

## **CHAPTER II**

### **AUSTRALIAN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION TO INDONESIA**

This chapter will explain about the history of Australia's development assistance. It will focus to explain about Australia development assistance to Indonesia, and also will explain several agencies that have a role to manage Australian development assistance. Besides that, the author will explain the implementation of Australia's development assistance toward Indonesia, that will be divided into two periods of explanation which in the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century.

#### **A. The Background of the Australian Development Assistance**

Australian development assistance more commonly known as the overseas aid, it begins in 1950s where Australia realized that economic and political needs are essential for a newly independent country. Therefore, Australia provide financial assistance was their control over income was at 58% taken for priorities of Australia's neighbor country that in the Asia and Pacific region. It neighbor country is part of important region that it can help Australia to counter the influence of antiWestern political forces that have at least spread to the region around Australia. The first Australia financial assistance flowed entirely to Papua New Guinea or PNG. It starts in 1950, Australia was providing assistance only for development, and until 1970 the total aid accounted 50% of Australia's total aid program. After that, in 1950 the first Australian bilateral aid outside PNG begins since the establishment policy of Colombo plan. It foreign policy will focus on providing educational aid that opens an opportunity for students in Asian countries to obtain education in Western countries, including Australia. That commitment began as the World Bank focus on development issues in developing and underdeveloped countries after the reconstruction in Europe.

Then, 1950 -1974 it makes some of UN, and Commonwealth agencies emerged which focus to manage the issue of development (Sherlock, 1991).

In the administrative term, Australia development assistance has undergone long period evolution into the new management system that called the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB) or now known as AusAID.it began in 1974, under government of Whitlam he was establish Australian Development Assistance Agency (ADAA). But before ADAA is emerged, in 1950s that Australian aid program especially development aid was administered by a government department which aid program to PNG is controlled by the Department of External Territories meanwhile for the foreign aid outside PNG is managed by the Department of Foreign Affairs. During the implementation of ADAA, there are several activities of ADAA such as improve delivery system of aid, integrate a policy, and conduct regular research and evaluation. Afterwards, in 1976 ADAA was abolished during the Fraser government.

After ADAA abolished, it changed to Australian Development Assistance Bureau (ADAB) was formed within the Department of Foreign Affairs. During the establishment of ADAB, There is an internal problem of ADAB, where the system of staffing was reduced and in 1989 until 1985. It also create tendency towards loss of autonomy in aid management, that ADAB is considered as the clerical to show its actual function rather than the professional organization. Continued in 1987, during the Hawke government the Department of Foreign Affairs was established an autonomous body that called as Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB) and this autonomous body focus to manage its resources and staffing, and this leads to the Director of the Bureau should report directly to ministers. In 1991, During Keating government AIDAB has renamed to Australian Agency for International Development or known as AusAID (Sherlock, 1991).

Basically, AusAID and AIDAB is still same agency that manages Australian development assistance. It will provide development assistance to Asia-Pacific and it also increasing in part of Africa country. Development assistance of Australia had contributed to several sectors such as health, infrastructure, gender equality, education, law and order, rural development and environment. The Target of AusAID is developing country, Australia will focus to help developing country to overcome poverty. Australia development assistance focus on poverty is guided by Millennium Development (MDGs)<sup>1</sup> and also guided by Australia's objective where its commitment to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development still in line with Australia interest, For Australia with the strong and effective aid program it will make Australia reputation standing as good international citizen. AusAID will works together with local people such as the Non-Governmental Organization NGOs and international companies towards recipient countries. As the place to deliver its aid, both of two agencies use an approach such as cooperates with local people to implement projects and help to transfer skills (Departement of Foreign Affairs and Trade).

## **B. Implementation of Australian Development Assistance to Indonesia**

Indonesia is the developing country that becomes a recipient country from Australian development assistance. The implementation of development assistance in Indonesia was started in 1946s that have to emerge since the scholarship funded by Colombo plan, the development assistance has continued to develop for many years and is also changing because of adjusting of the needs and priorities in Indonesia.

---

<sup>1</sup> Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is goal from the 191 United Nations member states that have agreed to achieve its target before 2015. The United Nations Millennium Declaration was sign in September 2000, which commits to reduce poverty, hunger, disease and also discrimination against women.

In this part of the explanation of the implementation of Australian Development Assistance to Indonesia, there will be two periods of explanation which first the implementation in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and second in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### 1. Australian Development Assistance to Indonesia in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

In this 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Implementation of Australia Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) to Indonesia began in 1946 which the total amount was 0.7% of the total Australian aid (Eldridge, 1979). During this century, the relationship between Australia -Indonesia play the central role for Australia's foreign policy that holds an integral part of a relationship for many years. Indonesia becomes the second largest of Australian aid after PNG. Therefore, Australia concerns many aspects of development which can be seen in the table below:

**Table 2. 1 Australia Development Assistance to Indonesia (1946-1978)**

	1946 1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Public utilities	25	15	24	35	32	43	45	41	41
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	4	4	7	2	3	10	28	31	29
Industry, mining, construction	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Education, health and social welfare	50	72	61	54	59	40	21	20	21
Others	16	6	7	6	6	7	6	8	8

Source: (Eldridge, 1979).

Table above shows that Australia development assistance to Indonesia in 1946-1978 focus on much development, in the data collected until the end of 30 June and the amount is in the percent of GDP. Table 1.1 shows that the biggest allocations are in development of public utilities, food and commodity. Even though, there is decline in food and commodity which in 1970-1971 was 72% and in 1975-1976 was 21%. The tendency of public utilities from 15% has been increased 41%. Meanwhile for the lowest found in the aid in industry, mining and construction where the allocation only provide aid in 1972 only gets 4%. The other aspect of development such as education, health and social welfare is also low, the allocation only 8%. Then, in the in agriculture, forestry and fishing the allocation from year to year always showed increased which is until the end of June in 1978 the amount from total of Australian aid was 29%.

Australia development assistance In Public utility was begin in 1946-1971, it focus on the three fields which first, in the field of water supply that these projects have been undertaken in the Indonesia region such as Bogor, Bali, Cilacap, and Lampung. Second, In the Communications assistance is that divided into two programs there are the Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunications Network (AFTN) and the Australian Telecommunications Mission (ATM). Third, in the transport and navigation Australia facilitates the improvement of Indonesian railways and port in Cilacap (Eldridge, 1979).

In agriculture sector, Australia focuses on higher education and research that has specifically about animal husbandry. Besides, Australia also provided programs for irrigation and hydro-electric in Cimanuk River Survey and West Java. Industry and mining, become the lower budget assistance it only gets 4%. In the Health, Education and Social welfare the form of assistance that Australia gave to Indonesia contributes to creating vaccines and serums at Bio Farma Institute in Bandung. Besides that, Australia also has a

role in the establishment of intensive-care at Dokter Cipto Hospital in Jakarta (Eldridge, 1979).

Besides that, there is also Australian development assistance in food and commodity that ever applied a system of the Bonus Export/ Devis Credit (BE/DK)<sup>2</sup>. In this system was started in the New Order period but unfortunately, abolished in 1974-1975. Australia exported several commodities to Indonesia which consist of several materials for industry such as aluminum, steel, tin and zinc products, machinery, transport equipment, spare parts, and chemicals. Meanwhile for the food, consisted of wheat and rice. However, there are the most common items to be purchased often by Indonesia. It included fertilizers, motor vehicles, carbon black, steel products, rice, and cotton. (Eldridge, 1979, p. 37).

Australian development assistance to Indonesia in the 20<sup>th</sup> century continued until in 1967 until 1998. But in 1990, During Suharto's administration Indonesia experienced an economic crisis that caused the Indonesian currency to decline. Australia's response to this problem Australia gives a grants fund for Indonesia, the amount of less than \$US100 million. Its grants assistance focus on to contribute in three aspects such as: first, in the aspect of education which Australia gives an opportunity for 200 students to study in Australia. Second, in the aspect of Agriculture and rural development assistance programs Australia tries to supporting activist in agriculture research and extension. Third, Public infrastructure assistance Australia will focus to support build bridge replacement and provide water supply,

---

<sup>2</sup> The Devis Credit (DK) is to increase the commodity exports from Australia to Indonesia. The purpose of assist Indonesia while creates DK system is expected to increase an effective import goods to develop material. Indonesia will not face by additional foreign exchange burden. It should be ceased because Indonesia should decrease its needs for balance of payment. DK also criticized because impressed "promoting Australian exports and facilitated middle-class consumer spending" (McLean, 1972).

communications, sanitation and urban infrastructure (Sherlock, 1991, p. 18).

## **2. Australian Development Assistance to Indonesia in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

Australian Development Assistance to Indonesia still continued until 21<sup>st</sup>. It's begun in 2004; Australia gave assistance through AusAID where tsunami damaged Aceh. During allocating assistance to Aceh it also establish Australian Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development (AIPRD). Actually, this partnership has a purpose for long-term reconstruction and development program in five years. It also managed by the Joint Commission overseen by the Prime Minister of Australia and the President of Indonesia Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) (Joint Ministerial Statement, 2005). Australia provided reconstruction assistance and construction A\$1 billion throughout five years and this partnership not only focused on Aceh, but this partnership continued for reconstruction and development outside of Aceh (BAPPENAS).

After the formation of the AIPRD, in 2006 Australia and Indonesia bilateral aid relations were strengthened by being promoted under the program called as Australia-Indonesia Partnership (AIP). To make the continuation of this partnership more relevant, Australia makes four priorities that will be a reference in running partnership activities with Indonesia. Four priorities are as follows (BAPPENAS, p. 4):

### **3. Recover the economic growth and management**

In this priority, Australia focuses on supporting economic management, health and productive private sector. In these priorities there are several programs involved such as: providing A\$50 million Government Partnership Fund (GPF) that will help strengthen Indonesian government institutions in implementing policy effectively and also build the network of Indonesian institutional with Australian partner institutions such as the institutions of the Treasury,

Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) and the Tax Office.

**4. Support the transition to the era of democracy**

In this priority, Australia will focus to help Indonesia be able to build strong democratic institutions and support the participation in every democracy process. One of development assistance programs such as Australia Legal Development Facility (IALDF). Australia provide fund in the amount of A\$22 million. IALDF itself cooperate with Indonesian government institutions, legal institutions and court, community organization in the field of law and human rights to supporting the agenda of law reformation

**5. Increase people's security and stability**

In this priority, Australia will focus to help Indonesia in the establishment of law enforcement agencies, competent emergency relief agencies and strengthening the ability of Indonesia. To respond effectively against the danger of infectious diseases such as influenza and HIV/AIDS. The program

Conducting an A \$ 10 million anti-terrorism program to help Indonesia build anti-terrorism capacity and for annual HIV / AIDS prevention and care programs worth A\$34 million.

**6. Improve the access and quality of public services.**

In this priority, Australia focuses on activities that help to develop policies at the national level up to assistance for planning and implementation at the district level especially for Eastern Indonesia. The program also includes assistance for a community-based and government-based approach. One example of this program is the annual Women's Health and Family Welfare Program in the provinces of East Nusa Tenggara and West that focus on maternal and infant health. Besides that, Australia also provide A\$11 million to provide clean water supply and sanitation services that safe, adequate, cheap and accessible for people that have low income.



As the explanation of AIP development assistance programs, Australia's bilateral aid program will be promoted through AIP. Australia issued a total assistance program of around A\$ 2 billion for five years. This program is included Australia-Indonesia's Partnership for Reconstruction and Development (AIPRD). These overseas development assistance programs are the commitment of Australian government to steadier the bilateral partnership with Indonesian government. It can be seen that in 2006, AIPRD has provided the development assistance to Indonesia in the two forms that is A\$500 million in grant funds and A\$500 million in highly concessional loan program. The fund is allocated to some programs such as A\$328 million for road public construction; A\$300 million for development of 2000 primary schools; A\$181 million for rehabilitation and reconstruction in Aceh and Nias; A\$78 million for Master Scholarship program; A\$50 million for Government Partnership in the field of economy and public sector reform; A\$38 for development in rural region and agriculture; A\$10 million for disaster preparedness and response; and A\$5 million disaster aid outside Aceh (BAPPENAS, p. 8). Table below will showed the budget details since 2006 until 2009 of Australia's development cooperation program in Indonesia:

**Table 2. 2 Australian Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Indonesia (2006-2009)**

	<b>2006-2007 (A\$ m)</b>	<b>2006-2007 (A\$ m)</b>	<b>2008-2009 (A\$ m)</b>
Program Estimation	125.0	179.1	182.7
AIPRD	174.0	232.5	230.9
Other ODA Estimation	20.9	47.2	48.4
<b>Total of ODA Estimation</b>	<b>344.3</b>	<b>458.8</b>	<b>462.0</b>

Source: (BAPPENAS).

Base on the table above, we can see the official development assistance in 2006-2009 has increased in the year by years which the amount of ODA budget total was A\$344, 3 million has increased to A\$462.0 million. Even though there is a decline in the 2006-2009, the budget estimation for AIPRD from A\$232.5 million to A\$230.9 million but it does not give a reduction in the total ODA estimate for Indonesia. The development of the Australian aid program continued until 2012, during this year Australia applied a bilateral system of expenditure to the Indonesia program that was set in two years. The following is the beginning of the year 2012-2013 until 2013-2014. Australia focuses on several development priorities for sectors to Indonesia. It can be seen in the table below, the approximate estimation of Australian development assistance in each of development sectors:

**Table 2. 3. Estimation of Bilateral Program Expenditure (2012-2013)**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>\$Million</b>	<b>%Bilateral Program</b>
Education and knowledge sector	70 134 746	14.6%
Health	46 310 217	9.8%
Transport and connectivity	31 894 642	6.6%
Water and sanitation	30 005 050	6.4%
Social protection and a national program for community empowerment	113 191 964	24.0%
Bureaucratic reform	2 662 059	0.6%
Climate change	14 308 995	3.0%
Decentralization	26 014 921	5.5%
Disaster risk management	16 386 887	3.5%
Economic governance	23 770 269	5.0%
Elections	6 319 960	1.3%
Law and justice	12 104 229	2.6%
Rural live hoods and agribusiness	3 683 384	0.8%
Scholarships	40 689 660	8.6 %
Whole of governments	34 878 000	7.4%

<b>Total</b>	472 354 982	100.0%
--------------	----------------	--------

Source: (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2013).

**Table 2. 4 Estimation of Bilateral Program Expenditure (2013-2014)**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>A\$ million</b>	<b>% of bilateral program</b>
Education and knowledge sector	112 ,889 ,357	21,63%
Social protection and national program for community empowerment	88,878,020	17,03%
Transport and connectivity	84,382,831	16,17%
Scholarships	48,949,258	9.36%
Health	40,787,635	17,03%
Decentralization	27,656,230	9,38%
Water and sanitation	23,706,235	7,82%
Whole of government	22,706,235	5.30%
Economic governance	16,796,823	4,41 %
Law and justice	15,651,117	4,35%
Rural live hoods and agribusiness	11,637,208	3,22%
Disaster risk management	11,526,652	3,00%
Environment	7,330,988	2,23%
Elections	5,484,788	2,21%
Bureaucratic reforms	4,214,323	1,40%
		100.0%
Corporate and program management cost	10.600.000	
<b>Total</b>	532,474,823	

Source: (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2014).

From the table 1.4 and 1.5 above, in 2012-2013, the estimation of bilateral program of Australia more emphasizes to the social protection aspects. The total sum funds to those

programs are A\$ 113,191,964, if we Compared to 2013-2014, the estimation of bilateral program of Australia emphasis on the education sector where the total funds are A\$ 112,869,375 that receive the biggest allocation than the other sector. Compared to the estimate expenditure between 2012-2013 and 2013-2014, the total the expenditure is increased from A\$472.354.982 to a\$532.474.823, It's caused by in the additional budget estimation for corporate and program management costs which the amount was A\$ 10.600.000.

The operation of Australian development assistance still ongoing from 2014 until 2017. However, during this period the development assistance from Australia began to be harmonized with the national mid-term development plan or known as RPJMN<sup>3</sup> (2015-2019). Alignment of assistance with the RPJMN was carried out to strengthen relations with Indonesia which is already written within Aid Investment Plan for Indonesia 2015/16-18/19. Then during this period, Australian budget on development assistance taken from Official Development Assistance or ODA, and this period still applies the same system that is providing two years report that still continued until 2017. Tables below will show the Australia Official Development Assistance to Indonesia since 2014 - 2018 in each of development sectors focuses:

---

<sup>3</sup> National Medium Term Development Plan or (RPJMN) 2015-2019 is the third stage of the Term Development Plan National Length (RPJPN) 2005-2025 which has been determined through Law Number 17 of 2007.

**Table 2. 5 Official Development Assistance Expenditure (2014-2015)**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>A\$ million</b>	<b>% of total ODA</b>
Objective 1: Effective Economic Institutions and Infrastructure	176,9	28,2
Economic	102,8	16,4
Institutions and Infrastructure	28,1	4,5
Infrastructure	27,2	4,3
EINRIP loan	18,8	3
Economic Governance		
Rural Development		
Objective 2: Human Development for a Productive and Health Society Education and Scholarships Health	200,1	31,9
Human Development for a Productive and Health Society Education and Scholarships Health	149,7	23,8
Health	50,3	8
Objective 3: An Inclusive Society through Effective Governance and Social Development Democratic Governance Disaster Risk Mitigation	160,1	25,5
An Inclusive Society through Effective Governance and Social Development Democratic Governance Disaster Risk Mitigation	122,7	19,5
Democratic Governance	24,2	3,9
Disaster Risk Mitigation	13,2	2,1
Program support	14,8	2,4
Sub-Total Bilateral	551,9	8,8
Regional and Global	52,4	8,5
Other Government Departments	22,4	3,6
<b>Total ODA Expenditure</b>	<b>627,7</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2015).

**Table 2. 6 Official Development Assistance Expenditure (2015-2016)**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>A\$ million</b>	<b>%of total ODA (Approx.)</b>
Objective 1: effective economic governance and infrastructure and infrastructure	93.7	25

Objective 2: human development for a productive and healthy society	154.5	41
Objective 3: an inclusive society through effective governance	65.7	17
Sub-total bilateral	313.9	83
Regional and global	60.0	16
Other government departments	5,3	1
<b>Total ODA expenditure</b>	<b>379,2</b>	<b>100</b>

(Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2016).

**Table 2. 7 Official Development Assistance Expenditure (2016-2017)**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>A\$ million</b>	<b>% of total ODA</b>
Bilateral		
Objective 1: effective economic governance and infrastructure and infrastructure	110.5	31
Objective 2: human development for a productive and healthy society	121.1	34
Objective 3: an inclusive society through effective governance	62.6	18
Sub-total bilateral	294.2	82
Regional and global	55.5	16
Other government departments	7.3	2
<b>Total ODA expenditure</b>	<b>357.0</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2017).

Based on tables 1.5 1.6 and 1.7, it can be seen that from the three phases each year Official Development Assistance. The big expenditure found in objectives of the Human development for a productive and healthy. It can be seen that in the 2014- 2015 the expenditure for human development for a productive and healthy society was A\$200.1 million or 31% of the total ODA. Its fund divided for education amount was A\$149.7 million and also allocated for health sector where the fund was A\$50.3 million. For the 2015-2016, the total amount of human development for a productive and healthy was A\$154.5 million or o40% of the total ODA. Besides that, in the 2016-2017, the total amount of human development for a productive and healthy decrease where the total amount was A\$121.1 million or only 34% of the total. So it can be said that the sector of health and education become the highest target for Australia development assistance. Besides that, for the objectives 1 or effective economic governance and remain not stable where there is decline in the ODA expenditure. It can be seen that in 2014-2015 decline from A\$ 627.7 million to the A\$379.2. Then, in 2015-2016 also decline from the A\$379.2 to A\$357.0.

Australia development assistance still continues until 2017 -2018. In this period, Australia Official Development Assistance to Indonesia consist of budget for country programs regional, global and also Australia ODA to Indonesia by investment priority, figure below will show the Australia Official Development Assistance to Indonesia in 2017-2018 :

**Figure 2. 1 Bilateral Budget Estimate and Australia ODA by Investment 2017-2018**



Source: (Departement of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2017)

Base on the figure above, it can be seen that budget estimate for country is \$296.0, in regional the budget was \$39, 9 and in the global \$13, 7. Besides that, the budget for other government departments get 7,3% For the ODA by investment Australia focus in many aspect that the higher portion of percentage in the effective government, that gets 36, 4% or \$129, 9. If we compared to the previous years, education always get big portion of development assistance. Even though, in this year's education become the second sectors that gets 32, 65 or \$116, 4. For the other sectors such as health becomes the lower portion that only gets 2, 3%.

### C. Development Partnerships with Indonesia

The development of Australia- Indonesia partnership since the 21<sup>st</sup> century until now has shaped the stability of bilateral relations. It can be seen that, Australia focus to enhance further bilateral relations with Indonesia through to supporting Indonesia's National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025. The Australian government also has been establishing a development partnership with



Indonesia in several development sectors the following explanation at each sector (Australia Embassy Indonesia, n.d.)

### **1. Education**

In 1935, the government of Australia has focused on supporting education across Indonesia. It is related that Australia has been providing opportunities to the Indonesian people to get international scholarship with the name of the Australian Awards in Indonesia (AAI). Australia awards is a program of international scholarship that paid by Australia government, in this international scholarship program provides two types of scholarships namely intensive post-graduate courses (Long Term Awards) and tailored short courses (Short Term Awards) (Departement Foreign Affairs of Australia).

### **2. Gender equality**

In the aspect of gender equality, Australia works with the Government of Indonesia, civil society, women's groups and the private sector to promote women's voices and strengthen gender equality. Through this sectors Australia has two programs such as, Indonesian Women's Empowerment for Poverty Alleviation (MAMPU) and Investing in Women (IIW) (Departement of Foreign Affairs , n.d.)

### **3. Economic Governance**

Australia partnership in economic governance or known as Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Economic Governance (AIPEG), is the partnership that focuses on the issue of economic governance and also improve policy making on the economic growth. Through this partnerships Australia will support any aspects of economic Governance issue such as support public finances, economic institution and making effective governance (Department of Foreign Affairs, 2009)

#### **4. Agriculture**

Australian-Indonesian Partnership for Rural Economic Development or known as AIP-Rural is a partnership that focuses on the sector of agriculture. In these partnerships has a purpose to increasing the competition in small farmers, increasing income, access to markets, knowledge and proper technology enforcement. AIP-Rural believes that Indonesia one of the industrial sources coming from the agriculture sector that can help Indonesian society reduce poverty and agriculture also as the essential for sustainable economic growth. Therefore, AIP-Rural has several programs such as PRISMA (value chains); Research, TIRTA (irrigation) and SAFIRA (finance). In this program will be implemented in several eastern countries in Indonesia such as East Java, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara and Papua (Departement of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2017).

#### **5. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene**

In this partnership, Australia will focus on assisting in the form of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene. Through this sectors Australia will support Indonesia PAMSIMAS, which is known as community-based water supply and sanitation that was established in 2014. PAMSIMAS itself is the Community Based Sanitation and Water Supply Program by Indonesian government and local government. The purpose of PAMSIMAS itself to provide access for rural people to drinking water facilities and proper sanitation with a community based rural and suburban areas (PAMSIMAS, 2016).

#### **6. Health**

In the aspect of health Australia will focus to overcome on many aspects such as will reduce the Infectious Diseases (AIP-EID) that focus on infectious diseases, HIV/AIDS, malnutrition in pregnant women and

children. Related to this, Australia has three program that is: Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Emerging Infectious Diseases (AIP-EID), HIV Treatment and Research: HIV Awal (Early) Test and Treatment Indonesia (HATI), strengthening Provision of Micronutrients in Indonesia (Departement of Foreign Affairs , n.d.).

## **7. Disaster Risk Management**

In this partnership known as AIP-DRM or Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Disaster Risk Management (2015-2018). This partnerships has aimed to support Indonesia to have better disaster preparedness such as training, right policies, awareness, improving hazard, mapping and also decision to support tools. AIP-DRM has three priorities such as Australian readiness that managed by the Embassy directly which the purpose to provide humanitarian assistance effectively, DM-Create (Disaster Management Capacity Development and Community Resilience), DM-Innovation (Disaster Management Innovation)(Departement of Foreign Affairs).

## **8. Law, Justice, and Security**

Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Justice or (AIPJ) is the partnerships that were established in June 2011. AIPJ itself will focus on the sector of security institution and judicial. This partnership has aimed to contribute to stability and creating prosperity in Indonesia. The program of AIPJ run in five periods that the first period in 2011 – 2015 and from the 2015 – now already running in the second stage (AIPJ, 2018).