



Country card
Indonesia





HI Team and intervention areas

The HI Indonesia program was closed on 31 May 2022.

Indonesia





General data of the country

a. General data

Country ¹	Indonesia	Neighboring country (Philippines)	France
Population	273.523.621	109.581.085	67.391.582
IHDI	0.72	0.72	0.90
Maternal mortality	177	121	8
Gender Development Index	0.940	1.007	0.987
Population under HCR mandate	10.793	642	368,352
INFORM index	4.8	5.3	2.2
Fragile State Index	67.85	81	30.48
GINI Index	37.8	44.4	31.6
Public Social Protection	1.1	2.2	31.7

b. Humanitarian law instruments ratified by the country

Humanitarian law instruments	Status
Mine Ban Treaty	Ratified 29-Dec-2006
Convention on Cluster Munitions	Signed 03-Dec-2008
UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Ratified 30-Nov-2011

¹ https://hinside.hi.org/intranet/jcms/pl1_2540344/fr/2020-update-country-indicators-2ndary-data/-/donnees-secondaires-mises-a-jour



d. Geopolitical analysis

1. Social/cultural/demographic elements

Indonesia is a very diverse country with around 300 native ethnic groups and 719 languages and dialects². The Javanese culture is the most frequently found across the nation due to the transmigration policy. However, 56% of the population lives on the island of Java, the world's most populous island³.

2. Political Scenario

Indonesia is a republic with a presidential system. The power is concentrated in the central government with delegation down to provincial and district/city levels to create their own regulations as long as it is not conflicting with the national regulation. Since 1999 Indonesia has a multi-party system. The head of state is the president and is elected directly by the people since 2004. The current president is Joko Widodo (Jokowi), who was first elected in 2014 and got re-elected again as President of Indonesia in the 2019 until 2024; which will be the last term for Jokowi. In terms of handling of Covid-19 pandemic, initially there have been some critics and lack of trust towards the policies of the government. However, the recent decent handling of 3rd wave of Covid-19 in July 2021 restored the trust and made neighboring countries envious of how Indonesia was able to manage it swiftly. Because of this, there is a discourse developing to delay the election from 2024 to 2027 and/or to amend the constitution for the president to be able to be elected an additional term.

3. Economic elements

Indonesia has the largest economy in Southeast Asia and is a member of the G-20. After 1998 economic and social crisis, the economy has recovered and growth has accelerated to over 4–6% in recent years. In 2016, Indonesia's debt to GDP ratio was 31.4%⁴. Agriculture remains a key sector but Indonesia cannot rely on oil anymore, and has now become a net oil importer.⁵ Indonesia has cut the poverty rate to more than half since 1999 to 9.8% in 2020⁶. However, the good economic growth is hampered by corruption at various levels. The government has enacted some programs which should reduce corruption such as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) establishment. Inflation rate in 2019 was 2.72% and decreased to 1.68% in 2020, the lowest in history. Up until August 2021, the inflation rate is 1.59%.⁷ Indonesia's recovery gap due to covid-19 – the difference between real GDP and its pre-crisis trend – narrowed from -7.5% to -7.1% between Q2 and Q4 2020 compared to from -13.6% to -5.1% among G20 peers. Indonesia's economy is projected to rebound by 4.4% in 2021 and potentially to 5% in 2022 driven by reduced uncertainty and assuming successful covid-19 vaccination.⁸

² <https://www.ethnologue.com/country/ID>

³ Guinness World Record <http://www.guinnessworldrecords.com/world-records/highest-population-island>

⁴ World Bank <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/GC.DOD.TOTL.GD.ZS?locations=ID&view=chart>

⁵ <https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=23352>

⁶ ADB <https://www.adb.org/countries/indonesia/poverty>

⁷ <https://www.bi.go.id/id/statistik/indikator/data-inflasi.aspx>

⁸ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/indonesia/publication/indonesia-economic-prospects-iep-june-2021-boosting-the-recovery>



As of December 1, 2021, 143,840 deaths had been attributed to the pandemic in Indonesia, and the government’s response to the crisis ranked 32nd among the countries included in this Index in terms of its stringency. The economy contracted by 2.1 percent in 2020.⁹

As Indonesia’s economy is now recovering, the country’s GDP growth is projected at 5.1 percent in 2022, supported by growing commodity exports and accommodative fiscal policy to weather the pandemic. Nevertheless, more challenging global conditions and COVID-19 scarring effects could derail the recovery.¹⁰

4. Conflicts

In recent years, there have been some hotspots of conflicts in Indonesia: Central Sulawesi especially Poso district and in Papua and West Papua in which insurgents still fight for Papua’s independence. Horizontal conflicts involving fanaticisms towards certain religions are emerging with the increase of external influence which also incentivize the threat of terrorist attacks. These conflicts are very vibrant on social media and online forums. In recent years, Indonesia has been fighting illegal fishing in its exclusive economic zones, which in turn occasionally raise tensions with its neighboring countries.

Sporadic fighting between Indonesian security forces and the West Papua National Liberation Army continued in the central highlands area, killing at least 25 civilians in 2021, including Reverend Yerima Zanambani, who had translated the Bible into the Nduga language.

On May 9, Indonesian police arrested Victor Yeimo, a spokesman for the West Papua National Committee, in Jayapura. Police charged him with treason for a 2019 statement made during anti-racism protests and ensuing riots in Papua and West Papua calling for a referendum on independence.¹¹

⁹ <https://www.heritage.org/index/country/indonesia>

¹⁰ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/indonesia/overview>

¹¹ <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2022/country-chapters/indonesia>



Summary of HI presence in the country

HI started its activities in Indonesia in January 2005, just after the earthquake and tsunami which devastated Aceh Province in December 2004. Between 2005 and 2009, HI's main partner was the Ministry of Health, before switching to the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) from 2010 until now. Initially HI's program focused on post-emergency programs and rehabilitation (physio and P&O), following the earthquake and tsunami in Aceh, and continued with livelihood, advocacy and inclusion. The program then expanded to other areas mainly around Yogyakarta, and the country office then moved to Yogyakarta in September 2005 until now. In 2012, HI opened an office in Timor-Leste and became a regional program of Indonesia & Timor Leste, which later became a bigger Philippines, Indonesia & Timor-Leste in 2017. In 2019, HI had to close Timor-Leste office. National level programs have included the support towards ratification of UNCRPD (which was ratified in 2011), and development and education of local P&O services until 2008. The program also responded to major disasters i.e. the earthquake and tsunami in Padang in 2008 (managed by then DAH), Merapi eruption in 2010, earthquake tsunami 2018 in Central Sulawesi, COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 – 2022, and some smaller responses. After 2012, the program moved towards DPO capacity building and promotion of cooperation between CSOs (including DPOs), DRR, inclusive local development, livelihood, education and health. In 2021 HI starts its phasing out as INGO from Indonesia which was concluded 31st May 2022.



Overview on projects until May 2022 (date of closure)

Sectors of services where HI conducts projects and focus on beneficiaries and operational partnerships

Main sectors of intervention	Objective of project in this sector	Main activities	Beneficiaries	Final beneficiaries	Partners	Location	Dates of beginning and end of the project and Donors funding it
Social Inclusion - Livelihoods	To improve access to employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for youth with disabilities in Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam	Personalized support: life skills training, financial literacy training, job coaching, disability awareness training; Microenterprise development: business training, business planning, provision of seed capital, business forum; Inclusive employment: Assessment on disability-inclusion, disability-sensitivity training for companies, training on inclusive recruitment and talent acquisition, training on accommodation and accessibility, accessibility audits.	Youth with disabilities	1,000 youth with disabilities (3 countries)	TBD	TBD	Funding Period: 1 Sept 2021 – 31 August 2024 Donor: FWD Insurance
Health and prevention - Acute or chronic pandemics	To protect lives, alleviate suffering, and build resilience of the most vulnerable communities and persons at heightened risk of being affected by COVID-19 by improving access to inclusive multi-sectoral assistance, services, and information.	Help contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic through provision of inclusive risk communication, hygiene promotion, and personal protective equipment.	Vulnerable persons and vulnerable households Health front-liners humanitarian organizations, CSOs, organizations of	Vulnerable persons and vulnerable households	Perkumpulan Relawan CIS Timor, Perkumpulan SIGAB	Yogyakarta city, Sleman and Gunungkidul districts in DIY	Funding Period: 15 July 2020 – 14 February 2022 Donor: EuropAid



		<p>Mitigate immediate impact on well-being of vulnerable persons through psychosocial support, health referrals, and unconditional cash assistance to meet basic life-saving needs.</p> <p>Stimulate socio-economic recovery and improve resilience of COVID19-affected individuals and households through inclusive livelihood support and resilience building.</p> <p>Promote inclusive emergency and early-recovery response by humanitarian actors, civil society organizations, and national and local government units.</p>	<p>persons with disabilities, local government units</p>		<p>Indonesia</p>	<p>province; Kupang City and Kupang District in NTT Province; Jakarta for national level activities</p>	
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Donors

FWD Insurance



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