is unclear. Focus Area IV deals with environmental aspects and climate change, and receives the largest amount of support from the donor community relative to other areas of engagement. That support raises two questions: (a) is the environment program demand-driven (by Indonesia) or supply-driven (by the international community)?; and (b) are environmental priorities set according to the largest costs to the economy (e.g., problems in the large metropolitan area of Jakarta –JABODETABEKJUR-¹ versus forest depletion)? The strategy could have informed on the trade-offs it faced for including and excluding activities from the program. IFC's program had substantial relevance, with emphasis on the Pro-Growth – Promoting Prosperity Focus Area, and aimed at addressing issues of connectivity, competitiveness, financial sector, and infrastructure. Overall, the design had substantial relevance.

Selectivity

3. The WBG chose a program that could have been more selective, especially for a three-year long program that was considered to be an interim one. The program was based on adequate country diagnostic and on the WBG's knowledge of the country, fruit of its long interaction with the government and the presence of a strong local office. The program also reflected the WBG strengths in the areas it selected to work on, its past experience and its comparative advantage. It is possible that these strengths led the Bank to include a large number of activities in Focus Area I (Pro-Growth, Promoting Prosperity) but where the synergies among them are not clear. In the same manner, Focus Area IV (Pro-Green – Environment) deals with relevant issues but it should be asked why it overlooked the problems caused by the externalities in the metropolitan area of Jakarta. Throughout its engagement with the country the Bank has sought to build capacity and institutions, and this CPS sought to do so in several of the areas covered, such as local government, environment, poverty programs, social insurance, and public financial management, among others. This larger capacity should permit Indonesia sustain the future benefits of the program without foreign aid.

¹ Including DKI Jakarta, covers areas in Banten and West Java, namely Depok, Bogor Regency, Bogor, Tangerang Regency, South Tangerang, Tangerang, Bekasi, Bekasi Regency, and 4 kecamatan in Cianjur Regency not including Cianjur city.



Alignment

4. The WBG programs in Indonesia have been aligned with the twin goals (reducing poverty and sharing prosperity). For some time, Indonesian governments have pursued the goals of stability, growth and equity, and WBG programs have reflected that concern. Focus areas II and III represent clear interventions to support the twin goals but also programs like connectivity, competitiveness and infrastructure in Focus Area III and disaster risk management in Focus Area IV support these goals.

5. Development Outcome

Overview of Achievement by Objective:

Focus Area I: Pro-Growth – Promoting Prosperity

5. ***Objective #1 [Connectivity]. Enhance Indonesia's logistics performance, improve access to broadband and reduce costs for exporting and importing.*** Support for this objective consisted of two Connectivity DPLs, IFC support to PROTELINDO, a telecom operator, a loan to PT Jakarta Container Terminal, economic and sector work (ESW), policy notes and other analytical and advisory activities. Three indicators would measure the achievement of the objective:

- Indonesia's ranking in the Logistics Performance Index (LPI). Indonesia's ranking rose to 53 (target was less than 59, its rank in 2012), a gain that was accompanied by an improved score. The selected index represents international connectivity but not domestic connectivity. In international connectivity some things improved and others deteriorated but on balance the system got better, a result validated by IEG's review of the ICR for the two DPLs. IEG's review of the ICR for the two DPLs also concluded that their effect on improving interisland connectivity was modest. The CLR notes that "overall outcomes were short of expectations and Indonesia's logistics sector continues to perform poorly compared to neighboring countries". On balance, connectivity improved but less than implied by its rating in the CLR [*Partially achieved.*]
- Access to broadband services. This is measured by the share of population with access to them. The CLR reports that 34.5 percent of the population has access to broadband connection, surpassing the target of 30 percent for 2015; data from ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database show that 29.1 percent of households and individuals had internet access at home in 2014, practically reaching the target for 2015. Improved access to broadband obeys to private investments in infrastructure and services by Indonesia's telecommunications service providers. The World Bank provided advice to the government on the enabling regulatory framework, in particular on regulations that directly impact access to broadband. Although this review agrees with the CLR that the indicator was achieved, it is inappropriate to assess the impact of the WBG assistance in this area using that indicator. [*Achieved*]
- Cost and time to export and import. This uses the data reported in the Doing Business Survey to determine achievement of results. The CLR reports this was *Not Achieved*.

The review concludes the objective was *Partially Achieved*.

6. ***Objective #2 [Competitiveness]. Improve the policy framework, regulatory environment, and coordinated interventions for productivity, competition and innovation.*** Support for this objective consisted of two Connectivity DPLs (\$400 million plus co-financing of \$1 billion by Asian Development Bank), an IFC financing and syndication for \$540 million to Panca Amara Utama, a private limited company planning to set up a 2,000 tons per day ammonia greenfield production plant,

and analytical and advisory services on logistics and trade facilitation. Two indicators would measure the achievement of the objective:

- Logistic competence and border management. The indicators selected were Indonesia's score in logistics competence and border management from the Logistics Performance Index (LPI). Both indicators exceeded the targets, and as a result Indonesia jumped 20 and 21 places in the rankings for customs and logistics competence, to 55 and 41. These indicators are subsumed in the LPI indicator, already used to measure performance in objective #1. Including a subset of the LPI indicator in this objective implies to count the same achievement twice, an incorrect way to measure achievement since the benefit accrues only once. To avoid counting the same benefit twice, the review does not rate this achievement [*Not rated*].
- Regulatory environment. Improvements in the regulatory environment would be measured by the number of days required to start a company and to enforce a contract. The number of days to start a company exceeds 50 days, missing the 30-day target, and the number of days to enforce a contract fell to 471. [*Partially Achieved*]

The review concludes the objective was *Partially Achieved*.

7. **Objective #3 [Financial Sector]. Maintain financial sector stability, deepen financial markets, and enhance access.** One DPL, several operations of IFC (Investment in BTPN and Bank Danamon to support SME lending, pilot with Holcim Indonesia -a cement company- to extend housing micro-loans, \$70 million in the \$250 million Indonesian Infrastructure Financing Fund) and diverse forms of analytical and advisory services supported this objective. The assistance sought to achieve results in two areas:

- Stability and deepening of the financial sector. The sector has sound key financial ratios: non-performing loans at 2.3%, capital-adequacy ratio of 20 percent, stable net interest margin, and a loan to deposit ratio of 85%, above its target value of 80 percent. The CLR does not distinguish between overall performance of the economy and how much the WBG program contributed to such performance [*Achieved*].
- Larger capital market and access to services. The assistance expected that the capital markets would be larger and that microenterprises, SMEs and underserved populations would have higher access to financial services at the end of the program. In this area two out of three indicators were met: the percentage of banking loans to SMEs was above 50 percent; KUR (*Kredit Usaha Rakyat*)-a credit program for SMEs had provided partial credit guarantees to more than 12 million borrowers and had disbursed about IDR 180 trillion (about \$14 billion), almost 3 times the value of 2011; non-performing loans represented 3.3 percent of total loans; the CLR does not inform on the percentage of households with access to bank accounts, but the Indonesia team informed IEG that 36 percent of individuals had access to a bank account in 2014, up from 20 percent in 2011. The CLR does not distinguish between overall results for the economy and how much the WBG program contributed to such results [*Mostly Achieved*].

The review concludes the objective was *Mostly Achieved*.

8. **Objective #4 [Infrastructure]. Increase the quantity and efficiency of national and subnational government spending on infrastructure, and increase private investment in infrastructure.** Support for this objective consisted of three loans for power and roads, an infrastructure guarantee fund, IFC investments in renewable power, water/sanitation, ports, shipping and logistics, telecom, oil and gas, a public expenditure review (PER) on roads and railways, ESW on policies for infrastructure, and advisory services on different areas of infrastructure. The assistance sought to achieve results in three areas:



- Roads: cumulative maintenance and development by the Directorate General of Highways. The target was to increase the number of kilometers maintained and developed over the 2011-2015 period by 25 percent per year (above 100 percent for the period); by 2014, the kilometers of roads maintained and developed had increased by 44 percent and 57 percent over the entire period, falling short of the target [*Partially Achieved*].
- Electricity: better electricity service judged by duration of interruptions in power supply. The target was to reduce power supply interruptions per customer/per year from 5 to 2 hours; interruptions increased to 5.8 (2013 data). [*Not Achieved*]; and
- Private investment: more private investment in infrastructure through the public-private partnership (PPP) framework. On investment in infrastructure, no PPP has yet succeeded despite having established a Viability Gap Funding to boost such investment [*Not Achieved*].

The review concludes that the objective was *Not Achieved*.

9. **Objective#5 [Local Government]. Improved fiduciary, social and environmental management and technical performance of selected local governments in the delivery of basic services, and enhance the capacity of local institutions to monitor and assess subnational public expenditures.** Support for this objective consisted of two loans (Local Government and Decentralization Program, and Urban Sector Development and Reform), a report on urban agglomeration and other on Sulawesi development, a trust fund for Public Expenditure Analysis and Capacity Harmonization (PEACH), and IFC advisory services for doing business reforms at the sub-national level. The assistance sought to:

- Improve fiduciary, social and environmental management (Implement and complete PEACH in six provinces). PEACH had the general objective of enhancing capacity at the level of sub-national governments, central government, civil society and media organizations, and centers of excellence in order to achieve the following goals: deliver better sub-national budgets, monitor the sub-national government, improve advocacy on PFM issues, analyze public expenditure, and enhance the recipient's capacity to design and deliver capacity building and technical assistance programs. From the perspective of delivering the program, PEACH was implemented and completed in all six targeted provinces. On its effect, the CLR reports that "the provinces benefited from the program and made improvements in the province's fiduciary, social and environmental management as well as technical performance in the delivery of basic services". The CLR does not provide information to support this assertion. Subsequent information from the country management unit indicates that provinces considered as good performers under the Local Government and Decentralization Program received technical assistance in the fiduciary, safeguards and technical areas, and that their infrastructure projects followed appropriate fiduciary procedures. That information also indicates that the Government Internal Auditor received technical training to improve its capacity to verify in the field the delivery of infrastructure. The program will not be expanded because the donor supporting the program decided to implement it directly. [*Partially achieved*]
- Enhancing capacity. Enhance the capacity of local institutions to analyze and monitor public financial management and demand better performance in these areas. The CLR reports that the Local Government and Decentralization Project supported improving the quality of public spending on local infrastructure, and that local governments participating in it financed higher rates of investments from own sources than non-participating governments. The CLR does not provide information to support its assertion about better quality of public expenditure. Subsequent information from the country management unit indicates that training on public financial management for sub-national governments has expanded under a program financed with trust funds and managed by the University of Gadjah Mada. The information provided suggests that the training helped improve the quality of audits for subnational governments involved in PEACH: of 24 audits reviewed by the Supreme Audit Agency, 17 of them improved. [*Partially achieved*]

The review concludes the objective was *Partially Achieved*.

10. **Objective #6. [Macroeconomic and Fiscal Management] Enhanced Government ability to meet its financing needs and maintain critical public expenditures, and use monitoring and evaluation to inform budget allocation.** Support for this objective consisted of three loans [two DPLs for tax administration, social and investment –INSTANSI, \$700 million total-, and one DPL-DDO for economic resilience, investment and social assistance –PERISAI, \$2 billion) and several analytical and advisory activities, one of them a Development Policy Review. The assistance sought to achieve results in two areas:

- Government's access to markets and its level of investment. The government maintained its access to financial markets, as net securities issuance exceeded 100 percent of the target base for 2012 and 2013 and was on track to reach it in 2014 (CLR does not provide information on 2014). On capital expenditures, subsequent information from the country management unit shows that President Widodo's Government decision to reduce US\$2.8 billion in fuel subsidies permitted to allocate more resources to capital expenditures. As a result, the share of capital expenditures in the central government's expenditure (excluding transfers to regions) increased from about 14 to 21 percent between 2012 and 2015. [*Mostly achieved*]
- Monitoring and evaluation and its role in budget allocations. By mid-2013 more than 70 line ministries and agencies had reported their progress in bureaucratic reform through the BRISA system, a web-based bureaucratic reform monitoring and evaluation system launched in 2012, but the system became inactive at the end of 2013. The CLR does not report if monitoring and evaluation informed budget allocations. Lacking that information the review rates the result as *Not Achieved*.

The review concludes that two of the four results indicators were achieved, and rates the objective *Partially Achieved*.

11. **Objective #7. Strengthen the public sector by enhancing public financial management.** Support for this objective consisted of four loans [the INSTANSI DPLs supporting objective 6, one for a Management and Revenue Administration Project and other for a Scholarships Program for Strengthening Reforming Institutions] and the donor trust fund for public financial management. The support sought to:

- Strengthen a multi-year perspective in financial planning, expenditure policy and budgeting. Achievement in this area would be measured by increasing the note for PI-12, the value of the PEFA indicator that measures such perspective, from C+ to at least B+ in 2015. There was no PEFA assessment and the CLR notes that the improvement observed is unlikely to have led to such rating. *Not achieved*.
- Improving the quality of annual financial statements. Achievement in this area would be measured by having at least 85% of Ministries and Agencies receiving an unqualified opinion on their financial statements for FY2013. Only 75 percent of them received unqualified opinion for their financial statements. *Partially achieved*.
- Information system. Put in place a new financial management information system in all 177 Treasury local offices to improve the quality and timeliness of data available. The automated budget and treasury system was completed in 2013 and rolled out to all 222 treasury offices. By February 2015 the system managed all the financial transactions. *Achieved*.

The review concludes the objective was *Partially Achieved*.

12. Summarizing, seven DPLs (2 connectivity, 2 INSTANSI, 2 financial sector, and one PERISAI) supported Focus Area I. The seven loans amounted to \$3.7 billion, a sum equivalent to 36 percent of

the total commitments for active projects during the period, and to 98 percent of the new loans granted in FY13-FY15. Focus Area I absorbed the largest amount of financial resources of the program and has few good results to show: improvements in customs and logistics competence which result in better international connectivity, increased stability of the financial sector, solidity of its financial indicators, and improved access of SMES and the underserved to financial services. Because six of the seven objectives have ratings of not achieved or partially achieved. **IEG rates the outcome under Focus Area I as Unsatisfactory.**

Focus Area II – Enhancing Skills and Technology and Improving Social Protection (Pro-Jobs in CLR)

13. **Objective #8. [Education] Improve the education quality and performance of teachers, and improve the human resource capacity in R&D.** Many interventions supported this objective. Among them, the review notes four investment loans (early childhood, teacher upgrading, higher education, and research and innovation in science and technology), several reports on teacher reform, public expenditure, school grants, opportunities for young people, impact evaluations of teacher certification and the early childhood project, and TA on skills development. IFC gave advisory service to farmers for improving their yields. The assistance sought results in two areas:

- Quality of primary and secondary school teachers and their performance. Increase the number of teachers in basic education that meet academic qualifications mandated by the Teacher Law (teachers holding a S1 degree or more). For primary school teachers 1.378 million of them, 82 percent of the total, hold an S1 degree in 2015, meeting the target. For junior secondary school teachers, 578,023 or 92 percent of them hold an S1 degree in 2015, falling short of the target of 98 percent. The CPS did not set an indicator to measure teacher performance and the CLR does not report on it [*Mostly Achieved*].
- Quality of researchers. Increase to 17 percent the share of researchers with Masters (S2) and PhD (S3) degrees working in public research institutes. By 2015, about 3,100 of these researchers, 21 percent of the total, had an S2 or S3 degree. [*Achieved*]

The review concludes the objective was *Mostly Achieved*.

14. **Objective #9. [Social Insurance] Conversion of the existing social insurance administrators into not-for-profit institutions and expand coverage and contributions.** The interventions supporting this objective consisted of advisory services to several government agencies (among others, Planning Agency, Ministries of Finance and Labor, and national social security council), policy notes, modelling of reforms impact, and several background papers on retirement age, coverage of the poor, and use of surplus in administrators and social insurance funds. This assistance sought to help convert JAMSOSTEK (Social Security System) into a not-for profit institution that can administer pensions and old age savings program and to expand membership. A law converted JAMSOSTEK from a profit-based state-owned company to a not-for-profit entity reporting to the President. This first indicator was *achieved*. The CLR reports progress in enrolling informal sector workers and in expanding the number of workers paid for by the government, but does not provide numbers on the extent of such progress. The social security health program covered 133.4 million citizens in December 31, 2014, consisting of civil servants, the poor, self-employed, and formal and informal sector workers. This second indicator was *achieved*.

The review concludes the objective was *Achieved*.

15. **IEG rates the outcome under Focus Area II as Satisfactory.** The assistance achieved the objectives sought in the quality of teachers and in social insurance. IEG note that information on teacher performance was not provided.



Focus Area III – Promoting Communities, Protecting the Vulnerable and Improving Health Outcomes (Pro Poor in CLR)

16. **Objective # 10 [Poverty Targeting]. Enhanced capacity for detecting and responding to shocks that threaten vulnerable households, and increase the number of poverty programs using the national registry of poor and vulnerable households.** The interventions supporting this objective consisted of three loans (two DPLs for tax administration, social and investment, one loan for early childhood education project, and one loan for statistical capacity building and the development of statistics), an IFC investment into microfinance institutions, and several pieces of analytical and advisory services covering, among others, monitoring shocks to households, response to shocks, integrating poverty reduction programs, and incidence of benefits of households. The assistance expected to achieve three results. First, to develop and put in place a national system to monitor shocks (*Achieved*). Second, to have more management units of poverty programs identify beneficiaries using the national registry of poor and vulnerable households; by 2015, at least 4 units were using the program (*Achieved*). Third, increase poor households' participation in early childhood development programs. This goal was to be achieved by reaching a 72 percent gross enrollment rate for children aged 4-6. There is no information for that age group but for children aged 3-6, whose enrollment rate was 66 percent; this number suggests that the goal for 4-6-year-old children may have been met because their enrollment rate is higher than that for children aged 3-6. (*Mostly Achieved*).

The review concludes the objective was *Mostly Achieved*.

17. **Objective #11 [Community Development]. Improved local-level governance, greater participation by women, increased access to health and education, and participation in early childhood education and development.** The support for this objective consisted of (a) three loans for rural development (two national programs for community empowerment –PNPM Generasi and Rural- and one for community development in Sulawesi), (b) several trust funds (Multidonor, Japan, for Consolidating Peaceful Development in Aceh), (c) an IFC investment in the microfinance Mitra Bisnis Keluarga Ventura, (d) several studies that ranged from simulating the economic impact of PNPM Rural, village infrastructure census, and (e) technical assistance to Aceh local government. The expected results covered three areas:

- **Local governance.** Four indicators measured achievement of results: number of community members participating in PNPM (not reported), share of beneficiaries claiming that PNPM infrastructure programs met their needs (95%), share of poorest communities involved in planning and decision-making meetings (50%), share of villages providing feedback on health and decision services (99%). The numbers in parenthesis reflect the targets of which all but the first were achieved [*Mostly achieved*]
- **Participation of women.** Forty-five percent of women participated in planning/decision making meetings (goal 50%) and 32 percent of women were members of community oversight teams (goal 30%). [*Mostly Achieved*]
- **Maternal and child health.** The indicators measured the percentage of women receiving prenatal care visits and attending nutrition counseling sessions, percentage of children under 5 weighted monthly, percentage of caregivers of children under 2 receiving counseling sessions on nutrition, and junior secondary enrollment rate. Three out of five indicators were met fully or mostly: surpassed for women's prenatal care visits and junior enrollment rates, mostly met for weighing children. The remaining indicators were not met. [*Partially Achieved*].

The review concludes the objective was *Mostly Achieved*.

18. **Objective #12 [Food security and rural development]. Increase access by smallholders to client and market-oriented extension and marketing services, and enhance water security for**

irrigation. The support for this objective consisted of four investment projects, IFC investments in agribusiness companies and two technical assistance programs, one on food security for the Ministry of Agriculture and the other for irrigation management modernization for the Ministry of Public Works. The expected results covered three areas:

- Access to technology. It was expected that at least 10 percent of farmers would have access to technology and market information through ICT. This goal was exceeded since 30% of targeted groups have completed or are in the process of completing training to use technology and market information through ICT. [*Achieved*]
- Regulation of value chains. It was expected that the regulatory and policy framework of value chains of small-holder based exportable commodities would be strengthened. The CLR reports that two detailed analytical studies were completed and action plans launched to enhance the sustainability and competitiveness of tea and coffee, two small-holder based beverage crops. The indicator selected does not guarantee that the regulatory and policy framework has been strengthened. [*Partially achieved*].
- Improved water security of irrigation districts. It was expected that at least 50 irrigation districts would improve their physical and institutional conditions, with repairs as needed and operation and maintenance and system management in place. The target number was met and, as a result, the quality of water supply services (quantity, reliability, and timeliness) improved. [*Achieved*].

The review concludes the objective was *Mostly Achieved*.

19. **Objective #13 [Health Outcomes]. Strengthen policies governing the education of health professionals and increase access to safe water and sanitation.** The support for this objective consisted of four loans, a GPOBA grant for water supply in Jakarta and Surabaya, IFC financing for a private sector operator, and diverse analytical and advisory activities touching on universal health coverage, HIV/AIDS, sanitation and marketing, wastewater management, water and sanitation financing, water policy advice to Surabaya, TA to Lampung water project, and IFC advisory services for structuring water sector PPP projects. The expected results covered two areas:

- Quality of health professionals. The results had to do with establishing national agencies for accreditation and competency and for accrediting seven professional schools. The CLR does not report on them. [*Not Achieved*].
- Access to piped water and sanitation. The expected results were to provide piped water supply to 7 million people (actual, 7.8 million) and 3.4 million people with improved sanitation under the rural water and sanitation program (actual, 7.7 million people). [*Achieved*]

The review concludes the objective was *Partially Achieved*.

20. **IEG rates the outcome under Focus Area III as Satisfactory.** The assistance achieved or mostly achieved the objectives sought in protecting from shocks vulnerable groups, improving local governance and women participation in local activities, improving farmers' access to technology and market information, and improving access to piped water and sanitation. The review notes that the Bank has been working successfully with communities for some time; therefore, it would be convenient to develop results indicators to assess the full impact of that work, which now appears successful but dispersed.

Focus Area IV – Ensuring Sustainable Development and Improving Disaster Resilience

21. **Objective #14 [Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change]. Implementing of Indonesia's Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) strategy and improving protection for coral and marine resources.** More than any other objective, this objective received the largest support in terms of number of instruments: (a) three loans (solid waste

management in regional metropolitan cities, landfill gas recovery, coral reef rehabilitation-plus GEF grant), (b) trust funds and grants (multi-donor for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation-REDD-, forest investment program –FIP-, Japan social development fund, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility-FCPC-, the FIP dedicated grant management for indigenous peoples); (c) analytical activities (wealth accounting and valuation of ecosystems –WAVES-, mapping and customary land rights, policy dialogue on green growth, forest and non-forest land, fisheries management and coral/marine ecosystem values); and (d) IFC project on Sustainable Forestry, geothermal investment, select green buildings, and advisory services on clean energy development, sustainable energy finance, and sustainable forestry/agribusiness. The three indicators selected to measure achievement of objective cannot tell if the objective was achieved. The indicators measure processes, an important step to achieve environmental outcomes but cannot measure the impact of Bank activities in the country. For the sake of this effort and of the WBG's credibility, Bank interventions and its support must be backed with information that can show such effort produces results. The three indicators selected refer to:

- Fund for Reducing Emissions and Forest Degradation. The result was to establish the fund and have legal, technical and managerial capacity to support Indonesia's REDD+ strategy. A trust fund was established at the Bank to support the REDD+ Support Facility, and this would help the government to set up a fund for REDD in Indonesia to execute REDD, but this national fund has not yet been established legally. REDD+ appeared as a result in the previous CAS, suggesting that insufficient attention has been paid to establishing the fund. [*Not Achieved*]
- Coral Reef Management. The indicator selected, to deliver the Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Project (COREMAP), was met. [*Achieved*]
- Code for green buildings. The government of Jakarta launched Green Building regulation number 38, effective since 2013. An IFC AS green building project helped to the city of Jakarta have a green buildings code. Although the city is in the process of enacting the regulations, 109 buildings have complied with green building code and received green buildings permits. [*Achieved*]

The review concludes the objective was *Mostly Achieved*.

22. **Objective #15 [Disaster Risk Management]. Identify and scale up disaster and climate risk reduction and adaptation measures, including institutionalizing community-based settlement reconstruction.** The support for this objective consisted of three loans (a national road improvement project for Western Indonesia and in two loans for the National Program for Community Empowerment), and knowledge activities for disaster risk reduction such as a national risk assessment/mapping, study and policy dialogue on disaster risk financing, building capacity for post-disaster risk assessment and recovery, and IFC advisory services for an insurance company to develop a new-index based insurance product –earthquake index insurance. Two indicators measured results for this objective:

- Evidence-based examples of risk management. The idea was to have examples of disaster risk and recovery that could be scaled up and replicated nationally; the examples could be of safer schools, resilient villages, and urban wards with disaster risk and recovery plan and investment program. Now resilience to disaster is integrated into community driven development, in post disaster reconstruction, and in government school rehabilitation. Using the government's Special Allocation Fund, adaptation and resilience issues have been mainstreamed in four high risk provinces under the National Program for Community Empowerment in urban areas. [*Achieved*]
- Community-based reconstruction as government program. The government adopted community-based housing reconstruction as a standard mechanism for funding post-disaster reconstruction. The government established a multi-donor trust fund to institutionalize this program under the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing. The Bank was appointed to



manage a funding window under that trust fund to provide grant financing to strengthen the mechanism. [*Achieved*]

The review concludes the objective was *Achieved*.

23. **IEG rates the outcome under Focus Area IV as Satisfactory.** The assistance achieved or mostly achieved the objectives sought in disaster risk management and in reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The review concurs with the CLR that the results achieved “were modest compared with the scope of the challenge.”

Overall Assessment and Rating

24. **IEG rates overall outcome of the Indonesia CPS as Moderately Satisfactory.** This is so because the program achieved or mostly achieved eight of the 15 objectives it sought. To be rated satisfactory, as the CLR does, the program should have fully achieved eight objectives, but it achieved two (objectives number 9 and 15). Of the 37 groups of results indicators, the review rates 15 as fully achieved and 6 as mostly achieved, and the remaining 16 as not achieved or partially achieved. These results are similar to the ratings for projects whose ICR was validated by IEG during the review period: of 22 projects, 12 of them (55 percent) had their outcome rated moderately satisfactory or higher. The review considers the more significant achievements the ones associated with focus areas II (skills, technology and social protection) and III (community development, protecting the vulnerable and health outcomes). The review considers that focus area IV (sustainable development and resilience to disaster) also presents achievements in terms of processes that must be carried out to advance in sustainable development and resilience to disaster, but a final verdict on the results of that effort must wait longer, to observe results. Focus area I (Pro-Growth) absorbed more than one third of the Bank’s financial support to Indonesia and shows mostly poor results. Six of its seven objectives were partially achieved (connectivity, competitiveness, strengthen public sector, local government, and macroeconomic and fiscal management) or not achieved (infrastructure). Good results are found in the financial sector and in logistic competence and border management (customs). In the financial sector the review highlights the improvement in financial stability, the increase in financial depth, the larger capital market and the improved access to financial services by SMES and lower income people.

6. WBG Performance

Focus Area and Objectives	CLR Ratings	IEG rating
I. Pro-Growth - Promoting Prosperity	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Objective 1	not rated	Partially Achieved
Objective 2	not rated	Partially Achieved
Objective 3	not rated	Mostly Achieved
Objective 4	not rated	Not Achieved
Objective 5	not rated	Partially Achieved
Objective 6	not rated	Partially Achieved
Objective 7	not rated	Partially Achieved
II. Pro-Jobs - Enhancing Skills and Technology and Improving Social Protection	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>
Objective 8	not rated	Mostly Achieved
Objective 9	not rated	Achieved
III. Pro-Poor - Promoting Communities, Protecting the Vulnerable and Improving Health Outcomes	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>
Objective 10	not rated	Mostly Achieved
Objective 11	not rated	Mostly Achieved



Objective 12	not rated	Mostly Achieved
Objective 13	not rated	Partially Achieved
IV. Ensuring Sustainable Development and Improving Disaster Resilience (Pro-Green)	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>
Objective 14	not rated	Mostly Achieved
Objective 15	not rated	Achieved

Lending and Investments

25. During the CPS period the Bank had 42 projects in operation, of which 27 came from previous CPSs. The total value of these loans reached \$10.23 billion, of which \$6.4 billion corresponded to loans from previous periods. As for new lending, the CPS planned to lend \$6.34 billion for 31 loans but only \$3.8 billion for 15 loans materialized; five DPLs accounted for \$1 billion of loans. As regards trust funds, a total of 102 funds for a value of \$977 million were in operation over the period. Fifteen and 30 trust funds accounted for 77 and 90 percent of the trust fund money. The bulk of the money in these 30 funds went for rural development, water and sanitation, early childhood education, community empowerment and Aceh province to help in the recovery of communities affected by the tsunami.

26. Based on the ratings of IEG ICR reviews, Indonesia presents a poorer record of performance of closed projects than EAP or the Bank portfolio. Of 22 projects closed during the CPS period IEG rated 12 of them as satisfactory or moderately satisfactory and the remaining 10 as unsatisfactory or moderately unsatisfactory. These ratings compared unfavorably with the EAP region and Bank wide portfolio, where 68 and 71 percent of projects had their outcomes rated S or MS. When using loan value to compare ratings, in Indonesia 49 percent of the value was rated S or MS while in EAP and Bank wide the numbers were 68 and 71 percent. The portfolio status in terms of number of projects at risk during FY13-15 is similar in Indonesia and EAP (18 and 19 percent) but lower than the Bank's (21 percent); when measured by commitment at risk the numbers are 23 percent, 18 percent and 23 percent for Indonesia, EAP and Bank-wide.

27. There were 56 IFC investment projects, with US\$808.3 million of net commitment, at the inception of the review period that were active during the review period. The two largest of these projects were with commercial banks. During the review period, IFC committed another US\$1.03 billion through 27 investments, with largest investments for SME finance and hydroelectric power.

28. The CLR made no comments on the IFC portfolio. This review comments that all but two projects were being implemented as planned. IEG reviewed the three IFC investments and rated two of them Mostly Successful/Highly Successful and one Mostly Unsuccessful. Of the 56 investments in the portfolio during the review period, four were category C projects which did not require ESRR ratings and eleven projects have no ESRR rating yet because they were approved recently or IFC has yet to make a disbursement. Of the 41 projects with explicit ESRR ratings 34 (83%) were rated Excellent/Satisfactory, and 7 (17%) were rated Partially Unsatisfactory/Unsatisfactory. One IFC project has been placed on IFC High Risk List: the transition from an offshore operating environment (e.g. shipping) at approval to coal mining in a remote and environmentally challenging location represents, according to IFC documents, an "acute level of E&S risk and reputation exposure".

29. MIGA gave coverage for US\$407 million for two projects that supported hydroelectric power generation and nickel mining.

Analytic and Advisory Activities and Services

30. The analytical and advisory work consisted of 108 pieces, of which 22 were economic and sector work and 96 were technical assistance. The EWS was distributed over the three years of the CPS period, three of which were development policy reviews on financing local government,

subnational debt management performance assessment, and avoiding the middle income trap. The middle income trap report notes: “that with a few critical reforms in the six priority areas identified, Indonesia can climb the income ladder and join the rank of high-income economies within two decades, in an inclusive manner.” Notes and thematic studies constitute the rest of the ESW that covered topics such as education, environment, forestry, infrastructure investment, urban poverty, inequality, and the development diagnostics of the Sulawesi province. The technical assistance covered similar areas as the ESW but also aspects of rural development, health, financial sector, food security, sanitation, disaster and risk management, subnational development diagnostics, domestic trade, investment climate, and community empowerment. The bulk of the TA, 56 out of 96 activities, was carried out in FY15.

31. IFC had 14 advisory service (AS) projects approved before the review period for US\$22.8 million, which were implemented during the review period. During the review period, IFC approved 17 new AS projects amounting to over US\$14.2 million. Of these 31 projects, six have been terminated, nine have closed, one is on hold and 15 are active. Of the nine closed projects, five were rated Mostly Unsuccessful/Unsuccessful at completion and IEG has validated one of them. Of the 15 active projects, the seven most recent ones also appear to have very little progress although it is too early to tell.

Results Framework

32. At first sight the results framework presents a reasonable chain between country development goals, CPF objectives, interventions, and expected results. A reasonable chain of results, though, does not guarantee program consistency. For example, Focus Area I had four different groups of objectives seemingly unrelated to each other (connectivity, competitiveness and infrastructure as cost reducing interventions; financial sector; local government; and macro and public financial management), and some of which could have been placed in other focus areas. The outcome indicators were measurable, and had their dates, baseline and target values specified, but they rarely measured the results of the WBG program. Quite often they tended to measure results at the country level making it difficult, if not impossible, to disentangle the country result from the WBG program result and to know the true impact of the interventions. For example, in competitiveness there were two results indicators: an improved score in the LPI and reducing the number of days to start a business. The review questions if these are the appropriate indicators to judge if the objective “enhanced competitiveness” was achieved and whether achieving them will solve the plethora of issues and obstacles listed in the results matrix for that objective. With such shortcomings, it becomes difficult to learn from the WBG experience in Indonesia, since it is hard to know what worked and did not work, which results are truly outstanding and can be scaled up, and what areas the WBG should abandon or strengthen its effort to make its assistance effective. In summary, the results indicators were inadequate to measure achievement of objectives and to tell whether the problems enunciated in the column on issues and obstacles were solved or reduced.

Partnerships and Development Partner Coordination

33. The Bank carries out part of its work in Indonesia with the support of other development partners, both bilateral and multilateral. The Bank has partnered with bilateral donors to support government programs and CPS objectives. Partnerships with the Governments of Australia, Canada, Denmark, EU, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, UK and US helped deliver the CPS program. In development policy lending the Bank worked with ADB, KfW, Australia’s Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the French Development Agency, and the Government of Japan. The program also benefited from partnering with global trust funds which were either executed by the Bank (\$61 million) or by the recipient (\$166 million). The CLR does not report on how the coordination takes place.



Safeguards and Fiduciary Issues

34. In terms of safeguards and fiduciary issues Indonesia has a portfolio that consist of two projects in category “A”, eight projects in category “B”, seven projects in category “C”, and three Development Policy Financing operations. Documenting compliance with safeguard in category “A” projects is insufficient, particularly compliances with Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples policies. For category “B” projects in the social development sector, environment safeguard supervision started late during the project implementation cycle, facilitators struggled to fill in safeguards forms correctly and showed low ownership of safeguards provisions; compliance with the Indigenous Peoples policy was not satisfactory in the CDD project as the review mission addressed social inclusion late. In the agriculture and rural development sector, the supervision of environment safeguard in the Agricultural Technology and Information project began in the fifth supervision mission without the ICR explaining why. Implementation of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) also began late; for this loan, the ICR affirms that good and bad practices of environmental management were not well monitored and documented. In the environment sector, some projects triggered up to six safeguard policies, but there is inadequate information about policy compliance. For category “C” projects in the energy and mining sectors, the guidance note on safeguards obligations for geothermal investment transactions was not prepared as the pilot transaction was not implemented. In the education sector, the safeguard policy on Indigenous People was triggered and an Isolated Vulnerable Peoples’ Framework developed, but the ICR for the project does not clarify if there was full compliance with the policy.

Ownership and Flexibility

35. The WBG drew its program in consultation with stakeholders in Indonesia and aligned its program with the government’s development plan. When a new government took over in 2014 and its priorities changed the Bank adjusted its program accordingly. The priorities in the CPS are aligned with government priorities and the government owns the strategy outlined in the CPS. Ownership at the higher level of government did not translate into ownership at its lower levels in all instances. As the CLR notes, the FY14 country performance portfolio review (CPPR, portfolio review), a joint exercise between the Bank, BAPPENAS (Planning Ministry) and the Ministry of Finance found, besides issues of project readiness, an “unclear ownership/commitment within implementing ministries”. Ownership of programs at the community level, though, seems to be substantial.

WBG Internal Cooperation

36. The CPS and the CPS Progress Report was a joint product of the World Bank, IFC and MIGA. The program outlined in the CPS report constitutes clear evidence of such collaboration in particular between IFC and the World Bank. The WBG engagement is based on four criteria to ensure the relevance of its support (CPS, p. 12), criteria which it applies to both the Bank and IFC limit their support or retire (such as the Bank did in health in agriculture and IFC limited corporate financing to top tier corporates). As Indonesia’s private sector continues to develop IFC changes its priorities in financing and advisory services to areas such as infrastructure, financial inclusion, climate change mitigation and agribusiness, complementing some of the Bank’s activities in these areas. IFC’s operations are integrated into the CPS and they form part of the CPS results framework. For IFC interventions to be seamlessly integrated into the CPS program it becomes necessary that the results indicators also reflect the expected contribution from IFC interventions.

Risk Identification and Mitigation

37. The CPS and CPSPR identified the following risks: vulnerability to economic shocks, natural disasters, weak institutional coordination, and governance arrangements, local conflicts, and complacency with economic outlook. The first four materialized. How did they impact the WBG’s program? For the risk of economic shocks, the WBG did not have a strategy to mitigate it but the



government managed its macroeconomic policy in a manner appropriate to maintain macro and financial stability. For natural disasters the Bank considered a CAT-DDO to help maintain expenditure in case of a natural catastrophe, an event that did not materialize. Other non-catastrophic natural disasters materialized, but the country's increasing preparedness made it easier to deal with these emergencies, for which the Bank has been helping to build up capacity to deal with them. For institutional coordination the Bank tried to engage with counterparts more closely, one example being the portfolio review it carried out with BAPPENAS in 2014, which helped solve problems and uncover issues of ownership of programs in executing ministries. For governance, the Bank takes precautions in the operations it finances and works closely with INT in this matter.

Overall Assessment and Rating

38. IEG assesses overall WBG performance as *good*. The assessment rests on WBG performance on design and implementation of the program. On design, the WBG selected objectives that would help support the government's development program, and it chose a mix and level of interventions appropriate to deliver the program and achieve the objectives. The program was built on a close coordination between Bank and IFC activities. The results framework had a clear logic of interventions but fell short in the quality of the indicators to measure achievement, as they tended to rely on country outcomes rather than on program outcomes, on processes completed, and activities carried out. That weakness makes it difficult to assess the contribution of the WBG program to the country's development outcomes and to learn what works, what does not work and why. The CPS and CPSPR incorporated the lessons learned from past experiences. The lessons did not include aspects of risk management, something that might have helped the CPS to pay more attention at what measures to take when the risks to the program materialized. On implementation, the WBG responded to changing circumstances and priorities, as indicated by its \$985 million lending in FY15, the lowest in the previous five years, and a result of the outgoing government's decision to scale down lending to let the incoming government decide on new borrowing from the Bank. That flexibility also reflected in the closing of the disaster response programs for Aceh, Nias and Java, moving from supporting pilot interventions through the National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM), using the experience and knowledge gained in that program to concentrate in the Village Law program, and preparing for stepping up support for investments in infrastructure. The Bank paid some attention to program implementation, as attested by its year-long country portfolio performance review in FY14, which dealt with the risk and quality of the portfolio and timeliness of implementation. More attention to it, though, might have helped to implement projects in infrastructure that show long delays in execution. On the WBG side, that attention reflected in an appropriate division of labor between the Bank, IFC and MIGA. The CLR does not report on actions to align Bank and country systems nor on safeguards. On safeguards, as noted above (par. 34) the Bank could improve its performance; on fiduciary issues the CLR reports that the Bank supported measures to strengthen accountability and build fiduciary capacity, but does not report about the results from its support.

7. Assessment of CLR Completion Report

39. The CLR presents a complete survey of the WBG program in Indonesia and any reader who wants to know about the results of the program can do so, with effort. Its main text covers four topics: CPS development outcomes, WBG performance, alignment with WBG corporate goals, and lessons. Its Annexes inform in detail about achievements in each pillar or focus area, with a matrix at the end of each pillar that lists the results indicator and its assessment of achievement. Its narrative on CPS development outcomes informs about processes, WBG interventions and outcomes, all scrambled together without outcomes and objectives as its north. In the discussion about outcomes it is difficult to separate country and program outcomes, not a fault of the CLR but of the results indicators defined in the CPS results matrix. To find out the results for a particular part of the program the reader must go to the annexes of the CLR and work his or her way up through them. On the rating for the pillars and the



program it seems the CLR derives them from the number of indicators achieved (see table after paragraph 41) but not by the number of objectives achieved as the OPCS-IEG guidelines require. This explains why it rates Focus Area I as moderately satisfactory when so little was achieved and Focus Area IV as moderately satisfactory when its objectives were achieved or mostly achieved. The CLR does not discuss safeguard and conflicts of interest issues, and mentions fiduciary issues in a cursory way.

8. Findings and Lessons

40. IEG concurs with the findings and lessons in the CLR, rephrases some, and presents some of its own.

- **Good technical design alone does not ensure the success of a project or a program.** Political economy aspects can make or break a well-designed project or program. Therefore, it is necessary to engage with counterparts that have the mandate to commit and the institutional capacity to deliver a project or a program. In this regard it is necessary to develop a clear understanding of the deciding and implementing environment and its risks. PINTAR, a project that had to be cancelled after many years of inaction, exemplifies what happens when support for the project does not exist.
- **WBG efforts to enhance the government's ability to implement a project or a program are likely to increase their chances of success.** This is particularly true for programs heavy in infrastructure and institution building. Shortcomings in project readiness – particularly in terms of advanced procurement, land acquisition, safeguard requirements, sponsor commitment, and ownership/commitment—delayed project execution, leading to meager results or outright failure. Therefore, to increase the chances of success when engaging in large infrastructure projects the Bank must ensure that the basic background work is in place (land acquisition, environmental permits, advanced procurement, safeguard requirements, supporting legal requirements).
- **Without proper measurement tools the Bank cannot track and assess the impact of its long-term involvement at the regional level.** In a large and diverse country like Indonesia, a sequential approach to engagement that builds on early pilot interventions has proved effective in providing support to regions and communities through a CDD approach. Overtime, as the engagement matures it is convenient to develop measures of aggregate impact at the local level rather than rely on isolated measures of multiple activities.
- **The experience of the CPS, especially Focus Area I, shows that pillars, areas of engagement or objectives that bring together disparate issues reflect a lack of clear priorities and selectivity.** Once again, that experience shows that selectivity is important, more so when the Bank engages with an interim program, like the one under review. The Bank has engaged in Indonesia for decades and political change in the country may require a new, and selective, basis for Bank engagement in areas it can have impact. Selectivity can be exercised by sequencing engagements rather than casting a wide net to have dialogue with a new government.
- **The next CPF will have to be more selective in its design, scope and results.** While the needs are great and the Government's development agenda is necessarily broad, the WBG must have fewer areas of engagements to bring scale and impact to bear on the program. This entails to choose among alternatives, to make explicit the trade-offs, and to correct course during the CPF period.



Annex Table 1: Summary Achievements of CAS/CPS Objectives

Annex Table 2: Planned and Actual Lending for Indonesia, FY13-15

Annex Table 3: Analytical and Advisory Work for Indonesia, FY13-15

Annex Table 4: Grants and Trust Funds Active in Indonesia, FY13-FY15

Annex Table 5: IEG Project Ratings for Indonesia, FY13-Present

Annex Table 6: IEG Project Ratings for Indonesia & Comparators, FY13-15

Annex Table 7: Portfolio Status for Indonesia and Comparators, FY13-15

Annex Table 8: Disbursement Ratio for Indonesia, FY13-15

Annex Table 9: Net Disbursements and Charges for Indonesia, FY13-15

Annex Table 10: Total Net Disbursements of Official Development Assistance & Official Aid

Annex Table 11: List of IFC Investments in Indonesia

Annex Table 12: List of IFC Advisory Services for Indonesia

Annex Table 13: IFC Net Commitment Activity for Indonesia

Annex Table 14: List of MIGA Activities

Annex Table 15: Economic and Social Indicators for Indonesia, 2013-2015



	CPS FY13-FY15: Focus area 1 - Pro-Growth- Promoting Prosperity	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
<u>Major Outcome Measures</u>	1. CPS Objective: Enhance Indonesia's logistics performance, improve access to broadband and reduce costs for exporting and importing		
	Indicator: Ranking of Indonesia in the Logistics Performance Index (LPI) Baseline: 59 (2012) Target: < 59 (2015)	Indonesia's 2014 LPI ranking has improved to 53	Source: CLR and LPI index
	Indicator: Percentage of population with access to broadband internet services Baseline: 5% in 2011 Target: 30% by 2015	By end of CY2014 broadband internet access had reached 34.5% of the population and 37% penetration was expected by the end of CY2015. Improved access to broadband Internet (in Indonesia and elsewhere) is primarily attributable to increased investments in infrastructure and services by the private sector—Indonesia's telecommunications service providers. The World Bank contributed to this increase by providing advice to the government on the enabling regulatory framework/environment for telecoms in particular on regulations that directly impact access to broadband, including: (a) allocation of radio spectrum (including reframing/reallocation of frequencies and moving away from technology-specific frequency allocation in certain bands) that has enabled more widespread deployment of mobile broadband (3G/4G); (b) advice on infrastructure-sharing in support of more efficient network rollout; (c) advice on PPP approaches to stimulate rollout in commercially less viable areas; (d) specific advice/analysis/needs assessment on broadband infrastructure deployment in Papua and West Papua in Eastern Indonesia. With the policy advice provided, the WBG supported government's decision to make revisions to its policies and regulations on the allocation of spectrum for mobile broadband which contributed to the enhanced broadband access.	Source: CLR and Indonesia Team.



	CPS FY13-FY15: Focus area 1 - Pro-Growth- Promoting Prosperity	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
	<p>Indicator: Cost and time to export and import, as indicated in the Doing Business Survey</p> <p>Baseline: 2012: Export: 17 days, US\$644 per container; Import: 27 days, US\$660 per container</p> <p>Target: 2015: Export: >17 days, > US\$644 per container; Import: > 27 days, > US\$660 per container</p>	<p>Doing Business 2015: Export: 17 days, US\$572/container Import: 26 days, US\$647/container</p>	<p>Source: CLR and Doing Business Report</p>
	2. CPS Objective: Improve the policy framework, regulatory environment, and coordinated interventions for productivity, competition and innovation		
	<p>Indicator: Score in the following LPI indicators: (i) customs and (ii) logistics competence</p> <p>Baseline: 2012: customs: 2.53; logistics competence 2.85</p> <p>Target: 2012: customs: 2.7; logistics competence 3.0</p>	<p>2014 LPI on logistics competence: 3.21 2014 LPI on customs: 2.87</p>	<p>Source: CLR and LPI index</p>
	<p>Indicators: (i) Number of days to start a company; (ii) Number of days to enforce a contract</p> <p>Baseline: (i) 50 days to start a company; (ii) 570 days to enforce contract</p> <p>Target: (i) 30 days to start a company; (ii) less than 500 days to enforce contract</p>	<p>2015: 52.5 days to start a company 2015: 471 days to enforce a contract</p>	<p>Source: CLR and Doing Business 2015</p>
	<p><u>Investment Policy</u> Indicator: Coordinated investment policy formulation coordination and improved transparency in regulatory making</p> <p>Baseline: No</p> <p>Target: Yes</p>	<p><u>Investment Policy</u> Consultative regulatory making process remains weak; investment policy coordination improved during the negative investment list (DNI) process.</p> <p><u>Investor Inquiry Handling</u> Investor inquiry handling system improved at the Investment Coordination Board (BKPM).</p>	<p>Source: CLR</p>



	CPS FY13-FY15: Focus area 1 - Pro-Growth- Promoting Prosperity	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
	<p><u>Investor Inquiry Handling</u> Indicator: Improved performance of investor inquiry handling</p> <p>Baseline: No</p> <p>Target: Yes</p>		
	3. CPS Objective: Maintain financial sector stability, deepen financial markets, and enhance access.		
	<p><u>Financial Sector Stability</u> Indicator: Key financial ratios of banks: (i) Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR); (ii) Non-Performing Loan Ratio (NPL); (iii) Net Interest Margin (NIM); (iv) loan to deposit ratio (LDR).</p> <p>Baseline: (i) sound; (ii) sound; (iii) sound; and (iv) 75% (December 2011).</p> <p>Target: (i) sound; (ii) sound; (iii) sound; and (iv) ≥ 80% (2015).</p>	<p>As of March 2015, NPLs are at a sound 2.3%. CAR is at a sound 20%. NIM stable, LDR above 80% the whole period.</p>	<p>Source: CLR</p>
	<p><u>Financial Markets and Access</u> Indicator: (i) Percentage of households with access to bank accounts; (ii) percentage of banking loans to SMEs; (iii) amount of Indonesian rupiahs (IDR) disbursed by the KUR (credit program for SMEs).</p> <p>Baseline: (i) 41%; (ii) 50% (2011); (iii) IDR 63 trillion (2011)</p> <p>Target: > 41%; (ii) ≥ 50%; (iii) not provided</p>	<p><u>Percentage of households with access to bank accounts (i)</u> The CLR did not report on this indicator. Although the proposed indicator was about households, the Indonesia team reported that access is measured on an individual basis (i.e. % of individuals accessing bank account). The access achieved during the CPS was 36% as of 2014, up from 20% in 2011 and no survey was done in 2015).</p> <p><u>Percentage of banking loans to SMEs (ii)</u> The banking loans to SMEs (KUR) increased over 2013-15, keeping in line with SME growth to maintain the ratio stable. The ratio was 50% and is now slightly above 50%, if using the same measurement methodology of 2011 (Gol changed its measurement methodology during the CPS period, which will be used going forward).</p>	<p>Source: CLR, Indonesia Team and Global Findex</p> <p>Indicator (i) was about household. However, the CLR did not report the indicator on a household basis.</p> <p>The indicator (ii) lacked a date for the baseline. The indicator (iii) lacked a target.</p>



	CPS FY13-FY15: Focus area 1 - Pro-Growth- Promoting Prosperity	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
		<p>Amount of Indonesian rupiahs (IDR) disbursed by the KUR (credit program for SMEs) (iii)</p> <p>As of end 2014, KUR grew into one of the world's largest partial credit guarantee programs for MSMEs (IDR178.8 trillion disbursed to more than 12 million borrowers, with NPL of 3.3%, up from around IDR63 trillion in 2011).</p>	
	4.	CPS Objective: Increase the quantity and efficiency of national and subnational government spending on infrastructure, and increase private investment in infrastructure.	
	<p><u>Roads</u></p> <p>Indicator: Kilometers of national roads (i) maintained; and (ii) developed</p> <p>Baseline: (i) 1,500 Km maintained through betterment works and, (ii) 3,000 Km developed.</p> <p>Target: Increase by 25% / year over 2011-2015 period.</p>	<p>(i) Cumulative Maintenance Achievement 2011-2014 by Directorate General of Highways (DG): 4,792 km (44% of the target of 25% increase per year).</p> <p>(ii) Cumulative Road Development Achievement 2011-2014 by Directorate General of Highways (DG): 12,270 km (57% of the target of 25% increase per year).</p> <p>As a measure of efficiency in government spending on infrastructure at the national level, the Indonesia team reported that the percentage of national roads in stable conditions increased from 87.72% in 2011 to 92% in 2014. No information was provided to assess efficiency at the subnational level.</p> <p>As a measure of increased spending on infrastructure by the national and subnational governments, the Indonesia team reported that expenditures for national road improvements increased from US\$ 2750 million in 2011 to US\$ 4000 million in 2014. No information was provided to assess spending at the subnational level.</p>	<p>Source: CLR and Indonesia Team.</p> <p>Data for 2015 not yet available.</p> <p>The proposed indicators did not measure the efficiency dimension the objective. The Indonesia team provided additional information in this respect.</p> <p>The proposed indicators did not measure the quantity of national and subnational spending. The Indonesia team provided additional information in this respect.</p>
	<p><u>Energy</u></p> <p>Indicator: Yearly hours of power supply interruption time per customer (System Average Interruption Duration Index)</p> <p>Baseline: 5 hours per year (2012)</p>	<p>5.76 hours/customer (2013). 5.81 hours/customer in (2014)</p>	<p>Source: CLR and Indonesia Team.</p>



CPS FY13-FY15: Focus area 1 - Pro-Growth- Promoting Prosperity	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
Target: 2 hours per year (2015)		
<u>Private Investment</u> Indicator: Increased private investment in infrastructure through the PPP framework.	The Viability Gap Funding (VGF) was established as a PPP framework to boost private investment in infrastructure. However, no PPP has yet succeeded in Indonesia.	Source: CLR The baseline and the target were not specified.
5. CPS Objective: Improved fiduciary, social and environmental management and technical performance of selected local governments in the delivery of basic services, and enhance the capacity of local institutions to monitor and assess subnational public expenditures.		
(i) Indicator: Public Expenditure Analysis and Capacity Harmonization (PEACH) components enhanced and expanded Baseline: No Target: Yes	(i) PEACH was implemented and completed in all six targeted provinces. Most of these provinces benefited from the program and made improvements in the provinces' fiduciary, social and environmental management as well as technical performance in the delivery of basic services. However, the program did not expand to new provinces since one of the donors decided to implement PEACH directly.	Source: CLR
(ii) Indicator: Capacity of local institutions to analyze and monitor public expenditure and PFM and to demand better local government performance in these areas enhanced Baseline: No Target: Yes	(ii) LGDP/DAK supported improved quality of public spending on infrastructure at the local level. The 2014 mid-term evaluation for LGDP found that the performance-based design of the program incentivized participating local governments to increase matching capital investment from own-sources at a much higher rate than non-participating local governments. In the last year of the CPS a well-targeted set of subnational service delivery support initiatives, including using tools (RAAP and MiGestion) and global experience from the LCR region, were initiated.	
6. CPS Objective: Enhanced Government ability to meet its financing needs and maintain critical public expenditures, and use monitoring and evaluation to inform budget allocation.		
(i) <u>Access to Markets</u> Indicator: Continued access to markets Baseline: No Target: Yes	(i) <u>Access to Markets</u> Targets met for 2012 and 2013 and on track in 2014 with net securities issuance reached 104% of the target based on the revised budget, with gross securities issuance at 100%	Source: CLR and Indonesia team (ii) Neither the CPS nor the CPSPR provided a baseline and target. The CLR does not report on this indicator.
(ii) <u>Level of maintenance and capital expenditures</u>	(ii) <u>Level of maintenance and capital expenditures</u>	



	CPS FY13-FY15: Focus area 1 - Pro-Growth- Promoting Prosperity	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
	Indicator: Maintenance and capital expenditures	The Indonesia team provided the following data on central government capital expenditures: 2010: Actual = 80.3 trillion Indonesian Rupiah 2011: Actual = 117.9 trillion Indonesian Rupiah 2012: Actual = 176.1 trillion Indonesian Rupiah 2013: Actual = 192 trillion Indonesian Rupiah	
	<p><u>Use of monitoring and evaluation to inform budget allocation</u></p> <p>Indicator: (i) Budget allocations informed by monitoring and evaluations; (ii) number of line ministries and agencies reporting through BRISA (the monitoring and evaluation system)</p> <p>Baseline: (i) No; (ii) 0 (FY 2011)</p> <p>Target: (i) Yes; (ii) > 0</p>	<p>(i) Budget allocations were informed by BRISA.</p> <p>(ii) As of mid-2013, there were more than 70 line ministries and agencies that had reported their progress through the BRISA system.</p> <p>However, owing to leadership changes, the BRISA system has been made inactive since end of 2013. Currently, the government faces a lack of performance feedback for future planning and budgeting decisions.</p>	Source: CLR and Indonesia team
7. CPS Objective: Strengthen the public sector by enhancing public financial management			
	<p>Indicator: PEFA PI-12 rating</p> <p>Baseline: C+ (2011)</p> <p>Target: ≥ B+ (2015)</p>	While there was some progress on improving the transparency of the medium term expenditure framework (MTEF) process, it is unlikely to be sufficient to improve the C+ rating for PI-12	Source: CLR
	<p>Indicator: Percentage of line ministries receiving unqualified opinions for their annual financial statements:</p> <p>Baseline: 63%</p> <p>Target: 85% (FY2013)</p>	74.71% for FY2013 based on BPK (Supreme Audit Institution) audit opinion report	Source: CLR
	Indicator: New Financial Management Information System in all 177 Treasury Local Offices implemented	Automated budget and treasury system (SPAN) development completed in 2013 and rolled out to all 222 treasury offices with 100% of all financial transactions	Source: CLR



	CPS FY13-FY15: Focus area 1 - Pro-Growth- Promoting Prosperity	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
	Baseline: No Target: Yes	conducted through the system as of February 2015.	

	CPS FY13-FY15: Focus Area 2: Enhancing Skills and Technology, and Improving Social Protection	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
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<u>Major Outcome Measures</u>	8. CPS Objective: Improve the education quality and performance of teachers, and improve the human resource capacity in R&D.		
	Indicator: Number of basic education teachers that meet academic qualification mandated by the Teacher Law (i.e. teachers that hold S1 degree or more). Baseline: 35% primary teachers (2011); 80% junior secondary teachers (2011) Target: 82% primary teachers (2011); 98% junior secondary teachers (2011)	(i) 1,377,760 or 82% of primary school teachers with an S1 degree (2015) (ii) 578,023 or 92% of junior secondary school teachers with an S1 degree (2015)	Source: CLR The baseline and target for primary teachers were revised downwards and upwards respectively at the CPSPR stage. The baseline and target of junior secondary teachers were revised upwards at the CPSPR stage.
	Indicator: Percentage of Masters (S2 degree) or PhD (S3 degree) holders in public research institutes (LPNK) Baseline: 15% Target: 17%	As per the Riset Project Annual Work Plan 2015, the number of staff with S2 and S3 degrees is about 3,100 out of 14,498 total staff, or about 21%.	Source: CLR
	9. CPS Objective: Conversion of the existing social insurance administrators into not-for-profit institutions and expand coverage and contributions.		
	Indicator: Employees Social Security System (Jamsostek) converted to a not-for-profit institution that can administer the National Social Security System Law (SJSN) pension and old age savings programs Baseline: No Target: Yes	Jamsostek transformed from a profit-based state owned enterprise to a not-for-profit entity reporting directly to the President.	Source: CLR



CPS FY13-FY15: Focus Area 2: Enhancing Skills and Technology, and Improving Social Protection	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
<p>Indicator: Employees Social Security System (Jamsostek) membership expanded and contribution collection from the formal and informal sectors improved</p> <p>Baseline: No</p> <p>Target: Yes</p>	<p><u>Coverage</u></p> <p>Progress was made in enrolling informal sector workers and expanding the number of workers paid for by the government. The SJSN health program now covers civil servants, the poor, self-employed, and formal and informal workers totaling 133.4 million citizens as of Dec 31, 2014. Neither the CPS nor the CPSPR provided a baseline for this indicator. The Indonesia team reports that results achieved exceed the 121.6 million target that the Government had original set (the actual members in the SJSN Health program as of December 31, 2014 are 109.7% of the target).</p> <p><u>Contribution</u></p> <p>Mandatory inclusion of private sector and non-salaried/informal workers in SJSN Health program started on January 1, 2014. Based on BPJS Health's audited annual financial report as of December 31, 2014, the total amount of contribution of private sector and non-salaried/informal workers was IDR 5.44 trillion (IDR 3.55 Trillion from private salaried Workers (mostly Ex-JPK Jamsostek members) and IDR 1.89 trillion from non-salaried/informal workers. Private sector and informal workers contributed to 13.4% of total collected contribution. This reflects an increase in contributions from workers (outside state apparatus, military and police officers).</p>	<p>Source: CLR and Indonesia Team.</p> <p>The indicator lacked a quantitative baseline and target.</p>



	CPS FY13-FY15: Focus area 3 - Promoting Communities, Protecting the Vulnerable and Improving Health Outcomes	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
Major Outcome Measures	10. CPS Objective: Enhanced capacity for detecting and responding to shocks that threaten vulnerable households, and increase the number of poverty programs using the national registry of poor and vulnerable households.		
	Indicator: National shock monitoring system developed and operational Baseline: No Target: Yes	A national crisis monitoring system was completed and adopted by the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K), housed in the Office of the Vice President. The dashboard was uploaded to their internal website during early 2014 and is now in use.	Source: CLR
	Indicator: Number of poverty programs management units using the national registry of poor and vulnerable households to identify beneficiaries Baseline: 0 Target: 4 programs by 2015	4 programs used the registry to identify beneficiaries.	Source: CLR
	Indicator: Gross enrollment rate of 4-6 year olds in ECED Baseline: 33% (2010) Target: 72% (2015)	GER for 3-6 year-olds is 65.16% (since the figure of 65.16% is for 3-6 rather than 4-6 and with 3 year-olds less likely to be in ECED programs, the 72% target for 4-6 year-olds may have actually been met).	Source: CLR The baseline and target were revised downwards at the CPSPR stage.
	11. CPS Objective: Improved local-level governance, greater participation by women, increased access to health and education, and participation in early childhood education and development		
	<u>Local Governance</u> Indicators: (i) Number of community members participating in the National Program for Community Empowerment (PNMP); (ii) Percentage of PNMP beneficiaries that that project investments reflected their needs; (iii) Percentage of poorest communities involved in planning and decision-making; (iv) Percentage of villages providing feedback on health and education services	(i) The Indonesia team reports that PNMP program reached and exceeded the target of reaching 2.5 million community members. (ii) 95% beneficiaries claimed that infrastructure programs in PNMP met their needs and 59% beneficiaries claimed that socio-economic programs in PNMP met their need (2012). (iii) 50% of poorest communities involved in planning and decision-making meetings (2012). (iv) 99% of targeted sub-districts had service providers attend MAD (Musyawar	Source: CLR, PNMP beneficiary survey, and Indonesia Team. Indicator (ii) and (iii) may have already been achieved before the CPS Period.



	CPS FY13-FY15: Focus area 3 - Promoting Communities, Protecting the Vulnerable and Improving Health Outcomes	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
	<p>Baseline: (i) 0; (ii) 0; (iii) 0; (iv) 0</p> <p>Target: (i) 2.5 million; (ii) 80%; (iii) >50%; (iv) 35%</p>	<p>Antar Desa) to discuss the status of health and education services (2015).</p>	
	<p><u>Participation of Women</u></p> <p>Indicator: (i) Percentage of women participating in planning / decision-making meetings; (ii) Percentage of women in community oversight teams</p> <p>Baseline: (i) 0; (ii) 0</p> <p>Target: (i) 50%; (ii) 30%</p>	<p>(i) 45% of women in planning/decision-making meetings.</p> <p>(ii) 32% of women in community oversight teams.</p>	<p>Source: CLR</p>
	<p>Indicator: (i) percentage of pregnant women receiving 4 prenatal care visit; (ii) percentage of children under 5 weighed monthly; (iii) percentage of pregnant women attending nutrition counseling session; (iv) percentage of caregivers of children under 2 attending nutrition counseling session; (v) junior secondary enrollment rate</p> <p>Baseline: (i) 0; (ii) 0; (iii) 0; (iv) 0; (v) Not provided</p> <p>Target: (i) >80%; (ii) 80%; (iii) 50%; (iv) 50%; (v) 70%</p>	<p>(i) 91%</p> <p>(ii) 75%</p> <p>(iii) 17.2%</p> <p>(iv) The CLR reports that 1.4% of male caregivers of children under 2 attending nutrition counseling session. No information is provided in the CLR with respect to female participation. The Indonesia team reported updated data indicating that the attendance rate for pregnancy classes was 16% and 84% for males and females respectively. In turn, the attendance rate for nutrition classes was 28% and 71% for males and females respectively.</p> <p>(v) 90%</p>	<p>Source: CLR and Indonesia Team</p> <p>Neither the CPS nor the CPSPR provided a baseline for the indicator on junior secondary enrollment rate. The Indonesia team provided a baseline which was 63%.</p>
<p>12. CPS Objective: Increase access by smallholders to client and market-oriented extension and marketing services, and enhance water security for irrigation.</p>			
	<p>Indicator: Percentage of farmers with access technology and market information through ICT.</p> <p>Baseline: < 10%</p> <p>Target: Not provided</p>	<p>The CLR reports that, as of March 2015, 30% 30% of targeted groups had completed or were in the process of completing training to utilize technology and market information through ICT.</p>	<p>Source: CLR and Indonesia Team.</p> <p>Neither the CPS nor the CPSPR provided a target for the indicator.</p> <p>The proposed indicator was about the percentage of farmers with access to</p>



	CPS FY13-FY15: Focus area 3 - Promoting Communities, Protecting the Vulnerable and Improving Health Outcomes	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
			technology and market information through ICT. The CLR reports on the percentage of farmers that received training to utilize technology and market information through ICT.
	<p>Indicator: Regulatory and policy framework of value chains of smallholder-based exportable commodities strengthened</p> <p>Baseline: No</p> <p>Target: Yes</p>	<p>Two detailed analytical studies completed and action plans launched to enhance the sustainability and competitiveness of two small-holder based beverage crop, tea and coffee.</p>	<p>Source: CLR</p>
	<p>Indicator: Number of irrigation districts with improved water security.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: ≥ 50</p>	<p>During the CPS period, more than 50 irrigation districts improved physically (repairs where needed) and institutionally (O&M and system management) leading to improvement in irrigation water supply services (quantity, reliability/timeliness). In sum, water security were improved in more than 50 irrigation districts.</p>	<p>Source: CLR and Indonesia Team.</p>
<p>13. CPS Objective: Strengthen policies governing the education of health professionals and increase access to safe water and sanitation.</p>			
	<p>Indicator: (i) National Accreditation Agency established; (ii) National Agency for Competency established; (iii) Number of health professional schools accredited.</p> <p>Baseline: (i) No; (ii) No; (iii) 0</p> <p>Target: (i) Yes; (ii) Yes; (iii) 7</p>	<p>(i) Yes</p> <p>(ii) Yes</p> <p>(iii) Not achieved</p>	<p>Source: CLR and Indonesia Team</p> <p>The Indonesia Team reported the National Accreditation Agency and the National Agency for Competency were established.</p>
	<p>Indicator: (i) Number of people provided with piped water supply; (ii) Number of people provided with improved sanitation under Rural Water and Sanitation Program (PAMSIMAS)</p> <p>Baseline: (i) 0; (ii) 0;</p>	<p>(i) 7.8 million provided with piped water supply during the CPS period.</p> <p>(ii) 7.69 million with improved sanitation under the PAMSIMAS program during the CPS period.</p>	<p>Source: CLR</p>



CPS FY13-FY15: Focus area 3 - Promoting Communities, Protecting the Vulnerable and Improving Health Outcomes	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
Target: (i) 7 million; (ii) 3.4 million		

CPS FY13-FY15: Focus area 4 – Ensuring Sustainable Development and Improving Disaster Resilience	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	Comments
<u>Major Outcome Measures</u>	14. CPS Objective: Implementing of Indonesia's Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) strategy and improving protection for coral and marine resources.	
	Indicator: Fund for REDD established with legal, technical and managerial capacity to support and finance Indonesia's National REDD+ Strategy Baseline: No Target: Yes	REDD+ Support Facility (RSF) MDTF established at the WB to support Gol to set up a national Fund for REDD in Indonesia (FREDDI) MDTF for REDD+ implementation. However, the FREDDI MDTF has not yet been legally established. The REDD+ agenda has been transferred to the newly established Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) under the new administration. It is expected that MoEF will now legally establish the FREDDI. Source: CLR
	Indicator: Phase III of Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Project (COREMAP) providing expanded support for coral and marine protection delivered and under implementation. Baseline: No Target: Yes	Phase III of COREMAP delivered and under implementation during the CPS period. Source: CLR The proposed indicators were a process measure.
	Indicator: Government of Jakarta green buildings code for commercial buildings in the city launched Baseline: No Target: Yes	Government of Jakarta launched Green Building regulation number 38, effective 2013. Source: CLR
	15. CPS Objective: Identify and scale up disaster and climate risk reduction and adaptation measures, including institutionalizing community-based settlement reconstruction.	



	CPS FY13-FY15: Focus area 4 – Ensuring Sustainable Development and Improving Disaster Resilience	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	Comments
	<p>Indicator: Evidence-based examples of practical and concrete disaster and climate risk reduction and adaptation measures (e.g., safer schools, resilient villages and urban wards with DRR plan and investment program) that can be scaled up and replicated nationally created.</p> <p>Baseline: No</p> <p>Target: Yes</p>	<p>Disaster resilience is integrated into CDD, in post disaster reconstruction, and in Government school rehabilitation funded by the Special Allocation Fund (DAK). Mainstreaming adaptation and resilience issues into National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM) in urban areas in 4 high risk provinces, and in safe school rehabilitation using Government's DAK.</p>	<p>Source: CLR</p>
	<p>Indicator: Community-based settlement reconstruction incorporated as a Government program</p> <p>Baseline: No</p> <p>Target: Yes</p>	<p>Community-based housing reconstruction is adopted as standard mechanism for Government funded post disaster reconstruction. GoI established a standing multi-donor trust fund (IMDFF-DR) aimed to institutionalize community-based housing reconstruction as a program under Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing. The World Bank was appointed to manage a funding window under the IMDFF-DR called the Disaster Management Fund/DMF to provide grant financing to strengthen the community-based housing reconstruction</p>	<p>Source: CLR</p>



Annex Table 2: Planned and Actual Lending for Indonesia, FY13-15

Project ID	Project name	Proposed FY	Approval FY	Closing FY	Proposed Amount	Approved IBRD Amount	Approved IDA Amount	Outcome Rating
Project Planned Under CPS								
P123994	Power Transmission and Distribution II	FY13	2014	2019	327	325		LIR: MS
P126162	Institutional, Tax Administration, Social and Investment (INSTANSI) DPL	FY13	2013		300	300		Not Applicable
P124006	Connectivity DPL	FY13	2013	2013	100	100		Not Applicable
P130150	Financial Sector and Investment Climate Reform and Modernization (FIRM) DPL	FY13	2013	2014	100	100		Not Applicable
P118916	Infrastructure Guarantee Fund	FY13	2013	2018	30	30		LIR: S
P117243	Sustainable management of Agricultural Research and Technology Dissemination Project (SMARTD)	FY13	2013	2018	80	80		LIR: MU
P121842	Research and Innovation in Science & Technology Project (RISET)	FY13	2013	2021	95	95		LIR: MU
P125405	National Community Empowerment Program in Urban Areas for 2012-2014 Project (PNPM-Rural IV)	FY13	2013	2016	266	266		LIR: S
P128832	ID-PNPM RURAL 2012-2015	FY13	2013	2017	650	650		LIR: MS
P129486	Rural Water and Sanitation Program AF (PAMSIMAS II)	FY13	2013		100	100		Not Applicable
	Total FY13				2048	2,046		
P144775	Institutional, Tax Administration, Social and Investment (INSTANSI) DPL II	FY14	2014		300	400		Not Applicable
P144774	Connectivity DPL II	FY14	2014	2014	100	300		Not Applicable
P113936	Road Assets Preservation Program	FY14			200			Dropped
P127134	Solid Waste Management Improvement Support Project for Regional and Metropolitan Cities	FY14			100			Dropped
P127813	Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Project III (COREMAP III)	FY14	2014	2019	50	47		LIR: S
P145550	Financial Sector and Investment Climate Reform and Modernization (FIRM) DPL II	FY14	2015	2016	100	500		Not Applicable
	Geothermal II	FY14			300			Dropped
	Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (CAT DDO)	FY14			500			Dropped
P128568	Renewable energy for Electrification (1,000 islands)	FY14			300			Dropped in FY16
	Total FY14				1950	1,247		



	Institutional, Tax Administration, Social and Investment (INSTANSI) DPL III	FY15			300			Dropped
	Connectivity DPL III	FY15			100			Dropped
P123940	Local Government and Decentralization Project II (DAK Reimbursement II)	FY15	2015		250	500		LIR: S
P143766	Matenggeng Pumped storage power project	FY15			500			Moved to FY18
	Metropolitan Area Development Project	FY15			400			Dropped
	Skills Training for Economic Transformation	FY15			100			Dropped
P131001	Corridor 5 (Lombok Tourism Development)/ Lombok Regional Economic Dev. Project	FY15			100			Dropped
	PNPM Rural	FY15			200			Dropped
	PNPM Urban	FY15			100			Dropped
P129002	Indonwida Water Supply and sanitation Investment Facility (IWSIF)	FY15			100			Dropped
P130116	Energy Efficiency Finance Facility	FY15			100			Dropped
	Small and Medium Hydro Development	FY15			100			Dropped
	Total FY15				2350	500		
	Total Planned				6348	3793	-	
Active Projects at the start of the CPS Period			Approval FY	Closing FY		Approved IBRD Amount	Approved IDA Amount	
P063913	ID-Java-Bali Power Sector & Strength		2003	2014		141		IEG: S
P078070	ID-Support for Poor and Disadvantage Areas		2005	2013		69	35	IEG: MS
P071296	ID-USDRP		2005	2013		45		IEG: U
P085133	Govt. Financial Management & Revenue Admin Project		2005	2016		55	5	LIR: MS
P077175	ID-Domestic Gas Market Development Project		2006	2014		80		LIR: S
P085375	ID-WSSLIC III (PAMSIMAS)		2006	2017		-	138	LIR: S
P083742	ID-Farmer Empower. Agric.Tech.& Info		2007	2013		33	60	IEG: MU
P079906	ID-Strategic Roads Infrastructure		2007	2014		208	-	LIR: MS
P097104	ID-BERMUTU		2008	2014		25	62	IEG: S
P096921	ID - National UPP (PNPM UPP)		2008	2015		53	125	LIR: MS
P100740	PINTAR		2009	2015		110		LIR: S
P092218	ID- Indo Infrastructure Finance Facility		2009	2016		100		LIR: S
P096532	ID: Dam Operational Improvement (DOISP)		2009	2017		50		LIR: MS
P115052	ID PNPM-Rural III		2010	2013		785		IEG: MS
P118113	PNPM - Urban III Project		2010	2014		150		LIR: S



P090991	ID-URBAN WATER SUPPLY		2010	2015		24		LIR: MS
P111577	ID-Local Government and Decentralization		2010	2019		220		LIR: S
P117323	Indonesia Power Transmission Development		2011	2016		225		LIR: MU
P114348	Water Resources and Irrigation Management Program 2		2011	2017		150		LIR: MS
P090990	Western Indonesia National Roads Improvement		2011	2018		250		LIR: MU
P118150	Scholarships Program		2011	1900		113		LIR: MS
P106384	Strengthening Indonesian Statistics		2011	2019		65		LIR: MU
P112158	Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydro-Elect		2011	2019		640		LIR: MU
P122810	ID-PNPM RURAL IV		2012	2014		531		IEG: MS
P130048	Program for Econ Resilience, Inv & Social Assessment		2012	2016		2,000		IEG: MS
P111034	Jakarta Urgent Flood Mitigation Project		2012	2017		140		LIR: MS
P113078	Geothermal Clean Energy Investment Project		2012	2019		175		LIR: S
Total On-going						6,435	424	

Source: Indonesia CPS, CPSPR and WB Business Warehouse Table 2a.1, 2a.4 and 2a.7 as of 9/16/15

LIR: Latest internal rating. MU: Moderately Unsatisfactory. MS: Moderately Satisfactory. S: Satisfactory.

HS: Highly Satisfactory.



Annex Table 3: Analytical and Advisory Work for Indonesia, FY13 - FY15

Project ID	Economic and Sector Work	Fiscal year	Output Type
P121717	PPIAF Surabaya NRW Management Strategy	FY13	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P122412	An Agenda for Senior Secondary Education	FY13	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P122413	Indonesia Life Long Learning	FY13	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P122985	PER: Financing Local Governments in ID	FY13	Development Policy Review (DPR)
P128531	DEWATS Review Indonesia	FY13	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P131503	Subnational DeMPA - Jakarta	FY13	Debt management Performance Assessment(DeMPA)
P131530	Teacher Reform in Indonesia	FY13	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P131772	Downstream Economic Impacts of Pollution	FY13	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P132710	Indonesia Economic Quarterly FY13	FY13	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P122983	Indonesia-Openness, Competition and Grow	FY14	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P124477	Indonesia: Urban Poverty Analysis	FY14	Other Poverty Study
P129588	Local Level Institutions III	FY14	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P143856	Indonesia: Avoiding the Trap	FY14	Development Policy Review (DPR)
P131023	Ind - Modernizing Water Management System	FY15	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P131783	Sulawesi Development Diagnostics	FY15	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P132128	Indonesia Forestry and Non-Forestry Land	FY15	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P132688	Indonesia School Grants Program Review	FY15	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P143353	ID natural resources, growth and development.	FY15	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P129443	ID-HE Strategic Studies	FY15	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P145471	Inequality and Shared Prosperity	FY15	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P145983	Infrastructure Investment in Indonesia	FY15	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P145984	Indonesia Economic Quarterly FY14	FY15	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
Project ID	Technical Assistance	Fiscal year	Output Type
P080253	ID-(CTF) Health & Conflict Prevention	FY13	TA/IAR
P094414	TF-Aceh Response TA Facility	FY13	"How-To" Guidance
P100147	Supporting Ind Anti-Corruption Inst.	FY13	TA/IAR
P110111	Mainstreaming DRR in Indonesia	FY13	"How-To" Guidance
P111576	Indonesia Energy Sector Policy Dialogue	FY13	Knowledge-Sharing Forum
P112363	Geothermal Power Support Program	FY13	TA/IAR
P112999	Low-income Housing Policy and Finance	FY13	TA/IAR
P115089	MDTF - Indonesia Domestic Trade	FY13	TA/IAR
P115879	PPP Framework and Policy	FY13	Not assigned
P117631	Promoting Development Effectiveness: MCLE	FY13	TA/IAR
P123172	Support for Bureaucracy Reform	FY13	TA/IAR
P123173	Indonesia's Non Tariff Measures	FY13	TA/IAR
P123175	Policy Dialogue on Services	FY13	TA/IAR
P124765	Int'l Practices in Flaring/Venting Policy	FY13	TA/IAR
P129488	Indonesia Viability Gap Financing	FY13	TA/IAR
P130754	Jakarta Fiscal and Bond Issue	FY13	TA/IAR
P143538	Water and Sanitation Financing Program	FY13	TA/IAR
P096054	WSP - Program Administration	FY14	TA/IAR
P101061	WSP-Advisory Services	FY14	TA/IAR
P116735	Supporting ID Corruption Eradication	FY14	TA/IAR



P121072	ID-TF CPDA	FY14	TA/IAR
P121092	ID-TF CPDA Supervision & Operational	FY14	TA/IAR
P121093	ID-TF CPDA Program Management & Admin	FY14	TA/IAR
P121876	Supp. for Dev. Gender Engagement in ID	FY14	TA/IAR
P121890	Corruption Prevention Capacity building	FY14	TA/IAR
P122599	Support for Social Security Reform	FY14	TA/IAR
P123169	ID - Logistics and Connectivity	FY14	TA/IAR
P123176	Rapid Response Supp. on Fin. Sec. Policy	FY14	TA/IAR
P123178	Disaster Risk Financing	FY14	TA/IAR
P123181	Rapid Response Supp. on Trade Mon. & Pol	FY14	TA/IAR
P123839	ID-TF Local Government Capacity Development	FY14	TA/IAR
P124240	Indonesia SP Engagement TA	FY14	TA/IAR
P129639	Gas Development Master Plan	FY14	TA/IAR
P129745	Energy Efficiency Financing Program	FY14	TA/IAR
P130771	Urban Septage Management Business Models	FY14	TA/IAR
P132423	Lampung Water Sources/Demand Assessment	FY14	TA/IAR
P132808	Regulation of Flaring in Indonesia	FY14	TA/IAR
P133042	REDD Special Advisory Service	FY14	TA/IAR
P145223	Lampung Water Distribution PPP Review	FY14	TA/IAR
P147488	Jakarta Metro Transport Agency Workshop	FY14	TA/EPD
P112314	ID-TF for PNPM Communication Strategy	FY15	TA/IAR
P113651	Public Exp. Ana. and Capacity Harm.	FY15	TA/IAR
P115090	MDTF to Improve Investment Climate	FY15	TA/IAR
P115513	Access to Islamic Finance for SMEs	FY15	TA/IAR
P117092	PEACH -TA and Capacity Building (BETF)	FY15	TA/IAR
P117976	Helping Generate Jobs for Pro-Poor Growth	FY15	TA/IAR
P119217	ID-TF PNPM Suprv & Monitoring (Urban)	FY15	TA/IAR
P120493	Public Procurement Reform	FY15	TA/IAR
P120982	PNPM Mandiri RLF Capacity Bldg & Sust.	FY15	TA/IAR
P122280	TA- Food Security Policies in Indonesia	FY15	TA/IAR
P122986	Supp. for Strengthening Sub-National PFM	FY15	TA/IAR
P123177	Support for Domestic Trade	FY15	TA/IAR
P123785	Indonesia - Access to Justice (TF097761)	FY15	TA/IAR
P126479	Stunting Reduction & PNPM-Generasi TA	FY15	TA/IAR
P126842	Supp. for ID Intl Econ. Engagement-FORA	FY15	TA/IAR
P127710	ID: eServices Secure Govt Network	FY15	TA/IAR
P128517	CMPNB: Indonesia Disaster Financing	FY15	TA/IAR
P128908	PNPM Field Operations	FY15	TA/IAR
P129048	Natural resources and governance	FY15	TA/IAR
P129237	Support for Enhancing Fiscal Transfer	FY15	TA/IAR
P129238	Sub National Development Diagnostics	FY15	TA/IAR
P129403	Supporting Financial Sector Development	FY15	TA/IAR
P129448	ID - Higher Education Intro/Dissem.	FY15	TA/IAR
P129829	Indonesia Clean Stove Initiative	FY15	TA/IAR
P129851	Support for Non-Tax Revenue Management	FY15	TA/IAR
P130986	Food Security and Commodity Trade	FY15	TA/IAR



P131023	Ind - Modernizing Water Management Sys	FY15	TA/IAR
P132061	Technical Assistance to KPDT	FY15	TA/IAR
P132082	EITI CSO support Indonesia	FY15	TA/IAR
P132095	Indonesia Beverage Crops Value Chains TA	FY15	TA/IAR
P132118	Rural Sanitation Capacity Building	FY15	TA/IAR
P132136	Papua HIV IBBS 2nd Round - ID	FY15	TA/IAR
P132548	Indonesia #10249 Payment System Strength	FY15	TA/IAR
P132687	Structure Assessment for Water Facility	FY15	TA/IAR
P133025	MFP Analysis and Dialogue - PEA	FY15	TA/IAR
P133463	ID HIV Economic Analysis	FY15	TA/IAR
P133658	Indonesia Water Sanitation Info Services	FY15	TA/IAR
P143136	Stunting Reduction and PNPM-Generasi TA	FY15	TA/IAR
P143167	Indon. Rural Sanitation Market Expansion	FY15	TA/IAR
P144052	Prep of Tech Guidelines for Safe Schools	FY15	TA/EPD
P144098	Disaster and Climate Risk Review	FY15	TA/IAR
P144227	Indonesia Port and Road Sector Dialogue	FY15	TA/IAR
P144333	Radio Spectrum Management for Broadband	FY15	TA/IAR
P144334	Broadband-ICT Fund-Advisory Support	FY15	TA/IAR
P144387	Support for BR Implementation and M/E	FY15	TA/IAR
P144980	Technical Assistance and Support to Bapp	FY15	TA/IAR
P145175	Indonesia Crisis Simulation Framework	FY15	TA/IAR
P145754	Support to IDF Secretariat (BETF)	FY15	TA/IAR
P146456	Strengthening ECED services	FY15	TA/IAR
P148255	Tech Review (P148255)	FY15	TA/IAR
P150627	Medium Term Development Plan Support	FY15	TA/IAR
P150628	Improving the Quality of Spending	FY15	TA/IAR
P150630	Improving teacher competency	FY15	TA/IAR
P150971	Technical Review and Support for JFMS	FY15	TA/IAR
P152091	TA Village Law	FY15	TA/IAR
P152535	Sustaining lessons of WASPOLA Facility	FY15	TA/IAR

Source: WB Business Warehouse Table ESW/TA 8.1.4 as of 9/17/15



Annex Table 4: Grants and Trust Funds Active in Indonesia FY13-15 (in US\$ million)

LN	Project ID	Project name	TF ID	Approval FY	Closing FY	Approved Amount
1	P154846	Improving Energy Project Delivery	TF A0405	2015	2017	1,500,000
2	P084860	ID-PCF-Indocement Cement	TF 19244	2015	2016	18,406
3	P147893	Urban Transport Corridor Development in Surabaya - RETF	TF 16825	2014	2016	1,250,000
4	P144213	Indonesia Clean Stove Initiative: RETF	TF 16599	2014	2016	190,000
5	P148670	Strengthening The Accounting Profession in Indonesia	TF 16508	2014	2017	350,000
6	P130389	Coral Reel Rehabilitation and Management Program -Coral Triangle Initiative (COREMAP-CTI)	TF 15470	2014	2019	10,000,000
7	P144213	Indonesia Clean Stove Initiative: RETF	TF 16485	2014	2016	300,000
8	P132945	ID-PNPM Village Training Project	TF 14361	2014	2016	1,250,000
9	P147834	Citizen Voice and Action for Government Accountability	TF 15861	2014	2019	950,000
10	P144269	PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE CBNRM AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	TF 15558	2014	2016	500,000
11	P103457	Community Based Settlement Rehabilitation for Yogyakarta	TF 15476	2014	2015	1,500,000
12	P133729	Indonesia Phase II: EITI Implementation	TF 14993	2014	2016	1,050,000
13	P115763	HCFC Phase-out in the PU Foam Sector Project	TF 14673	2014	2016	2,714,187
14	P130389	Coral Reel Rehabilitation and Management Program -Coral Triangle Initiative (COREMAP-CTI)	TF 14399	2013	2014	200,000
15	P131815	ID-TF PNPM Pro-Poor Planning, Budgeting and Monitoring Program	TF 14360	2013	2015	1,665,000
16	P132585	ID-TF NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT IN RURAL AREAS HEALTHY AND BRIGHT GENERATION (PNPM GENERASI)	TF 14769	2013	2018	119,372,086
17	P132831	PNPM Creative Communities II	TF 14687	2013	2015	1,920,000
18	P124674	Disaster Risk Management Program for The Third National Program For Community Empowerment in Urban Areas	TF 98817	2013	2016	2,380,000
19	P125405	National Community Empowerment Program In Urban Areas For 2012-2015	TF 12192	2013	2017	23,500,000
20	P131387	Barefoot Engineers III	TF 13382	2013	2015	4,153,500
21	P128890	Improving Ministries and Agencies Website for Budget Transparency	TF 12144	2013	2016	467,000



22	P130632	Improving Governance for Sustainable Indigenous Community Livelihoods in Forested Areas	TF 12020	2013	2016	2,857,143
23	P131136	Supporting effective Implementation of BPK Strategic Plan 2011-2015	TF 12193	2013	2016	314,000
24	P130648	ID-TF PNPM Community Facilitators Development Program (CFDP)-Phase III	TF 12270	2013	2015	1,193,000
25	P113078	Geothermal Clean Energy Investment Project	TF 10407	2012	2019	125,000,000
26	P113078	Geothermal Clean Energy Investment Project	TF 11854	2012	2017	6,950,000
27	P099537	MDF Aceh - Partner Agency Implemented Projects in the Recovery of Communities in Aceh and Nias	TF 12569	2012	2012	750,959
28	P128826	ID - Partnership for Market Readiness	TF 11883	2012	2014	50,000
29	P130909	ID-TF PNPM GREEN Awareness Raising Project in Sumatera	TF 11930	2012	2013	265,000
30	P127133	National Violence Monitoring System Indo	TF 10265	2012	2015	653,500
31	P126776	CPDA-ICLE Program	TF 10255	2012	2013	325,000
32	P125199	Bappenas Strategic Change Management and Institutional Strengthening	TF 99200	2012	2015	435,000
33	P125019	ID-CPDA Community Ranger Program	TF 99737	2012	2014	2,600,000
34	P106384	Statistical Capacity Building-Change and Reform for the Development of Statistics (STATCAP-CERDAS)	TF 98283	2011	2013	350,000
35	P126424	Indonesia: PNPM Peduli	TF 99535	2011	2015	2,053,100
36	P126424	Indonesia: PNPM Peduli	TF 99554	2011	2015	3,836,400
37	P126424	Indonesia: PNPM Peduli	TF 99555	2011	2014	2,460,800
38	P125020	ID-CPDA Local Capacity Research	TF 99736	2011	2013	540,000
39	P106050	Indonesia: Extractive Industries Transparency	TF 99302	2011	2014	1,050,000
40	P124583	Indonesia-FCPF REDD Readiness	TF 99721	2011	2016	3,196,428
41	P121862	Advisory and Analytical Activities to Support Public Procurement Reform	TF 98847	2011	2014	750,000
42	P126423	Indonesia - Third National Program for Community Empowerment in Rural Areas - Additional Financing	TF 99616	2011	2013	32,700,000
43	P124043	ID-TF INTEGRATED MIS (SIMPADU PHASE II) FOR PNPM	TF 99083	2011	2015	977,000
44	P125648	COMMUNITY-BASED SETTLEMENT REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT	TF 98869	2011	2014	11,100,000



45	P125648	COMMUNITY-BASED SETTLEMENT REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT	TF 98863	2011	2014	400,000
46	P125601	Third National Program for Community Empowerment in Urban Areas III - Disaster Management Support	TF 98870	2011	2013	1,400,000
47	P125600	Third National Program for Community Empowerment in Rural Areas - Disaster Management Support	TF 98819	2011	2015	13,900,000
48	P125600	Third National Program for Community Empowerment in Rural Areas - Disaster Management Support	TF 98862	2011	2013	200,000
49	P123979	PEACH Grant to UGM on Capacity Building Programs Related to Sub-National PFM	TF 98043	2011	2013	3,901,171
50	P119685	Governance Reform	TF 98169	2011	2012	700,000
51	P110635	Aceh-Nias Livelihoods and Economic Development Program (LEDP)	TF 96865	2011	2013	8,200,000
52	P101785	Aceh Infrastructure Reconstruction Financing Facility (IRFF)	TF 98082	2011	2013	36,700,000
53	P121467	Indonesia Slum Alleviation Policy and Action Plan (SAPOLA)	TF 97331	2011	2015	455,000
54	P119317	Strengthening Non-State Justice Systems	TF 96441	2011	2011	336,000
55	P118909	WASPOLA Facility	TF 95502	2011	2015	2,325,490
56	P122032	ID-TF ADDITIONAL FINANCING OF PNPM RURAL III FOR GENERASI (COMM.CCT) SCALING-UP PROGRAM	TF 97410	2011	2015	73,323,000
57	P119831	Support to BPKP on Pilot Implementation of COSO Framework	TF 96644	2011	2014	250,000
58	P119830	Support to BPKP for Preparation of New Strategic Plan	TF 96643	2011	2014	258,000
59	P121724	Public Expenditure Analysis and Capacity Harmonization (PEACH) Grant to BAKTI on Communication & Outreach	TF 97213	2011	2013	454,500
60	P116744	Supporting ID Corruption Eradication Commission 's Corruption Prevention Strategy	TF 94467	2010	2013	600,000
61	P121427	Green PNPM Environmental Awareness and Training	TF 96887	2010	2013	2,295,400
62	P126059	JSDF-INDONESIA: EMPOWERING WOMEN OVERSEAS MIGRANT WORKERS	TF 91169	2010	2014	1,563,770
63	P118813	ID-JSDF Sustaining Women 's Leadership	TF 95058	2010	2015	1,843,105
64	P116884	WASAP D - Community and Municipal Sanitation Pilots	TF 94270	2010	2013	2,217,478
65	P118977	MDF Aceh - Partner Agency on Nias Rural Access and Capacity Building Project	TF 95247	2010	2013	16,000,000
66	P118977	MDF Aceh - Partner Agency on Nias Rural Access and Capacity Building Project	TF 95482	2010	2013	480,000



67	P116236	PAMSIMAS Support Trust Fund	TF 94792	2010	2018	62,749,089
68	P100740	Project for Indonesian Tax Administration Reform (PINTAR)	TF 93998	2009	2013	2,373,200
69	P118490	Papuan Women & apos's Empowerment Project (PAWE	TF 93439	2009	2013	1,728,443
70	P105590	GPOBA W3 - Expanding Piped Water Supply to Surabaya & apos's Urban Poor	TF 91511	2009	2013	2,407,500
71	P102476	Extending Telecommunications in Rural Indonesia Project	TF 92629	2009	2015	1,868,338
72	P104022	Makassar - TPA Tamangapa Landfill Methane Collection and Flaring	TF 92829	2009	2015	2,716,864
73	P115376	Program to Improve Trade and Investment Climate of Indonesia	TF 94088	2009	2014	1,580,000
74	P109024	Aceh Economic Development Financing Facility	TF 93358	2009	2013	50,000,000
75	P112632	Cofinancing Grant to PNPM for Decentralized Management of Natural Resources and Renewable Energy	TF 93076	2009	2013	34,000,000
76	P112357	TA for Jakarta Flood Mitigation	TF 92649	2009	2013	4,462,107
77	P096677	ID-PCF-Indonesia Lahendong Geothermal Project	TF 91097	2008	2014	4,927,536
78	P099679	Bekasi Landfill Gas Flaring	TF 91245	2008	2015	2,685,839
79	P099757	Geothermal Power Generation Development	TF 92324	2008	2013	4,000,000
80	P115724	Basic Education Capacity-Recipient executed	TF 91895	2008	2013	40,493,164
81	P097104	BERMUTU-Better Education through Reformed Management and Universal Teacher Upgrading	TF 90794	2008	2014	52,000,000
82	P126138	ID-TF KDP AND ENVIRONMENT IN SULAWESI (WCS, CARE, OPWAL)	TF 90977	2008	2013	1,466,600
83	P102529	Jakarta Water	TF 91025	2008	2013	771,942
84	P102529	Jakarta Water	TF 91024	2008	2013	1,801,198
85	P126138	ID-TF KDP AND ENVIRONMENT IN SULAWESI (WCS, CARE, OPWAL)	TF 90912	2008	2013	1,127,430
86	P127240	Improving Rural connectivity for sustainable livelihoods	TF 90423	2008	2013	334,583
87	P127240	Improving Rural connectivity for sustainable livelihoods	TF 90424	2008	2013	391,350
88	P098308	Partnerships for Conservation management of Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park, North Maluku	TF 90560	2008	2013	999,954
89	P085133	Government Financial Management and Revenue Administration Project	TF 91414	2008	2013	1,350,000
90	P104482	Pontianak - LFG Recovery Project	TF 90257	2007	2014	2,770,651



91	P089479	Early Childhood Education and Development Project	TF 56841	2007	2014	25,300,000
92	P068133	MARINE ELECTRONIC HIGHWAY DEMONSTRATION PROJECT	TF 56723	2007	2013	1,440,000
93	P099537	MDF Aceh - Partner Agency Implemented Projects in the Recovery of Communities in Aceh and Nias	TF 57725	2007	2013	3,355,879
94	P068133	MARINE ELECTRONIC HIGHWAY DEMONSTRATION PROJECT	TF 56722	2007	2013	6,860,000
95	P085133	Government Financial Management and Revenue Administration Project	TF 90047	2007	2014	5,774,538
96	P098052	Integrating Environment and Forest Protection into the Recovery and Future Development of Aceh	TF 56197	2006	2013	9,898,370
97	P099537	MDF Aceh - Partner Agency Implemented Projects in the Recovery of Communities in Aceh and Nias	TF 56089	2006	2013	13,899,220
98	P098052	Integrating Environment and Forest Protection into the Recovery and Future Development of Aceh	TF 56198	2006	2013	7,723,000
99	P071296	URBAN SECTOR DEVELOPMENT REFORM PROJECT	TF 53555	2006	2013	5,000,000
100	P099537	MDF Aceh - Partner Agency Implemented Projects in the Recovery of Communities in Aceh and Nias	TF 56029	2006	2013	24,782,135
101	P099537	MDF Aceh - Partner Agency Implemented Projects in the Recovery of Communities in Aceh and Nias	TF 56031	2006	2013	39,404,605
102	P084860	ID-PCF-Indocement Cement	TF 53664	2004	2017	10,842,253
Total						977,026,212

Source: Client Connection as of 9/15/15



Annex Table 5 IEG Project Ratings for Indonesia, FY13-Present

Exit FY	Project ID	Project name	Total Evaluated (\$M)	IEG Outcome	IEG Risk to DO
2013	P068133	ID-GEF MARINE ELECTRONIC HWY	0.0	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2013	P071296	ID-USDRP	36.4	UNSATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2013	P078070	ID-Support for Poor and Disadvantage Areas	103.7	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2013	P083742	ID-Farmer Empower. Agric. Tech.& Info	86.7	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2013	P085374	ID-HIGHER EDUCATION	70.1	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2013	P098052	ID - Aceh Forest and Environment Project	0.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2013	P099757	ID-GEF-Geothermal Power Generation Dev	0.0	UNSATISFACTORY	HIGH
2013	P101785	ID-Aceh Infra. Reconstruction. Facility (IRFF)	0.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2013	P109024	Aceh Economic Dev Financing Facility	0.0	UNSATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2013	P110635	Nias Livelihoods & Econ. Dev. Program	0.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2013	P112632	ID Grant to PNPM for Decentralized Management	0.0	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2013	P115724	Basic Education Capacity-Recipient Exec	0.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2013	P124006	Connectivity Development Policy Loan 1	100.0	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2013	P126162	INSTANSI (Institutional, Tax Administration DLP)	300.0	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2013	P130150	FIRM DPL	100.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2014	P063913	ID-Java-Bali Power Sector & Strength	150.8	SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2014	P089479	ID-Early Childhood Education and Dev	70.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2014	P097104	ID-BERMUTU	77.5	SATISFACTORY	NEGLIGIBLE TO LOW
2014	P122810	ID-PNPM RURAL IV	525.4	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2014	P144774	Connectivity DPL2	300.0	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2014	P144775	INSTANSI DPL 2	400.0	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2015	P113341	ID-Health Professional Education Quality	67.1	SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
		Total	2,387.7		

Source: AO Key IEG Ratings as of 9/3/15



Annex Table 6: IEG Project Ratings for Indonesia & Comparators, FY13-15

Region	Total Evaluated (\$M)	Total Evaluated (No)	Outcome % Sat (\$)	Outcome % Sat (No)	RDO % Moderate or Lower Sat (\$)	RDO % Moderate or Lower Sat (No)
Indonesia	2,387.7	22	48.8	54.5	72.2	54.5
EAP	9,135.1	91	78.4	68.1	75.0	62.6
World	38,735.8	501	84.7	70.5	65.6	48.8

Source: WB AO as of 9/3/15

* With IEG new methodology for evaluating projects, institutional development impact and sustainability are no longer rated separately

Annex Table 7 Portfolio Status for Indonesia and Comparators, FY13-15

Fiscal year	2013	2014	2015	Average
Indonesia				
# Project	62	49	32	48
# Project At Risk	5	9	9	8
% Project At Risk	8.1	18.4	28.1	18.2
Net Comm Amt	7,803.0	6,763.9	6,461.7	7,009.5
Comm At Risk	803.0	1,814.5	2,020.0	1,545.8
% Commit at Risk	10.3	26.8	31.3	22.8
EAP				
# Project	351	354	344	350
# Project At Risk	66	65	70	67
% Project At Risk	18.8	18.4	20.3	19.2
Net Comm Amt	30,542.3	31,852.5	32,386.0	31,593.6
Comm At Risk	5,089.2	5,270.3	6,412.3	5,590.6
% Commit at Risk	16.7	16.5	19.8	17.7
World				
# Project	1,964	2,048	2,022	2,011
# Project At Risk	414	412	444	423
% Project At Risk	21.1	20.1	22.0	21.1
Net Comm Amt	176,202.6	192,610.1	201,045.2	189,952.6
Comm At Risk	40,805.6	40,933.5	45,987.7	42,575.6
% Commit at Risk	23.2	21.3	22.9	22.5

Source: WB AO as of 9/3/15



Annex Table 8: Disbursement Ratio for the Indonesia, FY13-15

Fiscal Year	2013	2014	2015	Overall Result
Indonesia				
Disbursement Ratio (%)	17.17	24.42	14.62	19.07
Inv Disb in FY	479.75	861.72	446.19	1,787.66
Inv Tot Undisb Begin FY	2,793.38	3,529.15	3,051.68	9,374.21
EAP				
Disbursement Ratio (%)	19.64	19.85	20.48	20.00
Inv Disb in FY	3,232.76	3,539.60	3,670.26	10,442.62
Inv Tot Undisb Begin FY	16,461.68	17,830.82	17,923.58	52,216.09
World				
Disbursement Ratio (%)	20.60	20.79	21.78	21.06
Inv Disb in FY	20,510.39	20,756.98	21,852.73	63,120.10
Inv Tot Undisb Begin FY	99,588.04	99,852.72	100,343.74	299,784.50

* Calculated as IBRD/IDA Disbursements in FY / Opening Undisbursed Amount at FY. Restricted to Lending Instrument Type = Investment.
BW disbursement ratio table as of 9/3/15

Annex Table 9: Net Disbursement and Charges for Indonesia, FY13-15

Period	Disb. Amt.	Repay Amt.	Net Amt.	Charges	Fees	Net Transfer
Jul 2012 - Jun 2013	902,122,979	490,351,905	411,771,074	255,817,860	31,205,377	124,747,837
Jul 2013 - Jun 2014	1,497,682,064	422,655,957	1,075,026,107	233,645,034	30,861,599	810,519,474
Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	919,467,127	399,247,597	520,219,529	227,719,371	26,583,976	265,916,182
Report Total	3,319,272,170	1,312,255,459	2,007,016,710	717,182,266	88,650,952	1,201,183,493

Source: World Bank Client Connection 9/3/15



Annex Table 10: Total Net Disbursements of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid for Indonesia

Development Partners	2011	2012	2013
Australia	447.46	606.4	549.33
Austria	0.6	1.18	2.13
Belgium	-5.04	-4.1	-4.2
Canada	13.65	10.53	12.33
Czech Republic	0.02	0.03	..
Denmark	22.53	13.84	7.87
Finland	2.73	3.74	4.46
France	-42.5	-71.35	-31.23
Germany	74.72	33.28	36.21
Greece	0.03	0.03	..
Ireland	..	0.03	0.12
Italy	-13.4	-11.44	-0.53
Japan	-633.73	-879.53	-820.93
Korea	24.29	37.23	31.5
Luxembourg	0.6	0.21	0
Netherlands	24.58	-2.42	-9.13
New Zealand	15.28	12.02	6.33
Norway	11.91	14.2	27.98
Poland	0.03	0.03	0.04
Portugal	0.41	0.12	0.22
Slovak Republic	..	0.03	..
Spain	-16.06	-9.38	-13.33
Sweden	6.2	7.12	4.64
Switzerland	11.11	12.93	24.74
United Kingdom	-6.82	9.88	34.51
United States	185.98	131.16	152.16
DAC Countries, Total	124.58	-84.23	15.22
AsDB Special Funds	43.93	2.41	-85.53
Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	..	..	0.04
EU Institutions	131.89	134.55	67.16
GAVI	..	6.35	37.99
GEF	9.14	4.71	6.95
Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	..	..	1.79
Global Fund	79.33	55.07	96.28
IAEA	0.41	0.53	0.49
IBRD	..	..	..
IDA	-30.2	-78.65	-107.52



IFAD	38.21	9.61	13.16
IFC	..	..	..
Isl.Dev Bank	3.55	0.99	1.86
Montreal Protocol	-0.9	..	0.3
Nordic Dev.Fund	-0.52	-0.62	-0.62
UNAIDS	1.09	0.73	1.23
UNDP	4.71	3.31	3.13
UNFPA	4.93	6.04	5.18
UNHCR	..	0.06	..
UNICEF	5.65	4.92	6.41
WFP	3.59	1.18	0.57
WHO	3.73	4.36	3.8
Multilateral, Total	298.54	155.55	52.67
Cyprus	0.1	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..
Hungary	0.11	0.01	0.02
Israel	0.1	..	..
Kuwait (KFAED)	-5.04	-4.97	-4.9
Russia	..	0.17	..
Thailand	0.2	0.06	0.12
Turkey	0.51	0.83	3.51
United Arab Emirates	0.17	0.39	0.13
Non-DAC Countries, Total	-3.85	-3.51	-1.12
Development Partners Total	419.27	67.81	66.77

Source: OECD Stat, [DAC2a] as of September 2, 2015



Annex Table 11: List of IFC Investments in Indonesia

Investments Committed in FY13-FY15

Project ID	Project Short Name	Inst. Number	Cmt FY	Project Status	Primary Sector Name	Gmflid Code	Project Size	Net Loan	Net Equity	Net Comm
32198	PAU Indonesia	733210	2015	Active	Chemicals	G	780,000	94,000	-	94,000
33212	BTPN Loan III	630613	2015	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	50,000	50,000	-	50,000
34215	Lotus Creation	772624	2015	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	24,961		23,252	23,252
34329	BTPN SALPS II	630613	2015	Active	SME Finance	E	300,000	300,000	-	300,000
34626	BTPN SALPS	630613	2015	Active	SME Finance	G	150,000	150,000	-	150,000
35833	Blue Bird IPO	51318	2015	Active	Transportation & Warehousing	E	19,696		19,646	19,646
36228	Medco Rights	633428	2015	Active	Electric Power	E	42		42	42
36507	ESIP Fluidic RI	753084	2015	Active	Industrial & Consumer Products	E	5,000		522	522
36558	ESIP Fluidic RI2	753084	2015	Active	Industrial & Consumer Products	E	522		522	522
36876	KEB Hana 2015 RI	786205	2015	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	11,083		10,000	10,000
32311	Danamon SME	514694	2014	Active	SME Finance	E	75,000	75,000	-	75,000
32367	Protelindo	636587	2014	Closed	Mobile Telephony	E	50,000	50,000	-	50,000
33018	Ciputra Res	749148	2014	Active	Construction & Real Estate	G	50,000	10,076	-	10,076
33274	ESIP Fluidic	753084	2014	Active	Industrial & Consumer Products	G	7,000		7,000	7,000
33427	Mayora 2013	685844	2014	Active	Food & Beverages	G	34,198	30,000	-	30,000
33853	Asahan-1	766617	2014	Active	Hydroelectric Power	E	292,750	79,018	7,500	86,518
34837	IIF A&B Loan	631348	2014	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	250,000	30,000	-	30,000
34949	InfraV-IndoWind	771027	2014	Active	Wind Power	E	2,000		2,000	2,000
31705	MBK Ventura	713026	2013	Active	Microfinance	E	3,932		3,932	3,932
32208	Wings Expansion2	500314	2013	Active	Food & Beverages	G	55,000	13,750	-	13,750
32778	Moya	744232	2013	Closed	Utilities: Water	G	8,743		8,743	8,743
32852	Hana Loan II	614478	2013	Closed	Finance & Insurance	G	30,000	30,000	-	30,000
33662	MBK Senior Loan	713026	2013	Active	Finance & Insurance	G	4,967	4,937	-	4,937
33692	Wings TAS III	560944	2013	Active	Food & Beverages	E	23,500	11,750	-	11,750
33693	Wings MAS	764105	2013	Active	Food & Beverages	E	9,500	4,750	-	4,750
33694	Wings HAS	764104	2013	Active	Food & Beverages	E	27,500	13,750	-	13,750
33858	Moya Tangerang	767371	2013	Closed	Utilities: Water	G	168,887	4,737	-	4,737
Sub-Total							2,434,281	951,767	83,159	1,034,927
29962	CIMB Housing	639029	2012	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	75,000	75,000	-	75,000
30964	Wintermar Group	691806	2012	Active	Oil, Gas & Mining	G	141,000	45,000	-	45,000
31138	Andara RI 02	618847	2012	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	2,500		2,496	2,496
31205	BTPN Loan II	630613	2012	Active	Finance & Insurance	G	125,000	100,000	-	100,000
31462	Medco Power 2011	633428	2012	Active	Electric Power	G	25,000		25,000	25,000
31827	FHP Indonesia I	715765	2012	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	G	25,000		25,000	25,000



28963	OTO Loan II	616518	2011	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	230,000	75,000	-	75,000
28977	BioCarbon	640926	2011	Active	Agriculture & Forestry	E	25,000		3,000	3,000
29738	BII Senior Debt	561360	2011	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	75,000	75,000	-	75,000
30559	PT SPV V	3838	2011	Active	Chemicals	E	192,200	30,000	-	30,000
27117	JICT	621344	2010	Active	Transportation & Warehousing	G	160,000	30,000	-	30,000
28038	BTPN Convertible	630613	2010	Active	Finance & Insurance	G	70,000	70,000	-	70,000
28560	Andara RI	618847	2010	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	2,057		2,057	2,057
29186	Trada Maritime	642606	2010	Active	Oil, Gas & Mining	E	89,000	35,000	-	35,000
26443	IIFF	631348	2009	Active	Finance & Insurance	G	40,000		40,000	40,000
26784	PT SPV IV	3838	2009	Active	Chemicals	E	190,700	40,000	-	40,000
27565	PT TVS -Indo II	614060	2009	Active	Industrial & Consumer Products	E	105,500	12,000	-	12,000
27736	Saratoga II - RI	570174	2009	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	E	10,000		10,000	10,000
24476	TVS-Indonesia	614060	2008	Active	Industrial & Consumer Products	G	105,500	20,000	-	20,000
25722	Saratoga Asia II	570174	2008	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	G	25,000		25,000	25,000
26194	Bank of Banks	618847	2008	Active	Finance & Insurance	G	5,000		3,733	3,733
27128	Wings SAS	621434	2008	Active	Food & Beverages	G	15,000	4,500	-	4,500
27129	Wings TAS II	560944	2008	Active	Food & Beverages	E	15,000	9,000	-	9,000
27157	Wings PAS WC	521643	2008	Active	Food & Beverages	E	25,000	13,000	-	13,000
27159	Wings KAS WC	521642	2008	Active	Food & Beverages	G	13,000	4,000	-	4,000
27160	Fugui WC	602440	2008	Active	Food & Beverages	E	40,500	14,500	-	14,500
24944	Danamon Swap	514694	2006	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	5,000	5,000	-	5,000
32617	Wintermar QE	691806	2006	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	5,000	5,000	-	5,000
Sub-Total							1,851,957	672,000	136,286	808,286
TOTAL							4,286,238	1,623,767	219,445	1,843,213

Source: IFC-MIS Extract as of end May 2015



Annex Table 12: List of IFC Advisory Services for Indonesia

Project ID	Project Name	Impl Start FY	Impl End FY	Project Status	Primary Business Line	Total Funds, US\$
Advisory Services Approved in FY13-15						
599875	Indonesia Mobile Banking Phase 2 (Digital Fin. Incl)	2015	2018	ACTIVE	FIG	278,520
600401	Indonesia Digital FI	2015	2017	ACTIVE	FAM	1,998,718
600431	EAP Forestry E&S	2015	2016	ACTIVE	MAS	122,232
600480	Agricultural Finance AS to Bank Muamalat	2015	2017	ACTIVE	FIG	240,880
600484	Mondelez Cocoa Life farmer data collection	2015	2015	CLOSED	MAS	92,934
600755	Danamon Agriculture Finance	2015	2016	ACTIVE	FIG	254,403
592827	Indo Wind Performance Standard Advisory	2014	2015	ACTIVE	ESG	92,839
593807	Follow on Palm Oil Project No. 2: SCI in Plan.	2014	2016	ACTIVE	MAS	1,550,000
595487	Indonesia SME Taxation	2014	2016	TERMINATED	IC	112,873
597607	Indonesia Fin.I Infrastructure-Secured Trans.	2014	2017	ACTIVE	FAM	1,101,723
599136	Earth Quake Index Ins. (EQII) for Micro Portfolio Prot.	2014	2016	ACTIVE	FAM	519,191
599936	PT Moya Water Supply	2014	2015	TERMINATED	CAS	24,832
591447	Environmental & Social Risk Mgmt .for Fin. Inst	2013	2017	ACTIVE	FIG	2,450,129
592927	Indonesia Housing Microfinance Project	2013	2015	ACTIVE	FIG	1,733,839
594007	Indonesia Palm Oil Dev. Smallholders	2013	2017	ACTIVE	MAS	3,242,996
594247	Indonesia – Dev. of Capital Market Products for Infrs.	2013	2016	HOLD	FAM	364,746
594327	Biomass IPP	2013	2015	TERMINATED	CAS	44,311
Sub-Total						14,225,166
Advisory Services Approved pre-FY13 but active during FY13-15						
29780	Geothermal IPP	2012	2013	TERMINATED	PPP	117,956
586447	Umbulan Water Project	2012	2015	CLOSED	CAS	2,400,157
587568	Indonesia Agricultural Smallholder Financing	2012	2014	CLOSED	A2F	1,655,510
589167	Indonesia Green Buildings Regulation	2012	2017	ACTIVE	TAC	2,611,552
590107	Indonesia Corporate Governance Project	2012	2018	ACTIVE	ESG	2,901,337
594148	West Semarang Water Project	2012	2013	TERMINATED	PPP	38,707
577827	Indonesia SME Forestry	2011	2013	TERMINATED	SBA	127,584
579387	Oil Palm Smallholders and Community Devel	2011	2014	CLOSED	SBA	908,164
565611	Sustainable Forestry in Indonesia	2010	2014	CLOSED	SBA	3,050,025
560386	ECOM - FTC Coffee Indonesia	2009	2013	CLOSED	SBA	879,678
560870	Indonesia Mobile Banking Project	2009	2014	CLOSED	A2F	2,561,539
561286	Business Entry Reform	2009	2014	CLOSED	TAC	1,225,393
561731	Indonesia Sustainable Energy Finance	2009	2013	CLOSED	A2F	1,981,266
26215	Central Java IPP	2008	2016	ACTIVE	CAS	2,363,450
Sub-Total						22,822,318
TOTAL						37,047,484

Source: IFC AS Data as of June 30, 2015



Annex Table 13: IFC Net Commitment Activity for Indonesia

	2013	2014	2015	Total
Financial Markets	38,518,988	101,971,349	531,939,594	672,429,932
Agribusiness & Forestry	44,000,000	28,000,000	-	72,000,000
Manufacturing	-	35,362,016	127,956,704	163,318,720
Consumer & Social Services	-	10,075,567	-	10,075,567
Oil, Gas & Mining	10,000,000	(7,117,736)	-	2,882,264
Infrastructure	31,815,655	59,802,081	15,787,440	107,405,176
Telecom, Media, and Technology	-	50,000,000	-	50,000,000
Other CTT Sectors	-	6,999,998	1,043,132	8,043,130
Total	124,334,644	285,093,275	676,726,870	1,086,154,789

Source: IFC MIS as of 9/21/15

Annex Table 14: List of MIGA Activities for Indonesia

ID	Contract Enterprise	FY	Project Status	Sector	Investor	Max Gross Issuance
11862	Rajamandala Hydropower Project	2015	Active	Power	Japan	200
8113	PT Weda Bay Nickel (Indonesia)	2011	Active	Mining	Singapore	207
Total						407

Source: MIGA 9-4-15



Annex Table 15: Economic and Social Indicators for Indonesia, 2013 - 2015

				IN	EAP	World
				Average 2013-2015		
Growth and Inflation	2013	2014	2015			2
GDP growth (annual %)	5.6	5.0		5.3	3.9	2.4
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	4.3	3.8		4.1	3.2	1.2
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	9,750.0	10,250.0		10,000.0	14,426.4	14,757.5
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$) (Millions)	3,760.0	3,650.0		3,705.0	9,613.7	10,825.0
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	6.4	6.4		6.4	2.7	2.6
Composition of GDP (%)						
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	13.7	13.7		13.7	4.0	3.1
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	43.6	42.9		43.3	32.1	26.4
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	42.6	43.3		43.0	63.9	70.5
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	32.1	32.6		32.3	28.6	21.8
Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)	33.3	33.9		33.6	29.2	22.3
External Accounts						
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	24.0	23.7		23.9	31.8	29.8
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	24.8	24.5		24.6	31.4	29.7
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-3.2	..		-3.2		
External debt stocks (% of GNI)	30.8	..		30.8		
Total debt service (% of GNI)	4.8	..		4.8		
Total reserves in months of imports	5.0	..		5.0	15.7	13.9
Fiscal Accounts ^{1/}						
General government revenue (% of GDP)	17.1	16.6	15.2	16.3		
General government total expenditure (% of GDP)	19.1	18.8	17.4	18.4		
General gov. net lending/borrowing (% of GDP)	-2.0	-2.2	-2.3	-2.1		
General government gross debt (% of GDP)	24.9	25.0	25.9	25.3		
Social Indicators						
Health						
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	70.8	..		70.8	74.9	71.0
Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)	85.0	..		85.0	93.6	83.8
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	24.5	..		24.5	15.4	33.6
Education						
School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)	50.9	..		50.9	70.8	53.8
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	..	..			116.5	108.0
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	83.1	..		83.1	86.6	75.2
Population						
Population, total (Millions)	249,865,631.0	252,812,245.0		251,338,938.0	2,256,167,810.0	7,166,342,616.0
Population growth (annual %)	1.2	1.2		1.2	0.7	1.2
Urban population (% of total)	52.3	53.0		52.6	55.2	53.2

Source: WDI Central 7/28/15

^{1/}International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2015