

INDONESIA

Gross ODA received: US\$2.7 billion in 2011, 10th largest recipient
 Government expenditure per capita: \$739.8 (PPP)
 Population in extreme poverty: 39.3 million (16.2%) in 2011

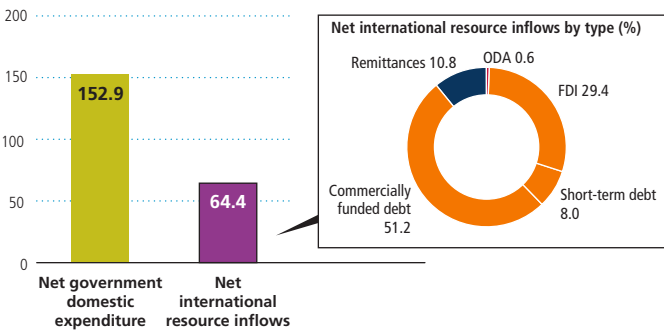
Indonesia has the sixth largest number of people in extreme poverty in the world. Receiving US\$68 per poor person, it remains a major ODA recipient, but aid as a share of national income has been declining. While government spending has risen since 2000, spending per capita is a little over half the developing-country average.

- Japan is the largest donor to Indonesia, giving mostly loans and equity, while several donors provide mostly technical cooperation.
- Almost 25% of ODA goes to infrastructure, mostly as loans and equity, with cash grants and technical cooperation important to other sectors. Japan is the largest donor to five sectors.

Resource flows to Indonesia

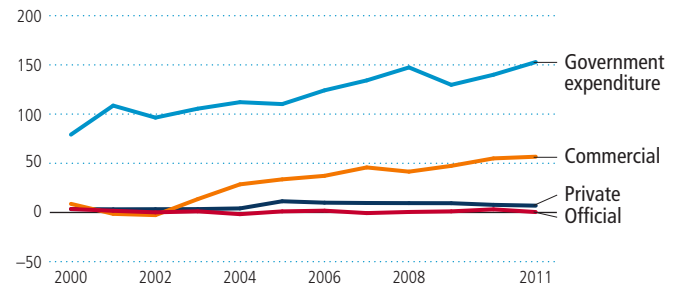
Government spending is more than twice the level of international flows

US\$ billions, 2011



Government spending has grown more rapidly than international flows; commercial flows have also risen

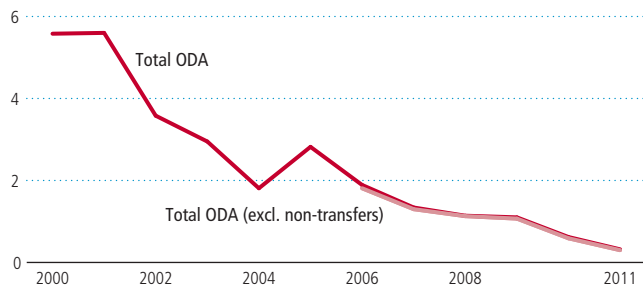
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



ODA and poverty

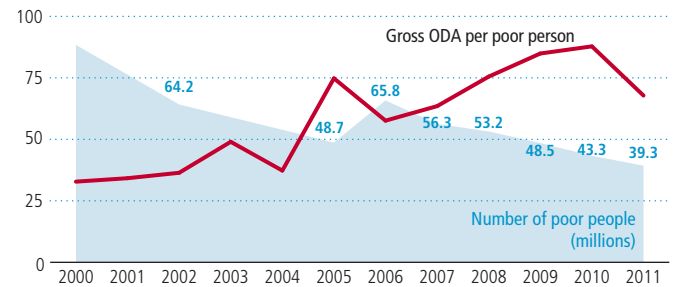
ODA's share of rapidly rising GNI has fallen steadily

Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011



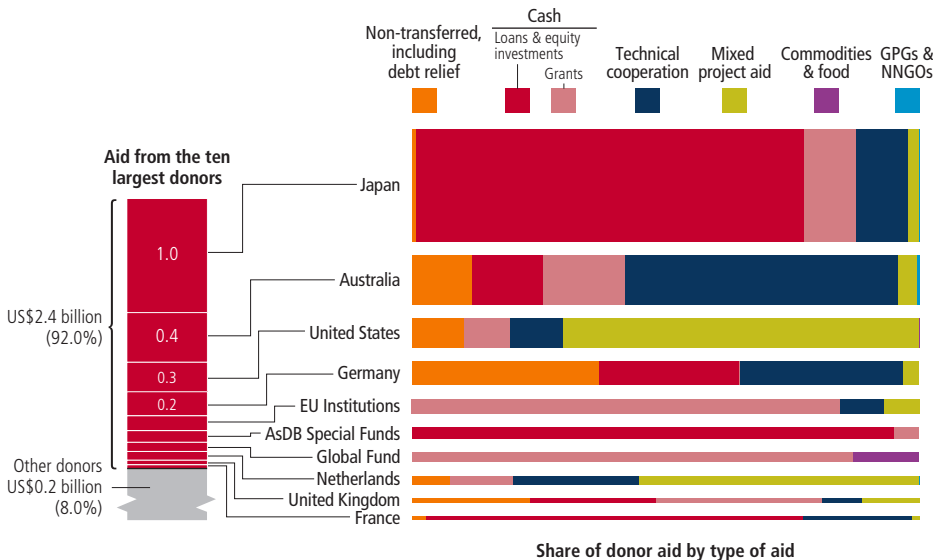
Aid per poor person has risen while the number of poor people has fallen

US\$, 2000–2011



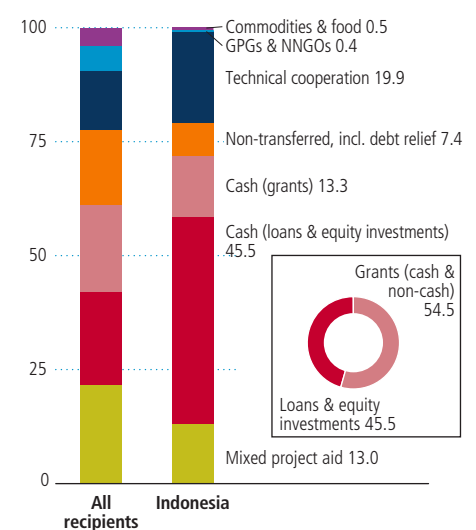
Japan is the largest donor, giving mostly loans and equity

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



Almost half of ODA is loans and equity

% of gross ODA, 2011

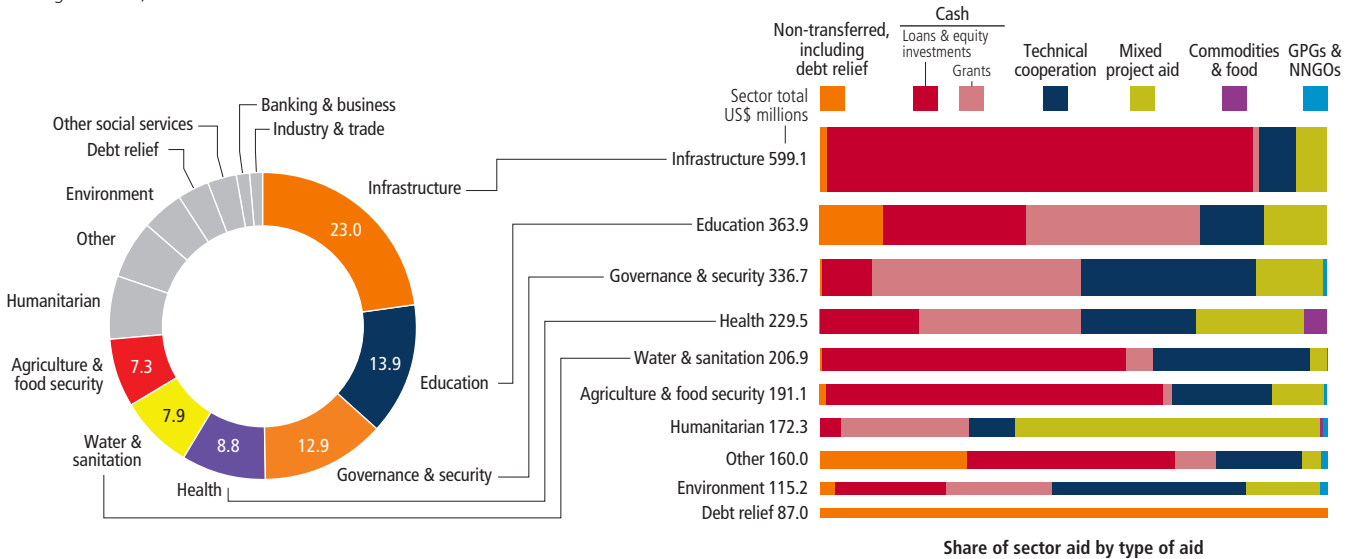


What is aid spent on?

Almost a quarter of ODA to Indonesia is to infrastructure, making it the sixth largest recipient. ODA to infrastructure and several other sectors is mostly loans and equity. The country is also the eighth largest recipient of ODA to education, the second largest sector. Cash grants are important to governance and security, the third largest sector, as well as to health, humanitarian assistance and environment. Technical cooperation is important to governance and security as well as several other sectors. Australia and Japan are among the largest donors to many sectors. Japan is the largest donor to five sectors, providing over 75% of ODA to infrastructure. European donors are the largest donors to some smaller sectors, and EU Institutions are the largest donor to education, while the UK is the largest donor to industry and trade.

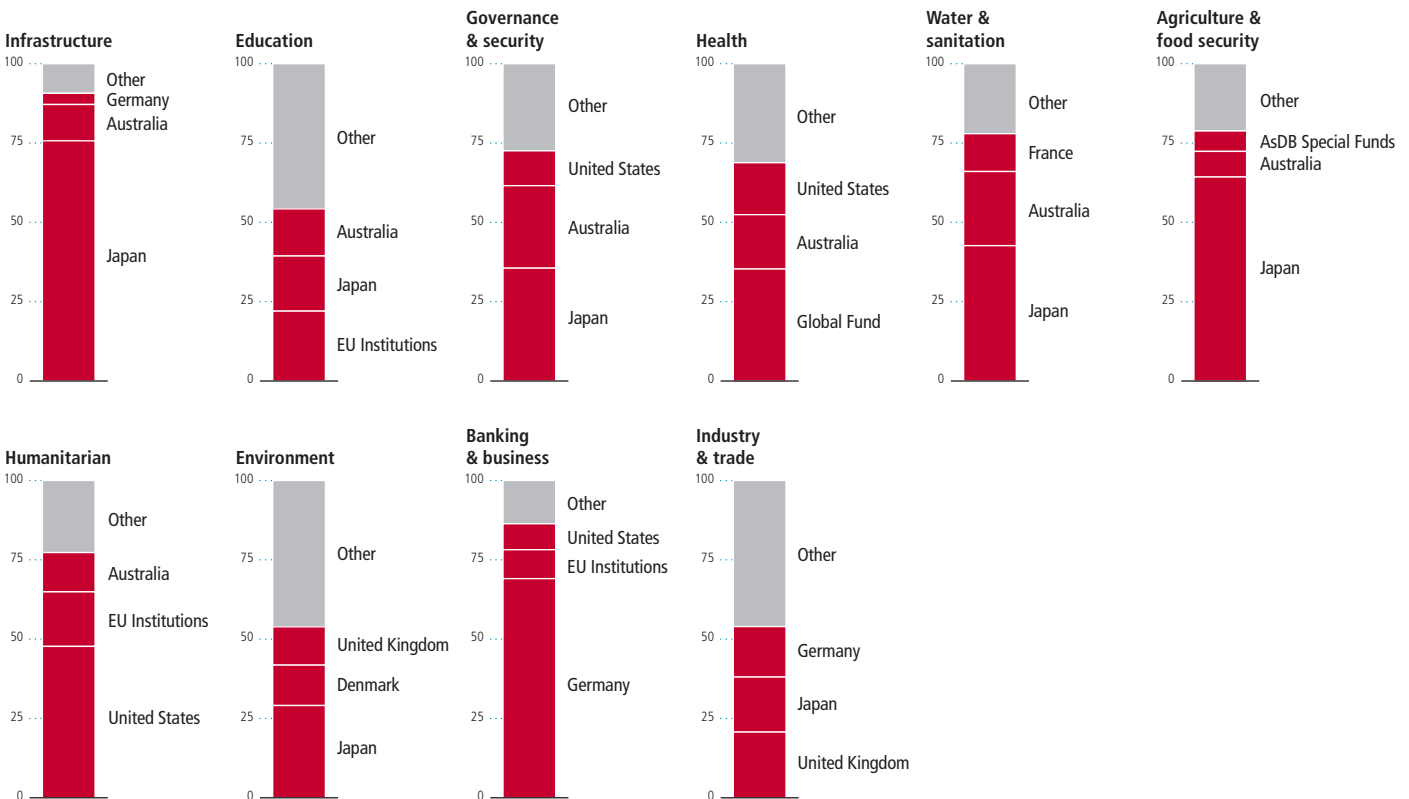
Some 23% of ODA goes to infrastructure, mostly as loans and equity

% of gross ODA, 2011



Japan is the largest donor to Indonesia to five sectors, while Australia also features prominently

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: The information in this profile is based on data from the DAC (ODA and other official flows), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology* for details. AsDB is the Asian Development Bank. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Co-operation and Development. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs is global public goods. NNGOs is Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). PPP is purchasing power parity.