



Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



AUSTRALIA – INDONESIA
DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP
PLAN 2024–2028

Section 1: Introduction

Australia's partnership with Indonesia

Australia and Indonesia are close neighbours, strategic partners and friends. The Australia–Indonesia Comprehensive Strategic Partnership¹ elevates our bilateral relationship and sets an ambitious agenda for deeper and broader cooperation. We are committed to working together to promote peace and stability across the Indo-Pacific region. Our countries continue to draw closer together as partners in economic growth, trade, security, development and education. Our partnership is underpinned by strong and enduring institutional and people-to-people links.

Indonesia and Australia share bright economic growth prospects and economic complementarity, and are partners in the global transition to net zero. We are committed to deepening trade and investment ties under the Indonesia–Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IA-CEPA)² and Invested: Australia's Southeast Asia Economic Strategy to 2040,³ and to supporting Indonesia's development ambitions as articulated in its National Long-Term Development Plan 2025–2045 – *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional 2025–2045* (RPJPN).⁴ As a major economy in the region and globally, Australia sees Indonesia's success as pivotal to the success of our region.

Purpose of the Development Partnership Plan

Australia's [International Development Policy](#) presents a long-term vision for how the development program will meet the critical needs of our partners, support sustainable development and help lift people out of poverty. Australia seeks relationships based on respect and partnerships that create economic and social value for us all. To achieve this, Australia supports our partners to:

- build effective, accountable states that drive their own development
- enhance state and community resilience to external pressures and shocks
- connect with Australia and regional architecture
- generate collective action on global challenges that impact us and our region.

The Australia–Indonesia Development Partnership Plan 2024–2028 (DPP) translates into action the development priorities Australia shares with Indonesia. The DPP sets out agreed objectives, how we will work together to deliver shared outcomes, and how progress will be monitored. It also identifies where Australia can add value to Indonesia's national development priorities and how Australia will work with other development actors, ensuring Australia's contribution to Indonesia's development ambitions is well-coordinated.

The DPP reflects the full spectrum of Australia's development support – Australian Government bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as well as significant regional and global ODA and non-ODA development activities. A commitment to ongoing dialogue and engagement with government, civil society representatives and other development partners in support of a genuine and respectful partnership underpins this DPP. A mid-cycle review of the DPP will be undertaken.

The DPP explains how the Australia–Indonesia development partnership meets our shared ambitions, including by:

- supporting equitable and sustainable economic transformation, so the benefits of development are shared by all, including women and people with disabilities
- tackling the causes of climate change, with a focus on energy transition, and preparing for and adapting to the impacts of climate change

- building broader and deeper links between Australian and Indonesian institutions as part of our development efforts
- supporting efforts to ‘crowd in’ additional finance from private sector, international financial institutions and other multilateral organisations
- focusing our infrastructure support on strengthened planning, with the goal of attracting new forms of finance
- supporting Indonesia’s Health Transformation Agenda reforms through the design of a new, larger bilateral health program to launch in 2025
- renewing and elevating our commitment to locally led development.

Preparing the Development Partnership Plan

This DPP is informed by Indonesia’s National Long-Term Development Plan 2025–2045 (RPJPN) and vision of achieving high-income country status by 2045 (*Visi Indonesia Emas 2045*). The DPP is underpinned by extensive consultations undertaken from 2022 to 2024 with a broad range of partners, including government, civil society and other development organisations. More than 200 individuals across 135 organisations were consulted in preparing the DPP.

Senior representatives of the Government of Indonesia participated in a high-level small group discussion on the core aspects of this DPP. In consultations, the Government of Indonesia welcomed the flexibility and responsiveness of our partnership, in line with Indonesia’s development priorities and challenges. Maintaining support for service delivery in health and education are important for Indonesia. Our high-quality, internationally recognised advice is highly valued. While continuing to value Australia’s grant funding, the Government of Indonesia also expressed interest in accessing blended finance to meet its development needs, including its energy transition.

Other development actors, including civil society organisations (CSOs), academics and donor organisations, provided feedback that Australia should continue to focus on the areas where we have the greatest impact. Emerging issues, including the clean energy transition and climate finance, require a partnership that explores new instruments of development, promotes strong institutions and enhances human development.

All stakeholders expressed enthusiasm for a program-wide focus on locally led development, including collaborating with Indonesian CSOs, use of Indonesian expertise, and working at the subnational and local levels.

A summary of the draft DPP was provided to Indonesia’s development and planning agency, Bappenas, and other Indonesian agencies ahead of the 2024 Development Senior Officials’ Meeting on 5 July 2024. At the meeting, the DPP objectives were presented alongside Indonesia’s development plans and priorities. Senior officials agreed the proposed DPP objectives strongly linked to Indonesia’s long-term development goals through RPJPN, and the principles outlined in Australia’s International Development Policy.

A review of the DPP will be undertaken in 2025 to ensure it is consistent with Indonesia’s (forthcoming) National Medium-Term Development Plan 2025–2029 – *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional 2025–2029*, and new priorities of the Government of Indonesia.

Section 2: Indonesian development context and Australian partnership

Indonesia's [National Long-Term Development Plan 2025–2045 \(RPJPN\)](#) and *Visi Indonesia Emas 2045* outline how Indonesia plans to grow and diversify its economy to achieve high-income country status by 2045, while transitioning to renewable energy and building resilience to the impacts of climate change. It envisages an economy that provides more stable and higher-paying jobs, and reduces inequality and vulnerability. This long-term development plan will be underpinned by a series of medium-term development plans for 5-year periods (forthcoming).

The RPJPN is broadly aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Indonesia has reaffirmed its commitment to achieving the SDGs, together with development partners.

In the RPJPN, the Government of Indonesia identifies the following national development pillars:

- sustainable economic development
- human development, science and technology
- equitable development
- strengthening national resilience and governance.

Australia's long history of engagement with Indonesia across a range of economic, human development, research and governance initiatives positions us well to keep pace with Indonesia's development ambitions. The Australia–Indonesia partnership is designed to be responsive and flexible, enabling both countries to seize opportunities for collaboration in areas of mutual interest and to build stronger and deeper institutional linkages.

Sustainable economic development

Indonesia's economy rebounded from COVID-19 with impressive growth of 5.3 per cent in 2022 from 3.7 per cent in 2021 and –2.1 per cent in 2020.⁵ To achieve continued, higher growth into the future, Indonesia will focus on investment and economic competitiveness, international trade, and energy and water security, and will place a greater emphasis on manufacturing. Indonesia has committed to a renewable energy transition and achieving net zero emissions by 2060. This includes strengthening the legal and regulatory environment for business while bolstering environmental protections and encouraging a transition to 'green economic development'. Indonesia has a strong appetite for attracting blended finance to help meet its development aspirations, climate commitments and energy transition objectives.

Addressing infrastructure needs is a priority for the Government of Indonesia. By 2040, Indonesia will need USD1.3 trillion in infrastructure investment to keep pace with economic and demographic changes and to close infrastructure gaps.⁶ Indonesia is experiencing rapid urbanisation with about 55 per cent of the population – almost 147 million people – living in urban areas in 2018, compared with just 42 per cent in 2000.⁷ The Government of Indonesia hopes to harness the incredible diversity of its archipelago to promote growth in Indonesia's regions, including through establishing a new national capital city 'Nusantara' in Kalimantan. Australia will focus infrastructure support on strengthened planning to be implemented through a new phase of bilateral infrastructure support from 2026.

Indonesia wants to maximise opportunities from digitalisation and the digital economy, and is already a leader in the region in terms of online trading platforms, financial services, media and travel. The pandemic accelerated uptake of digital technology and proved a key factor in Indonesia's economic resilience.

Indonesia's economic growth is stimulating high demand for goods and services. It is an important market for Australian exports, including agricultural products, minerals and education services. Indonesia has a large and

growing consumer class and is a leader in creative and digital commerce. Our development partnership gives us an opportunity to develop our two-way trade through economic cooperation programs, poverty reduction efforts that increase local spending capacity, and standards-setting activities that reduce the costs of trade.

Human development

Indonesia identifies health and education as key to achieving its development and economic growth ambitions and has embarked on ambitious and wide-ranging health and education reforms. Indonesia is focused on strengthening its health systems, including preventive and primary care, and reducing stunting from 22 per cent to 5 per cent by 2045. It has welcomed support from development partners, including Australia, to achieve its aims.

Health systems strengthening in Indonesia contributes to regional and global health security and the ability of the global health architecture to respond to future health pandemics. The Australian partnership works with Indonesia to support its health systems strengthening, and its regional health leadership role.

In education, having made gains on access and gender parity, Indonesia is now focused on strengthening the quality of learning outcomes and improving its educational rankings compared with other countries in the region. The RPJPN articulates the importance Indonesia places on harnessing science and innovation. Indonesia will boost its spending on research and development with the goal of becoming a science hub within the region by 2045.

As highlighted in *Invested: Australia's Southeast Asia Economic Strategy to 2040*, the needs of a growing middle class and a youthful, evolving workforce will continue to drive strong demand for education services in Southeast Asia, including Indonesia. Australian universities are capitalising on this opportunity by opening campuses in Indonesia. Continued investment in research partnerships, education and scholarships and alumni will help drive enduring institutional and people-to-people links. Collaborative research projects will drive innovation and raise Australia's international profile in science and technology research.

Equitable development

Indonesia will continue its focus on accelerating poverty eradication, and plans to eliminate poverty by 2045 (using its own national poverty target as a measure). The RPJPN prioritises equity for Indonesians across the archipelago and the reduction of regional disparities caused by uneven economic growth and lack of access to infrastructure. Indonesia has established minimum service standards to address differences in the quality of service delivery across provinces.

Indonesia's equitable and sustainable development is fundamental to Australia's objectives for a peaceful, stable and prosperous region where countries can reach their potential because all their peoples can reach their potential. Australia's approach to sustainable and equitable development will reflect our interests, values and enduring connections to the region. Through our development partnership, we work to improve essential services that are foundational for tackling poverty and inequality, expanding economic mobility and driving sustainable growth. We work with Indonesia in a range of locations to test new ideas to strengthen government systems, reduce regional disparities and leverage the strengths of Indonesia's diversity.

Resilience and governance

Successive Indonesian administrations have prioritised bureaucratic and public sector reform. As outlined in the RPJPN, Indonesia's long-term development plans to further strengthen the country's law and justice system and combat corruption remain key priorities. Indonesian security agencies have responded strongly to the terrorism threat, although challenges persist. Where radicalisation does occur, Indonesia has a range of national de-radicalisation programs that aim to support community reintegration.

Australia is well placed to support Indonesia's priorities for resilient, transparent and accountable institutions and governance. We share deep, historical institutional links with Indonesia across courts, law enforcement, criminal

justice and efforts to counter violent extremism. Our development partnership supports extensive government-to-government cooperation and provides an opportunity to share technical expertise and work together to strengthen public institutions. Supporting Indonesia's resilience and governance priorities contributes to Australia's goal of promoting stability and security in the region.

Climate change

Climate change will impact all sectors. The Asian Development Bank estimates that, without effective global climate action, climate change could cost Indonesia between 2.5 per cent and 7 per cent of GDP by 2100.⁸ Indonesia has invested in its disaster risk management systems and is seen as a leader in the region.⁹

Indonesia's high population density in hazard-prone areas and dependence on a natural resource-based economy make it highly vulnerable to climate change impacts. The risks of food insecurity, coastal population displacement and damage to the economy may compound and cascade to intensify and extend these effects.

Indonesia and Australia face common challenges in transitioning our respective economies to net zero. Our development program will support Indonesia to adapt its energy sectors to scale renewable energy and balance this transformation with development goals and societal expectations to ensure a just transition. Both countries recognise that innovative approaches are needed to drive the transition. This offers opportunities to catalyse public and private investment in technology, develop new businesses and industries, share knowledge and innovation, and build the human capital needed to service the rapidly growing green economy.

Indonesia has prioritised climate change and has set goals and targets towards net zero that rank among the region's most ambitious. At the same time, Indonesia emphasises poverty reduction, inclusion and achieving developed status, closely tied to climate-positive action. The Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050¹⁰ and the Presidential Decree on Renewable Energy in September 2022 set the framework for the promotion of low carbon development and renewable energy. Indonesia has committed to a just energy transition in line with the Paris Agreement, which recognises the rights of vulnerable groups and gender equality in climate action. Australia offers substantial and quickly evolving capability in energy transition including in policy and regulatory reform, finance, technical assistance and energy efficiency. The Australia–Indonesia Climate and Infrastructure Partnership will build a long-term platform for cooperation on energy transition.

Australia's energy transition cooperation with Indonesia

The Australia–Indonesia Climate and Infrastructure Partnership (2022–27), is an AUD200 million investment that will deepen bilateral cooperation on reducing emissions and promoting clean energy systems and industries to accelerate the transition to net zero. The Climate and Infrastructure Partnership will use innovative finance mechanisms such as Australian Development Investments to increase investment in climate-positive businesses and build the pipeline of climate resilient infrastructure projects. Use of blended finance explicitly responds to a key area of interest for the Government of Indonesia, as was seen during DPP consultations. This finance is complemented by technical assistance and expanded government-to-government partnerships that support Indonesia's efforts to progress its sustainable finance and energy transition agenda.

Gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI)

Indonesia is committed to 'leave no one behind', including in addressing the needs of women, children, people with disability, the elderly and *adat* (traditional) communities. The RPJPN maintains a priority focus on inclusive communities and gender equality. More broadly, Indonesia is aware that enabling all Indonesians to participate in and benefit from Indonesia's development is central to achieving the objectives of the RPJPN. This includes work to strengthen access to services, create economic opportunities, facilitate community involvement in development planning, and address gender-based violence. Australia will continue to work in partnership with the Government

of Indonesia, civil society and communities to encourage inclusion across Indonesia's sociocultural, economic and political development, and equal distribution of development gains.

National policy frameworks support gender equality and inclusion objectives, and efforts are underway to translate these policies into action. This is supported by Indonesia's work to embed a gender mainstreaming approach into policy development and implementation, and collaborate with civil society to advance gender equality, disability rights, food security and social inclusion. Australia has mainstreamed GEDSI objectives across all investments in the Australia–Indonesia bilateral development cooperation program. We work in areas based on shared priorities and are well placed to continue this support.

Section 3: Joint objectives of the Australia–Indonesia development partnership

The overarching goal for the Australia–Indonesia development partnership is to support the efforts of the Government of Indonesia to promote prosperity, stability and resilience, with strong links between our two countries. Our three development partnership objectives, and how we will work together to progress each objective, are summarised in Table 1. These objectives reflect the principles and priorities agreed to by Australia and Indonesia as set out in the Indonesia–Australia Comprehensive Strategic Partnership and support the priorities presented in Indonesia’s RPJPN.¹¹

Australia and Indonesia have a long history of working together on shared development priorities, including the longest running scholarship program in Indonesia (more than 70 years). We work in true partnership, through locally led development with government, civil society and private sector partners. Our partnership has evolved to keep pace with Indonesia’s rapid development and policy ambition. This has meant that over time our partnership has transitioned from building infrastructure and service-focused programs to technical assistance and, in some cases, grant support to organisations. This transition recognises Indonesia’s leadership, policy ambition and capacity, and provides an opportunity for us to work together on mutual priorities and continue to strengthen our relationships and understanding of each other. It also represents a deliberate shift over time, which follows a locally led development approach: less direct delivery of services and goods by Australia, and in its place more support for Indonesia’s development planning and policymaking, especially through high-quality advice.

A hallmark of Australia’s development program in Indonesia is our responsiveness and flexibility. We are able to seize opportunities for collaboration that are in the mutual interest of both countries. Our investments also provide a positive mechanism to engage broadly with the Government of Indonesia at national, provincial and local levels, and with diverse stakeholder groups.

The Australian development program in Indonesia is broad-based, both geographically and in terms of sectors. This is deliberate. Working across a broad range of sectors and with a mix of partners maximises opportunities to work on mutual priorities and build partnerships that can be utilised by both countries to strengthen our relationship. It gives us greater flexibility to respond to emerging priorities, with pre-existing relationships and programs across sectors. This DPP identifies opportunities to transition out of some programs and areas of support over time. The review of the DPP in 2025 will provide a further opportunity to discuss and articulate any further shifts in the priorities of the incoming Government of Indonesia.

Australia’s development program works at national, subnational and local levels, and will continue to do so. Choices about which provinces to work in are made in partnership with the Government of Indonesia and reflect a variety of development factors in provinces, including human development or minimum service standards, geographic proximity to Australia, and local leadership.

Our development partnership in Indonesia already encompasses strong engagement across the Australian Government, including: Australian Public Service partnerships; involvement of law and justice institutions including courts and police; and collaboration with organisations such as Australia’s Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO). We intend to increase engagement across the Australian Government further over time, as we consciously seek to build institutional links and strengthen partnerships between people.

To meet our shared ambitions with Indonesia, the objectives of the Australia–Indonesia development partnership will adapt in the following ways.

- **Tackling the causes of climate change, with a focus on energy transition, and preparing for and adapting to the impacts of climate change.** Climate change action will be taken forward by the new Australia–Indonesia Climate and Infrastructure Partnership (AUD200 million over 5 years), which will include blended finance and increase the pipeline of climate-ready infrastructure projects. These projects will deepen bilateral

cooperation on reducing emissions and promoting clean energy systems and industries to accelerate the transition to net zero. We will also ensure that climate change risks are considered across the entirety of the development partnership, through both the inclusion of climate commitments in new programs and the incorporation of climate considerations into existing programs. Australia and Indonesia will work in partnership to develop policies that respond to climate change and use innovative finance mechanisms to increase investment in climate-positive businesses. Use of blended finance explicitly responds to a key area of interest for the Government of Indonesia, as was seen during DPP consultations.

- **Building broader and deeper links between Australian and Indonesian institutions as part of our development efforts.** The development program already supports institutional links with 20 Australian public sector institutions. We will deepen these existing institutional links, especially in health and education, clean energy and climate finance, and develop new relationships in science, innovation and industry, and between research institutions from both countries.
- **Supporting efforts to ‘crowd in’ additional finance from private sector, international financial institutions and other multilateral institutions.** Supporting the ‘crowding in’ of additional finance will be done by using our development assistance as a catalyst or multiplier, and increasingly co-funding activities with the Government of Indonesia. We will pursue this aim across all sectors, but with a particular focus on climate and energy transition, infrastructure, health and education – where Indonesia will need to catalyse significant financing to achieve the objectives of the RPJPN.
- **Focusing our infrastructure support on strengthened planning, with the goal of attracting new forms of finance.** The focus on strengthened planning will be implemented through a new phase of bilateral infrastructure support starting in 2026.
- **Supporting Indonesia’s Health Transformation Agenda reforms.** Support will be provided through the design of a new, larger bilateral health program to launch in 2025, which will support health security and other health priorities, such as nutrition. This program will strengthen institutional links including in One Health (an integrated approach for human, animal and environmental health). This program will also represent a consolidation of multiple health investments into a single, larger and more efficient platform.
- **Renewing and elevating our commitment to locally led development.** This commitment will be demonstrated by engaging with a range of stakeholder groups, including government, civil society and private sector actors.
- **Consolidating resources.** Exiting from some programs at the culmination of existing contracts and grants will enable consolidation of resources for flagship programs and create headroom to pursue new priorities with the Government of Indonesia from 2024–25. We will:
 - exit from the current major market systems development program as it concludes in December 2024
 - exit from two smaller bilateral health agreements as they come to their conclusion, also in 2024.
- **At the mid-cycle review, identify if there are further investments that can be resized and/or significantly redesigned or reallocated.** This will include programs in social protection and disaster risk reduction, where we will need to consider investment scale, geographic scope (applicable to disaster risk reduction) and approach.
- **Work across programs to determine how best our partnership can contribute to new and emerging priorities.** New and emerging priorities may include, for example, electric vehicles or food security and nutrition.
- **Work with the Indonesian Agency for International Development (Indonesian AID).** We will work trilaterally with Indonesian AID and ensure two-way learning as fellow international development partners.

Table 1: Australia–Indonesia development partnership

Goal: A prosperous, resilient and stable Indonesia

| Objective | Objective 1: Equitable and sustainable economic transformation | Objective 2: Climate resilient communities | Objective 3: Strong institutions |
|-------------|---|---|--|
| Outcomes | <p>Outcome 1.1 Sustainable and equitable economic growth is supported, including in trade, investment and innovation</p> <p>Outcome 1.2 Human development, governance, service delivery, and gender and disability equality are strengthened</p> <p>Outcome 1.3 Citizens, including vulnerable groups, benefit from improved governance, public financial management, infrastructure and services</p> | <p>Outcome 2.1 Climate adaptation and resilience is strengthened, including at the community level, and through climate resilient infrastructure</p> <p>Outcome 2.2 Indonesia’s clean energy transition and economic decarbonisation is supported in line with Indonesia’s medium-term targets and long-term goals</p> | <p>Outcome 3.1 Inclusive and transparent institutions are supported, including law and justice, aligned with Indonesia’s medium-term targets and long-term goals</p> <p>Outcome 3.2 Indonesia’s democracy is supported, including through constructive engagement, policy dialogue and knowledge sharing across government, communities, civil society, research organisations and media</p> <p>Outcome 3.3 Institutional links between Australian and Indonesian public sector institutions are stronger and continuing to grow</p> |
| Focus areas | <p>Objective 1 focus areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic governance Trade and investment Education Research and innovation Secure jobs Digital transformation Health Social protection Decentralised governance and basic service delivery GEDSI Civil society Scholarships | <p>Objective 2 focus areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy transition and climate and infrastructure partnership Civil society strengthening Animal/human health services and biosecurity Climate change adaptation and climate resilient infrastructure Disaster preparedness and response capacity GEDSI Civil society | <p>Objective 3 focus areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Justice Transparency Civil society participation Democratic strengthening Religious tolerance Cyber security Misinformation and disinformation Maritime cooperation Counterterrorism and countering violent extremism Regional leadership Trilateral engagement GEDSI Research and innovation and scholarships |

Ways of working

We will work together to progress the objectives set out in Table 1 through:

- responsive, flexible and innovative approaches
- placing climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience at the heart of our partnership
- enhanced institutional linkages and people-to-people links
- crowding in financing, including blended finance and co-financing
- transparent, locally led and inclusive approaches, with a focus on gender equality, disability equity and social inclusion
- enhancing public awareness of our strong and positive partnership
- evidence-informed approaches, with strong monitoring and evaluation
- partnering with Indonesia to share knowledge from the bilateral partnership with our region, including through cooperation with Indonesian AID and in multilateral forums and trilateral development activities.

Objective 1: Equitable and sustainable economic transformation

Objective 1 contributes to the following focus areas of Australia's International Development Policy:

- build effective, accountable states that drive their own development (primary)
- enhance state and community resilience to external pressures and shocks (secondary)
- connect with Australia and regional architecture (secondary).

Australia is committed to working with Indonesia to support sustainable economic transformation and to better integrate our two economies for mutual benefit. We will do so both through ODA investments and through non-ODA investments, such as identifying and supporting government and business leaders and entrepreneurs, and through encouraging greater trade and investment ties between our countries.

We support Indonesia's economic transformation through a range of investments in economic governance, trade, infrastructure, research and innovation. We will redouble efforts to encourage sustainable and inclusive economic development, including women's workforce participation, to safeguard economic and financial stability and to foster a robust private sector that creates high-value jobs. We will provide support to Indonesia's digital transformation, research and innovation agenda, including through government-to-government partnerships such as between Australia's CSIRO and key Indonesian science and research agencies. We are also establishing a Southeast Asia and Australia Government-to-Government Partnerships (SEAG2G) program. It will support Australian agencies to build, sustain and influence relationships with counterparts in the region, share knowledge and tools, and build policy and technical capability across four priority themes: climate change and energy transition; education and skills; sustainable agriculture and food security; and effective and inclusive public institutions.

In line with Invested: Australia's Southeast Asia Economic Strategy to 2040,¹² Australia will work with Indonesia through engagement across the Australian Government to foster significantly expanded commercial links, which will advance mutual prosperity and security. Technical advisory support and government relationships, such as between the Australian Government Department of the Treasury and Australian Taxation Office and counterpart Indonesian agencies, will be delivered concurrently to maximise effectiveness and sustainability. We will support Indonesia's continuing economic integration with the region and beyond, including its ambitions to accede to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Australia will work with Indonesia to strengthen our strategic economic cooperation for mutual benefit. We have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) establishing an electric vehicles collaboration mechanism between

Australia and Indonesia to work together on mapping electric vehicle supply chains, joint scientific and research studies, and fostering new business-to-business links.

We will also support Indonesia's human development and service delivery efforts – recognising that these are key to stable and equitable economic growth. In Indonesia's decentralised system of government, provincial and local governments have significant responsibilities for service delivery and have differing levels of capacity across Indonesia. We are working in partnership with central agencies and key provincial governments to boost their public financial management and meet minimum service delivery standards. In education, we are working in partnership with the Government of Indonesia to boost the quality of teaching, curriculum and learning outcomes in primary schools, and have catalysed additional new finance from the Global Partnership for Education.¹³

We are redesigning our bilateral health investment to support health systems strengthening, and exploring options to work in new areas, such as nutrition and health promotion. We recognise that new priorities such as food security are likely flagship initiatives of the incoming Indonesian administration and will look to support them across our development partnership.

Our scholarships program will continue to support Indonesia's human resource development across a range of sectors.

We will work with a range of Indonesian stakeholders to promote transparent and effective governance, including by strengthening decentralised governance systems and civil society engagement and by removing barriers to participation. We will also work with stakeholders to address regional disparities, including by strengthening institutions, the flow of resources, public finance management and governance capability at a national and subnational level.

We support Indonesia's ambition for vulnerable groups to be able to access services safely and share in Indonesia's economic growth. We have provided technical assistance to advance GEDSI where it is most effective economically, including supporting the development of childcare policies, and supporting capacity building for women to establish and manage businesses. Regional gender equality initiatives, including those with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), will also contribute to resilient, inclusive and sustainable economic growth in Indonesia.

Australia will continue partnering with development banks such as the World Bank to support the Government of Indonesia's efforts to increase inclusive economic growth, including to access concessional financing for sustainable infrastructure. We will also empower vulnerable groups to ensure equitable economic gains by adopting a flexible partnership approach with CSOs, strengthening our locally led approach to Indonesia's sustainable economic growth.

We will re-examine programs and sectors as program cycles are due for renewal, and consolidate or exit where appropriate. At the end of 2024, we will cease the market systems development program as it has already achieved its objectives of increasing the livelihood of smallholder farmers in target areas, and has laid a solid basis for sustainable continuation by farmers and the private sector. In addition, we will exit from some smaller health investments in favour of a larger, more ambitious and more efficient health program that enhances institutional links and supports the Government of Indonesia's Health Transformation Agenda.

Objective 2: Climate resilient communities

Objective 2 contributes to the following focus areas of Australia's International Development Policy:

- enhance state and community resilience to external pressures and shocks (primary)
- build effective, accountable states that drive their own development (secondary)
- generate collective action on global challenges that impact us and our region (secondary).

The Australia–Indonesia Climate and Infrastructure Partnership will be the centrepiece of our support for Indonesia’s energy transition and will deploy blended finance mechanisms to crowd in private sector finance. Our bilateral infrastructure programming will increasingly focus on supporting Indonesia to develop and build climate resilient infrastructure and climate-smart urban transportation, which will in turn encourage greater private sector investment in Indonesian infrastructure projects. We will continue to partner on improving water management, including under the renewed MoU on water resources planning cooperation.

Climate risks will be considered across the entirety of the development partnership, both through the inclusion of climate commitments in new programs and incorporating climate change into existing programs. Disaster preparedness activities will be adapted to support government and communities in effectively mitigating for and responding to climate-related disasters and economic shocks.

We will help Indonesia to prepare for climate-related disasters, including hydrometeorological (floods, storms, heatwaves), climatological (droughts, wildfires) and geophysical (earthquakes and volcanic eruptions) disasters. These disasters cause human deaths and illness, as well as economic and ecological damage through acute and chronic events. Climate change also extends health risks for humans and animals due to food, water and vector-borne diseases, including zoonoses such as severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and COVID-19. These disasters and hazards can interact to increase intensity, duration or scale of impact.

We are also providing technical support to develop climate-adaptive social protection policies. We will look for opportunities to bring in expertise, including from Australian public and private sector organisations, to build the capacity of Indonesian systems to deliver climate products and services to communities.

We will identify opportunities to work with other development partners, multilateral organisations and United Nations agencies to support Indonesia’s climate finance and energy transition needs.

We will work to ensure our climate and GEDSI objectives go hand in hand, including through expanding government partnerships and social inclusion initiatives aimed at ensuring women, people with disability and vulnerable groups benefit from Indonesia’s clean energy transition.

We recognise the important contributions of regional programs to achieving this objective, including in agriculture and food security. We will work with global partners, including international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), United Nations agencies and multilateral development banks to maximise benefits to Indonesia and to support Indonesia in sharing its insights and knowledge in engaging with regional and global initiatives.

Objective 3: Strong institutions

Objective 3 contributes to the following focus areas of Australia’s International Development Policy:

- connect with Australia and regional architecture (primary)
- build effective, accountable states that drive their own development (primary)
- generate collective action on global challenges that impact us and our region (secondary).

Indo-Pacific stability and security are crucial to achieving Indonesian and regional development objectives and to maintaining and protecting Indonesia’s hard won development gains. Indonesia and Australia have partnered over many years, building strong institutional linkages and capability through bilateral, regional and global engagement, both through the development partnership and through a range of government-to-government and other institutional partnerships.

Through this development partnership plan, Australia and Indonesia commit to working together to support Indonesia’s objectives of maintaining transparent and accountable justice institutions, reforming the criminal justice system and ensuring equal access to justice for women, girls and people with disability. We will also work together with other regional partners, including ASEAN Member States, to counter violent extremism, support de-

radicalisation and address transnational crime, including people smuggling and human trafficking, cybersecurity threats and the threat of misinformation and disinformation.

Encouraging inclusive participation in democratic processes will be a key focus area of the partnership, including building the capacity of government and CSOs to work together to increase inclusive participation. Participatory and evidence-informed policy dialogue will support achievement of this objective. Engagement will span across a broad range of stakeholders, including government, civil society, media and community groups. Particular attention will be given to ensuring broad participation, including from women, people with disability, youth and vulnerable groups.

Australia and Indonesia have worked together for many years on promoting religious tolerance and a mutual understanding of each other's country. Through our partnership, we will further strengthen ties by promoting people-to-people exchanges aimed at building mutual understanding of the rich cultural diversity of Indonesia and Australia. We will promote knowledge sharing and encourage more-informed media coverage in both countries. We will build and strengthen institutional linkages, promote professional, cultural and youth exchange programs and contribute to Indonesian language teaching, research and cultural outreach in Australia to promote a deeper understanding of Indonesia among future leaders of the bilateral relationship. Scholarships and other people-to-people and institutional linkages are part of this.

Building stronger and deeper institutional linkages between our governments, private sector, research and non-governmental organisations will promote knowledge sharing in support of our mutual interest in stability and prosperity. We will work with Indonesia at the national and subnational level to promote improved policy and practice across a broad range of areas. This includes active partnerships with more than 20 Australian Public Service agencies and other public sector bodies, including in economic policy, finance and governance, data, health, education, climate and energy, security and safety, law and justice, democratic governance and civil society strengthening. We will provide opportunities for Australian and Indonesian legal, security and safety-oriented government agencies, including the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia, to work together to build capacity and mutual understanding. We will also continue to deepen institutional linkages between Australian and Indonesian education and research organisations and between NGOs.

We will work with Indonesia as a global and regional leader in support of our shared vision for a prosperous, resilient and stable Indo-Pacific region. Both governments agree to prioritise trilateral development cooperation in the Pacific and to pursue tangible joint development activities. Our two development programs will engage in two-way learning and knowledge sharing as trilateral development partners. Australia and Indonesia will also work together through multilateral development forums and institutions such as global health bodies including Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, and the Global Partnership for Education.

Section 4: Delivering our partnership

Locally led development

The evolution of our development partnership with Indonesia is underpinned by a commitment to, and a conscious move towards, locally led development. Along with flexibility and responsiveness, locally led development differentiates our brand in Indonesia. Over time, our development partnership has moved to an approach of working with the Government of Indonesia to support its own priorities, programs and policies through high-quality technical advice. This approach is more effective, and more appropriate given Indonesia's rapid development and capacity.

Australia's development partnership is founded in respectful and consultative locally led approaches. Senior Development Meetings and Senior Economic Officials' Meetings set the forward strategic direction for engagement over the medium term. We then jointly design programs with the Government of Indonesia and set up decision-making bodies that are jointly chaired by representatives from both governments. These decision-making bodies jointly decide workplans, evaluate progress and course correct in response to evidence of what works and changes in context.

In addition to working at the national level, we work at the provincial and local level – through government and CSOs. We engage in meaningful consultation with the Government of Indonesia, civil society, academia, think tanks and other local experts to align outcomes with Indonesia's development priorities. Our programs are responding to Indonesia's objectives to promote development that is locally led in recognition of Indonesia's diversity, including by working extensively with subnational partners.

Civil society and implementing partners have encouraged our development partnership to support strong institutions, empower local champions, and explore new instruments of development to address the impacts of climate change. Partners have emphasised the importance of maintaining existing areas of collaboration in which Australia has the greatest impact, including GEDSI initiatives and enhancing human capital through healthcare and education programs.

We utilise local Indonesian knowledge and experience in our programs. Most of the development staff employed in the Australian Embassy are Indonesian, and the majority of implementing partners' staff are also Indonesian. This includes leadership positions at the Team Leader (implementing partner), Director and Unit Manager (Embassy) levels.

When developing and promoting institutional linkages between Australian and Indonesian institutions, we promote two-way learning so that Indonesian and Australian institutions can learn from each other's expertise and experience. We are deepening our government institutional links in key sectors, including clean energy and climate finance, and science, research and innovation.

In addition to a review of the DPP in 2025 to ensure consistency with Government of Indonesia priorities, ongoing programming decisions will be determined in consultation with government counterparts and informed by rigorous evaluation and quality assurance processes (as set out below).

Consultation

Delivery of our partnership will be informed by ongoing consultation using existing and new mechanisms under our bilateral architecture, as listed below, including Leaders and Ministerial level talks, high-level development forums and sector-specific meetings. We will use these and other interactions to engage with Indonesian stakeholders on progress against our DPP objectives.

Strategic dialogue mechanisms include:

- Annual Leaders’ Meeting
- Indonesia–Australia Foreign and Defence Ministers’ 2+2 Meeting
- Economic Trade and Investment Ministerial Meeting
- Indonesia–Australia Ministerial Council on Law and Security
- Indonesia–Australia Counter-Terrorism Consultations
- Development Senior Officials Meeting
- Senior Economic Officials’ Meeting
- Economic Policy Dialogue.

Thematic/sectoral dialogue mechanisms include:

- Program Steering Committee meetings
- Program Technical Committee meetings
- Gender adviser network meetings
- Implementing partners forums
- Development partner roundtables.

We will review the DPP in 2025 to assess its alignment with incoming Government of Indonesia priorities. We will also conduct a mid-cycle review of progress against DPP objectives in 2026 to respond to Australia’s International Development Policy.

Evaluation and learning

Consultation, evaluation and learning mechanisms will be used to drive genuine partnership and engagement. Results of evaluations and reviews of investments conducted by the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (see Table 2) will be shared with program stakeholders, including Government of Indonesia counterparts. Where feasible, we will conduct joint monitoring visits to program sites to ensure shared learning and informed decision-making, and we will share research and study products through seminars and learning events. We will collaborate on designs of new investments. We will conduct annual reviews of investments to continue learning throughout the program cycle, and robust independent reviews of major investments in their final year to ensure we learn from previous experiences.

Table 2: Consultation, evaluation and learning plan

| Objective | 2024–25 | 2025–26 | 2026–27 |
|---|---|--|--|
| Objective 1: Equitable and sustainable economic transformation | Mid-term review of Indonesia–Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IA-CEPA) Economic Cooperation Program Independent Completion Review – Red Meat and Cattle Partnership | Independent Evaluation of Synergies and Collaboration for Service Delivery Acceleration Impact evaluation of Australia–Indonesia Partnership Towards an Inclusive Society | Independent evaluation of World Bank Health Transformation Multi-Donor Trust Fund Independent evaluation of Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Education Improvement |

| Objective | 2024–25 | 2025–26 | 2026–27 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | <p>Independent Evaluation – School Partnerships Program in Indonesia</p> <p>Mid-term review of Australia Awards Indonesia</p> <p>Independent review of Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Economic Development</p> <p>Final independent review of Performance-Based Grants</p> <p>Mid-term review of Australia–Indonesia Partnership Towards an Inclusive Society</p> <p>Research on artificial intelligence (AI) utilisation in improving planning and budgeting – Synergies and Collaboration for Basic Service Delivery Acceleration</p> <p>Independent strategic review of Poverty Alleviation and Comprehensive, Inclusive and Adaptive Social Protection program</p> | <p>For the Australia Awards Indonesia:</p> <p>a study on how to link program objectives to Government of Indonesia policies in the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2025–29 (forthcoming)</p> <p>a study on lessons in strengthening networks</p> <p>a study on progress in achieving program outcomes</p> | |
| Objective 2: Climate resilient communities | No formal reviews currently planned | Mid-term review of Australia–Indonesia Climate and Infrastructure Partnership, | No formal reviews currently planned |
| Objective 3: Strong institutions | No formal reviews currently planned | <p>Independent evaluation of Australia–Indonesia Knowledge Partnerships Platform</p> <p>Independent evaluation of the Australian National University (ANU) Indonesia Project</p> | <p>Review of development policy implementation – climate change</p> <p>Mid-term review of Partnership for Australia–Indonesia Research: Sulawesi Initiative</p> |
| Cross-program | No formal reviews currently planned | <p>Review of development policy implementation – gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI)</p> <p>Development Partnership Plan review and update</p> | Development Partnership Plan mid-cycle review and update |

Performance and results

The Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) at Table 3 provides a selection of indicators and expected results for the first 3 years of the DPP. The PAF will be updated periodically, including at the mid-cycle review point at which time indicators and results for the second half of the DPP will be identified.

Table 3: Performance Assessment Framework

Objective 1: Equitable and sustainable economic transformation

| Outcome | Indicator | Expected results 2024–25 | Expected results 2025–26 | Expected results 2026–27 | Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Outcome 1.1</p> <p>Sustainable and equitable economic growth is supported, including in trade, investment and innovation</p> | <p>1.1.1 Policy and technical advice in trade, investment, innovation and economic reform to support inclusive economic growth</p> | <p>Policy and/or technical advice to support inclusive economic growth related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the business licensing system, through the Online Single Submission Risk-Based Approach (OSS-RBA) and Business Licensing to Support Business Activities (PB-UMKU) course curriculum and collaboration between Indonesian and Australian nursing associations to move towards a potential Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) on Nursing improvement of Indonesian competitiveness in health and wellness products | <p>Policy and/or technical advice to support inclusive economic growth related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ease of doing business use of irradiation facilities to treat horticultural products for export to Australia improvement in bilateral investment based on investment surveys | <p>Policy and/or technical advice to support inclusive economic growth related to ease of doing business</p> | <p>SDG8: Decent work and economic growth</p> |

| Outcome | Indicator | Expected results 2024–25 | Expected results 2025–26 | Expected results 2026–27 | Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) |
|--------------------|---|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| | | <p>pension reforms, greener trade and services trade</p> <p>the enabling environment and project preparation work for infrastructure investment</p> | | | |
| Outcome 1.1 | 1.1.2 Number of market actors in key economic sectors supported to expand market access and/or improve supply chain resilience (Tier 2) | 20 market actors | 25 market actors | 3 market actors ^a | SDG8 |
| Outcome 1.1 | 1.1.3 Increased capacity of our partner countries to participate effectively in rules-based trade and economic architecture (Tier 2) | <p>Increased capacity of the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs (CMEA), Ministry of Finance (MoF) and Ministry of Trade (MoT) in trade policy and digital economy alignment with international frameworks, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Digital Economy Framework Agreement (DEFA)</p> <p>Increased commercial agreements between Australian Registered Training Organisations (RTOs) and Indonesian online training platforms</p> | <p>Increased capacity of CMEA, MoF and MoT in trade policy and digital economy alignment with international frameworks, including ASEAN DEFA</p> <p>Increased commercial agreements between Australian RTOs and Indonesian online training platforms</p> <p>Increased professionally trained electricians, improving safety and quality of services</p> | Increased capacity of CMEA, MoF and MoT in trade policy and digital economy alignment with international frameworks, including ASEAN DEFA | SDG17: Partnerships for the goals |

| Outcome | Indicator | Expected results 2024–25 | Expected results 2025–26 | Expected results 2026–27 | Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) |
|--|--|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| | | Increased access to Australian training providers through online platforms | | | |
| Outcome 1.2 Human development, governance, service delivery, and gender and disability equality are strengthened | 1.2.1 Number of people who successfully complete a tertiary or technical/vocational course or work-related training (Tier 2) | 500 people | 500 people | 500 people | SDG4: Quality education |
| Outcome 1.2 | 1.2.2 Improved health system capacity to provide quality, accessible, affordable health services (Tier 2) | Ministry of Health (MoH) supported in their Health Transformation Agenda, including in planning and resourcing improvement Adopted lessons and best practices to improve health security systems at national and subnational levels | MoH supported in their Health Transformation Agenda, including in planning and resourcing improvement Improved generation and use of evidence for policy and decision-making in MoH Improved health reforms in at least one priority area of system strengthening | Improved MoH planning and resourcing in line with Indonesia’s priority health system reforms | SDG3: Good health and well-being |
| Outcome 1.2 | 1.2.3 Improved ability to anticipate, prevent, detect, and control communicable disease threats (Tier 2) | Adoption and strengthening of information systems for improved outbreak detection and response at national and subnational levels | Improved health reforms in at least one priority area of health security | Improved MoH planning and resourcing in line with Indonesia’s health security priorities | SDG3 |
| Outcome 1.2 | 1.2.4 Improved quality of inclusive teaching, | Formal mechanisms established to coordinate stakeholders in improving | Strategic plans start being implemented, including efforts to provide | Improved policy and practice, which positively impact the achievement of | SDG4 |

| Outcome | Indicator | Expected results 2024–25 | Expected results 2025–26 | Expected results 2026–27 | Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) |
|--------------------|--|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| | curriculum, and learning outcomes | <p>students’ foundational skills in targeted districts</p> <p>Strategic plans established to improve students’ foundational skills learning outcomes by seeking improvement in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> school leadership assessment and curriculum teaching practices gender equity and inclusion of children with disability | reasonable learning accommodations for children with disability | <p>foundational skills learning outcomes in targeted districts</p> <p>Improved literacy and numeracy learning outcomes for girls and boys, including children with disability in targeted districts</p> | |
| Outcome 1.2 | 1.2.5 Policy, technical advice, and advocacy to improve engagement of women and/or people with disability in public decision-making processes. | <p>Policy, technical advice, and advocacy to improve engagement of women and/or people with disability at the national and/or subnational level in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> women judicial leadership election bodies disaster risk management (DRM) infrastructure government planning and policy processes, including gender budget tagging Targeted pilot of inclusive planning and budgeting model through effective | <p>Continued policy, technical advice, and advocacy to improve engagement of women and/or people with disability at the national and/or subnational level in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> women judicial leadership election bodies DRM infrastructure government planning and policy processes including gender budget tagging Dissemination of lessons learned from successful institutionalised inclusive | <p>Continued policy, technical advice, and advocacy to improve engagement of women and/or people with disability at the national and/or subnational level in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> women judicial leadership election bodies DRM government planning and policy processes including gender budget tagging Implementation of best-practice engagement models, where women’s organisations and OPDs are | SDG5: Gender equality |

| Outcome | Indicator | Expected results 2024–25 | Expected results 2025–26 | Expected results 2026–27 | Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) |
|---|--|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| | | participation of women’s organisations and organisations of persons with disability (OPDs) | planning and budgeting models | involved in the planning and budgeting process | |
| Outcome 1.3 Citizens, including vulnerable groups, benefit from improved governance, public financial management, infrastructure and services | 1.3.1 Policy and technical advice to improve quality and outreach of social protection systems, including to vulnerable groups | Policy and/or technical advice to improve social protection systems, including: increasing targeting accuracy for the most extreme poor households increased benefits and access for people with disability support for the transition from social assistance programs to sustainable livelihoods integration into the DRM cycle to ensure adaptive social protection for targeted communities, including vulnerable groups increased coverage of social security among informal workers | Improved implementation systems are positively impacting on access to social protection for the poorest households Improved access, equity, and coverage of the social protection system for people with disability Improved program and policy settings to support the transition of households from social assistance programs to sustainable livelihoods Improved social protection policies related to DRM at the subnational level for targeted communities, including vulnerable groups | Investments contributing to this indicator will be concluded in 2025–26 and 2026–27 | SDG1: No poverty |
| Outcome 1.3 | 1.3.2 Number of people using basic or safely managed drinking water services and/or sanitation services and/or a | 49,000 people | 29,000 people | Investments contributing to this indicator will be concluded in 2026–27 | SDG6: Clean water and sanitation |

| Outcome | Indicator | Expected results 2024–25 | Expected results 2025–26 | Expected results 2026–27 | Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) |
|--------------------|--|--|---|---|--|
| | handwashing facility with soap and water (Tier 2) | | | | |
| Outcome 1.3 | 1.3.3 Policy and technical advice to improve public financial management for better basic services to citizens | <p>Delivered subnational Public Expenditure and Revenue Analysis (PERA) study result to support improvement of MoF’s fiscal decentralisation and targeted subnational governments’ planning and budgeting</p> <p>Improved public financial management policies and advocacy related to DRM at national level for better minimum service standards</p> <p>Developed knowledge products on the Specific Autonomy Fund for Aceh and Papua provinces to inform future policy</p> <p>Support to development of MoF’s regulation on regional fiscal transfer and regional revenue</p> <p>Support provided to the Health Financing Masterplan</p> | <p>Subnational PERA study result used for policy change on fiscal decentralisation and improvement of targeted subnational governments’ planning and budgeting</p> <p>Improved public financial management policies and advocacy related to DRM at subnational level for better minimum service standards</p> <p>Improved analytical capacity of the existing integrated financial information system</p> <p>Support provided to the Health Sector Master Plan (RIBK)</p> | <p>Continued use of subnational PERA study results for policy change on fiscal decentralisation and improvement of targeted subnational governments’ planning and budgeting</p> <p>Support provided to the RIBK</p> | SDG16: Peace, justice and strong institutions |
| Outcome 1.3 | 1.3.4 Benefit to citizens from infrastructure projects that meet G20 principles for Quality Infrastructure | Citizens benefit from improvement in quality of design, operation and maintenance of | Citizens benefit from improvement of design, | Investments contributing to this indicator will be concluded in 2026–27 | SDG9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure, SDG16 |

| Outcome | Indicator | Expected results 2024–25 | Expected results 2025–26 | Expected results 2026–27 | Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) |
|---------|--|--|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Investments, or similar internationally agreed standards | <p>infrastructure, including that:</p> <p>poor households, including female-headed poor households, are provided with State-owned Electricity Company (PLN) electricity and wastewater treatment plant connections</p> <p>people have access to 1 airport (Palu) and 3 ports (Palu, Wani, Donggala) that are resilient, inclusive and operational</p> <p>flood risks for households in the Cijung and Ambon river basins are reduced through flood protection infrastructure and capacity building</p> | <p>operation and maintenance of infrastructure, including:</p> <p>higher-quality agriculture from the construction of laboratories and a broodstock centre</p> <p>the Citywide Inclusive Sanitation Project, designed to provide access to safely managed sanitation to around 2.5 million people</p> <p>reduced flood risks for poor and vulnerable people, agricultural crops and assets located in urban and industrial parts of the northern coast of Java</p> | | |

a Decreasing number because investments contributing to this indicator will be concluded in 2026–27.

Objective 2: Climate resilient communities

| Outcome | Indicator | Expected results 2024–25 | Expected results 2025–26 | Expected results 2026–27 | Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) |
|--|---|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| <p>Outcome 2.1</p> <p>Climate adaptation and resilience is strengthened, including at the community level, and through climate resilient infrastructure</p> | <p>2.1.1 Policy and technical advice to strengthen regulations and practices on climate adaptation and resilience</p> | <p>Policy and/or technical advice to strengthen regulations and practices on climate adaptation, mitigation and resilience, including through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> research project partnerships on climate change strengthening climate-related items in the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology’s (MoECRT) Learning Environment Survey (Survei Lingkungan Belajar) utilisation of climate-related analytical products, including situation analysis and cluster analysis, for decentralisation planning in targeted provinces a Flood Risk Management Plan, along with a national flood risk management strategy and enhanced capacity for community-based flood risk management | <p>Continued policy and/or technical advice to strengthen regulations and practices on climate adaptation, mitigation and resilience, including through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> extended research project partnerships on climate change support for the implementation of the Learning Environment Survey administered by MoECRT utilisation of climate-related analytical products, including foresighting and scenario-based planning tools, to advise policy processes improving climate change knowledge and awareness of teachers, principals and students in targeted districts a Citywide Inclusive Sanitation Project (CISP) in targeted provinces to finance wastewater | <p>Continued policy and/or technical advice to strengthen regulations and practices on climate adaptation, mitigation and resilience, including through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> extended research project partnerships on climate change support for the implementation of climate change initiatives in targeted districts’ schools utilisation of climate-related analytical products, including foresighting and scenario-based planning tools, to advise policy processes support to implement climate mitigation and sustainable resilience regulations at the community level technical assistance to guide location choices for mangrove restoration (under the Mangroves for Coastal Resilience project) | <p>SDG13: Climate action</p> |

| Outcome | Indicator | Expected results 2024–25 | Expected results 2025–26 | Expected results 2026–27 | Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) |
|--|---|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| | | <p>horticulture technical guidelines with low carbon and climate resilience features</p> <p>study on climate and geophysical hazards, risks and vulnerability of the State-owned Electricity Company's (PLN) grid network in West Java and Central Java</p> <p>support to draft a government regulation on the management and protection of mangroves ecosystems</p> | <p>treatment plants with climate adaptation features in detailed engineering designs (DED)</p> <p>national planning and engineering guidelines upgraded with climate resilience and nature-based solutions and features</p> <p>supporting the enactment of the government regulation on the management and protection of mangroves ecosystems</p> | | |
| Outcome 2.1 | 2.1.2 Number of communities with improved climate adaptation and resilience capacity | 30 communities (villages and districts) | 50 communities (villages and districts) | 7 communities ^b (villages and districts) | SDG13 |
| Outcome 2.2 Indonesia's clean energy transition and economic decarbonisation is supported in line with Indonesia's medium-term targets and long-term goals | 2.2.1 Policy and technical advice in clean energy transition and economic decarbonisation | <p>Policy and/or technical advice in clean energy transition and economic decarbonisation, including:</p> <p>clean energy options, industry reform options, and climate risk analysis for green energy transition</p> <p>green jobs</p> <p>infrastructure on climate mitigation – project</p> | <p>Continued policy and/or technical advice in clean energy transition and economic decarbonisation, including in infrastructure regulations and practices on climate mitigation</p> <p>Policy and/or technical advice for:</p> | Continued policy and/or technical advice in clean energy transition and economic decarbonisation ^c | SDG13 |

| Outcome | Indicator | Expected results 2024–25 | Expected results 2025–26 | Expected results 2026–27 | Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) |
|---------|-----------|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | <p>planning and preparation, clean energy in transport sector, and greenhouse gas estimation and emission reduction plans</p> <p>Policy and/or technical advice to support electric vehicle (EV) ecosystems, including:</p> <p>increased significant energy sales from EV charging stations</p> <p>increased installation of PLN’s public EV charging stations</p> <p>Technical assistance to improve the capacity of Indonesia’s Public Agency for Environment Fund Management (BPD LH) in:</p> <p>procurement, finance and safeguards</p> <p>obtaining Green Climate Fund (GCF) accreditation</p> <p>Support for the Comprehensive Investment and Policy Plan 2023–2030 to be issued, with a detailed decarbonisation and energy transition action plan to achieve Indonesia’s 2030</p> | <p>standard power purchase agreements for priority renewable energy sources</p> <p>government financial support for clean energy development investments</p> <p>energy efficiency incentives and reporting systems</p> <p>Completion of silica extraction assessment in Dieng to increase renewable energy generation from the existing geothermal resource</p> <p>Support to the BPD LH in obtaining GCF accreditation</p> | | |

| Outcome | Indicator | Expected results 2024–25 | Expected results 2025–26 | Expected results 2026–27 | Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) |
|--------------------|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | greenhouse gas emissions target | | | |
| Outcome 2.2 | 2.2.2 Implementation of innovative development finance mechanisms to increase investment in Indonesia’s energy transition including in infrastructure and small and medium-sized enterprises | The KINETIK Australian Development Investments (ADI) Fund is implemented and undertakes its first investment | Increased financing flow to climate-positive infrastructure projects, including through: ADI making additional investments under the KINETIK Fund, with the aim of crowding in other private investors mobilisation of an Australian facility to crowd in private investment into Indonesia’s green and energy transition infrastructure | The KINETIK ADI Fund has committed all its Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade provided capital | SDG9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure, SDG13 |

b Decreasing number because investments contributing to this indicator will be concluded in 2026.

c Investments contributing to this indicator will be concluded in 2026.

Objective 3: Strong institutions

| Outcome | Indicator | Expected results 2024–25 | Expected results 2025–26 | Expected results 2026–27 | Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Outcome 3.1</p> <p>Inclusive and transparent institutions are supported, including law and justice, aligned with Indonesia’s medium-term targets and long-term goals</p> | <p>3.1.1 Policy and technical advice to support inclusive and transparent institutions</p> | <p>Policy and/or technical advice to support inclusive policies and regulations at the national and/or subnational level, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI) indicators in Indonesia’s national medium-term development plan inclusive and participatory planning and budget processes public access to a subnational data portal inclusive and more transparent business processes in disaster risk management (DRM), justice, infrastructure institutions and civil services Support to develop a secondment program from Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises (MSOE) to Asian Development Bank (ADB) E-coaching tools for MSOE’s executives developed to improve human resource | <p>Continued policy, technical advice and/or advocacy on inclusive policies and regulations at the national and/or subnational level, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> best practices on inclusive and participatory planning and budget processes improvement in provincial data management practices inclusive and more transparent business processes in DRM, justice, infrastructure institutions and civil services MSOE and ADB secondment program implemented and institutional links developed Supported the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) state-owned enterprises corporate governance assessment to be completed and disseminated | <p>Continued policy and/or technical advice on inclusive policies and regulations at the national and/or subnational level, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> best practices on inclusive and participatory planning and budget processes quality improvement of publicly available data through the provincial data portal inclusive and more transparent business processes in DRM, justice institutions and civil services | <p>SDG16: Peace, justice and strong institutions</p> |

| Outcome | Indicator | Expected results 2024–25 | Expected results 2025–26 | Expected results 2026–27 | Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| | | management and enhance organisational transformation | | | |
| Outcome 3.1 | 3.1.2 Policy and technical advice to support accountable law and justice institutions and system reforms | Policy and/or technical advice to strengthen accountability in the justice sector and restorative justice | Policy and/or technical advice to strengthen accountability in the justice sector and restorative justice | Policy and/or technical advice to strengthen accountability in the justice sector and restorative justice | SDG16 |
| Outcome 3.2 Indonesia’s democracy is supported, through constructive engagement, policy dialogue and knowledge sharing across government, communities, civil society, research organisations and media | 3.2.1 Strengthened civil society participation in policy dialogue processes | Participation of CSOs in policy reform dialogue to develop inclusive national/subnational strategies and regulations Strengthening CSOs’ knowledge capacity on planning and budgeting processes | Continued support for participation of CSOs in developing inclusive national/subnational strategies and regulations Continued support to strengthen CSOs’ knowledge capacity on planning and budgeting processes | Continued support for participation of CSOs in developing inclusive national/subnational strategies and regulations Continued support to strengthen CSOs’ knowledge capacity on planning and budgeting processes. | SDG16, SDG17: Partnerships for the goals |
| Outcome 3.2 | 3.2.2 Number of knowledge partnerships established and strengthened to address development challenges | At least 40 new partnerships | At least 10 new partnerships ^d | At least 2 new partnerships ^e | SDG17 |
| Outcome 3.2 | 3.2.3 Policy and technical advice to strengthen Indonesia’s democracy | Policy and/or technical advice to strengthen policies in the areas of information technology, elections or disabilities regulations in targeted provinces | Policy and/or technical advice to strengthen policies in the areas of information technology, elections or access to justice | Policy and/or technical advice to strengthen policies in the areas of information technology, elections or access to justice | SDG16 |

| Outcome | Indicator | Expected results 2024–25 | Expected results 2025–26 | Expected results 2026–27 | Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) |
|--|---|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| Outcome 3.2 | 3.2.4 Number of civil society organisations (CSOs) supported to contribute in policy reforms | 120 CSOs | 125 CSOs | 130 CSOs | SDG17 |
| Outcome 3.3 Institutional links between Australian and Indonesian public sector institutions are stronger and continuing to grow | 3.3.1 Number of engagements demonstrating Australian and Indonesian public sector institution linkages | At least 10 engagements | At least 12 engagements | At least 15 engagements | SDG17 |
| Outcome 3.3 | 3.3.2 Strengthened institutional capacity as the result of Australian and Indonesian institutional linkages | Strengthened institutional capacity as the result of Australian and Indonesian institutional linkages, including: Statistics Indonesia to lead the national statistics system the Ministry of Finance’s (MoF) Directorate General of Taxes on data analytics and human resources systems | New and continued strengthened institutional capacity as the result of Australian and Indonesian institutional linkages, including: Indonesian courts through court-to-court cooperation MoH to benchmark at least one of its health reform systems for better improvement in coordination with DoHAC | New and continued strengthened institutional capacity as the result of Australian and Indonesian institutional linkages, including: Indonesian courts through court-to-court cooperation MoH to improve health reform systems in coordination with DoHAC | SDG17 |

| Outcome | Indicator | Expected results 2024–25 | Expected results 2025–26 | Expected results 2026–27 | Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) |
|---------|-----------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | <p>the Indonesia National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) to improve knowledge and skills in research commercialisation in coordination with Australia’s Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)</p> <p>Indonesian courts through court-to-court cooperation</p> <p>Established joint action plans between Ministry of Health (MoH) and Australian Government Department of Health and Aged Care (DoHAC)</p> | | | |

d A major contributing investment to this indicator will be concluded in 2026–27.

e A major contributing investment to this indicator will be concluded in 2026–27.

Cross-program

| Theme | Indicator | Expected results 2024–25 | Expected results 2025–26 | Expected results 2026–27 | Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Gender equality | Indonesia development investments address gender equality effectively (Tier 3) | 80% | 80% | 80% | SGD5: Gender equality |
| Disability equity | Indonesia development investments effectively address disability equity in implementation (Tier 3) | Results collected centrally | Results collected centrally | Results collected centrally | SDG10: Reduced inequalities |
| Disability equity | Number of organisations of persons with disability (regional/national/state/local) receiving capacity building support (Tier 2) | 150 organisations | 150 organisations | 150 organisations | SDG10 |
| Climate change | Percentage of new Indonesian investments over \$3 million that have a climate change objective (Tier 3) | 50% | 50% | 60% | SDG13: Climate action |
| Localisation | Percentage of bilateral investment designs and evaluations that include local participation (Tier 3) | 60% | 80% | 80% | SDG8: Decent work and economic growth SDG16: Peace, justice and strong institutions |
| Localisation | Number of local personnel, sub-contractors and staff engaged – Managing Contractors (Tier 3) ^f | Results collected centrally | Results collected centrally | Results collected centrally | SDG8, SDG16 |
| Localisation | Number and dollar value of local contracts and grants – Managing Contractors (Tier 3) ^g | Results collected centrally | Results collected centrally | Results collected centrally | SDG8, SDG16 |

f Targets are not required for this indicator.

g Targets are not required for this indicator.

Annex 1: Supporting investments/activities in Indonesia

Australian Government supporting investments/activities for Objective 1 Equitable and sustainable economic transformation (bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as well as significant regional and global ODA, and significant non-ODA development investments/activities)

| Name of investment | Duration | Key partners |
|---|-----------|--|
| Indonesia Australia Partnership for Infrastructure (KIAT) (bilateral) | 2017–2026 | National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas); Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MPWH); Ministry of Finance (MoF); provincial governments; private sector; civil society organisations (CSOs) |
| Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Economic Development (PROSPERA) (bilateral) | 2018–2026 | Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs (CMEA); MoF; Financial Services Authority (OJK); Coordinating Ministry of Maritime and Investment Affairs (MARVES); Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP); Statistics Indonesia (BPS) |
| New bilateral health investment in Indonesia (bilateral) | 2025–2033 | Ministry of Health (MoH); others to be confirmed (TBC) |
| Australia–Indonesia Health Security Partnership (AIHSP) (bilateral) | 2020–2025 | MoH; Ministry of Agriculture; Bappenas; Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA); Ministry of Villages; World Health Organization (WHO); United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF); provincial governments; local governments |
| Indonesia Health Transformation Multi-Donor Trust Fund (bilateral) | 2023–2027 | World Bank Group |
| Australia–Indonesia Partnership Towards an Inclusive Society (INKLUSI) (bilateral) | 2021–2029 | Bappenas; MoWECP; International Labour Organization (ILO); CSOs |
| Australia Awards in Indonesia program (AAI) (bilateral) | 2022–2026 | Ministry of State Secretariat; Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA); Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (MoECRT); organisations of persons with disability (OPDs) |
| Indonesia–Australia Partnership on Food Security in the Red Meat and Cattle Sector (RCMP) (bilateral) | 2013–2024 | Ministry of Investment (BKPM); Ministry of Agriculture (MoA); private sector |

| Name of investment | Duration | Key partners |
|--|------------------------|---|
| Indonesia–Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IA-CEPA) Economic Cooperation Program (Katalis) (bilateral) | 2020–2025 | Bappenas; Ministry of Trade; Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Kemlu); private sector |
| Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Education Quality Improvement (INOVASI) phase 3 (bilateral) | 2024–2031 | MoECRT; Bappenas; Ministry of Religious Affairs (MoRA); provincial governments; schools; universities; CSOs; OPDs |
| Synergies and Collaboration for Basic Service Delivery Acceleration (SKALA) (bilateral) | 2023–2030 | MoF; MoHA; Bappenas; provincial governments; local governments |
| Indonesia Project, Australian National University (bilateral) | 2022–2026 | Australian National University (ANU) |
| Partnerships for Infrastructure (P4I) (regional) | 2024–2028 (Phase 2) | Southeast Asia government partners; private sector |
| Australian Development Investments (ADI) (regional) | 2023–2030 | Private sector |
| Aus4ASEAN Futures (regional) | 2020–2032 | ASEAN Member States |
| ASEAN–Australia Smart Cities (regional) | 2018–2024 | ASEAN Member States |
| Regional Trade for Development (RT4D) (regional) | 2022–2028 | ASEAN Member States |
| Investing in Women (IW) Phase 2 (regional) | 2023–2028 | ASEAN Member States; small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs); CSOs |
| Support to the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) (regional) | 2022–2028 | ASEAN Member States |
| International Finance Corporation Women’s Economic Empowerment, Financing and Inclusion Platform (IFC WEE FIP) (regional) | July 2023 to June 2027 | International Finance Corporation (IFC) |
| ASEAN–Australia Digital Trade Standards (DTS) Initiative (regional) | 2018–2024 | ASEAN Member States; private sector |

| Name of investment | Duration | Key partners |
|--|-----------|---|
| Australia for ASEAN (Aus4ASEAN) Digital Transformation and Future Skills Initiative (regional) | 2022–2025 | ASEAN Member States |
| Investment deals teams (regional) | 2024–2028 | Southeast Asia government partners |
| Southeast Asia Business Exchange program (regional) | 2023–2028 | Southeast Asia government partners; private sector |
| Trade and Gender Equality Incubator (global) | 2023–2028 | Southeast Asia government partners; private sector |
| Women’s World Banking (WWB) (global) | 2016–2024 | Southeast Asia government partners |

Australian Government bilateral arrangements for Objective 1 Equitable and sustainable economic transformation

| Name of arrangement | Entry into force | Duration |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the Establishment of a Bilateral Mechanism to Progress Electric Vehicle Collaboration between Indonesia and Australia | 21 November 2023 (signed) | 4 years initially |
| Amended MoU on the Indonesia–Australia Skills Development Exchange Pilot Project | 25 August 2023 | 5 years |
| Indonesia–Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IA-CEPA) | 5 July 2019 | Not applicable |
| MoU between the Australian Treasury and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia | 5 November 2018 | Not applicable |
| Australia–Indonesia Energy Dialogue | 1 September 2022 | Not applicable |
| Authorised Economic Operator Mutual Recognition Arrangement between Australian Border Force and Indonesian Customs and Excise | 7 August 2024 | Not applicable |

Australian Government supporting investments/activities for Objective 2 Climate resilient communities (bilateral ODA as well as significant regional and global ODA, and significant non-ODA development investments/activities)

| Name of investment | Duration | Key partners |
|---|-----------|--|
| Australia–Indonesia Climate and Infrastructure Partnership (KINETIK) (bilateral) | 2022–2027 | MoF; Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR); state-owned enterprises (SOEs); SMEs; CMEA; MARVES; Ministry of Environment and Forestry |
| Australia–Indonesia Knowledge Partnership Platform (KONEKSI) (bilateral) | 2023–2027 | Bappenas; National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN); MoECRT; research institutions; CSOs; private sector |
| Synergies and Collaboration for Basic Service Delivery Acceleration (SKALA) (bilateral) | 2023–2030 | MoF; MoHA; Bappenas; provincial governments; local governments |
| Sustainable Infrastructure Assistance Program (SIAP2) (bilateral) | 2019–2024 | Bappenas; MEMR; MPWH; Asian Development Bank (ADB) |
| Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Support for Lumpy Skin Disease and Foot and Mouth Disease (bilateral) | 2023–2024 | National Agency for Disaster Countermeasure (BNPB); Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) |
| Water and Sanitation Hibah Phase 2 and the Performance Based Grants for Water Utilities (bilateral) | 2012–2024 | MPWH; MoF; provincial governments; local governments |
| Palembang City Sanitation Project (PCSP) (bilateral) | 2017–2024 | MoF; MPWH; provincial governments; local governments; SOEs; ADB |
| Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Disaster Risk Management (SIAP SIAGA) (bilateral) | 2019–2024 | BNPB; Bappenas; MoHA; MoSA; Kemlu; faith-based organisations; CSOs |
| Poverty Alleviation and Comprehensive, Inclusive and Adaptive Social Protection (PROAKTIF) (bilateral) | 2023–2025 | Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs |
| Australia–Indonesia Rural and Remote Education Initiative for Papuan Provinces (UNICEF-Papua) (bilateral) | 2020–2027 | UNICEF; MoHA; MoECRT; provincial governments; local governments; universities; CSOs; OPDs |

| Name of investment | Duration | Key partners |
|--|-----------|--|
| World Mosquito Program in Indonesia MoH (WMP) (bilateral) | 2022–2024 | MoH; universities; provincial governments; local governments |
| Better Investment for Stunting Alleviation (BISA)/Micronutrient (bilateral) | 2019–2024 | MoH; Bappenas; National Family Planning Agency (BKKPN); MoRA; MoECRT; CSOs; OPDs |
| Supporting Climate Change Integration and Environmental Sustainability in Indonesia (bilateral) | 2023–2026 | MoECRT; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| Southeast Asia Gender-Based Violence Prevention Platform (regional) | 2024–2029 | Southeast Asia government partners |
| ASEAN–Australia Health Security Initiative (regional) | 2020–2024 | ASEAN Member States; FAO |
| Support for the ASEAN Centre for Public Health Emergencies and Emerging Diseases (ACPHEED) (regional) | 2020–2032 | ASEAN Member States |
| Integrating Financing for Health Security (regional) | 2016–2025 | World Bank Group |
| Water for Women (regional) | 2017–2025 | International non-governmental organisations (NGOs) |
| WASH Joint Monitoring Program (regional) | 2018–2026 | UNICEF; WHO |
| Support for Asia–Pacific Malaria Elimination (regional) | 2018–2028 | ASEAN Member States; WHO |
| Partnerships for a Healthy Region (global) | 2023–2028 | Multilateral and regional bodies; private sector; health institutions |
| Climate Resilient Communities (global) | 2024–2029 | Indo-Pacific government partners |
| Global Partnership for Education (global) | 2021–2025 | CSOs; United Nations agencies; multilateral development banks; private sector |
| Amplify–Invest–Reach (AIR) Partnership (global) | 2022–2026 | International NGOs |

| Name of investment | Duration | Key partners |
|---|-----------|--------------|
| Empowering Girls and Women through Social Protection in Southeast Asia (global) | 2023–2026 | UNICEF |

Australian Government bilateral arrangements for Objective 2 Climate resilient communities

| Name of arrangement | Entry into force | Duration |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| MoU on Agricultural Cooperation | 27 January 2022 (signed) | Not applicable |
| MoU for Furthering Cooperation on Forestry and Natural Resource Management | 31 July 2019 | 5 years |
| MoU on Water Resources Planning Cooperation | 17 April 2023 (signed) | 5 years |
| MoU in the Field of Health Cooperation | 3 February 2022 | 5 years |
| MoU Concerning Cooperation in the Transportation Sector | 31 August 2018 | 5 years (currently being renewed) |

Australian Government supporting investments/activities for Objective 3 Strong institutions (bilateral ODA as well as significant regional and global ODA, and significant non-ODA development investments/activities)

| Name of investment | Duration | Key partners |
|---|----------------|--|
| Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Justice Phase 2 (AIPJ2) (bilateral) | 2017–2025 | Bappenas; provincial and local governments; CSOs |
| Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Justice Phase 3 (bilateral) | 2025–2030 | Bappenas; provincial and local governments; CSOs |
| The Democratic Resilience Pilot Program (DemRes) (bilateral) | 2021–2024 | Indonesia’s Electoral Commission (KPU); Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu); CSOs; media organisations. |
| Australia–Indonesia Youth Exchange Program (bilateral) | Not applicable | Australia Indonesia Institute (AII) |
| Australia–Indonesia Muslim Exchange Program (bilateral) | Not applicable | All |
| ASEAN–Australia Counter Trafficking Program (regional) | 2018–2028 | ASEAN Member States; CSOs |

| Name of investment | Duration | Key partners |
|---|-----------------------------|--|
| Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in Southeast Asia (regional) | 2019–2026 | Southeast Asia government partners |
| ASEAN–Australia Development Cooperation Program Phase II (regional) | 2007–2025 | ASEAN Member States |
| ASEAN–Australia Political Security Partnership (regional) | 2019–2026 | ASEAN Member States |
| Cyber and Critical Tech Cooperation Program (global) | \$47 million 2016–2025 | ASEAN Member States; universities; private sector |
| Transparency International – Indo-Pacific Partnership – Anti-corruption (global) | \$9.65 million 2021–2024 | Indo-Pacific government partners; Transparency International |

Australian Government bilateral arrangements for Objective 3 Strong institutions

| Name of arrangement | Entry into force | Duration |
|--|---|----------------|
| Defence Cooperation Program | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| AFP Liaison Network | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Judicial Cooperation between the Supreme Court of Indonesia and the Australian Federal Court & the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia | (signed) 18 March 2004 (renewed) 8 December 2020 (renewed) 25 June 2024 | Ongoing |
| MoU between the National Narcotics Board and the Australian Federal Police on cooperation in combating illicit drug trafficking | 25 November 2021 | 5 years |
| MoU on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism | 9 September 2021 | Not applicable |
| Arrangement between the Ministry of Defence and the Department of Defence for the Implementation of the Framework for Security Cooperation and its Plan of Action on Defence Cooperation | 9 September 2021 | 5 years |
| Arrangement between the Indonesian National Police and the Australian Federal Police on Cooperation in Preventing and Combating Transnational Crime | 12 August 2019 | 6 years |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| MoU between the National Narcotics Board and the Australian Border Force on Border Protection in the Fight Against Illicit Trafficking of Border Controlled Drugs, Narcotic Plants and Precursors | 6 November 2018 | 10 years |
| MoU with Directorate General of Immigration, Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia for cooperation on migration and border management | 3 December 2019 | No expiry (review date 3 Dec 2022) |
| MoU with Directorate General of Customs and Excise of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia on cooperation and mutual administrative assistance in customs matters | 3 December 2020 | No expiry (review date 3 Dec 2023) |
| MoU on Fisheries Surveillance and Law Enforcement with the Directorate General for Marine and Fisheries Resources, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia | 24 May 2021 | No expiry (review date 24 May 2026) |
| Arrangement on Maritime Security Cooperation with Maritime Security Agency (BAKAMLA) of the Republic of Indonesia | 17 November 2017 (extended to 17 Nov 2023) | 17 November 2023 (new agreement under negotiation) |
| MoU with the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in the Field of Health Cooperation | 3 February 2022 | 5 years |
| MoU on Cyber and Emerging Cyber Technology Cooperation | 8 September 2021 (signed) 12 December 2023 (renewed) | 12 December 2024 (new MoU under development) |

Australian Government supporting investments/activities across Objectives 1, 2 and 3

| Name of investment | Duration | Key partners |
|--|-----------|--|
| Australia–Indonesia Partnership Towards an Inclusive Society (INKLUSI) (bilateral) | 2021–2029 | Bappenas; MoWECP; ILO; CSOs |
| Australia–Indonesia Knowledge Partnerships Platform (KONEKSI) (bilateral) | 2023–2027 | Bappenas; BRIN; MoECRT; research institutions; CSOs; private sector |
| Australia–World Bank Indonesia Partnership (ABIP) (bilateral) | 2020–2024 | MoF; Bappenas; Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture; MoWECP; Ministry of Communications and Informatics; Ministry of Manpower; Ministry of Environment and Forestry; World Bank |

| Name of investment | Duration | Key partners |
|---|---------------------|---|
| Building Relationships through Intercultural Dialogue and Growing Engagement (BRIDGE) (bilateral) | 2019–2025 | Indonesian schools; local and provincial governments; MoECRT; MoRA |
| Australia Awards in Indonesia program (AAI) (bilateral) | 2022–2026 | Ministry of State Secretariat; MoHA; MoECRT; OPDs |
| Australia–Indonesia Institute (All) (bilateral) | 2023–2024 | Australia–Indonesia Institute (All) |
| Women, Peace and Security (regional) | 2022–2027 | UN Women; CSOs |
| Marine Resources Initiative (regional) | 2020–2024 (non-ODA) | ASEAN Member States |
| ASEAN–Australia Plan of Action 2020–2024 (regional) | 2021–2027 | ASEAN Member States |
| Australia for ASEAN Scholarships (regional) | 2022–2025 | ASEAN Member States |
| Investing in Gender Statistics (regional) | 2016–2026 | UN Women |
| United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Small Grants program (regional) | 2021–2026 | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Indo-Pacific government partners |
| Australia NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) (global) | Not applicable | Australia NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) |

Australian Government bilateral arrangements across Objectives 1, 2 and 3

| Name of arrangement | Entry into force | Duration |
|--|------------------|----------------|
| Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) concerning Trilateral Cooperation with Pacific Island Countries | 9 September 2021 | 5 years |
| MoU concerning Transboundary Marine Pollution Preparedness and Response | 29 October 2018 | 5 years |
| Arrangement between Australia and Indonesia for the Coordination of Search and Rescue Services | 5 April 2004 | Not applicable |

| Name of arrangement | Entry into force | Duration |
|--|------------------|----------------|
| MOU between the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) and the Indonesian Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology | 14 February 2022 | 5 years |
| Cultural Agreement between the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia | 14 June 1968 | Not applicable |
| Agreed Minutes Concerning Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the Government of Australia and the Government of Indonesia | 2 February 1985 | Not applicable |

Endnotes

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- ² Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, *Indonesia–Australia comprehensive economic partnership agreement*, 2019. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/trade/agreements/in-force/iacepa/indonesia-australia-comprehensive-economic-partnership-agreement>
- ³ Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, *Invested: Australia’s Southeast Asia economic strategy to 2040*, 2023. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/southeastasiaeconomicstrategy>
- ⁴ Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional 2025–2045* [National Long-Term Development Plan 2025–2045], 2023. <https://indonesia2045.go.id/>
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- ⁶ G20 Global Infrastructure Hub, *Global infrastructure outlook – Indonesia*. <https://outlook.gihub.org/countries/Indonesia>
- ⁷ Coalition for Urban Transitions, *Seizing Indonesia’s urban opportunity*, 2021. https://urbantransitions.global/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/SUO_Indonesia_20Apr-UPDATE.pdf; World Bank, *Time to ACT: realizing Indonesia’s urban potential*, 2019. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/3d3402fd-6763-5532-b2fc-dfd980c45f58>
- ⁸ World Bank Group and Asian Development Bank, *Climate risk country profile: Indonesia*, 2021. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/700411/climate-risk-country-profile-indonesia.pdf>
- ⁹ World Bank Group and Asian Development Bank, *Climate risk country profile: Indonesia*; I Rudiarto, W Handayani and JS Setyono, ‘A regional perspective on urbanization and climate-related disasters in the northern coastal region of Central Java, Indonesia’, *Land*, 2018, 7(1):34, doi:10.3390/land7010034.
- ¹⁰ Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan, Republik Indonesia [Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia], *Long-term strategy for low carbon and climate resilience 2050*, 2021. <https://www.menlhk.go.id/>
- ¹¹ Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional 2025–2045*.
- ¹² Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, *Invested: Australia’s Southeast Asia economic strategy to 2040*.
- ¹³ Global Partnership for Education, <https://www.globalpartnership.org/>

Cover photo credits

Top row (from left to right):

- Indonesia Australia Partnership for Infrastructure (KIAT) training sessions for trainee Water Safety Plan Auditors
Credit: KIAT
- Australia–Indonesia Partnership Towards an Inclusive Society (INKLUSI) supports a KAPAL Perempuan initiative, Pangkajene Islands, South Sulawesi, November 2023, to boost the local economy and improve the well-being of women and the community
Credit: INKLUSI Sekretariat

Middle row (right):

- Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Promoting Rural Incomes through Support for Markets in Agriculture (PRISMA). From left: Holaloke Wantik, vegetable farmer, Yulianus Dabi, Head of Tribe, and Yulian Kogoya, PT Tani Murni field assistant, on a demonstration plot for growing new varieties of high-yielding vegetables.
Credit: PRISMA/Satu Bumi Jaya

Bottom row (from left to right):

- Australia’s Innovation for Indonesia’s School Children (INOVASI) program holds a literacy volunteers reading event with children on Children’s Day.
Credit: INOVASI
- Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Promoting Rural Incomes through Support for Markets in Agriculture (PRISMA). Prof. Dr. Ir. Wilmientje Marlene Mesang Nalley, MS is conducting quality control as part of the production process at pig breeding farm, Happy Farm, Oelpuah Village, Central Kupang District, Kupang Regency – Nusa Tenggara Timur.
Credit: PRISMA/Satu Bumi Jaya