



CountryOpinionSurveys

# FY 2025 Indonesia

## Country Opinion Survey Report

# Acknowledgements

The Indonesia Country Opinion Survey is part of the Country Opinion Survey Program series of the World Bank Group. This report was prepared by the Business Intelligence (BI) team, led by José De Buerba (Senior External Affairs Officer) and Svetlana Markova (Senior External Affairs Officer). Yulia Danilina, Jessica Cameron, Sofya Gubaydullina, and Qi Xue oversaw the design, reporting, and analysis of the survey results. Noreen Wambui and Irina Popova provided data support.

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# Objectives

This survey was designed to assist the World Bank Group (WBG) in gaining a better understanding of how stakeholders in Indonesia perceive the WBG. The survey explored the following questions:

- 1. Overall Views of the WBG:** How familiar are stakeholders with the WBG? How much do they trust the WBG? What opinions do key stakeholders have of the WBG regarding its effectiveness, relevance, alignment with Indonesia's development priorities, and other key indicators? Are opinions improving or declining?
- 2. The WBG's Work on Development Priorities:** What areas of development are perceived to be the most important? Have the priorities changed over the past four years? How effective is the WBG perceived to be in these areas? What are stakeholders' suggestions for increasing the WBG's effectiveness in Indonesia?
- 3. WBG Instruments:** What do key stakeholders value the most regarding the WBG's work in Indonesia? What opinion do key stakeholders have of WBG financial instruments and knowledge products? Are opinions improving or declining?
- 4. The WBG's Engagement and Collaboration:** How is the WBG perceived as a development partner in Indonesia? Are opinions improving or declining? How effective is the WBG at facilitating civil society participation in policy dialogue and implementation?
- 5. Communications:** What are the preferred communication channels, and do they differ between stakeholder groups? Do stakeholders recall any WBG messaging? What key topics does the WBG communicate that stakeholders recall?



# Methodology Overview

## Fielded in April – August 2025

- 534 potential participants were asked to complete the survey
- Respondents completed the questionnaire online, over the phone, or with a representative of the field agency
- List of names provided by the WBG country team and supplemented by the field agency
- Data collection managed on the ground by the field agency

## 340 participants (64% response rate)

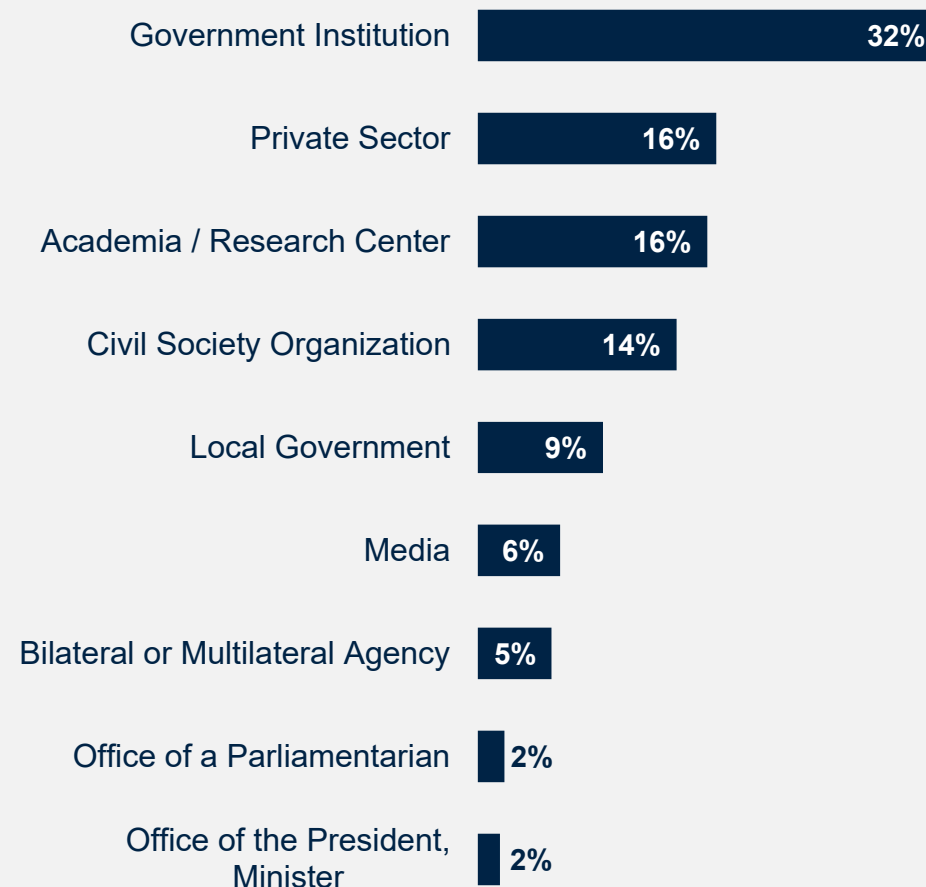
- 83% from Java Island and the surrounding islands
- 52% collaborate/work with the WBG in Indonesia

## Compared to the FY21 Country Survey Results

- 294 participants (39% response rate)
- 37% collaborated with the WBG
- Differences in stakeholder compositions for both survey years should be considered when interpreting these comparisons

Click [here](#) for details of the Respondent Sample and Methodology.

## Stakeholders in FY25 COS Sample



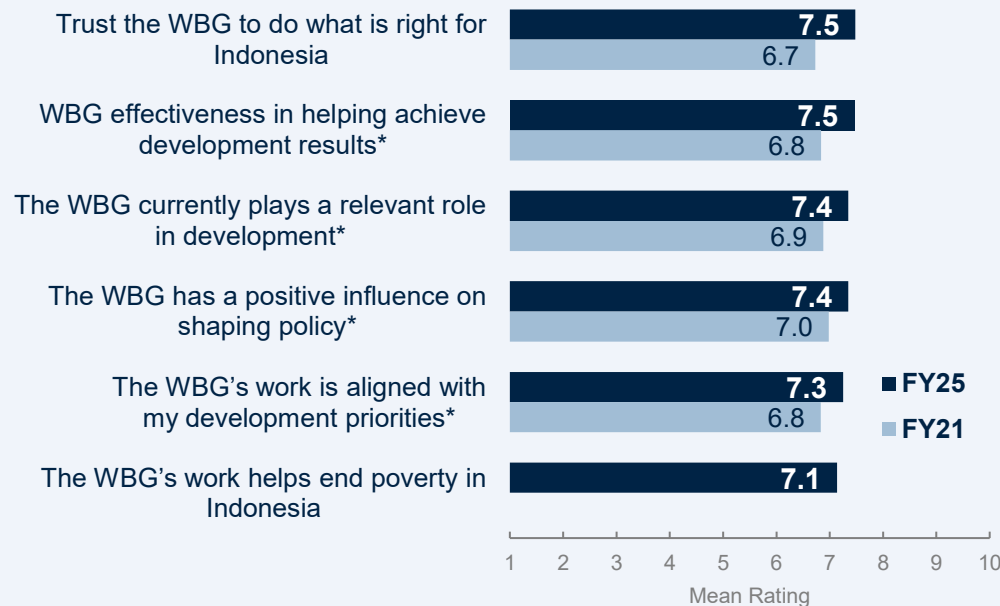
What is your primary professional affiliation? (Select only 1 response)  
(Percentage of Respondents, N=339)

# Executive Summary

## 1. Overall Views of the WBG:

Overall views of the WBG's operations and engagement in Indonesia were positive and have improved since the FY21 Country Survey, including perceptions of the Bank's **relevance**, **alignment** with the country's priorities, positive **influence** on development policy, and **effectiveness** in helping the country achieve results.

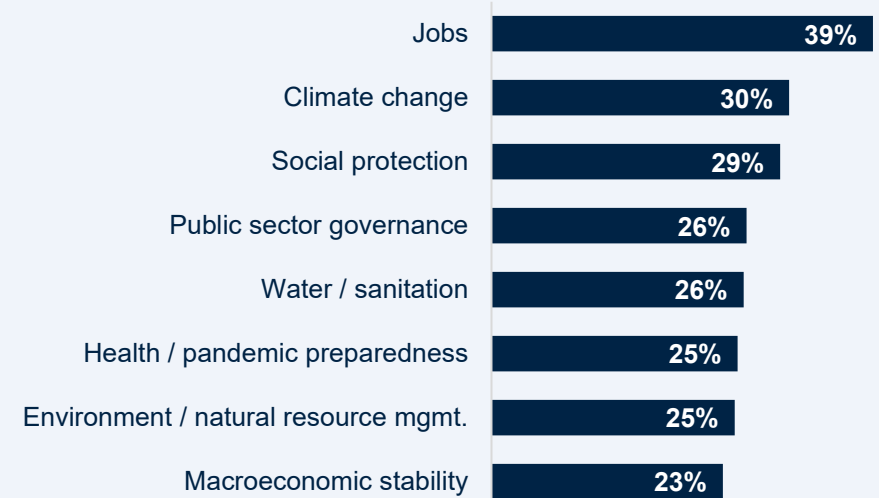
This year, stakeholders reported higher levels of **familiarity** with the WBG than in FY21 and considered the Bank one of the most **trusted** institutions in Indonesia (with levels of trust in the WBG higher than in the UN, IMF, and regional development banks). Compared to other countries, stakeholder ratings on key performance indicators in Indonesia were slightly lower than those in other East Asian countries, but on par with those in other IBRD countries surveyed in FY24-FY25.



## 2. The WBG's Work on Development Priorities:

**Jobs** were considered the top priority for the WBG's support, followed by **climate change** and **social protection**. This year, respondents considered **climate** adaptation, **water/sanitation**, **environmental** and **natural resource** management, much more of a priority than in FY21. In terms of the effectiveness of the WBG's work in sectoral areas, the WBG's support in **health**, **social inclusion**, and **macroeconomic stability** received the highest ratings. Stakeholder ratings for the Bank's support in **private sector development**, climate, and environment/natural resource management have improved significantly since FY21.

In their qualitative comments regarding how to make the WBG more effective in Indonesia, respondents suggested that the WBG could work more closely with the Government to **better align** with Indonesia's national priorities and **collaborate more with local authorities/communities** to better understand their context, needs, and capacity.



# Executive Summary (continued)

Respondents discussed the **increased WBG's financial support** to better meet Indonesia's needs, along with capacity-building, implementation support, and knowledge sharing to **improve local expertise** and long-term sustainability of projects. Some discussed the need for more emphasis on monitoring, evaluation, and results, as well as less bureaucracy at the WBG. Respondents also discussed **the WBG expanding its program reach** across the country and to more **marginalized groups**.

## 3. WBG Instruments:

**Financial resources** and **knowledge/analytical** products were considered the WBG's greatest values to Indonesia. When asked about the WBG's financial instruments, respondents had the highest levels of agreement that the WBG **effectively monitors and evaluates its projects** (mean=8.0) and that the WBG **insists on accountability** through its lending (mean=7.9). Importantly, all aspects of the WBG's **financial instruments** that could be compared have significantly improved compared to FY21: The WBG's financial support was perceived as **more timely** and increasingly **meeting the country's needs**.



In their qualitative comments regarding how to make the WBG more effective in Indonesia, stakeholders discussed the need for **increased financial resources** to better meet Indonesia's needs, and many highlighted the importance of **combining financial support with the WBG's knowledge work**. Several comments emphasized the importance of **monitoring and evaluation mechanisms tied to funding** to ensure transparency, accountability, and measurable impact. Some respondents felt the WBG could **simplify its procedures**, ensure **more timely disbursement**, and provide **greater adaptability** in financial instruments.

Nearly two-thirds of respondents (64%) indicated that they had used the WBG's knowledge work. These respondents reported the highest levels of agreement, indicating that they are **satisfied with the quality** of the WBG's knowledge work (mean = 8.2) and that the WBG **brings global expertise** to Indonesia (mean = 8.1). Importantly, all aspects of the WBG's knowledge work that could be compared showed significant improvement compared to FY21. In addition, stakeholders appreciated the quality of WBG's Reimbursable Advisory Services.

In their qualitative comments, respondents emphasized that WBG data, analysis, and studies should be utilized to **enhance decision-making at both national and local levels**. Lessons learned and examples of successful approaches (from within Indonesia and out) should **inform policy and implementation**. Many highlighted the importance of training programs and knowledge-sharing initiatives to **build institutional capacity and improve skills**. It was also discussed that the WBG should **work more closely with local institutions** to ensure solutions and knowledge are contextually relevant. Some felt the WBG's **dissemination** of its knowledge, **including its accessibility and translation, could be improved**.



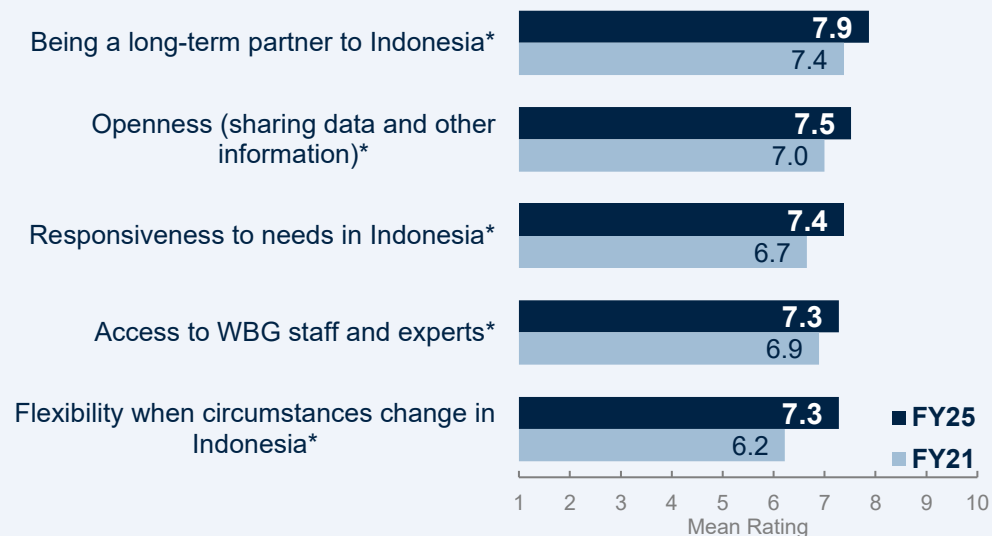
# Executive Summary (continued)

## 4. The WBG's Engagement and Collaboration:

In FY25, respondents had significantly more positive perceptions of all aspects of the WBG as a **development partner** compared to FY21, with perceptions of the WBG's **flexibility** being especially improved.

The WBG received the highest ratings for the effectiveness of its **collaboration with the national government** (mean = 7.8), which is significantly improved compared to FY21. Additionally, perceptions of the WBG's collaboration with other donors and development partners (mean = 7.7), the private sector (mean = 7.3), and civil society (mean = 7.0) all showed significant improvement compared to FY21.

In addition to its partnership with the national government, respondents wanted the WBG to **collaborate more with academia** (42%), **local governments** (38%), **civil society** (33%), and the **private sector** (33%), all of which were additionally recommended based on other findings in this year's survey.



Respondents gave moderate ratings for the WBG's effectiveness in **facilitating civil society participation** (mean = 6.8) and suggested that it could be improved by creating more engagement opportunities, increasing transparency, allowing civil society to be more actively involved in decision-making, enhancing support for civil society, and expanding outreach to broaden participation.

In respondents' comments on how the WBG can be more effective in Indonesia, many respondents discussed the need for the WBG to **strengthen its collaboration with the government** and to **increase its engagement with a broader range of stakeholders**, including local government, academia, the private sector, and civil society. Respondents also wanted to see the WBG broaden its **engagement at the local level**. Respondents felt that the WBG could be **more responsive and adaptive** to Indonesia's changing needs. Additionally, respondents suggested that the WBG should enhance **its communication and transparency** with stakeholders in Indonesia.

## 5. Communications:

WBG **events/workshops, in person or online** (59%), and **direct contact with WBG staff** (48%) were considered the most preferred communication channels to receive information from the WBG.

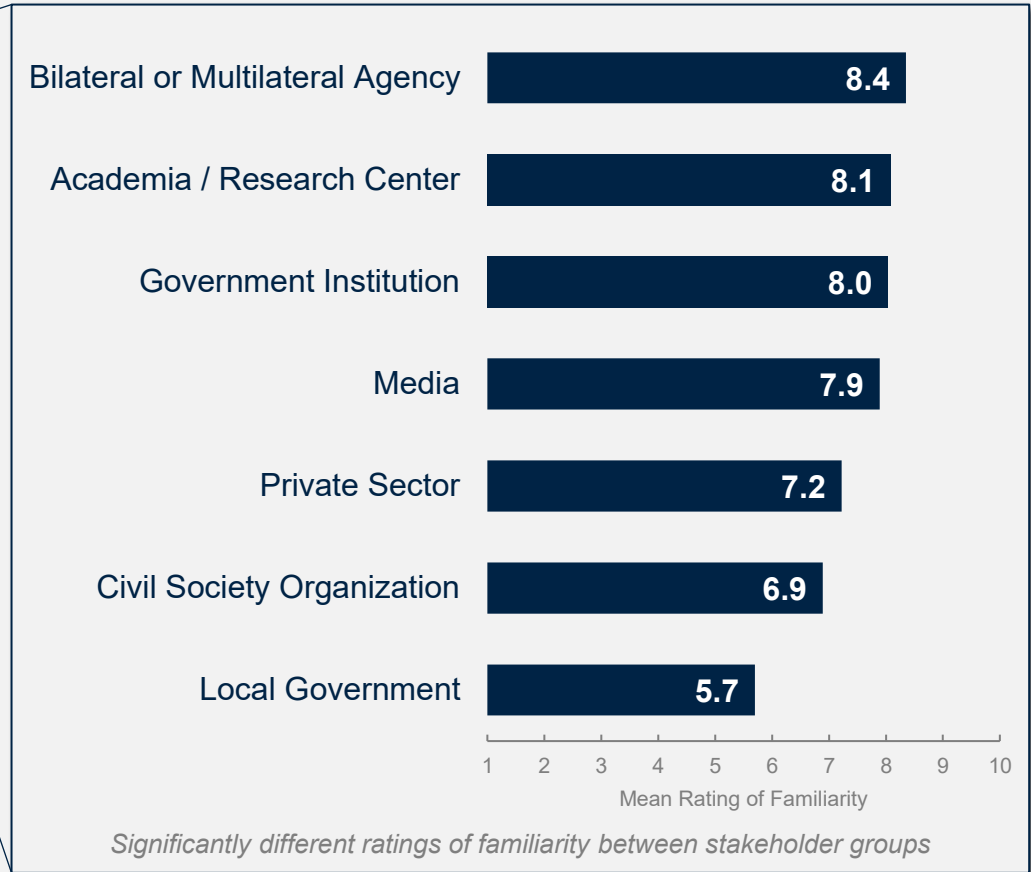
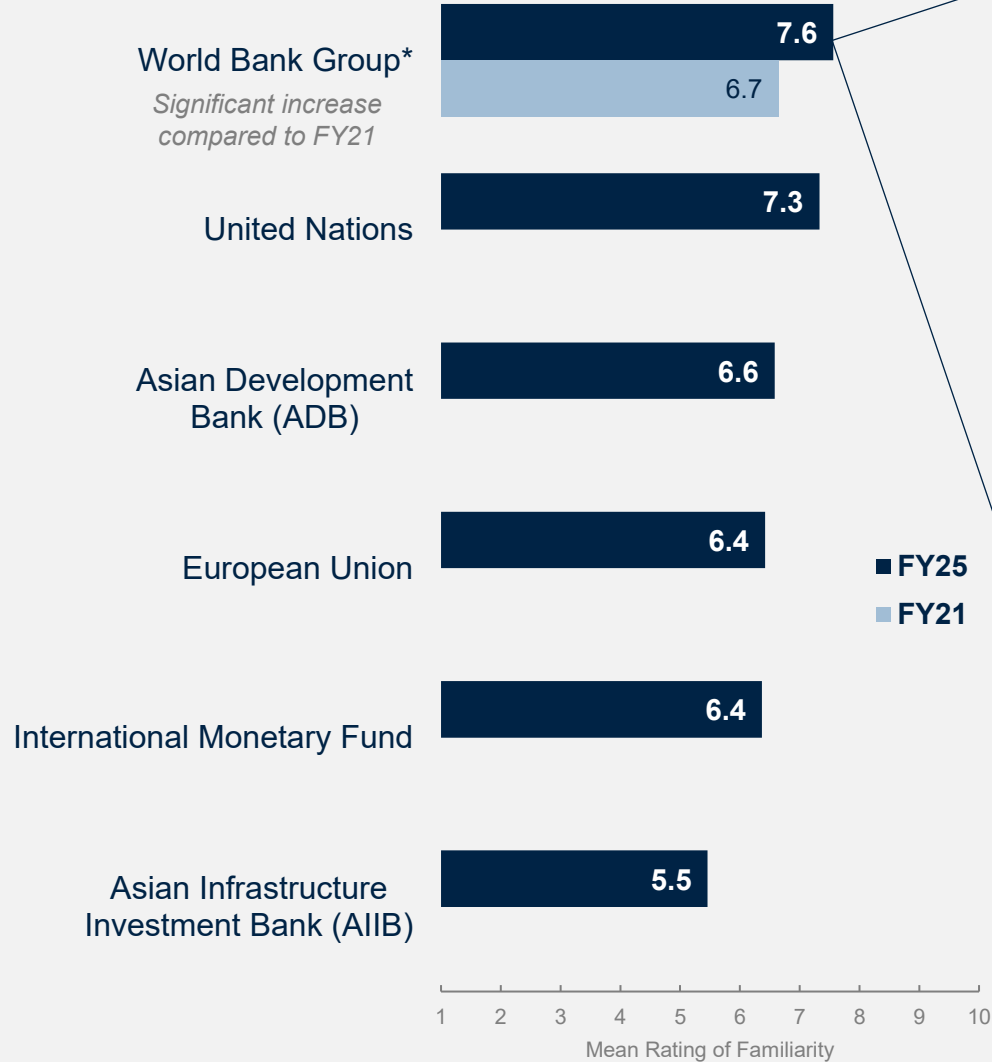
**Nearly two-thirds of respondents recalled seeing or hearing something about the WBG recently** (64%), most often through events (57%), direct contact with WBG staff (44%), social media (43%), or WBG websites (36%). They most often recalled the WBG's economic forecasts (51%) and the WBG's work in ending poverty (46%) and climate change (43%).



# ***Overall Views of the World Bank Group***



# Familiarity With the WBG Has Improved Compared to the FY21 Survey



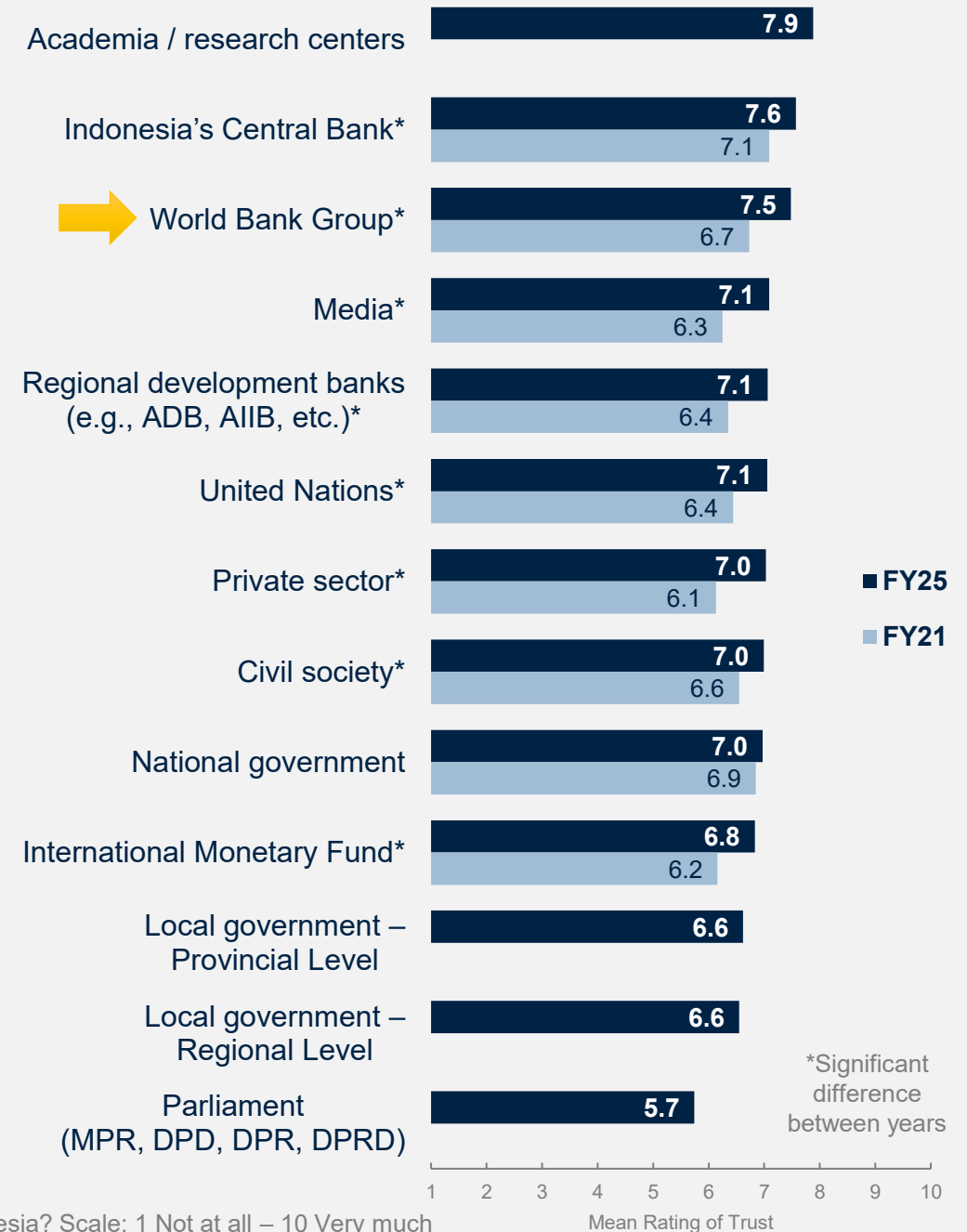
- Respondents who indicated that they **collaborate with the WBG** reported significantly higher levels of familiarity with the institution's work (mean=8.1) compared to those who reported that they do not collaborate with the WBG (mean=6.9).



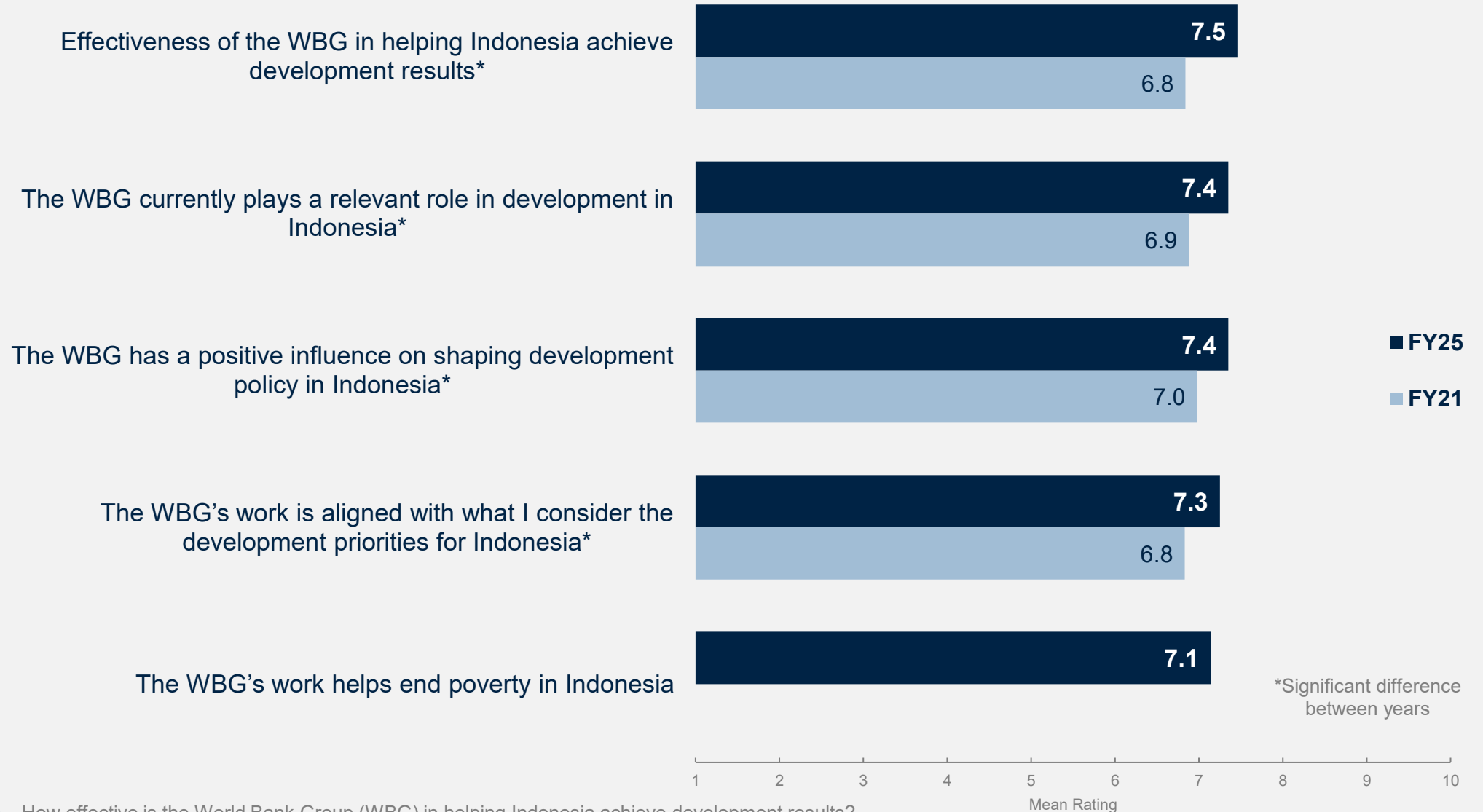
# The WBG is One of the Most Trusted Institutions, With Trust in the WBG Increased Compared to FY21

Many institutions received significantly **higher ratings of trust in FY25 compared to FY21**, especially the private sector and media, whose mean ratings increased by nearly a point.

- There were significant stakeholder group differences in their ratings of trust for nearly every institution. For the most part, respondents from the media and local government tended to have the lowest ratings of trust, while respondents from government institutions tended to have the highest ratings. More details can be found in the accompanying file, "Indonesia COS FY25 Appendices.xlsx".

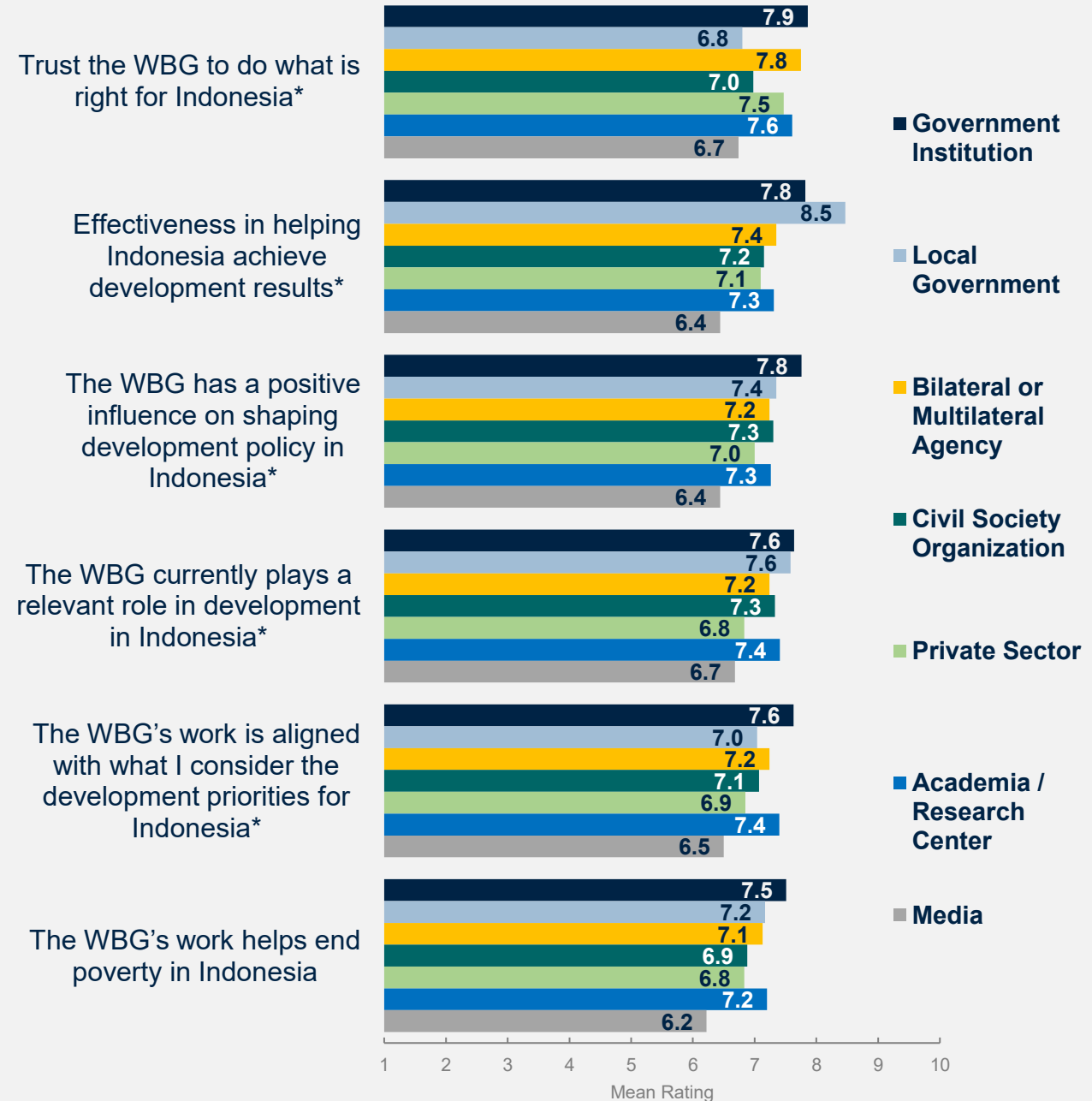


# Overall Perceptions of the WBG in Indonesia Have Improved Since FY21 COS



# Government Stakeholders More Positive About the WBG and Its Work; Media Most Critical

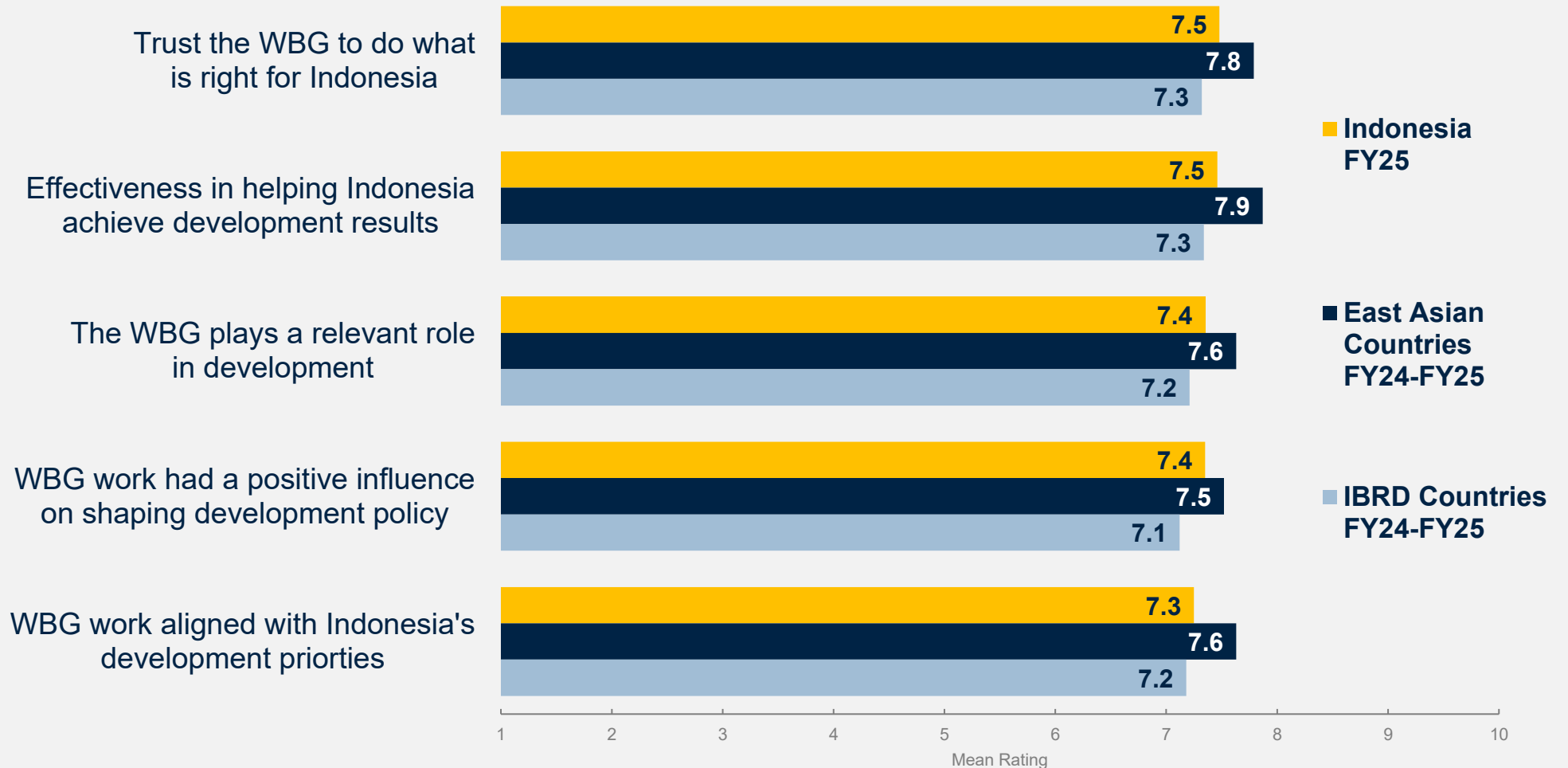
Notably, respondents from the **local government** give fairly high ratings for the WBG's work but have one of the lowest ratings for trust, which could be attributed to these stakeholders' low ratings of familiarity with the WBG.



\*Significant difference between stakeholder groups



# Stakeholders in Indonesia Perceived the WBG On Par With Stakeholders in FY24-FY25 IBRD Countries, Somewhat Lower Than FY24-FY25 East Asian Countries



East Asian FY24-FY25 countries included: Cambodia, China, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, and Vietnam.

IBRD FY24-FY25 countries included: Angola, Argentina, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Georgia, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Namibia, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, and Vietnam.



# ***The WBG's Work on Development Priorities***

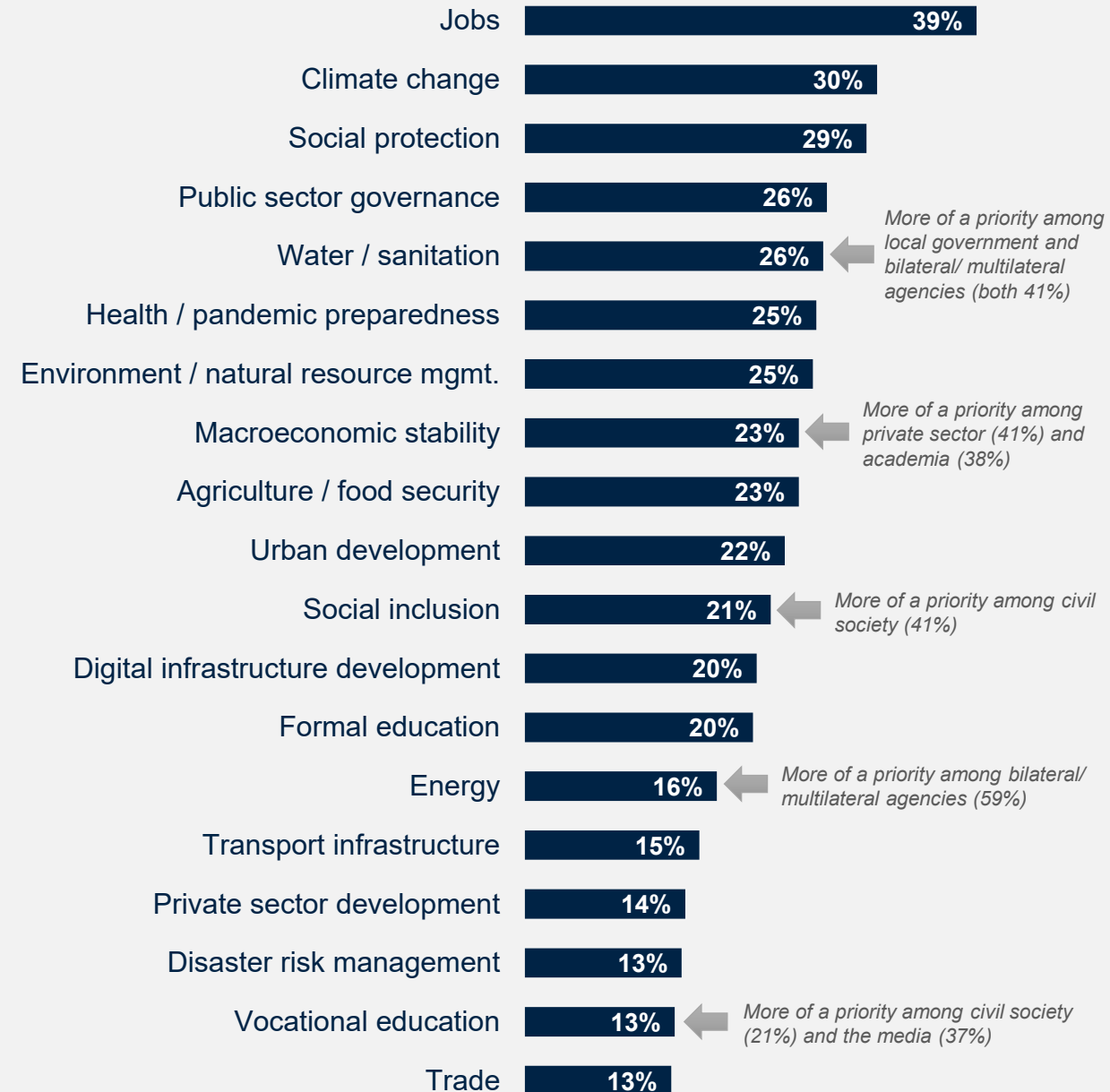


# Jobs Considered the Top Development Area for WBG Focus

This year, respondents considered **climate change, water/sanitation, environment/natural resources management, and urban development** much more of a priority than in FY21.

Respondents' comments answering the question of how the WBG can be more effective in Indonesia<sup>^</sup>, discussed key development areas and the need for the WBG's focus is to be aligned with these areas:

- Work more closely with the Government to better align with national priorities, including jobs, health, climate change, infrastructure, education and skills development.
- Increase collaboration with local governments and communities to better understand their context, needs, and capacity.
- Enhance financial support to better meet Indonesia's needs, as well as catalyzing investments to generate broad-based growth.
- Capacity-building, implementation support, and knowledge sharing are essential to improve local expertise and long-term sustainability of projects.
- Work to expand program/project reach across the country and to more marginalized groups.



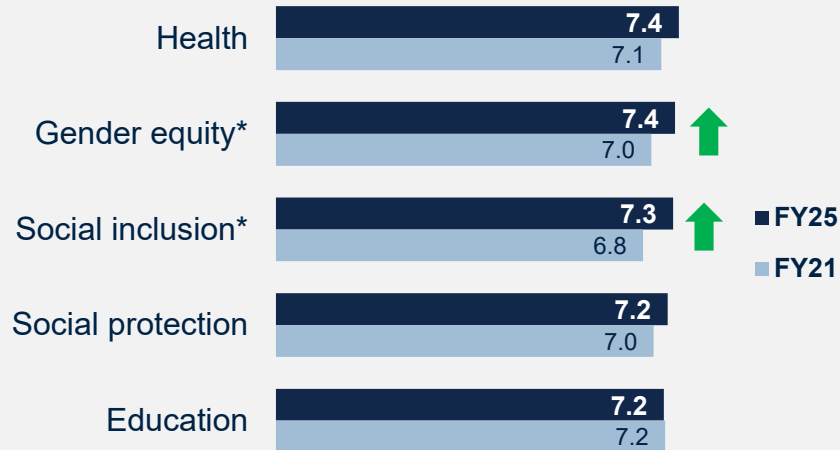
Which areas should the WBG prioritize to have the most impact on development results in Indonesia? (Select up to 5) (Percentage of Respondents, N=329)

<sup>^</sup>In your opinion, what is the most important thing the WBG could do to increase its effectiveness in Indonesia? (N=194)



# Effectiveness of WBG's Support in Sectoral Areas

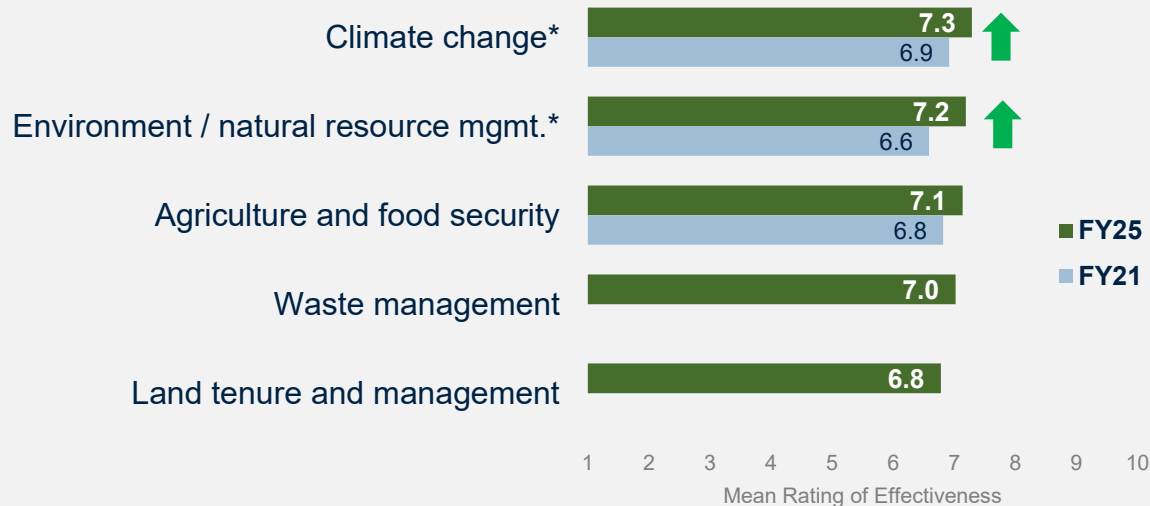
## Human Development



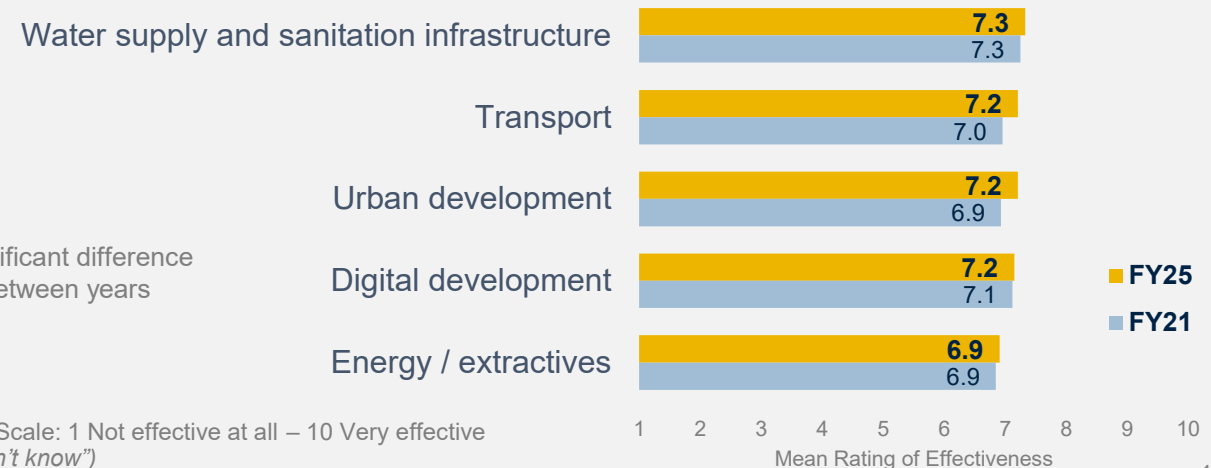
## Finance / Institutions / Economic Growth



## Environmental Sustainability



## Infrastructure



\*Significant difference between years



How **effective** has the WBG been at achieving development results in each of these areas in Indonesia? Scale: 1 Not effective at all – 10 Very effective  
(If you have NO exposure to/experience in working in any of the sectors listed below, please respond "Don't know")

# Stakeholders Felt That WBG Effectiveness Could Be Improved With More Local Input, Monitoring & Evaluation, and Flexibility and Responsiveness (Less Bureaucracy)

- **Strengthen community focus and inclusion**
  - Embed more **participatory approaches** for local stakeholder involvement in project design and monitoring.
  - Ensure **equity across regions**, addressing disparities between urban and rural areas.
- **More emphasis on monitoring, evaluation, and results**
  - Establish **clear performance indicators** linked to outcomes, not just outputs.
  - Conduct more **transparent evaluations**.
  - Use evidence to **course-correct projects in real-time**.
- **Increase flexibility and responsiveness**
  - Greater outreach/engagement with local stakeholders to better **adapt projects to context**.
  - Provide **flexible funding and operational modalities** to adjust to shifting priorities.
  - Tailor approaches to **local cultural and institutional contexts**, rather than “one-size-fits-all.”
- **Enhance efficiency and delivery**
  - Simplify **administrative and procurement processes** to reduce delays.
  - Improve **timeliness of disbursements and implementation**.
- **Deepen collaboration and partnerships**
  - Engage **civil society** in implementation and monitoring, not just in consultations.
  - Strengthen **coordination across stakeholders** (government, private sector, donors).
  - Promote **joint ownership of outcomes**, ensuring sustainability after WBG support ends.

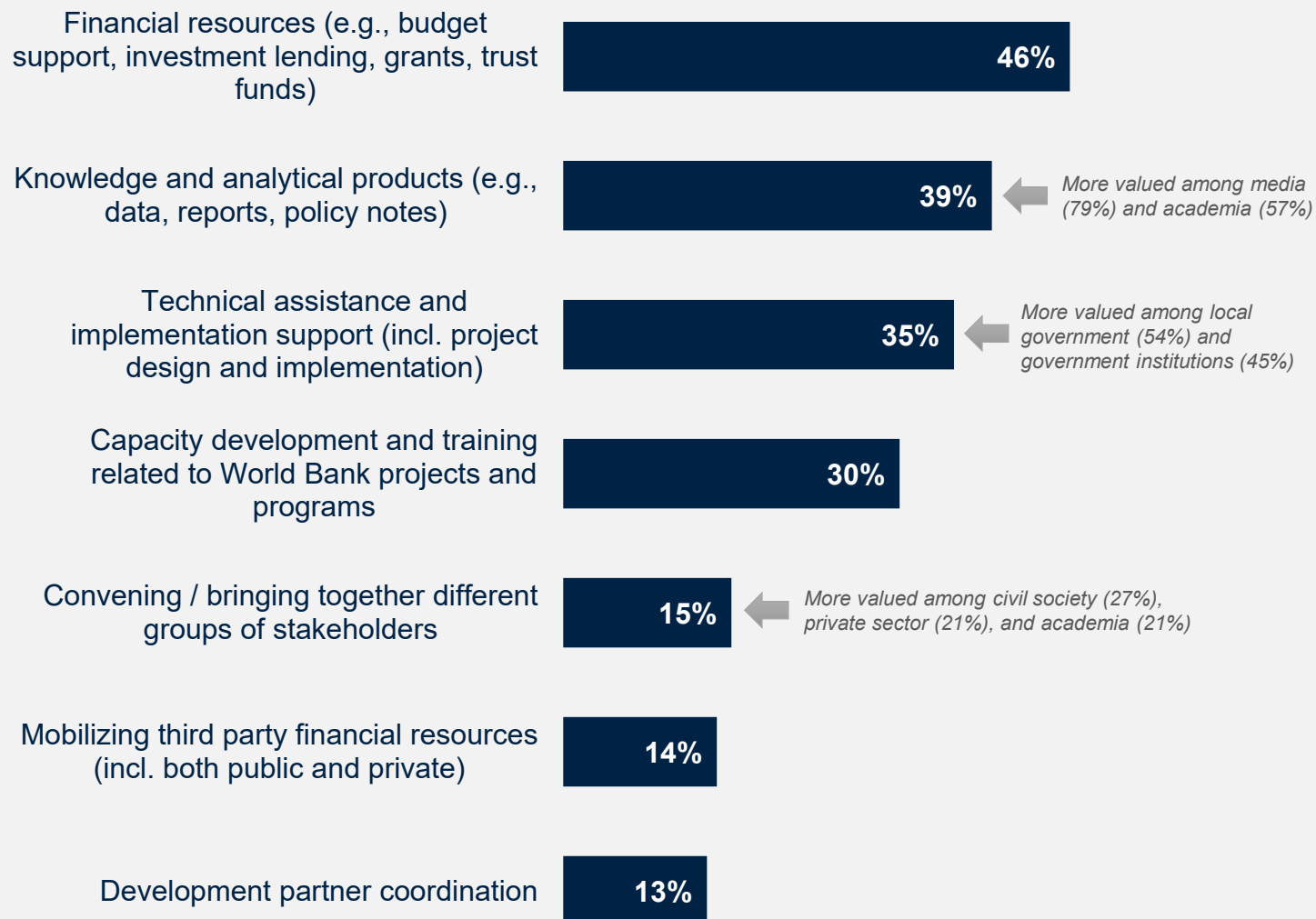


# *The WBG's Instruments*



# Financial Resources Considered the WBG's Greatest Value to Indonesia, Closely Followed by Knowledge Work

Far more respondents in this year's survey considered the WBG's **financial resources** to be the WBG's greatest value to Indonesia compared to those in the FY21 COS (18%).

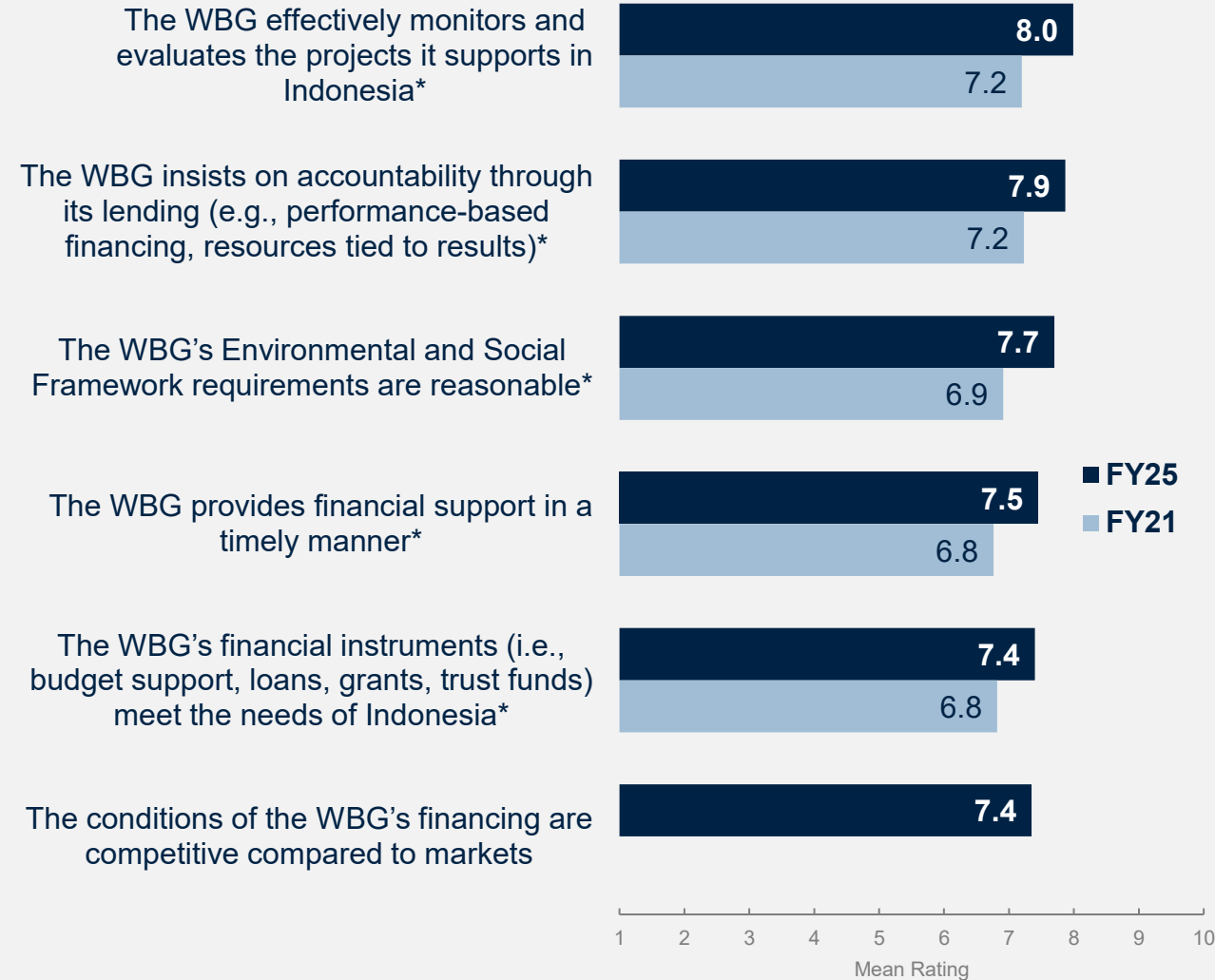


# Perceptions of the WBG's Financial Instruments Have Improved

- There were significant stakeholder group differences in their ratings of timeliness, accountability, and monitoring. For the most part, respondents from bilateral/multilateral agencies and academia tended to have lower ratings, while respondents from the government and private sector tended to have higher ratings. For more details, refer to the accompanying file, "Indonesia COS FY25 Appendices.xlsx".

In respondents' comments answering the question of how the WBG can be more effective in Indonesia<sup>^</sup>, they discussed that the WBG should increase its financial support and ensure it is impactful.

- Respondents emphasized the need for more direct funding, grants, and financial resources to better meet Indonesia's needs in priority areas.
- Many highlighted the importance of combining financial support with technical expertise and advisory services, ensuring that resources are used effectively and that outcomes are sustainable.
- Several comments stressed the need for monitoring and evaluation mechanisms tied to funding to ensure transparency, accountability, and measurable impact.
- Some respondents discussed that the WBG could simplify its procedures, ensure timely disbursement, and provide greater adaptability in financial instruments to match Indonesia's evolving context.



\*Significant difference between years



To what extent do you agree with the following statements? Scale: 1 Strongly disagree – 10 Strongly agree  
<sup>^</sup>In your opinion, what is the most important thing the WBG could do to increase its effectiveness in Indonesia (N=194)

# 64% of Respondents Used the WBG's Knowledge Work and Were Increasingly Positive About It Since FY21

- There were significant stakeholder group differences in several of their ratings for WBG knowledge work. For more details, refer to the accompanying file, "Indonesia COS FY25 Appendices.xlsx".

Respondents' comments answering the question of how the WBG can be more effective in Indonesia^ discussed:

- WBG data, analysis, and studies should be used to improve decision-making at both national and local levels. Lessons learned and examples of successful approaches (from within Indonesia and out) should inform policy and implementation.
- Many highlighted the importance of training programs and knowledge-sharing initiatives to build institutional capacity and improve skills.
- It was also discussed that the WBG should work more closely with local governments, think tanks, academics, and civil society to co-create solutions and ensure knowledge is contextually relevant.
- Some felt the WBG's dissemination of its knowledge work, including its accessibility and translation, could be improved.



Have you ever used the WBG's knowledge work, including participating in workshops or training programs? (Percentage of Respondents, N=312)

To what extent do you agree with the following statements? Scale: 1 Strongly disagree – 10 Strongly agree

How significant a contribution do you believe the WBG's knowledge work makes to development results in Indonesia? Scale: 1 Not significant at all – 10 Very significant 22

^In your opinion, what is the most important thing the WBG could do to increase its effectiveness in Indonesia (N=194)



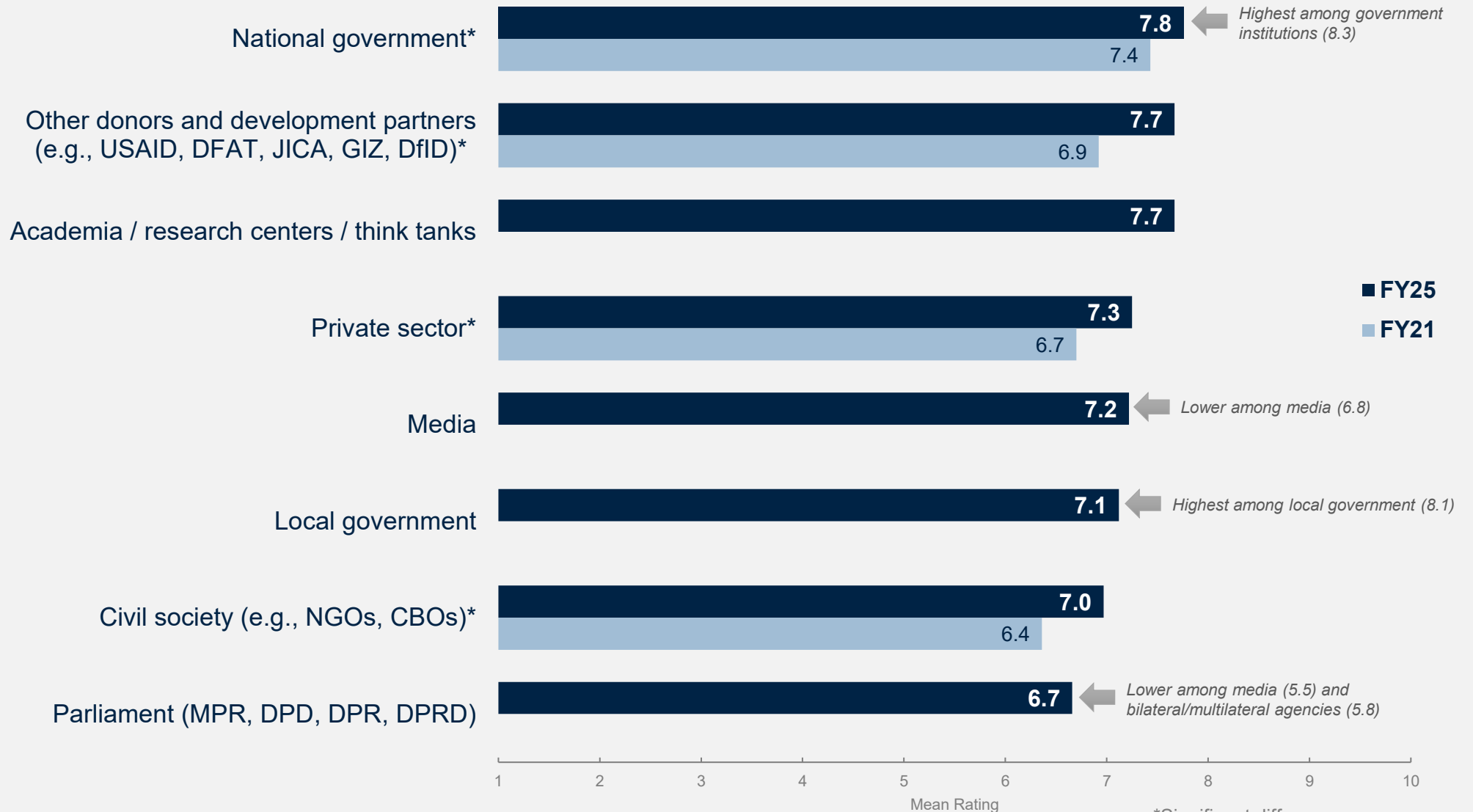
# ***The WBG's Engagement and Collaboration***



# Perceptions of the WBG as a Development Partner Have Significantly Improved in Indonesia



# Perceptions of WBG Partnerships in Indonesia Were Increasingly Positive

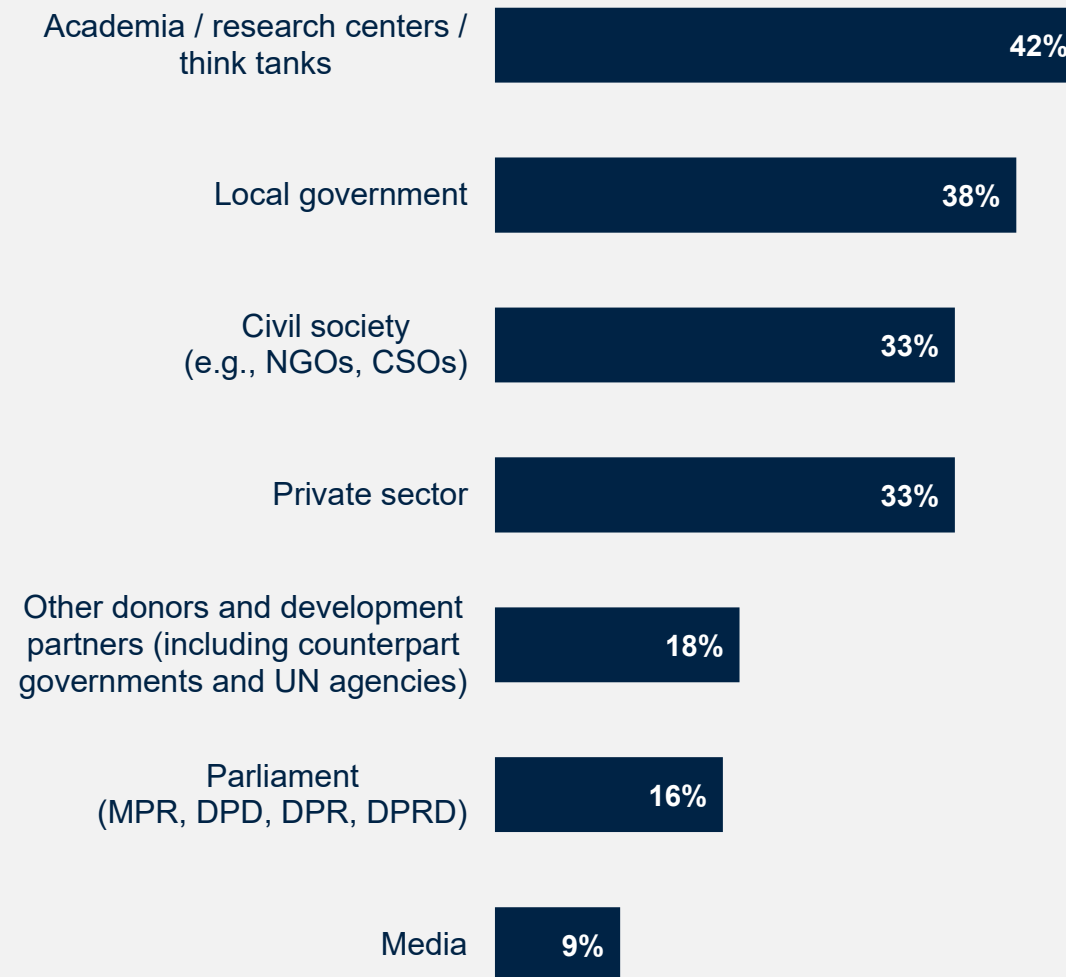


To what extent is the WBG an effective development partner in Indonesia, in terms of collaborating with the following groups? Scale: 1 To no degree at all – 10 To a very significant degree

\*Significant difference between years

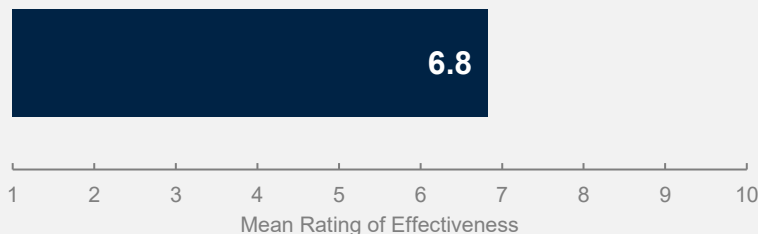
# Stakeholders Want the Bank to Collaborate More With Academia, Local Government, Civil Society, and the Private Sector in Indonesia

Outreach to **academia** is additionally recommended, because it was rated the most trusted institution in Indonesia. Additionally, trust in civil society and the private sector has significantly improved since FY 2021. This suggests that all three stakeholder groups could be trusted, reliable partners for the WBG in Indonesia. In addition, outreach to **local government** is also recommended, because they had some of the lowest ratings of familiarity with the WBG and some of the most critical perceptions of its work. However, because of their low trust ratings, a more of an outreach/awareness campaign would be recommended.



# WBG Effectiveness in Facilitating Civil Society Participation

All Respondents



Just 11% of respondents rated the WBG's effectiveness at facilitating **civil society participation in development policy dialogue and implementation** in Indonesia below average (1-4). These respondents suggested the following to help the WBG be more effective:

- Create more forums, focus group discussions, and structured engagement platforms to ensure civil society has a meaningful voice in policy dialogue and implementation.
- Improve transparency, share regular updates with the public and media, and ensure information is easily accessible.
- Provide space for civil society to be active in decision-making, across different regions and constituencies.
- Support capacity building and resources to support civil society participation.
- Expand local presence and outreach to connect directly with grassroots stakeholders and broaden participation.

## Some Examples of the WBG's Effective Facilitation of Civil Society Participation

*"Consultation for the LAUTRA (Prosperous Ocean) program in preparing for program implementation by inviting parties, including validation of needs."* (Bilateral/Multilateral Agency Respondent)

*"On issues related to Climate Change and the PRK, the World Bank has been quite effective in facilitating dialogue between civil society and the government. This is necessary because it is sometimes more difficult for civil society to engage directly with the government on strategic issues."* (Civil Society Respondent)

*"The DPRD, as a local partner, is actively involved to accommodate public aspirations, facilitated through training and technical guidance with local CSOs."* (Parliamentarian Respondent)

*"In the Climate Change Trust Fund program, there is involvement of environmental NGOs and civil society organizations as implementers of climate change mitigation and adaptation programs in the regions. The Sustainable City Infrastructure Program also involves civil society in the process."* (Government Institution Respondent)

How effective is the WBG in facilitating civil society participation in development policy dialogue and implementation in Indonesia?

Scale: 1 Not effective at all – 10 Very effective



[If effectiveness rating < 5] How could the WBG be more effective in facilitating civil society participation in development policy dialogue and implementation? (Please be specific) (N=19) [If effectiveness rating > 4] Please share examples of the WBG's effective facilitation of civil society participation in development policy dialogue and implementation. (Please be specific) (N=116)



# Stakeholders Felt That WBG Collaborations Could Be Strengthened, Broadened, More Local and Responsive, and Include More Communication/Transparency

- **Strengthen collaboration with the government**
  - Align with **national priorities and development plans**.
  - Improve **coordination between central and local governments**.
  - Support **policy coherence across ministries** to avoid duplication.
- **Broaden inclusive stakeholder engagement**
  - Foster **multi-stakeholder platforms** that include the private sector, civil society, and academia/think tanks.
  - Encourage **joint research and policy analysis** with Indonesian institutions.
  - Ensure engagement goes beyond the capital city to include **regional stakeholders**.
- **Enhance community and grassroots participation**
  - Facilitate **bottom-up consultations** so that programs reflect local needs.
  - Strengthen **local ownership** of projects through participatory approaches.
  - Recognize and incorporate **indigenous and vulnerable group perspectives**.
- **Be more responsive and adaptive**
  - Create structured **feedback loops** to capture lessons learned and adjust in real-time.
  - Provide **flexible engagement models** tailored to different stakeholder groups.
  - Demonstrate responsiveness through **visible action on input received**.
- **Improve communication and transparency**
  - Share **regular progress updates and results** with stakeholders.
  - Use **clear, accessible language** for public communication, not just technical reports.
  - Leverage **media and digital platforms** for wider outreach and dialogue.



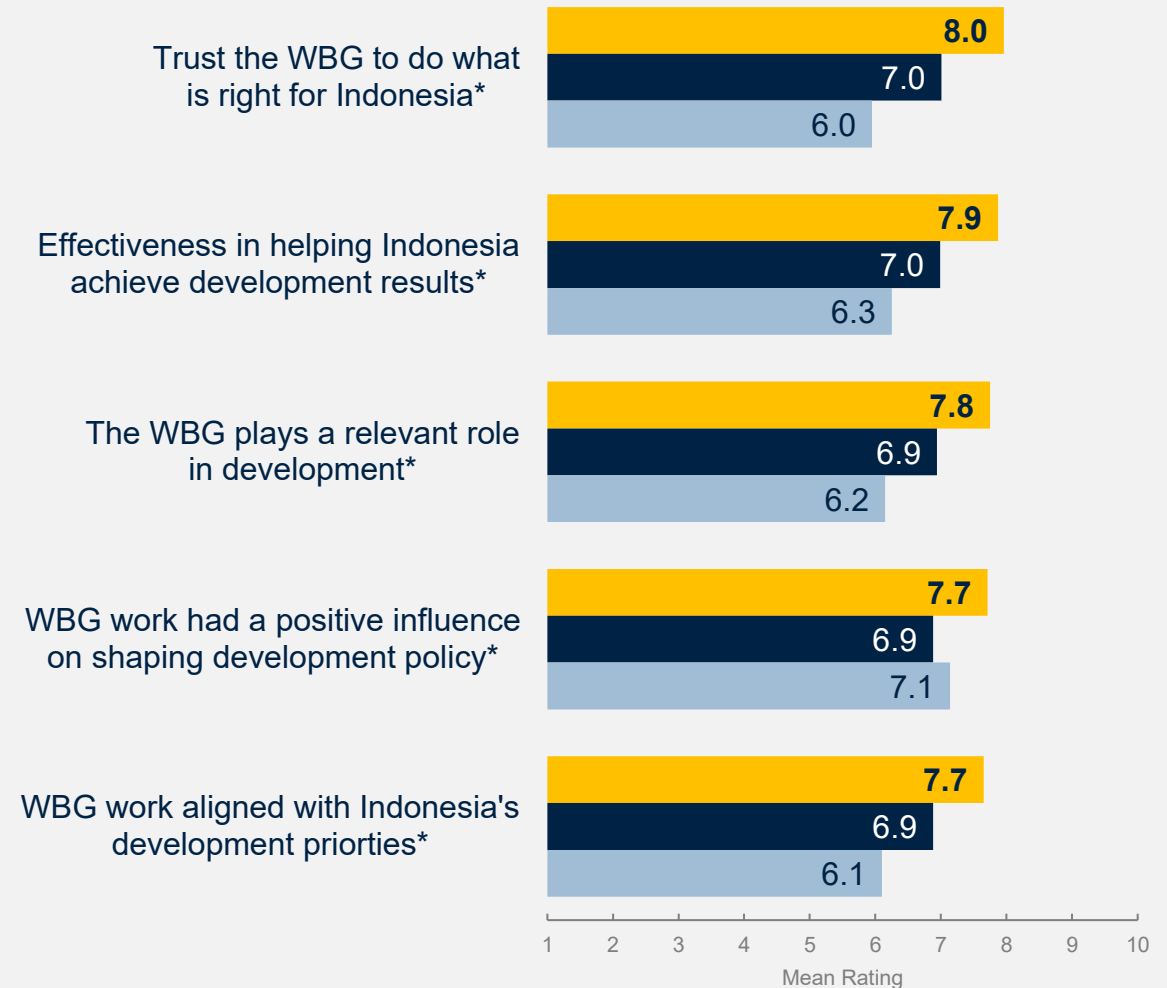
# *Communication and Outreach*



# Outreach and Engagement Is Important Because Familiarity Leads to More Positive Perceptions

In addition to respondents indicating a desire for more engagement with the WBG, such engagement can engender more positive perceptions of the WBG. Comparing ratings of key performance indicators among respondents highly familiar with the WBG (ratings of 8-10 on a 10-point scale) and those with little familiarity with the WBG (ratings of 1-4 on a 10-point scale), one can see that the more familiar stakeholders are with the WBG, the more positive perceptions they have of the WBG and its work.

Approximately 10% of respondents' comments answering the question of how the WBG can be more effective in Indonesia^ discussed the need for greater communication, suggesting that the WBG should share information more openly with the public, ensure broad dissemination of updates (using accessible language), and strengthen communication channels beyond government stakeholders.



How familiar are you with the work of the WBG in Indonesia?

■ High Familiarity (8-10) ■ Some Familiarity (5-7) ■ Low Familiarity (1-4)

\*Significant difference between levels of familiarity

How much do you trust the WBG to do what is right for Indonesia? Scale: 1 Not at all – 10 Very much

How effective is the WBG in helping Indonesia achieve development results? Scale: 1 Not at all – 10 Very much

To what extent do you agree with the following statements? Scale: 1 Strongly disagree – 10 Strongly agree

^In your opinion, what is the most important thing the WBG could do to increase its effectiveness in Indonesia (N=194)



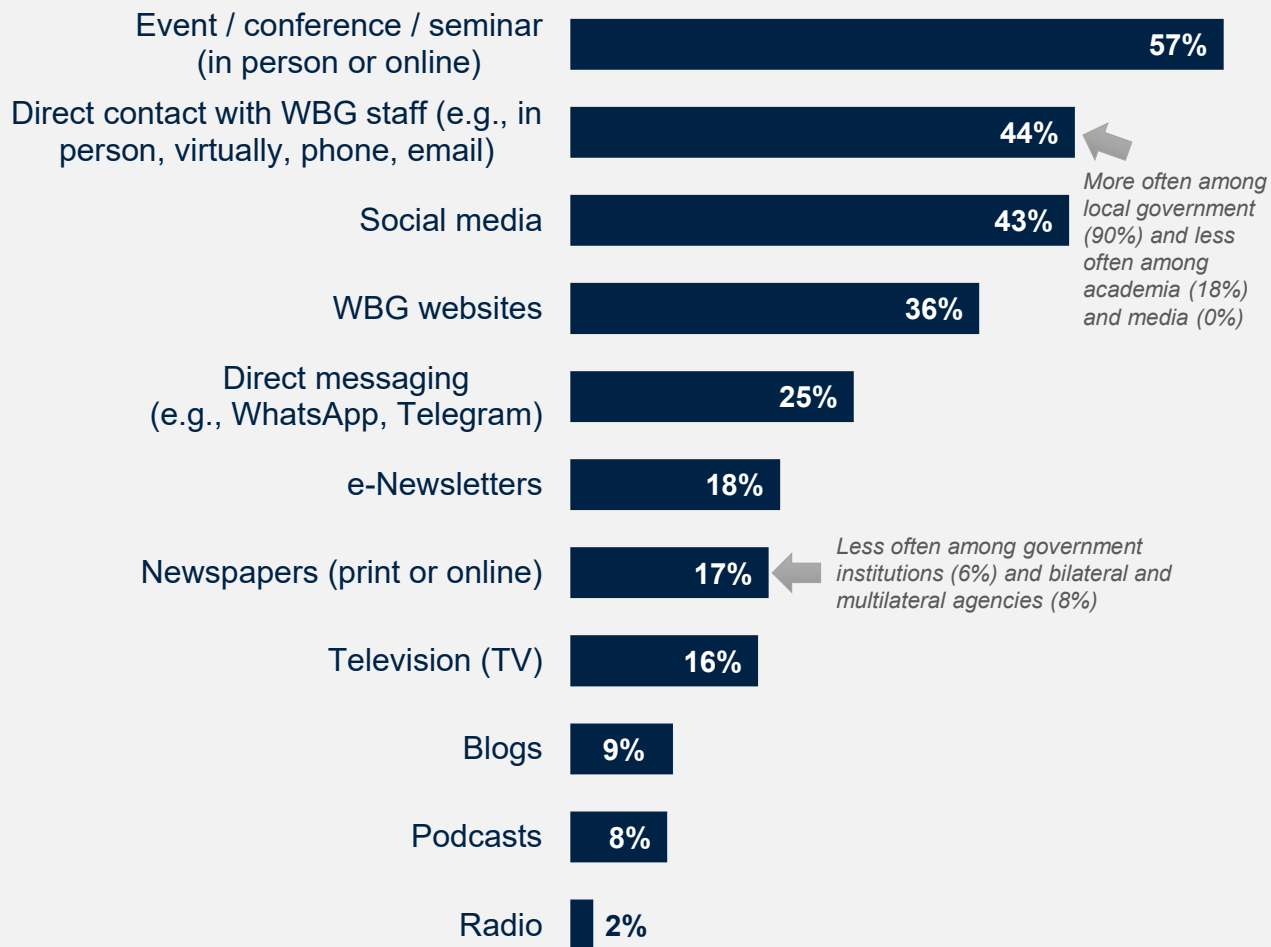
# Events/Workshops and Direct Contact Were the Most Preferred Channels for Stakeholders to Receive Information From the WBG

Key differences between stakeholder groups should be taken into consideration for targeted outreach (e.g., government and bilateral or multilateral agencies were the most likely to prefer direct contact, while media respondents were the most likely to prefer direct messaging).

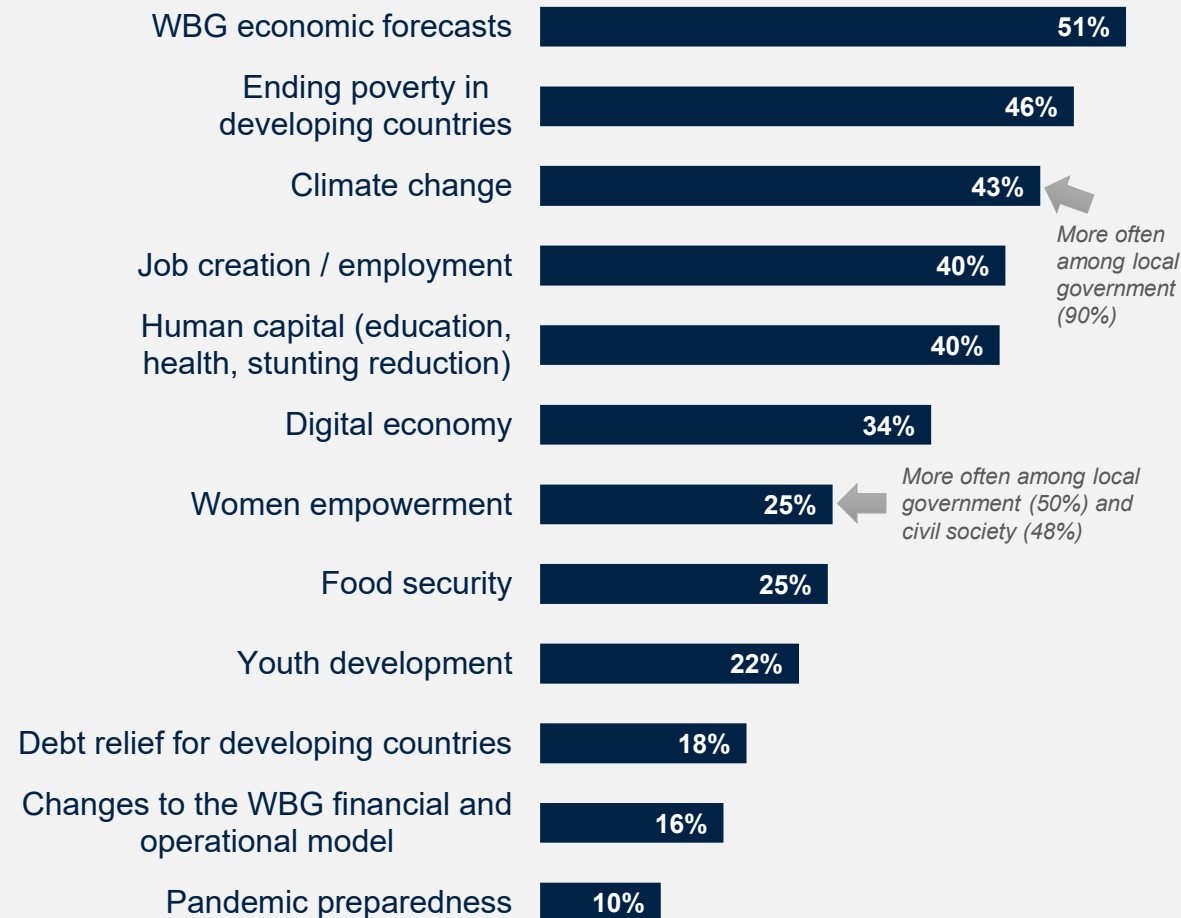
	Top Two Preferred WBG Channels							
	All Respondents	Government Institution	Local Government	Bilateral or Multilateral Agency	Civil Society Organization	Private Sector	Academia / Research Center	Media
Event / conference / seminar / workshop <i>(in person or online)</i>	59%	58%	62%	40%	64%	55%	69%	35%
Direct contact with staff* <i>(e.g., in person, virtually, by phone, email)</i>	48%	59%	54%	60%	52%	36%	27%	53%
Direct messaging* <i>(e.g., WhatsApp, Telegram, Viber)</i>	27%	33%	19%	27%	11%	33%	21%	59%
Social media <i>(e.g., Facebook, Twitter/X)</i>	25%	21%	39%	27%	30%	19%	33%	6%
e-Newsletters*	21%	11%	4%	33%	30%	31%	33%	24%

# 64% of Respondents Recalled Seeing/Hearing About the WBG Recently, Most Often at Events, About WBG Economic Forecasts

## Where did they see/hear about the WBG?



## What did they see/hear about the WBG?



Do you recall seeing or hearing anything about the WBG recently? (N=319)

If you answered "Yes", where do you recall seeing or hearing this information? (Select all that apply) (Percentage of Respondents, N=203)

If you answered "Yes", which of the following areas of the WBG's work in India have you seen or heard about? (Select all that apply)

(Percentage of Respondents, N=202)

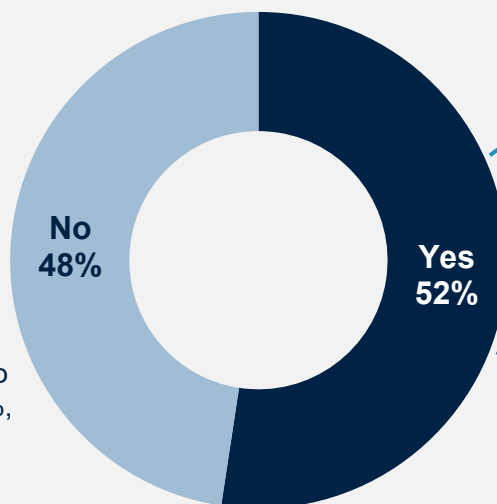
# ***Sample Demographics and Detailed Methodology***



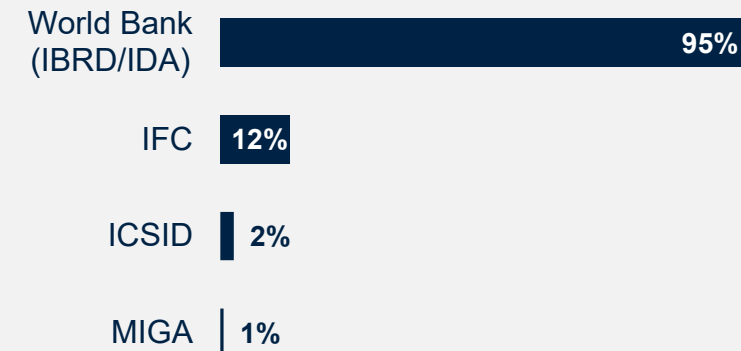
# Sample Demographics

## Do you collaborate/work with the World Bank Group (WBG) in Indonesia? (N=332)

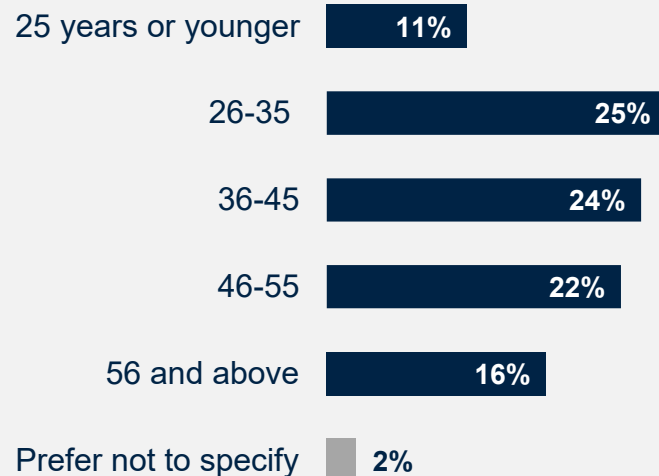
Respondents from government institutions and bilateral or multilateral agencies were significantly more likely to collaborate with the WBG (88% and 94%, respectively) compared to respondents from other stakeholder groups.



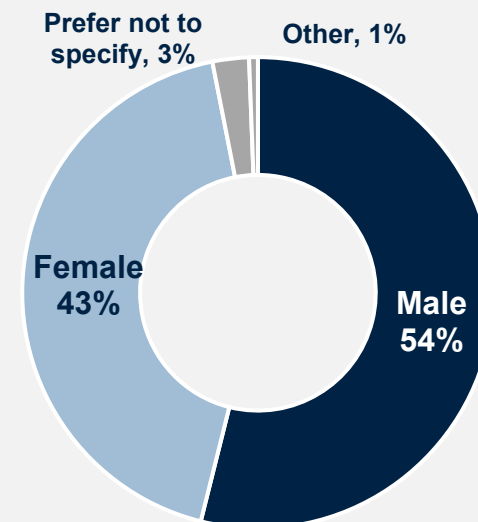
## Which of the following WBG agencies do you collaborate/work with in Indonesia? (N=170)



## What is your age? (N=323)

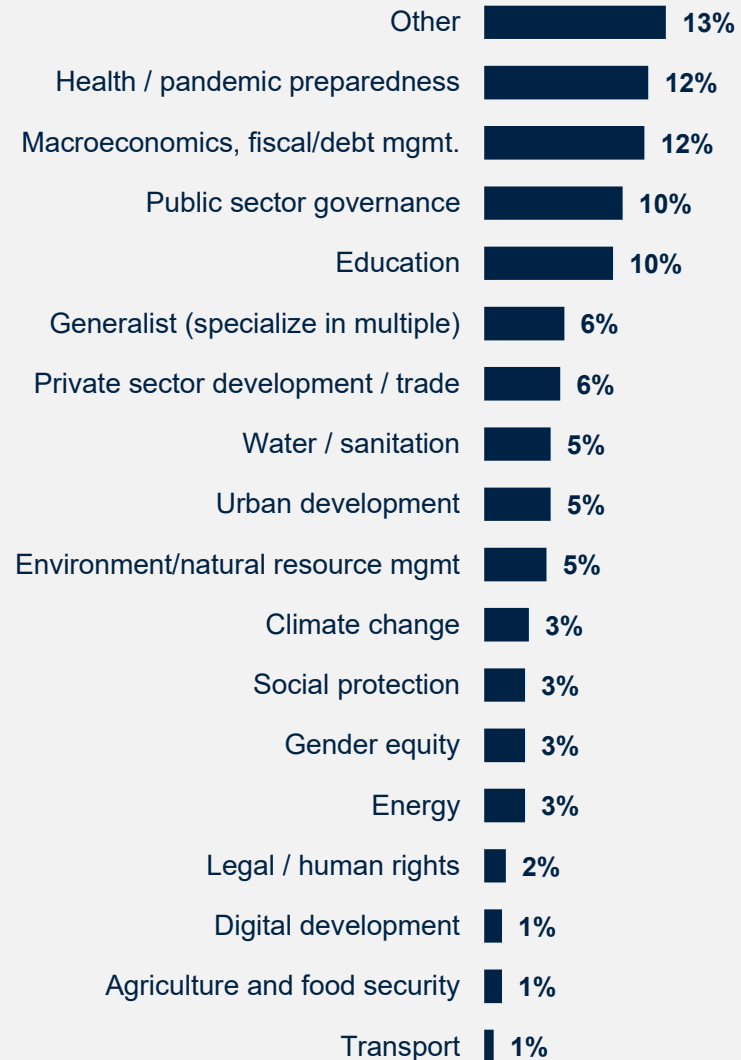


## What is your gender? (N=323)

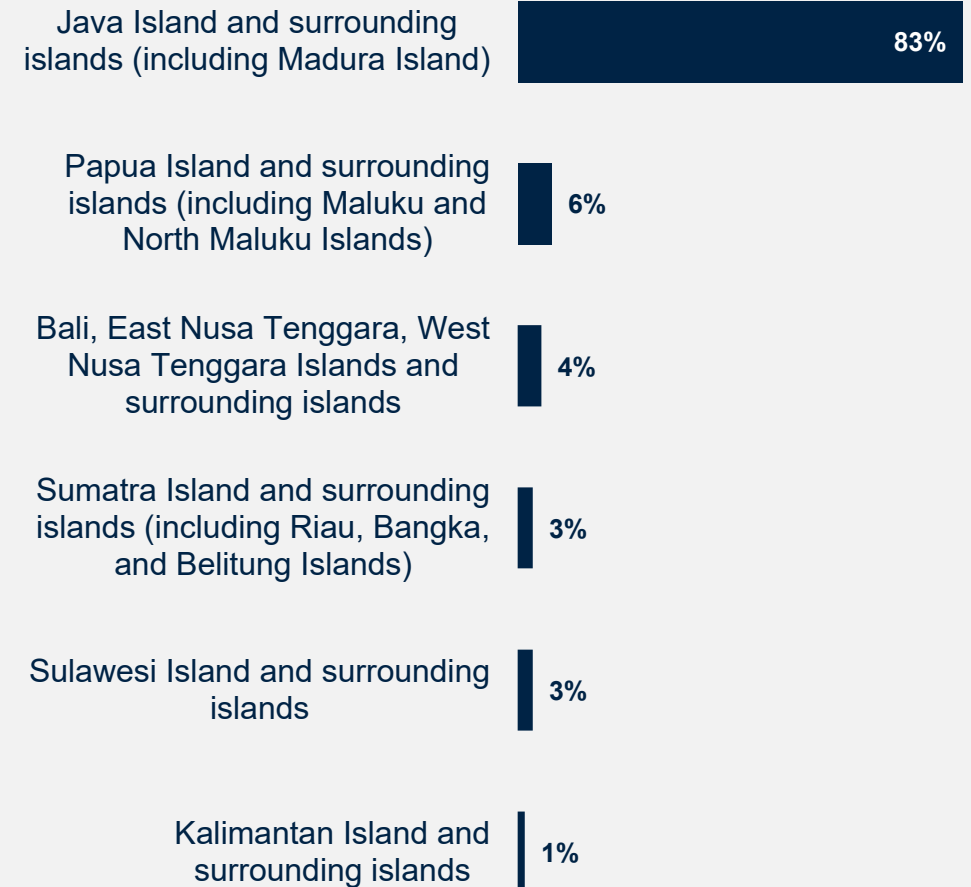


# Sample Demographics (continued)

## What is the primary specialization of your work? (N=305)



## Which best represents your geographic location? (N=320)



# Detailed Methodology

From **April to August 2025**, a total of 534 stakeholders in Indonesia were invited to provide their opinions on the WBG’s work by participating in a Country Opinion Survey (COS). A list of potential participants was compiled by the WBG country team and the field agency.

Participants were drawn from the offices of the President, Ministers, and Parliamentarians, government institutions, local government, bilateral or multilateral agencies, civil society organizations, the private sector, academia and research centers, and the media.

Of these stakeholders, **340 participated in the survey (64% response rate)**. Respondents completed the questionnaire online, via phone, or with a representative of the field agency.

**This year’s survey results were compared to the FY21 Country Opinion Survey, which had a response rate of 39% (N = 294).**

Comparing responses across Country Opinion Surveys reflects changes in attitudes over time, as well as changes in respondent samples, methodology, and the survey instrument itself. To reduce the influence of the latter factor, only those questions with similar response scales/options were analyzed. However, the stakeholder compositions for both survey years should be taken into consideration when interpreting these comparisons, as there was a much larger sample from the private sector but a much smaller sample from government principals in FY25.

Key statistically significant findings (tested at the research standard of  $p < .05$ ) are noted throughout the report.

Breakdowns for individual questions by stakeholder group can be found in the “Indonesia COS FY25 Appendices.xlsx” file published in the WBG Microdata Library, along with the survey microdata and this report.

Percentage of Respondents	FY 2021	FY 2025
<b>Government Principals:</b> Office of the President, Minister, Parliamentarian	14%	3%
<b>Government Institutions:</b> Employee of a Ministry, Department, Project Implementation Unit, Independent Government Institution, Judiciary, State-Owned Enterprise	31%	32%
<b>Local Government</b>	4%	9%
<b>Bilateral/Multilateral Agency:</b> Embassy, Development Organization, Development Bank, UN Agency	9%	5%
<b>Civil Society Organization:</b> Local and regional NGO, Community-Based Organization, Private Foundation, Philanthropy, Professional/Trade Association, Faith-Based Group, Youth Group	15%	14%
<b>Private Sector:</b> Private Company, Financial Sector Organization, Private Bank	4%	16%
<b>Academia / Research Center</b>	16%	16%
<b>Media</b>	7%	6%
<b>Other</b>	1%	1%
<b>Total Number of Respondents</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>339</b>



What is your primary professional affiliation? (Select only 1 response)

\*Not all respondents provided information about their professional affiliation. Therefore, the total number of respondents listed in the table is lower than the N reported in the methodology.



CountryOpinionSurveys

# Thank you

*For more information about this report  
or the Country Opinion Survey program,  
please contact:*

[countrysurveys@worldbankgroup.org](mailto:countrysurveys@worldbankgroup.org)

