

A scenic sunset over a body of water with two wooden canoes in the foreground. The sky is filled with vibrant orange, red, and purple hues, reflecting on the calm water. The canoes are positioned in the foreground, with their bows pointing towards the viewer. The background shows a dark silhouette of a forested hillside under the twilight sky.

Indonesia Country Partnership Framework 2021-2025

Discussion with Civil Society Organizations on Infrastructure and Climate Change



Ending Extreme Poverty and Promoting Shared Prosperity

- Established: July 1, 1944
- Composed of : IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA and ICSID
- Membership and governance: 189 countries own and govern through Board of Governors and Board of Directors
- Indonesia joined the Bank in 1967

What we do

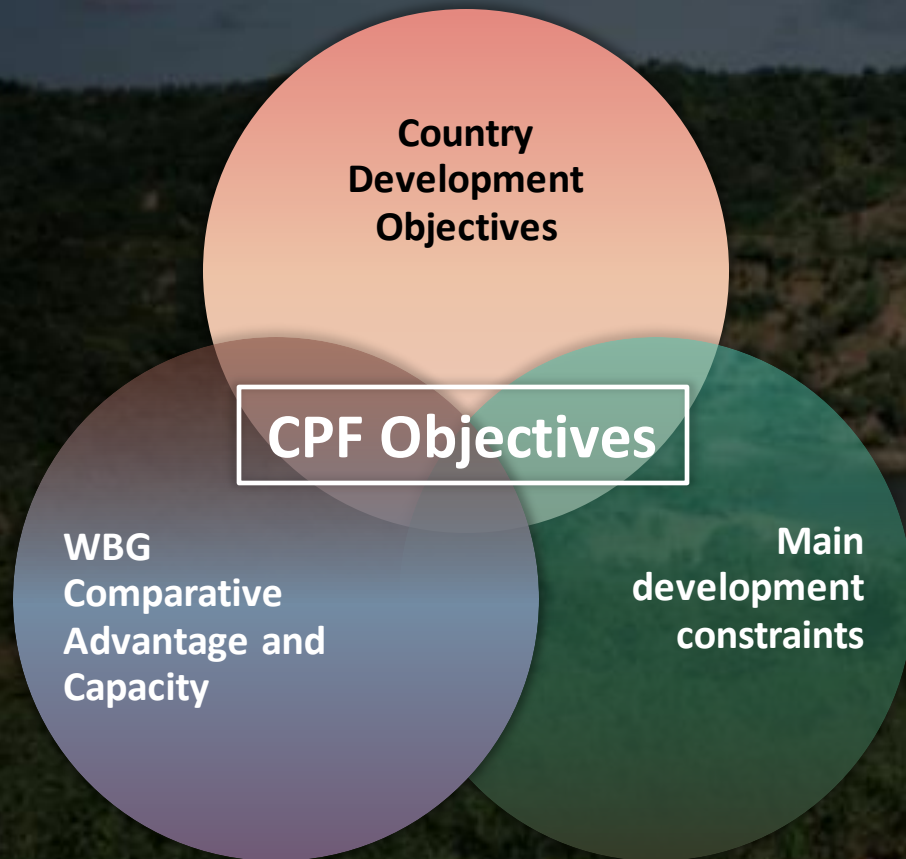


- Provide financial and technical assistance
- Build client capacity
- Promote economic reform
- Stimulate private sector growth
- Invest in people
- Protect the environment



WBG Country Partnership Framework (CPF)

Brings together development objectives, constraints and comparative advantage



Country Development Objective - Ownership

Respond to GoI priorities for WBG support and to GoI financing needs

Main development constraints - Impact

Address country development priorities for sustainable impact on twin goals

WBG comparative advantage and capacity

Learn from experience and leverage partnerships and resources

Indonesia Country Partnership Framework FY21-25

**Promoting Sustainable
and Inclusive
Economic Recovery
and Long-Term Growth**



Proposed CPF FY21-25 Engagement Areas and Objectives

CROSS-CUTTING THEMES:
Gender, Digitalization, Climate change

Engagement Area 1

**Economic
competitiveness and
resilience**

Engagement Area 2

**Sustainable
infrastructure services**

Engagement Area 3

Human capital


Engagement Area 4

**Natural assets
management and
disaster resilience**

Collect more; spend and govern better

Why are infrastructure and climate change focus areas?





Years of underinvestment have led to a deficit of \$1.6 trillion, and low-quality infrastructure.

A large infrastructure gap translates into lower productivity and connectivity of people with basic services and opportunities.

Despite progress in managing natural resources and climate change mitigation measures

- **Land use** *has been costly, inefficient, inaccessible*

Draining and fire to clear peatlands, forest clearing lead to low farmer income, large health externalities, and tarnish Indonesia's global brand

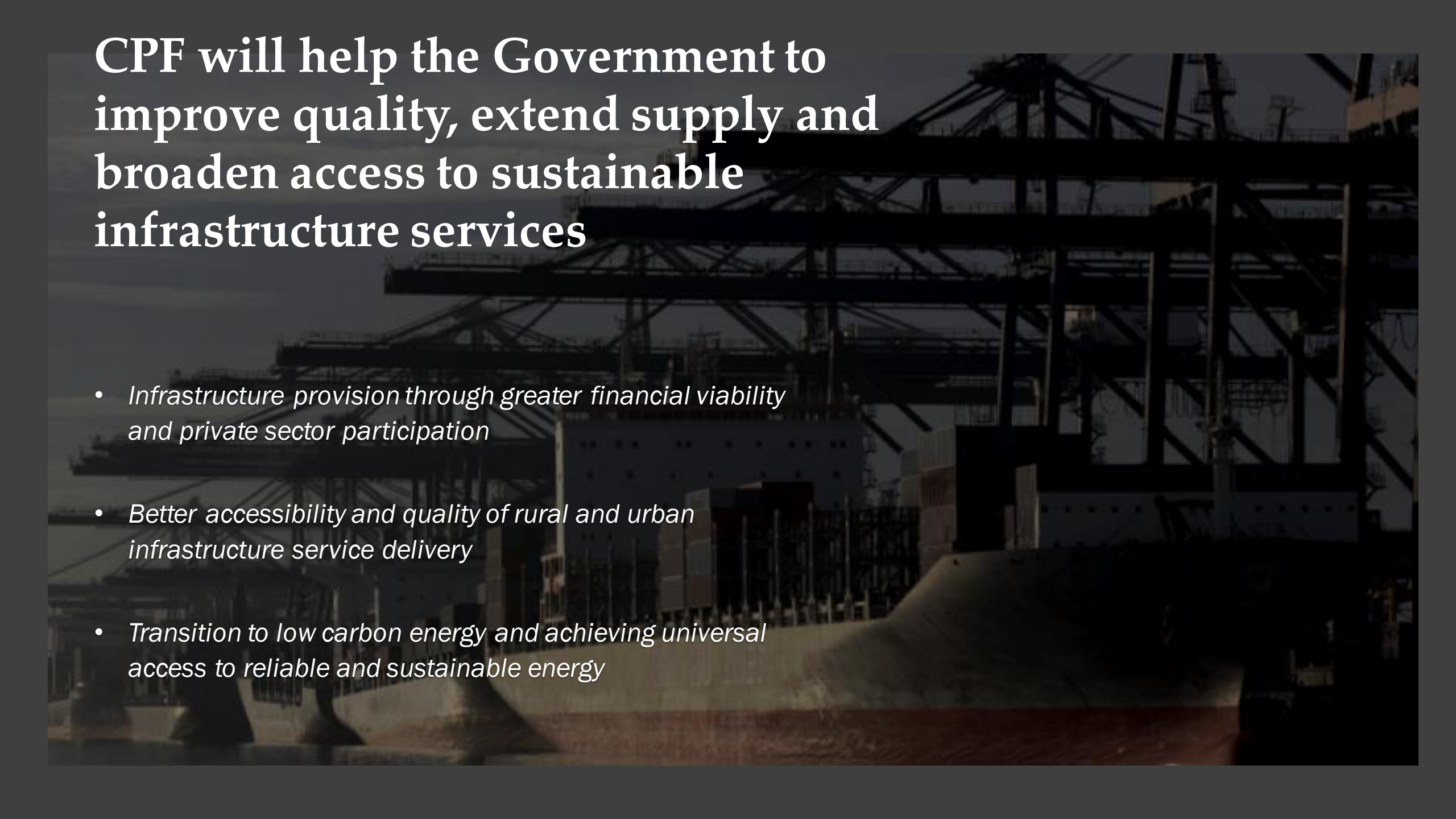
- **Blue economic growth at risk**

Overfishing, degrading ecosystems including mangrove and coral and marine debris threaten fisheries and tourism sectors

- **Energy production** *is coal intensive and underdeveloped renewables*

- **Climate change** *inappropriate land use, highly damaging peat and forest fires makes Indonesia one of the world's largest emitters of greenhouse gas .*





CPF will help the Government to improve quality, extend supply and broaden access to sustainable infrastructure services

- *Infrastructure provision through greater financial viability and private sector participation*
- *Better accessibility and quality of rural and urban infrastructure service delivery*
- *Transition to low carbon energy and achieving universal access to reliable and sustainable energy*

CPF will help the Government to

- *Strengthen management of natural assets and environment*
- *Improve natural resources-based livelihoods*
- *Strengthen multi-hazard disaster resilience*
- *Mainstream climate change*

