



# INDONESIA



## MINISTRY OF HEALTH - SOLUTIONS

### BIGGEST CHALLENGES

• In 2016, there were **48000** new HIV infections and **38000** AIDS-related death

HIV/AIDS



• In 2016, **Diarrhea** caused by untreated water led to the death of **31%** of children

WATER & SANITATION



### HIV/AIDS

#### FACTS

- Only **5-10%** of HIV/AIDS sufferers get **diagnosed** and **treated**.
- Access to early infant diagnosis (EID) is low with less than **1000** tested per year
- Contraceptive prevalence was only **62%**

#### POLICIES

- Train and implement decentralized **dried blood spot sample collection** at all facilities with **PMTCT services**
- Promote **decentralization of HIV/AIDS treatment services** from large hospitals to **primary health care facilities**
- Increase **contraceptive** use by **education** and **facilitate affordable access** to contraceptives
- Introduce **microchip tagging technology** to keep track of the **infected individuals** known to be **sexually active**

## WATER AND SANITATION

#### FACTS

- Over **40 million** people lack access to an **improved water source**
- Public **investment in water supply** is only **US\$2 per capita** a year
- Nearly 20 % Indonesians **defecate in the open**; 50% Indonesians **do not wash their hands when needed**

#### POLICIES

- Cooperate with UNICEF to develop water **quality monitoring system** and **database**
- Provide local government funding to **improve water supply infrastructure** such as **water pipes** and **sewerage**, especially In rural areas
- Provide **technical assistance** to communities for **local water and sanitation infrastructure**
- Promote **behavior change** such as **using toilets** and **washing hands**, particularly among **low-income families** and **slum dwellers**

Minister of Health: Ng Ka Yin, Kelvin (3035279909)

## MINISTRY OF EDUCATION – POLICY ACTION PLAN

### CURRENT SITUATION

• Educational skills are central to Indonesia's growth prospect in the next decade.)

• Indonesia is a **rapidly emerging economy** in its transition towards **high-income** status.

• Developing responsibility towards society and nation.

• Developing Self - Personality

• Improving effective and psychometric education.

### AGENDA



### GOALS

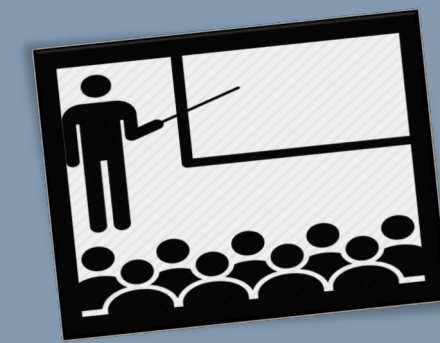


### CURRENT SCENARIO



#### LOW STANDARDS

PISA SHOWS THAT 50 % OF STUDENTS ARE 3 YEARS BEHIND OECD standards for education.



#### EFFICIENCY

Indonesia spends 20 % of its **government expenditure** on education. Capitalizing on this investment means improving its efficiency.



#### POTENTIAL

Has immense **potential** with 43% of its **250 million** population under **25 years**.



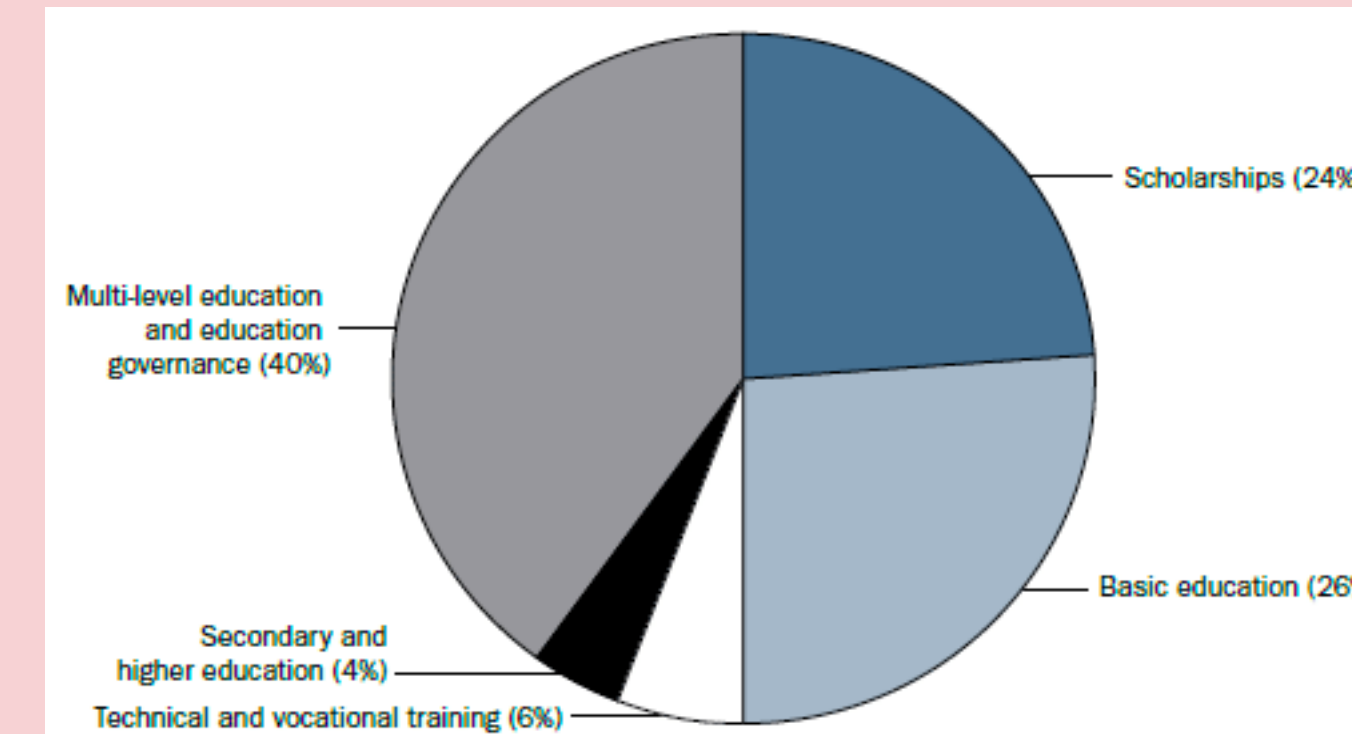
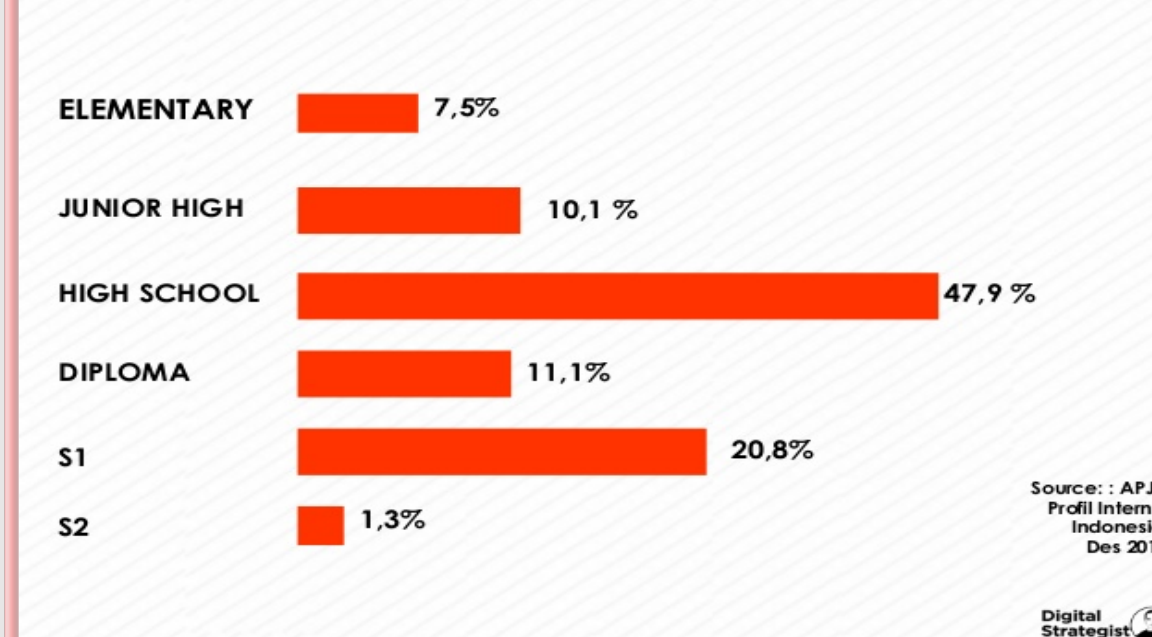
#### COMPETITION

Indonesia lacks in many physical parameters like **advanced human capital** and **research capacity** in comparison to other nations.

### RECOMMENDATION

- EXPANSION OF INDONESIA'S NATIONWIDE ASSESSMENT WITH GREATER RESOURCE ALLOCATION
- **TWO-PRONGED APPROACH AS ADOPTED IN United States Of America**
- EMPHASISING ON CRITICAL THINKING IN TEACHING AND ASSESSMENT.

#### BASED ON EDUCATION



### FUTURE PLAN OF ACTION



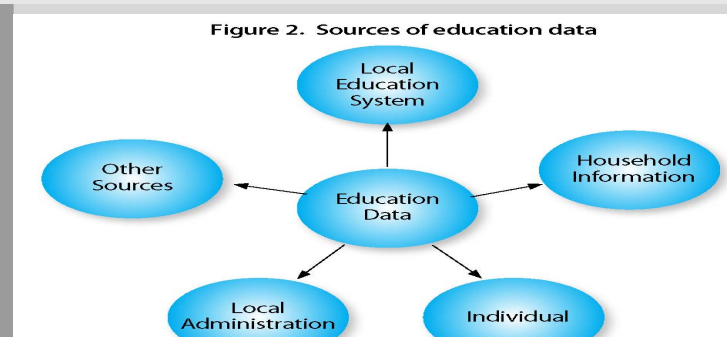
#### URBANIZATION OF THE COUNTRY

Transitioning from an **agricultural economy** to an **industrialized economy** with the availability of a more specialized workers helping in diverse manufacturing and advanced services.



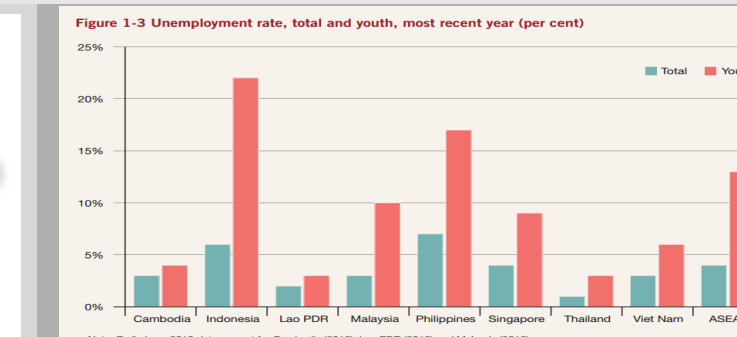
#### GREATER INTERNATIONAL PRESENCE

With greater educational attainment it would have the tools to increase per capita income from **3500 to 15000 USD** and sustain a **8%-9% growth** in GDP which is in line with its MP3EI goals set by the Indonesian government.



#### IMPROVEMENT AT THE GRASSROOT

The early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) can put in place a robust quality assurance regimen for both public and private and make it a standard across the country. This process should also involve **data collection, recording, analysis and report** in respect to the ECCE



#### Enhancing Employability

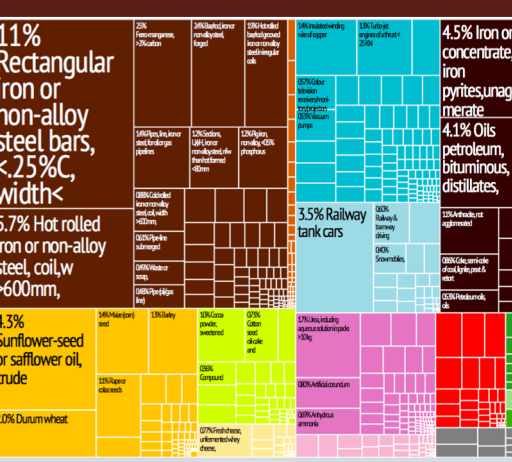
The government, in collaboration with employer bodies, should implement a major national programme to provide up-to-date labour market information for students, teachers, careers advisers and parents.

## MINISTRY OF BUSINESS – BLUEPRINT

### OVERVIEW

Largest **economy body** in Southeast Asia, with a GDP of **932.3 billion USD**; 4th **most populous** country in the world, **261.1 million**; An important **trading region** since the 7th century.

Yet, **inefficient** use of its natural resources which it relies mostly on, and majority of the people **poor**.



### OPPORTUNITIES

#### Consumer-Related Market Opportunities

CONDITION	ASPECTS	SOLUTION
Middle-class Increasing, Market growing <b>20%</b> annually	Retail, health, education Urban residents <b>78%</b> : Internet business, Entertainment, Goods and services Etc. Rural residents <b>22%</b> : Transportation, Housing and equipment, Consumer durables Etc.	<b>Import</b> Technology, Education. <b>Export (for short term):</b> Palm Oil (\$14.4B), Coal (\$11.9B), Gas (\$6.22B), Crude Petroleum (\$4.93B) <b>Develop manufacture industry</b> Contribution to GDP: <b>ONLY 18%</b> Number Employed in the Sector: <b>16 million</b>

#### IT Equipment and Software

The following top local companies should **incorporate technology** into their businesses:

Natural gas <b>transportation and distribution</b> , informationalize the <b>power grid</b> .	Consumer goods. An <b>online-to-offline</b> business model should be created to expand the market coverage.	Express and logistics courier should expedite the establishment of <b>IoT</b> for its business.
An Indonesian bank, provide <b>online financial services</b> to clients and create <b>IT based bank system</b> management.	Pharmaceutical company. Based on social networks such as Facebook, <b>digitalized</b> and <b>personalized</b> healthcare services can be provided to all regardless of the <b>physical locations</b> .	

### Natural Conditions

Energy	Agriculture	Geology
 Source: Global CCS Institute	 Source: FAOSTAT	
98% are crude natural resource. Renewable energy potential in Indonesia is high.	<b>Abundance of land resource but still LOW yield, bad exploitation.</b> Attract investment, make clear property rights, make the targeted support for productive lands.	<b>Connection between Indian and Pacific Oceans, Asia and Australia.</b> Adjust the strict policies on foreign marine transportations and make more investment on aviation.

### CHALLENGES

#### Infrastructures

Situation	Solution
Aviation, rail, ports and land transport, and municipal infrastructures are all under-developed.	Anti-corruption measures, solid due diligence process, foreign project <b>biddings</b> , such as China's Gaotie.
Laws	
International	Domestic
Non-tariff <b>barriers</b> , significant <b>rule-of-law</b> issues.	Bad <b>credit system</b> especially on small and medium-size enterprises.
Solution: Reducing constraints on <b>foreign business policy</b> , for example <b>Visa</b> ; wiping out <b>severe bureaucracy</b>	Solution: Improve the <b>credit information system</b> (IT development) not only at the government, but also the <b>state-owned enterprises</b>

Minister of Business: Lufan Zhou (3035506508)

Minister of EDUCATION-Kavin Rajagopal (3035435888)