

# The Implementation of 8 Quick Win Program

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Microeconomics Dashboard

# Quick Win Program 1: Free Nutritious Meal (*Makan Bergizi Gratis/MBG*)

## Description and objective:

The **MBG Program** aims to enhance nutrition and health, particularly for school children, Islamic boarding school students, pregnant women, and toddlers. This initiative provides free lunches and milk to ensure that children receive adequate nutrition, supporting their physical growth and cognitive development.

Additionally, the program seeks to address malnutrition and stunting, which can significantly impact a child's development. By offering direct access to nutritious food, the MBG Program also raises awareness about the importance of a balanced diet and fosters a healthier, better-prepared generation for the future.

## Target:

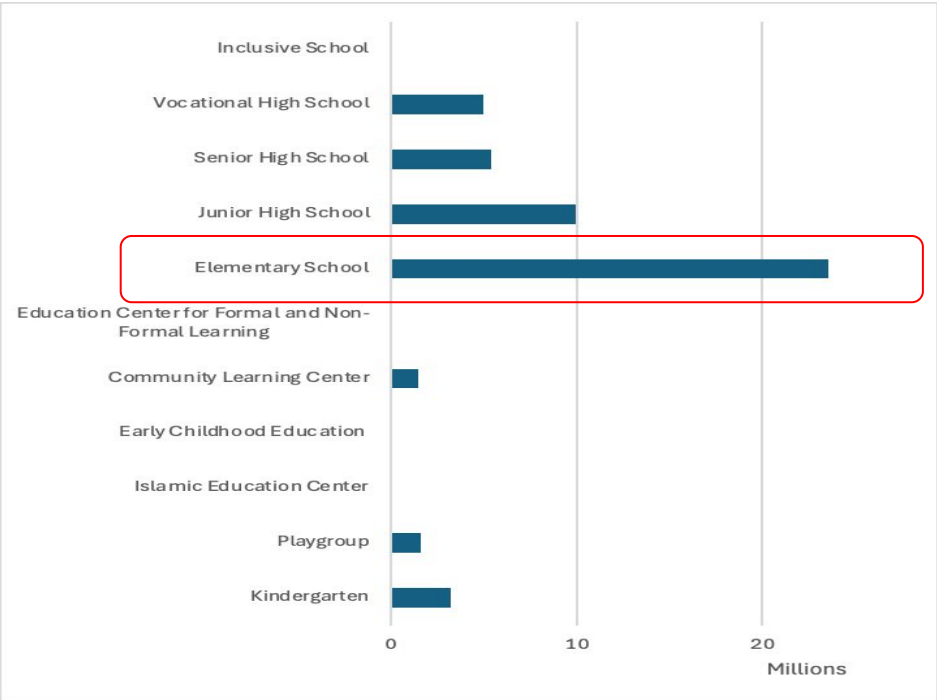
- Pregnant women
- Toddlers
- Children in preschool, elementary, and junior/senior high school
- Children in islamic boarding schools and religious educational institutions

In 2029, program targeted for 82.9 million beneficiaries (i.e. 100% covered).

Year	Coverage Target	Number of Coverage Beneficiaries
2025	40%	33 million
2026	80%	66 million
2029	100%	82.9 million

Source: Author's compilation.

## Number of Students in Indonesia by Level of Education (2023/2024)



Based on the graph, elementary school students dominate the number of students in Indonesia and are also the most recipients of the MBG program. With the number of elementary school students reaching more than 24 million, this data shows that the objective of program is to overcome stunting by addressing the nutritional needs of children from an early age.

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology (2025). Author's estimation.

# Quick Win Program 1: Free Nutritious Meal (*Makan Bergizi Gratis*/MBG)

## Progress of Program:

- The implementation of the program started on January 6, 2025, though numerous pilot programs have also been conducted in an attempt to achieve a similar outcome.
- The implementation of the program entailed numerous dynamic changes to the budget, particularly in the cost per meal, which decreased from IDR 15,000 as stated in the state budget plan to IDR 10,000 **due to efficiency reason**. Meanwhile, The government's planned budget allocation until 2029 is IDR 450 trillion.
- There are 190 Nutrition Fulfillment Service Units (*Satuan Pelayanan Pemenuhan Gizi*/SPPG) in 26 provinces.
- There are 140 Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) involved in the procurement and distribution of food ingredients.

## Fund Allocation

- Total fund allocation for 2025: IDR 71 Trillion.
- Total fund allocation for 2025-2029: IDR 450 trillion.
- Cost per meal: Initially, in the 2025 APBN, the allocation of IDR 15,000 was reduced to IDR 10,000 for efficiency.

### The Potential Impacts of *Makan Bergizi Gratis* Program on The Community

Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts
<p><b>1. Access to Healthy Food</b> The MBG program is a response to the problem of inadequate nutrition, especially for low-income households, by offering nutritious food, it is hoped to increase access to healthy food.</p>	<p><b>1. Become a Budget Burden</b> The program's budget is substantial, approximately IDR 450 trillion, given its 82.9 million beneficiaries and a cost of 10,000 per person. This budgetary requirement may pose several challenges to public finances.</p>
<p><b>2. Reduce Poverty</b> The MBG program has been demonstrated to assist families, particularly those with children, in alleviating their financial burden, thereby contributing to the poverty reduction.</p>	<p><b>2. Dependency</b> The program's potential to induce dependency, where communities become reliant on external aid rather than striving for long-term self-sufficiency.</p>
<p><b>3. Improve Health</b> The government ensures the provision of balanced meals, focusing on essential nutrients, including vitamins, proteins, and minerals, to improve beneficiaries' health.</p>	<p><b>3. Misuse of the Program</b> The large budget and the high number of people receiving aid create potential risks of misuse and unequal distribution. It is essential to have strong oversight and accountability.</p>
<p><b>4. Increasing School Participation Rates</b> Makan Bergizi Gratis program can be an incentive for parents or school-age children to attend school, especially in areas where school participation rates are still low.</p>	<p><b>4. Logistics Challenges</b> Indonesia's vast geography presents logistical issues, especially when distributing nutritious meals to remote areas and ensuring food quality is maintained throughout the process.</p>

Source: Author's compilation.

## Quick Win Program 2: Free Medical Check-ups, Tuberculosis Eradication, and Building a Quality Full-Service Hospital in Region

### Description and objective:

The free health check-up program aims to increase health awareness, detect health risk factors and pre-existing conditions, and reduce tuberculosis (TB) cases by 50% by 2029. Meanwhile, the program to build quality comprehensive hospitals in the districts ensures that all people, especially in remote areas, can benefit from quality health services.

### Target:

- The free health check-up and TB eradication program targets 52 million people. In 2025, the focus will be on the most vulnerable groups, including individuals with TB, those with severe chronic diseases, and people over 50 years old.
- The quality hospital construction program is targeted at 66 public hospitals in remote, border, and island regencies/municipalities.

### Form of Benefit:

- Free check-up program in the form of a routine free medical check-up (MCU) once a year or twice a year that includes blood pressure, blood sugar, chest x-ray (CXR) for disease screening, and tuberculosis screening.
- The hospitals must have modern facilities (such as operating theaters, ICUs, NICUs, fully equipped laboratories, and advanced radiology equipment) and basic specialist doctors (including specialists in internal medicine, surgery, obstetrics, and pediatrics), so that they can provide services for complex medical cases without the need to refer patients to higher-level hospitals.

### Funding Allocation:

The government has allocated IDR 8 trillion for the TB eradication program and IDR 3.2 trillion for free MCUs.

### Progress of program:

- The free health program was implemented in February 2025.
- The hospital construction program to build complete quality hospitals in districts began to be implemented with the groundbreaking of RSUD Reda Bolo, Southwest Sumba District, East Nusa Tenggara in January 2025 and is targeted for completion in December 2025.

TB screening through free MCU is not enough because TB eradication is very complex. Therefore, several solutions need to be considered:

- Higher mobility, quality diagnosis technology and infrastructure that reaches remote areas. In addition, the use of other diagnostic tools, such as TCM Truenant, is required.
- Improved comprehensive TB care and treatment that is fast, precise, and patient-centered. Additionally, TB treatment logistics are needed to balance TB screening efforts that have been maximized.
- Campaigns and education around TB, through empowering families, communities, TB cadres, as well as religious and public leaders, to change health behaviors and community stigma.
- Strengthen private sector involvement in TB case management.
- Investment to improve the quality of human resources and TB information systems.
- Strict and regular monitoring and evaluation of each TB program to comply with minimum service standards.

## Quick Win Program 3: Create and Increase The Productivity of Agricultural Land with Village, Regional and National Food Barns

A recent analysis of data collected from the Statistic Indonesia (BPS) reveals a substantial increase in rice imports during 2023. The volume of rice imports reached 3.06 million tons in 2023, marking a significant rise compared to the 0.36 to 0.44 million tons recorded in previous years. The data indicates a rising reliance on imports to satisfy the escalating demand for rice, which exhibits an annual increase.

Production, Import and Consumption of Rice in Indonesia (Million Tons)

Year	Rice Plant Production	Rice Production	Rice Import	Rice Consumption
2019	54.6	31.31	0.44	28.93
2020	54.65	31.33	0.36	29.37
2021	54.42	31.20	0.41	30.04
2022	54.75	31.54	0.43	30.20
2023	53.98	31.10	3.06	30.62

Source: Statistic Indonesia (2025); Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia(2025), Author's estimation.

### Description and objective:

The aim of this program is to improve food security by increasing agricultural land productivity through a more effective and efficient management. In this context, village, regional, and national food barns function as storage places for farm products that can be used to ensure sufficient food availability, both for local consumption and to support national food security. One form of government's commitment to support this program is to issue Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 3/2025 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Use of Nonphysical Special Allocation Funds for Food Security and Agriculture Funds for Fiscal Year 2025.

### Pilot Program:

One of the initiated programs is called "*Cetak Sawah Merauke*". This program is a government initiative aimed at gradually opening up 1 million hectares of land in Merauke. Other than that, the aim of the program is to increase domestic agricultural production, contributing to the national food security. The 100,000 hectare pilot project in the Food Production Center Area in Wanam District, Merauke Regency, Papua was designed as the first step in expanding agricultural land to meet the growing demands of the domestic market.

However, the program has several potential adverse impacts, particularly in the social and environmental realms. One of the major concerns is the increase of deforestation resulting from extensive land clearing. According to the Auriga Nusantara Data Institute, Papua has lost 688,438 hectares of natural forest over two decades, with 55,981 hectares lost in 2023 alone. South Papua, in particular, is responsible for the highest deforestation rates in the region. The food estate program is suspected to be a new driver of deforestation, following other industries like palm oil, energy plantations, and mining. This large-scale agricultural development risks ecosystems and natural habitats, and threatens endangered species, such as the cendrawasih bird, potentially accelerating their extinction.

# Quick Win Program 3: Create and Increase The Productivity of Agricultural Land with Village, Regional and National Food Barns

## The Potential Impacts of Agricultural Productivity Enhancing Policy

Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts
<p><b>1. Reduce The Dependency on Imports</b> The program aims to cut down on rice imports, which increased to 3.06 million tons in 2023, by boosting domestic rice production.</p>	<p><b>1. Environmental Damage</b> Land clearing for agriculture causes deforestation, habitat loss, and ecosystem disruption. It leads to wildlife displacement, soil erosion, and reduced fertility. Deforestation also increases flood risks and worsens climate change. Over time, this harms environmental stability.</p>
<p><b>2. Boost The Rice Production &amp; Ensure a Stable Food Supply</b> The development of new agricultural land in Merauke is expected to enhance rice production, thereby addressing the escalating demand for consumption. Beside that, the program is designed to ensure a consistent supply of rice, thereby mitigating the risk of shortages or price fluctuations.</p>	<p><b>2. Displacement of Local Communities</b> Large-scale agricultural projects or land development can force indigenous communities to leave their ancestral lands, which they rely on for their culture, livelihood, and resources.</p>
<p><b>3. Strengthen Food Security</b> By reducing reliance on imports and increasing local production, the program contributes to stronger food security in Indonesia, ensuring more stable rice prices and safeguarding people's purchasing power.</p>	<p><b>3. Local Climate Change</b> Clearing land for agricultural purposes can significantly disrupt local ecosystems. This destruction not only leads to loss of biodiversity but also worsens water quality by reducing natural filtration systems such as wetlands or forests.</p>
<p><b>5. Improving Farmers Welfare</b> The program's initiatives, including training and technology support, are designed to enhance the productivity and income of local farmers. Furthermore, the development of infrastructure such as irrigation systems and roads is intended to optimize the efficiency of rice production and distribution.</p>	<p><b>4. Dependence on Large-Scale Agriculture</b> Local farmers may increasingly rely on large agricultural corporations for seeds, fertilizers, and equipment, and they may lose their independence and control over their own land. This reliance on corporate supply chains often leaves farmers vulnerable to price fluctuations, debts, and the influence of large companies would making it harder for them to maintain sustainable and profitable farming practices on their own.</p>

## Quick Win Program 4: Construction and Renovation of Excellence Integrated School in Each District

### Description and objective:

The Excellence Integrated School Program aims to enhance the quality of primary and secondary education, improve graduate outcomes, and strengthen school infrastructure.

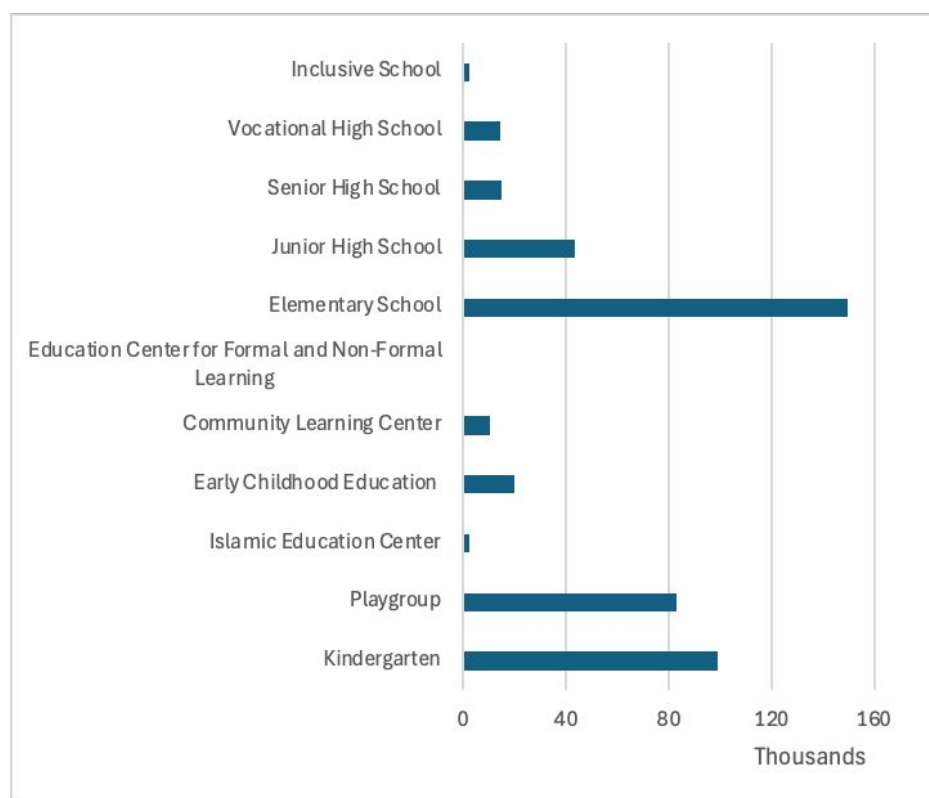
### Target:

The Excellence Integrated School Program will be spread across 39 cities by 2025. Meanwhile, it is targeted to be available in 266 cities, especially in the education sector.

### Form of Benefit:

Excellence Integrated Schools follow the model of both non-boarding and boarding schools, providing a seamless education pathway from early childhood to senior high school. This program aims to create an effective learning environment that supports students' academic and personal development.

### Data on The Number of Schools by Level of Education



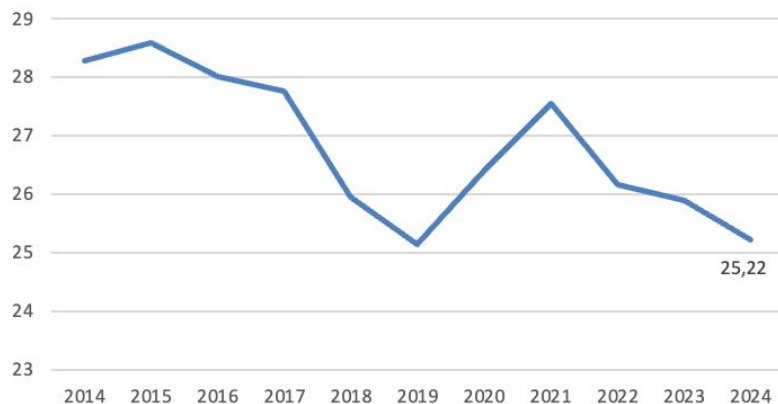
The data reveals a significant imbalance in the distribution of educational institutions in Indonesia. While there are 98,858 kindergartens, the number of secondary and higher education institutions is considerably lower, with only 14,853 senior high schools and 14,459 vocational high schools. This disparity highlights the challenges in ensuring a smooth educational transition and underscores the ongoing limitations in access to secondary and higher education, particularly for children from low-income backgrounds.

Addressing this imbalance requires a proactive role from the government. By implementing policies such as school construction and renovation, the government can expand the availability and quality of secondary and higher education institutions. Additionally, investing in infrastructure, teacher training, and adequate resource allocation will help create equal opportunities for all children to pursue higher education and improve overall educational outcomes.

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, 2025. Author's estimation.

## Quick Win Program 5: Social Welfare Card Program to Reduce Absolute Poverty

**The Number of Poor People (Million)**



The graph shows that the current poverty situation in Indonesia is still a big challenge, with several citizens living below the poverty line. Government programs are critical to overcoming this problem, such as social protection, community empowerment, and income enhancement, which aim to reduce poverty rates and improve community welfare.

Source: Statistic Indonesia, 2025. Author's estimation.

### Description and objective:

This government program focuses on poverty reduction by providing social support through welfare cards. The welfare card program is designed to improve the welfare of low-income communities to basic services or cash social assistance to maintain and help meet their consumption.

### Total Budget for Social Protection Program 2019-2025

Year	Total Budget (Trillion)
2019	308.4
2020	498
2021	468.2
2022	460.6
2023	443.4
2024	493.4
2025	504.7

Source: Ministry of Finance, 2025. Author's estimation.

### Previous Program Implementation:

In 2020, the realization of social assistance spending reached IDR 202.5 trillion, equivalent to 1.31% of GDP, in response to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. This is undoubtedly a stimulus for people's welfare and a social safety net such that the community did not experience increasingly severe impacts due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Social Protection Program budget continues to increase from IDR 308.4 trillion in 2019 to Rp 504.7 trillion in 2025, this increase in budget funds is a proof of the government's commitment to improving social welfare, which will also have an impact on increasing beneficiaries.



## Quick Win Program 5: Social Welfare Card Program to Reduce Absolute Poverty

### The Potential Impacts of Social Welfare Card Program

Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts
<p><b>1. Increase Welfare</b></p> <p>The program boosts welfare by providing direct access to essential goods and services, such as food, healthcare, and education. This helps low-income families to meet their basic needs without relying on unmonitored aid. Additionally, it stimulates local economies by increasing the purchasing power of disadvantaged communities.</p>	<p><b>1. Dependency</b></p> <p>Recipients of social assistance who continue to be dependent on assistance would reduce motivation to be independent. Instead of empowering, scheduled assistance programs would form new societal habits to always rely on assistance.</p>
<p><b>2. Skills Improvement</b></p> <p>The implementation of training programs, such as the Pre-Employment Card (<i>Kartu Pra Kerja</i>), has been demonstrated to enhance the skills set of program participants, thereby facilitating the acquisition of employment and entrepreneurial opportunities. The provisions allocated to beneficiaries are designed to empower them to become self-sufficient or to establish their own business ventures.</p>	<p><b>2. Potential for Social Conflict</b></p> <p>The distribution of not-on-target assistance can cause societal jealousy and conflict. In addition, inaccuracy in determining beneficiaries will only result in budget waste because the significant target of reducing poverty will not be achieved.</p>
<p><b>3. Economic Stimulus</b></p> <p>Increasing the purchasing power of low-income people can stimulate the local economy by driving up consumption. When low-income households receive financial support, such as through cash transfers or subsidies, they are more likely to spend on goods and services, which boosts demand in local markets.</p>	<p><b>3. Misuse of Funds</b></p> <p>The large budget and lack of supervision can lead to misuse of aid funds, reduce the program's effectiveness. Misuse of these funds can include mismatch of beneficiaries, corruption, or other abuses.</p>

Source: Author's compilation.

## Quick Win Program 6: Gradual Increase in Civil Servant Salary

### **Description and objective:**

The civil servant salary increase program aims to enhance the well-being of civil servants, particularly in key sectors that directly impact society. This initiative is expected to improve public services and contribute positively to national development.

### **Target:**

In 2025, the civil servant salary increase is prioritized for teachers, health workers, and Indonesian National Armed Forces (known as the TNI)/Indonesian National Police (known as the Polri).

### **Form of Benefit:**

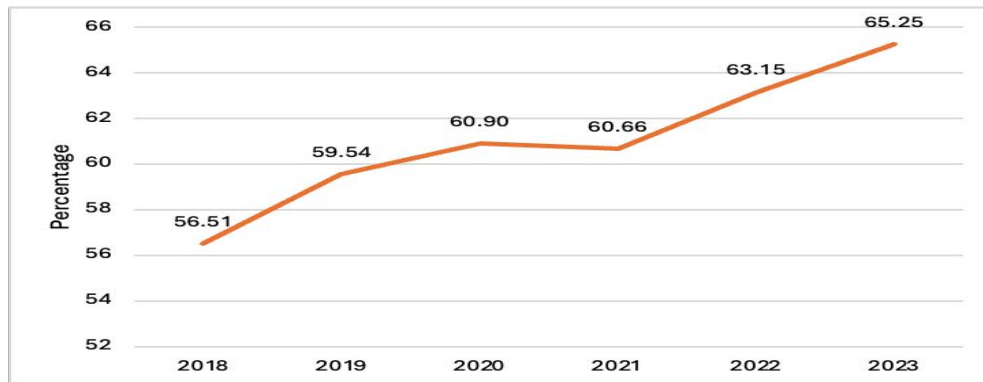
The civil servant salary in 2025 will increase by 8%, while pensions will rise by 12%, which refers to the Provincial Minimum Wage (*Upah Minimum Provinsi/UMP*) with the highest salary range based on professional positions.

### **Funding Allocation:**

Approximately IDR 297.71 trillion for civil servant salaries and benefits.

# Quick Win Program 7: Village Infrastructure Development, Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT), and Provide Low-Cost, Well-Sanitized Housing

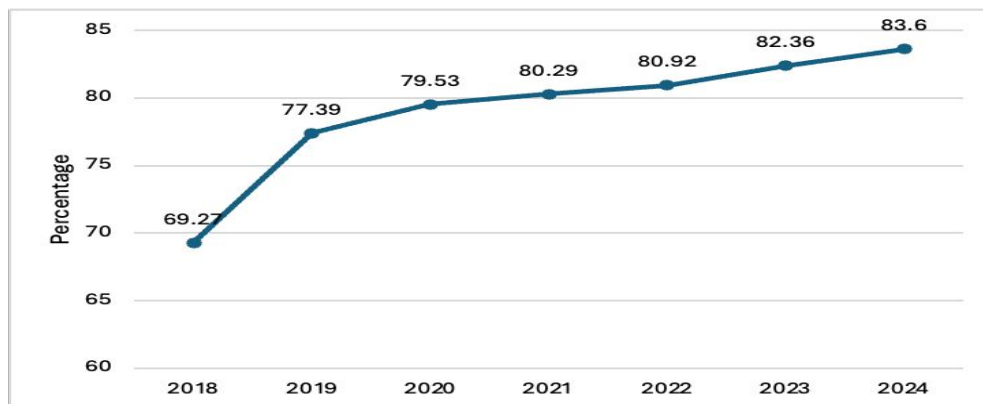
## The Proportion of Households that Have Access to Adequate Housing (in %age)



Source: Statistic Indonesia, 2025. Author's estimation.

The data shows that only about 65% of households have access to decent housing, leaving 35% without adequate living conditions. This indicates that more than one-third of households experience housing inadequacy. To address this issue, the government has set a target to construct 3 million decent homes to accommodate these households.

## The Proportion of Households that Have Access to Adequate Sanitation (in %age)



Source: Statistic Indonesia, 2025. Author's estimation.

The data shows an increase in household access to adequate sanitation, from 69.27% in 2018 to 83.60% in 2024. However, challenges remain. For example, while access has increased by about 14% over six years, nearly 17% of households still lack proper sanitation as of 2024, highlighting regional disparities and the need for targeted policies to address these gaps. With this increase, along with the Village Development and Well-Sanitized Housing programs, it is hoped that beneficiaries and the community in general will be able to access decent housing with proper sanitation.

### Description and objective:

This program focuses on village development by improving infrastructure, providing cash assistance, and offering affordable housing with proper sanitation for those in needs. Its primary goal is to enhance community welfare, reduce poverty, and ensure that essential facilities, such as housing and sanitation, are accessible to disadvantaged populations.

### Program Implementation:

- The Village Infrastructure Development and Low-Cost Housing Program will allocate a Village Fund budget of IDR 70 trillion in 2025 to support infrastructure projects, including roads, water channels, and public facilities, across villages.
- Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) program will provide direct financial assistance to low-income families, ensuring they can meet basic needs. These funds will be distributed through bank accounts or other secure methods.
- The aim of low-cost housing is to construct or renovate 40 houses per village annually, with a target of 3 million homes by the second year, ensuring compliance with proper sanitation standards.

# Quick Win Program 7: Village Infrastructure Development, Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT), and Provide Low-Cost, Well-Sanitized Housing

## The Potential Impacts of Village Infrastructure Development Program

Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts
<p><b>1. Improved Quality of Life</b> Construction of habitable houses and proper sanitation would improve the health and comfort of village communities. For context Indonesia, based on previous data, nearly 17% of households still lack access to proper sanitation in 2024. Hence with a sanitation improvement program, it is hoped that it could improve the quality of life of the community, especially in terms of health quality.</p>	<p><b>1. Dependence on Government Assistance</b> Communities may become dependent on government assistance without achieving economic independence, which can hinder their efforts to improve their situation. Furthermore, if government policies change or funding decreases, these communities could be left vulnerable, as they may not have developed the skills or infrastructure needed to thrive independently.</p>
<p><b>2. Poverty Reduction</b> Cash Conditional Transfer (CCT) helps low-income families meet their basic needs, reducing village poverty levels by providing direct cash assistance, this program helps alleviate short-term economic hardship and enables families to improve their living conditions.</p>	<p><b>2. Misuse of Funds</b> Minimum supervision in using funds could lead to misuse of aid funds, both in-house construction and distribution of CCT, which is detrimental to the community that should be benefited.</p>
<p><b>3. Local Economic Development</b> Constructions of infrastructure and affordable housing create jobs for local communities, thus the program could improve the local economy. Moreover, infrastructure, i.e. roads, bridges, and other public facilities, would support economic and social activities in villages.</p>	<p><b>3. Resistance to Change</b> In rural areas, villages often have deeply intertwined customs and traditions that shape their social and cultural identity. As a result, implementing development programs, especially those related to socio-cultural aspects, requires a careful and thoughtful approach. Whether physical or non-physical, these initiatives inevitably impact the lives and values of the people within these communities.</p>

Source: Author's compilation.

## **Quick Win Program 8: Establish a State Revenue Agency (*Badan Penerimaan Negara*) and Increase the State Revenue Ratio on GDP to 23%**

### **Description and objective:**

The establishment of BPN (*Badan Penerimaan Negara*) aims to increase the state revenue from various sources, including increasing the tax revenue ratio to 10-12%, excise tax, and increasing foreign investment up to 23% of GDP in 2025. Meanwhile, the increase in the tax revenue ratio is intended to provide adequate spending space in the state budget for development implementation. The BPN is designed for the management of tax, non-tax state revenue (PNBP), and customs.

### **Progress:**

After the cabinet inauguration, the establishment of BPN was not realized. However, the president appointed three deputy finance ministers. The cancellation of the BPN establishment was partly because the establishment of BPN was considered very complex, requiring time, coordination, and bureaucratic adjustments that were not simple. In addition, it was feared that the establishment of BPN would slow down state revenue performance in the short term.

### **The positive side of the establishment of BPN:**

1. In terms of authority, BPN will have more freedom to make tax and customs policies.
2. Tax administration will also be easier and there will be more budget for IT spending to realize a sophisticated tax system.
3. The more taxes received, the more budget the government can use to provide essential services to the community.

### **The negative side of the establishment of BPN:**

1. The policy of establishing the BPN was not essential in increasing the state revenue.
2. The establishment of an agency without internal improvements will worsen the agency, thus reducing public and investor confidence.

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