


# Indonesia



 Indonesia is undergoing a reform process in which one of the main challenges is widespread corruption. The human rights situation has greatly improved, peace has come to the previously civil-war-ravaged Aceh Province, and reconstruction after the tsunami has made good progress.


## Governance and anti-corruption activities

 Norway supported a UN programme designed to increase poor and disadvantaged persons' access to rights. The University of Oslo along with the Indonesian Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies (DEMOS) conducted research into democratic representation in Indonesia. Data was collected and made available via radio, reports, a website and a book release. A research project between Gadjah Mada University and the University of Agder focused on the transparency of their budget processes, political activity and tender rules in local authorities in six districts.


## Environment

 Cooperation got under way with Partnership for Governance Reform to strengthen management and governance in the forestry sector. The Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and the local Institute for Environmental and Natural Resource Economics (ELSDA Institute) are jointly promoting an "integrated law enforcement approach". The project focuses on the financial structures that make illegal felling possible and addresses the banking system, law courts, civil society, forestry authorities and police.


## Environment and Indigenous Peoples

 The Rainforest Foundation Norway's work on rights-based forest management, has led to positive changes in the Bukit Duabaras National Park in Sumatra. For the first time in Indonesia, a national park management plan is based on indigenous peoples' traditional resource use.

## Women and gender equality

 Norway supported two new cooperative ventures in 2007, promoting women's rights in local legislation, and women's participation in political processes. Norway supported the Women for Peace Conference.

## Humanitarian assistance and private sector development

 Norway contributed to the World Bank administered Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) for the reconstruction of Aceh. Funds were also granted to the UN Office of the Recovery Coordinator (UNORC) in Aceh to promote coordination between various stakeholders in the reconstruction process. Former guerrilla fighters and members of conflict-ridden communities were provided with a wide range of health services.

## Facts

**Estimated population (2006):** 223 million  
**Gross national income per capita (2006):** USD 1,420  
**Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006):** 4.9%  
**Economic structure:** percentage of GDP by sector (2006): agriculture 13%, industry 47%, services 40%  
**Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2003):** 28%  
**Human Development Index (HDI) Level 2005:** 0.728. A country with an HDI level between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having a medium quality of life.  
**Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006):** 34  
**Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005):** 4.2  
**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2007):** 0.2%  
**Children in primary education (2006):** 98.4%  
**Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2004):** 6.1%  
**Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2005):** 96/100/Unavailable  
**Percentage of women in parliament (2008):** 12%  
**Estimated pay for women as percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005):** 46%  
**Forested area (change (1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage):** -15.5%  
**Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2007):** 6.9%  
**Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006):** 80%  
**Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005):** 26%  
**Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007):** 2.3 The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.  
**Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006):** No  
**Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2006):** 22%

Bilateral assistance<sup>1</sup> for Indonesia, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Prosent
Government-to-government, etc. <sup>2</sup>	35 089	36,5
International NGOs	6 049	6,3
Local NGOs	5 159	5,4
Norwegian NGOs	10 075	10,5
Regional NGOs	2 450	2,5
Nordic research institutions/foundations	1 754	1,8
Multilateral organisations <sup>3</sup>	35 546	37,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>96 122</b>	<b>100,0</b>

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance<sup>1</sup> for Indonesia, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Prosent
Economic development and trade	18 952	19,7
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	5 189	5,4
Environment and energy	17 333	18,0
Good governance	50 808	52,9
Health, education and other social sector areas	3 840	4,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>96 122</b>	<b>100,0</b>

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance