

1. Formation 1989  
**1990 (Summit) Legal status Active Purpose/focus Act as a catalyst for greater cooperation between leading developing countries. [**

2. Membership

1. Algeria
2. Argentina
3. Brazil
4. Chile
5. Egypt
6. India
7. Indonesia
8. Iran
9. Jamaica
10. Kenya
11. Malaysia
12. Mexico
13. Niger
14. Peru
15. Senegal
16. Sri Lanka
17. Venezuela
18. Zimbabwe

3. G-15 Chair Sri Lanka (2010-2012) Website: www.g15.org

- The Group of 15 (G-15) was established at the Ninth Non-Aligned Movement Summit Meeting in Belgrade, Yugoslavia in September 1989.
- This informal forum was set up to foster cooperation and provide input for other international groups, such as the World Trade Organization and the Group of Eight. It is composed of countries from North America, South America, Africa, and Asia with a common goal of enhanced growth and prosperity. *The G15 focuses on cooperation among developing countries in the areas of investment, trade, and technology. The membership of the G15 has expanded to 18 countries, but the name has remained unchanged.*[3]

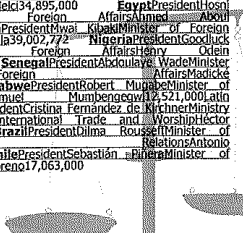
- Structure and activities
- The G-15 is intended to be an informal forum for discussions involving an intentional community or an epistemic community.[4] The G-15 membership is marked by a range of attributes and factors, including:
  - (a) a shared set of normative and principled beliefs, which provide a value-based rationale for the social action of community members;
  - (b) shared causal beliefs, which are derived from their analysis of practices leading or contributing to a central set of problems in their domain and which then serve as the basis for elucidating the multiple linkages between possible policy actions and desired outcomes;
  - (c) shared notions of validity—that is, intersubjective, internally defined criteria for weighing and validating knowledge in the domain of their expertise; and
  - (d) a common policy enterprise—that is, a set of common practices associated with a set of problems to which their group competence is directed, presumably out of the conviction that human welfare will be enhanced as a consequence.[4]

- By design, the G-15 has avoided establishing an administrative structure like those for international organizations, such as the United Nations or the World Bank; but the G-15 does have a Technical Support Facility (TSF) located in Geneva. The TSF functions under the direction of the Chairman for the current year. The TSF provides necessary support for the activities of the G-15 and for its objectives.[5] Other organs and functions of the G-15 include:
  - **Summit of Heads of State and Government**— The G-15's summit is organized biennially, with the venue being rotated among the three developing regions of the G-15 membership.[5]
  - **Annual meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs**— G-15 Ministers of Foreign Affairs typically meet once a year to coordinate group activities and to prepare for the next summit of G-15 leaders.[5]

A **Steering Committee or Troika** is composed of three Foreign Ministers, one from the preceding summit host country, the present host country and the up-anticipated next host countries. These three are responsible for oversight and coordination.[5]

- **Personal Representatives of Heads of State and Government**— Each member country is represented by Personal Representatives of Heads of State and Government who meet regularly in Geneva.[5]
- In addition, the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Services (FCCIS) is a private sector forum of G-15 member countries. The purpose of the FCCIS is to coordinate and maximize efforts which promote business, economic development and joint investment in G-15 nations.[5] In 2010, the chairmanship of the G-15 was accepted by Sri Lanka at the conclusion of the 14th G-15 summit in Tehran

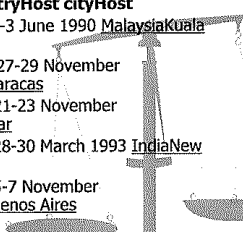
- Members countries and organizations
- Region Member Leader Foreign Minister Population
- Africa
  - Algeria President Abdelaziz Bouteflika Minister of Foreign Affairs Mourad Mecheieci 34,895,000
  - Egypt President Hosni Mubarak Minister of Foreign Affairs Ahmed Aboul Gheit 7,420,000
  - Kenya President Mwai Kibaki Minister of Foreign Affairs Moses Wetangula 39,002,772
  - Nigeria President Goodluck Jonathan Minister of Foreign Affairs Henry Odein Ajumogobia 154,729,000
  - Senegal President Abdoulaye Wade Minister of Foreign Affairs Madické Niang 13,711,597
  - Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe Minister of Foreign Affairs Samuel Mumbengegwi 12,521,000
- America
  - Argentina President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship Hector Timerman 40,134,425
  - Brazil President Dilma Rousseff Minister of External Relations Antonio Patriota 192,859,000
  - Chile President Sebastián Piñera Minister of Foreign Affairs Alfredo Moreno 17,063,000




- Mexico President Felipe Calderón Secretary of Foreign Affairs Patricia Espinosa 11,211,789
- Peru President Alan García Pérez Ministry of Foreign Affairs José García Belaunde 29,132,013
- Jamaica Prime Minister Bruce Golding Minister of Foreign Affairs Kenneth Baugh 2,825,928
- Venezuela President Hugo Chavez Minister of Foreign Affairs Nicolás Maduro 26,814,843
- India Prime Minister Manmohan Singh Minister of External Affairs S. M. Krishna 1,180,251,000
- Indonesia President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono Minister of Foreign Affairs Marty Natalegawa 231,369,500
- Iran President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad Minister of Foreign Affairs Ali Akbar Salehi 74,196,000
- Malaysia Prime Minister Najib Tun Razak Minister of Foreign Affairs Anifah Aman 28,310,000
- Sri Lanka President Mahinda Rajapaksa Minister of Foreign Affairs G. L. Peris 20,238,000



- G-15 Summits
- Date Host country Host city Host
- 1st G-15 summit 1-3 June 1990 Malaysia Kuala Lumpur
- 2nd G-15 summit 27-29 November 1991 Venezuela Caracas
- 3rd G-15 summit 21-23 November 1992 Senegal Dakar
- 4th G-15 summit 28-30 March 1993 India New Delhi
- 5th G-15 summit 5-7 November 1995 Argentina Buenos Aires



- 6th G-15 summit 3-5 November 1996 Zimbabwe Harare
- 7th G-15 summit 28 October – 5 November 1997 Malaysia Kuala Lumpur
- 8th G-15 summit 11-13 May 1998 Egypt Cairo
- 9th G-15 summit 10-12 February 1999 Jamaica Montego Bay
- 10th G-15 summit 19-20 June 2000 Egypt Cairo Hosni Mubarak
- 11th G-15 summit 30-31 May 2001 Indonesia Jakarta

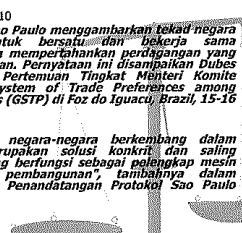


- 12th G-15 summit 27-28 February 2004 Venezuela Caracas Hugo Chavez
- 13th G-15 summit 14 September 2006 Cuba Havana Raúl Castro
- 14th G-15 summit 15-17 May 2010 Iran Tehran Mahmoud Ahmadinejad
- 15th G-15 summit 2012 Sri Lanka Colombo Mahinda Rajapaksa



Penandatanganan Sao Paulo Protocol on GSTP, Upaya Peningkatan Kerjasama Perdagangan Selatan-Selatan

- Jumat, 17 Desember 2010
- Finalisasi Putaran Sao Paulo menggambarkan tekad negara Selatan-Selatan untuk bersatu dan bekerja sama mempromosikan dan mempertahankan perdagangan yang saling menguntungkan. Pernyataan ini disampaikan Dubes RI Brasilia dalam Pertemuan Tingkat Menteri Komite Negosiasi Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP) di Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil, 15-16 Desember 2010.
- "Kerjasama antara negara-negara berkembang dalam konteks GSTP merupakan solusi konkret dan saling menguntungkan yang berfungsi sebagai palung mesin perdagangan dan pembangunan", tambahkan dalam agenda pembukaan Penandatanganan Protokol Sao Paulo GSTP.



- Ditengah-tengah tersedatnya perundingan perdagangan multilateral dalam WTO, 8 (delapan) negara berkembang sepakat untuk saling memberikan preferensi tarif yang tertuang dalam Protokol Sao Paulo.

- **Indonesia bersama 7 (tujuh) negara berkembang lainnya yakni Malaysia, Korea Selatan, India, Kuba, Maroko, Mesir, MERCOSUR (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay Uruguay) menandatangani Protokol Sao Paulo dalam kerangka Perjanjian GSTP pada Pertemuan Tingkat Menteri ini.**

- Perjanjian GSTP pertama kali ditandatangani pada tahun 1988 sebagai sebuah kerangka pertukaran preferensi perdagangan di antara negara-negara berkembang dengan tujuan mempromosikan perdagangan intra negara berkembang.

- Perjanjian tersebut digambarkan sebagai sebuah instrumen dinamis dari kerjasama ekonomi, diikuti oleh negosiasi selangkah demi selangkah dalam tahap-tahap berkesinambungan untuk meningkatkan kerjasama ekonomi perdagangan negara berkembang.

- Lewat perdagangan, negara anggota GSTP memiliki aspirasi untuk meningkatkan partisipasi mereka dalam kegiatan ekonomi global untuk membuka potensi kerjasama perdagangan. (sumber: Dit. PPIH Kemlu RI)

### Selatan-Selatan Belum Maksimal

- Sabtu, 31 Juli 2010
- Hubungan Internasional, Contoh China yang Mengambil Manfaat dari Kerja Sama

- Kerja sama Selatan-Selatan, khususnya di bidang ekonomi, sudah lama diluncurkan sebagaimana yang kita kenal dengan sebutan Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (ECDC) di bawah payung United Nations Cooperation on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Salah satu usaha atau kegiatan dalam rangka meningkatkan perdagangan antarnegara berkembang adalah melalui sistem pengurangan tarif antara negara anggota yang dikenal dengan nama Global System of Tariff Preferences (GSTP).

Dalam hal investasi, UNCTAD dan banyak lembaga internasional juga telah melakukan banyak kajian mengenai masalah dan peluang investasi di negara-negara berkembang.

- Namun, perkembangan dari kegiatan tersebut tampak belum memberikan hasil yang memuaskan karena peningkatan perdagangan dan investasi hanya terbatas pada negara-negara berkembang tertentu yang saat ini masuk dalam golongan middle income countries dan bahkan beberapa di antaranya sudah tergolong high income countries dan dapat dikategorikan sebagai negara maju.

Sebagian besar negara berkembang, terutama di Afrika, masih tetap tertinggal dan masuk dalam kategori Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Menurut Menteri Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Kepala Bapenas, Armida Alisjahbana, di Jakarta, Kamis (29/7), Indonesia mendorong peningkatan kerja sama ekonomi antarnegara berkembang melalui kerja sama Selatan-Selatan.

- Kita mengharapkan kerja sama saling menguntungkan, yang menerima bantuan mendapat bantuan sesuai situasi dan potensinya.

Indonesia sebagai pemberi bantuan mendapat manfaat dalam bidang ekonomi," katanya. Selain itu, juga peluang kerja sama ekonomi lainnya yang bisa dikembangkan dari hubungan kerja sama antarnegara berkembang.

"Indonesia juga mendorong perubahan paradigma bantuan luar negeri dari donorship menjadi partnership dan solidaritas yang akan lebih menumbuhkembangkan ownership dari negara penerima bantuan atau mitra," tuturnya.

Selama ini, Indonesia juga aktif dalam kerja sama Selatan-Selatan sebagai negara pemberi bantuan tenaga ahli dan pelaksana bantuan teknis yang diberikan negara maju melalui kerja sama segitiga (triangular cooperation).

- "Kerja sama Selatan-Selatan diharapkan bisa berjalan lebih sistematis dan terkoordinasi serta fokus.

Selama ini telah banyak dilakukan kerja sama yang konkret di antaranya dilakukan Kementerian Pertanian dan Kementerian Pendidikan," tuturnya.

Wakil Menteri PPN/Bappenas Lukita Dimarsyah Tuwo mengatakan kerja sama Selatan-Selatan bisa memperkuat posisi Indonesia dalam forum internasional, memperkuat struktur bantuan internasional, dan mengeksplorasi alternatif sumber dan skema pendanaan. Kerja sama Selatan-Selatan merupakan manifestasi kerja sama antarnegara berkembang yang didasarkan pada prinsip-prinsip, antara lain solidaritas, nonkondisionalitas, mutual benefit, dan non-interference.

- KSS adalah suatu bentuk alternatif kerja sama pembangunan untuk konteks lower middle income country, seperti Indonesia," katanya. Harus Bermanfaat Pengamat ekonomi dari Center for East Asian Cooperation Studies (CEACOS), Syamsul Hadi, meragukan Indonesia bisa berperan dalam KSS karena tidak memiliki kepercayaan pada kemampuannya sendiri.

"Kita sendiri tidak tahu apa yang kita mau," katanya. Syamsul mengatakan mestinya Indonesia dapat mencontoh negara lain yang dapat mengambil manfaat dari kerja sama yang dilakukan, seperti Malaysia yang menjadi penghubung pada negara-negara berkembang untuk diberikan bantuan dalam bidang promosi dagang dan investasi.

Sedangkan China, walaupun tidak terorganisasi kerja sama Selatan-Selatannya, tetapi secara umum memiliki perluasan yang bagus pada pengaruhnya. "Pada 2005, pemimpin Afrika datang ke China dan saat itu menerima 5 miliar dollar AS dan di negara-negara Afrika, China sangat aktif dalam membangun infrastruktur," katanya.

- **Ketua Komite Tetap Afrika Kadin Indonesia Mintardjo Halim** menambahkan keterbatasan yang dihadapi dalam melakukan hubungan perdagangan antara Indonesia dan negara-negara berkembang di Afrika dan Amerika Latin terutama karena masalah belum dikenalnya produk-produk yang dihasilkan oleh masing-masing negara, jaluinya wilayah, dan masalah pengangkutan, sistem pembayaran dan dukungan keuangan, stabilitas dan keadaan wilayah dari negara-negara yang bersangkutan, serta budaya dan cita dari negara-negara yang bersangkutan.

Di lain pihak negara-negara di Afrika, Karibia, dan Pasifik (ACP Countries) juga lebih cenderung melakukan perdagangan dengan negara-negara yang pernah menjajah mereka seperti Prancis, Belanda, Belgia, dan negara-negara Eropa lainnya karena mereka diberikan preferensi baik tarif maupun non-tarif atas ekspor mereka ke negaranegara tersebut sesuai dengan Perjanjian Lome Convention.

- Sedangkan negara-negara berkembang di Amerika Latin lainnya lebih banyak melakukan perdagangan dengan Amerika Serikat, Kanada, dan negaranegara tetangga," paparnya.

Ditambahkan, preferensi tarif yang ada dalam GSTP yang dimaksudkan untuk dapat meningkatkan perdagangan antar-negara berkembang juga tampak tidak banyak pengaruhnya walaupun perundingan sudah berjalan lebih dari 20 tahun.

- 

#### SEMINAR NASIONAL PENGEMBANGAN KERJA SAMA

##### SELATAN SELATAN

- Kamis (29/07) pukul 09.00 WIB, Menteri PPN/Kepala Bappenas Prof. Dr. Armida S. Alisjahbana, SE, MA membuka Seminar Nasional tentang "Pembangunan Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan" di Ruang Serba Guna Bappenas, Jakarta. Acara Seminar Nasional ini diselenggarakan oleh Bappenas bekerja sama dengan Kementerian Luar Negeri dan Sekretariat Negara, serta didukung oleh JICA, UNDP, dan Universitas Indonesia. Acara tersebut di hadir oleh Wakil Menteri Luar Negeri, Anggota DPR Komisi I dan XI, Perwakilan Kementerian dan Lembaga Pemerintah, Perwakilan Pemerintah Daerah, Perwakilan Development Partners, Perwakilan Lembaga Nonpemerintah dan Universitas, dan sejumlah Pejabat Eselon I dan II Kementerian PPN/Bappenas.

- Dalam sambutan pembukannya, Menteri PPN/Kepala Bappenas menyampaikan bahwa Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan merupakan suatu bentuk alternatif kerja sama pembangunan untuk konteks negara berpenghasilan menengah (middle income country) seperti Indonesia. Dalam berbagai forum internasional, peran Indonesia juga semakin strategis dalam penguatan Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan. Indonesia berpartisipasi secara aktif pada forum Bogota High Level Event on South-South Cooperation and Capacity Development (Bogota HLE) bulan Maret 2010 lalu. Indonesia juga berperan dalam Task Team on South-South Cooperation (TT-SSC), sebagai salah satu dari 15 anggota Steering Committee, yang pertemuan pertamanya dilaksanakan bersamaan dengan United Nations Development Cooperation Forum (UN-DCF) beberapa waktu yang lalu. Selanjutnya, Menteri PPN/Kepala Bappenas menjelaskan bahwa komitmen pengembangan Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan ini telah diamanatkan dalam RPJPN 2005 - 2025 dan RPJMN 2010 - 2014. Selain itu, Jakarta Commitment juga telah diadopsikannya sebagai bagian penting dalam pencapaian Road Map 2014. Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan telah menjadi fokus dalam pembangunan nasional, dan oleh sebab itu diharapkan pelaksanaannya dapat dijalankan secara lebih terarah dan terkoordinasi dengan baik.

- Selanjutnya, Prof. Dr. Armida S. Alisjahbana menekankan bahwa Indonesia perlu mengupayakan terciptanya koherensi Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan dengan pembangunan ekonomi di dalam negeri dan upaya membuka pintu pemasaran bagi produk-produk Indonesia di pasar-pasar negara nontradisional.

- Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan perlu ditindaklanjuti dengan komitmen bersama yang lebih terintegrasi dan sejalan dengan prioritas pembangunan nasional. Untuk itu, perlu segera diselesaikan penyusunan rancangan besar (Grand Design) Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan serta melakukan penguatan kelembagaan dalam mendukung pelaksanaan Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan.

- Lebih lanjut, menurut Menteri, proses pelaksanaan Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan perlu ditata secara lebih terintegrasi untuk menyiapkan peran Indonesia yang lebih strategis baik di tingkat pusat maupun daerah. Oleh sebab itu, dukungan dari DPR, pemerintah daerah, sektor swasta, akademisi, dan mitra lainnya terhadap kebijakan pemerintah dalam pengembangan Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan sangat diperlukan.

- Kemudian, Menteri mengatakan bahwa Bappenas dalam hal ini akan terus mendorong mitra terkaitnya, baik di pusat maupun daerah, untuk dapat mengembangkan sektor-sektor unggulan yang dapat dijadikan Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan. Diharapkan kedepannya, proses ini dapat direncanakan secara terpadu, dilembagakan, dan diimplementasikan secara lebih baik untuk mendapatkan manfaat yang maksimal dalam pencapaian pembangunan nasional.
- Sebagai penutup, Menteri PPN/Kepala Bappenas mengucapkan terima kasih kepada kementerian/lembaga, pemerintah daerah dan pihak-pihak terkait lainnya, serta mitra pembangunan yang telah terlibat dan terus meningkatkan kualitas dan kuantitas kerja samanya serta peran isinya yang semakin aktif dimasa depan. Menteri berharap acara Seminar Nasional hari ini menjadi awal baik bagi pelaksanaan program ini ke depan.
- (Humas)

### Indonesia-Afrika Selatan/Indonesia dan Afrika Selatan Perkuat Kerjasama Energi

- Sejalan dengan cetak biru kebijakan energi Indonesia pada tahun 2025 yang bertujuan untuk diversifikasi dari minyak ke batubara, pada akhir tahun 2009 Indonesia menandatangani nota kesepahaman (MoU) dengan produsen bahan bakar sintetis Sasol dari Afrika Selatan.

- Pemerintah Afrika Selatan mengaku tertarik berinvestasi di bidang batubara di Indonesia dengan ditandatanganinya nota kesepahaman (MoU) dengan Indonesia yang diwakili Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal (BKPM) di kantor The Indonesian Investment Promotion Centre (IIPC) St Martins House, St Paul London.
- Penandatanganan kerja sama dengan produsen bahan bakar sintetis terbesar di dunia, Sasol, tersebut dilakukan Ketua BKPM Gita Wirjawan dengan Managing Director Sasol Synfuels Internasional, Ernst Oberholster, disaksikan Duta Besar Luar Biasa dan berkuasa Penuh RI untuk Kerajaan Inggris Raya dan Republik Irlandia Yuri Thamrin.
- Gita mengharapkan dengan adanya kerja sama dengan Sasol tersebut akan dapat mengurangi kekhawatiran akan pasokan minyak. "Kita harus berfikir jangka panjang dengan adanya batubara yang berlimpah di Indonesia," ujarnya.

- Ia juga menambahkan bahwa Indonesia akan terus menjalin hubungan baik dengan perusahaan dari luar Inggris, karena Inggris adalah tempat yang strategis untuk menjadi basis berinvestasi dan juga beroperasi. "Sasol dari Afrika Selatan punya perwakilan cukup besar di Inggris. Hal tersebut menjadi pertimbangan untuk melakukan penandatanganan kerja sama," imbuhnya.

### Manifestasi Kerjasama Selatan-Selatan

Kepala BKPM mengatakan, acara penandatanganan MoU atas nama Pemerintah Indonesia tersebut merupakan manifestasi kongkret dari kerja sama Selatan-Selatan dan kerja sama bilateral antara Indonesia dan Afrika Selatan pada pengembangan energi.

- Selain itu, acara tersebut merupakan hasil dari kunjungan Presiden Yudhoyono ke Afrika Selatan pada tahun 2005 lalu yang dilanjutkan dengan kunjungan para pejabat dari kedua negara. Managing Director Sasol Synfuels Internasional, Ernst Oberholster mengatakan, Sasol merupakan perusahaan publik berbasis bahan bakar sintetis terbesar di dunia yang beroperasi secara komersial dalam skala besar.
- Dikatakannya, Sasol Synfuels Internasional berhasil mengembangkan Coal-to-Liquid (CTL) teknologi yang memberikan sumbangan kebutuhan energi dan juga Gas-to-Liquid teknologi yang digunakan di Afrika Selatan dan Qatar.
- "Kapasitas Sasol sekitar 160.000 barel minyak mentah ekuivalen per hari," ujarnya. Kepala BKPM Gita Wirjawan mengatakan, Pemerintah Indonesia percaya bahwa teknologi Sasol akan menghasilkan manfaat besar bagi negara.
- Teknologi batubara menjadi cairan minyak merupakan salah satu pilihan sumber energi yang murah. Indonesia memiliki sekitar 60 miliar ton cadangan batubara, yang 85% di antaranya adalah batu bara muda. Teknologi yang dimiliki Sasol dapat memproduksi sekitar 80.000 barel per hari dengan kualitas tinggi ultra-bersih. Biaya proyek terpadu diharapkan melebihi USD 10 miliar.

- Selain menandatangani kerja sama dengan BKPM, Sasol juga akan melakukan hal yang sama dengan perusahaan minyak dan gas negara Pertamina. Penandatanganan MoU itu sekaligus peresmian Pusat Promosi Investasi di London.

Gita mengatakan, Inggris sebagai negara investor terbesar kedua di Indonesia menyatakan dukungannya dengan melihat situasi di Indonesia yang kondusif serta demokratis. "BKPM akan terus melakukan berbagai perbaikan, di antaranya dengan dibentuknya Indonesian Investment Promotion Centre (IIPC) yang representatif di tengah tengah pusat bisnis London," katanya. (dni/ant/ibf)

#### Kerjasama Selatan-Selatan Masih Relevan

- London (ANTARA News) - Indonesia memandang kerja sama antarnegara berkembang tetap relevan dan menjadi pelengkap kerja sama antara negara maju dan negara berkembang, kata seorang pejabat Kemenlu RI.
- "Indonesia berada di garda terdepan dalam kerja sama pembangunan di negara berkembang selain ini, dan pengalaman kita layak dijadikan contoh," kata Sekretaris Ditjen Informasi dan Diplomasi Publik (IDP) Kemlu, Elias Ginting.
- Pandangan Indonesia itu disampaikan Ginting di sidang tahunan Forum "Crans Montana" Brussels, kata Minister Counsellor Pensosbud KBRI Brussels, PLE Priatna, Rabu.
- Ia mengatakan, Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan merupakan komponen pelengkap yang penting bagi Kerja Sama Utara-Selatan untuk mendorong kerja sama pembangunan internasional.

- Dalam sidang tahunan ke-21 Forum "Crans Montana" bertema "Africa after the London & Pittsburgh G 20s: The New Economic Parameters" itu, Ginting memaparkan mengenai potensi dan tantangan kerja sama, serta solusi yang ditawarkan Indonesia.
- "Bagi Indonesia, forum ini cukup relevan untuk mengembangkan dialog dan berbagi pengalaman untuk merealisasikan kerjasama pembangunan," katanya.
- Menurut Ginting, Indonesia telah ikut memajukan kerja sama antarnegara berkembang di berbagai bidang, terutama pertanian, perkebunan, keuangan mikro, perikanan dan kehutanan.
- Melalui Pusat Kerja Sama Teknis Selatan-Selatan Gerakan Non-Blok, Indonesia sedang mengembangkan Pusat Pelatihan Pertanian di Tanzania, Afrika.
- Ia mengakui, masalah pembiayaan merupakan salah satu tantangan bagi pengembangan kerjasama antarnegara berkembang selama ini.
- Untuk itu, Indonesia mengajak negara-negara maju agar ikut berperan sebagai "katalisator" bagi penguatan kerja sama tersebut.

- Dipandang dari segi sumber daya manusia dan teknologi, Ginting mengatakan, Indonesia dan banyak negara berkembang lainnya memiliki potensi yang harus dikembangkan.
- "Kompatibilitas ini merupakan hal yang penting, utamanya untuk melengkapi ketidaksesuaian teknologi antara negara maju dan negara berkembang," katanya.
- Sementara itu, Dubes RI untuk Belgia, Luksemburg dan Uni Eropa, Nadjib Riphah Kesoma, mengatakan selama ini Uni Eropa memberi perhatian besar pada pembangunan dan peningkatan taraf hidup di berbagai negara berkembang.

- Namun dengan diberlakukannya berbagai persyaratan yang ketat dan standar yang tinggi, berbagai potensi bantuan Uni Eropa tersebut belum dapat terserap dengan baik, katanya.
- Dalam kaitan itu, di samping memberi bantuan langsung, Uni Eropa diharapkan menjadi aktor penting dalam meningkatkan kerja sama antarnegara berkembang.
- Dengan demikian, terwujud kerja sama aplikasi teknologi yang kompatibel dan berdaya saing tinggi, kata Dubes Nadjib.
- Forum Crans Montana merupakan suatu organisasi yang berpusat di Monaco, dan secara rutin menyelenggarakan konferensi internasional untuk membahas berbagai isu penting dunia.
- Konferensi ini dihadiri sejumlah pimpinan negara dan tokoh penting lainnya.
- Selain menghadiri pertemuan Crans Montana Forum yang dihadiri sejumlah pemimpin negara dan tokoh penting dunia ini, Ginting juga bertemu Dubes dan staf KBRI Brussels, kata PLE Priatna. (H-ZG/R013)

#### UGM dan Universitas Namibia Kerja Sama Bidang Pertanian

- Yogya (KU) - Menindaklanjuti kerja sama Indonesia-Namibia untuk pengembangan padi di Namibia, Rektor University of Namibia, Lasarus Hangula, dan Rektor UGM, Prof. Ir. Sudjarwadi, M.Eng., Ph.D., sepakat menjalin kerja sama di bidang pertanian.
- Kesepakatan kerja sama ini mengesahkan saat Rektor UGM menerima kunjungan tim dari University of Namibia yang didampingi oleh Sekretaris I KBRI di Namibia, Toary C.F. Worang, di Kantor Pusat UGM, Rabu (7/4).
- Universitas Namibia selaku mitra kerja menyatakan keinginannya untuk bekerja sama dengan Indonesia yang dikenal mereka sebagai salah satu negara utama penghasil beras di dunia, kata Dekan Fakultas Pertanian UGM, Prof. Ir. Triwibowo Yuwono, Ph.D., kepada wartawan usai mengikuti pertemuan tersebut. Dijelaskan, melalui kerja sama yang dijalin diharapkan dalam waktu dekat akan dilakukan pengiriman tenaga ahli pertanian dari Indonesia ke Namibia. Sebaliknya, Namibia akan mengirim petani untuk belajar penanaman padi di Indonesia. Rencananya, mereka akan mengirim sejumlah petani untuk belajar bercocok tanam di Indonesia, katanya.

- Triwibowo menuturkan para petani Namibia akan diajarkan cara bercocok tanam padi selama tiga bulan di UGM. Pemilihan waktu tiga bulan dirasa cukup untuk mengajari para petani dari negara yang baru enam tahun merdeka itu. Kita menawarkan tiga bulan. Jika tiga bulan sudah cukup, ya sudah. Terutama bagaimana bertani padi, untuk mengetahui jenis padi apa yang layak dikembangkan di Namibia, makanya perlu studi kelayakan, ujarnya.
- Sementara itu, Kepala Kantor Urusan Internasional (KUI) UGM, Dr. Eng. R. Rachmat A. Sriwijaya, S.T., M.T., menjelaskan selain menjalin kerja sama di bidang pertanian, direncanakan ke depan juga dilakukan kerja sama dalam bidang kedokteran. Program ini sebagai program unggulan Indonesia dengan Namibia. Dari kerja sama ini sebenarnya membuka akses kerja sama selatan-selatan kita dengan negara Afrika lainnya, pungkasnya. (Humas UGM/Gusti Grehenson)

## PKTSS GNB

- PKTSS GNB mendukung secara penuh upaya-upaya yang menyangkut pengentasan kemiskinan, pengembangan kredit mikro, usaha kecil dan menengah, teknologi komunikasi dan informasi, kesehatan, pertanian, lingkungan hidup termasuk penanggulangan resiko bencana alam, kemitraan pemerintah-swasta, perdagangan internasional, serta tata kelola pemerintah dan swasta yang baik dan bersih.
- Pusat Kerjasama Teknik Selatan-Selatan Gerakan Non-Blok (PKTSS GNB atau NAM-SSSTC) didirikan pada tahun 1995 atas prakarsa Pemerintah Indonesia dan Brunei Darussalam pada KTT GNB ke XI di Cartagena, Kolombia. PKTSS GNB dimaksudkan sebagai wahana penting dan efektif untuk mempromosikan dan mempercepat pembangunan Negara berkembang.

- PKTSS GNB bertujuan memajukan kemandirian bersama antar Negara berkembang sebagai upaya mencapai pembangunan ekonomi dan sosial yang bertumpu pada masyarakat, serta mendorong Negara berkembang menjadi mitra pembangunan yang sejajar dalam hubungan internasional.

Fungsi PKTSS GNB adalah sebagai pusat gerakan nyata dengan memanfaatkan berbagai sumberdaya seluas mungkin, dan sebagai forum dialog guna menjawab tantangan pembangunan.

Visi PKTSS GNB adalah memperkuat kemampuan nasional dan kemandirian bersama Negara berkembang. Sedangkan Misinya adalah membantu percepatan dan kemajuan pembangunan nasional dengan memperkuat dan memperluas kerjasama teknik antar Negara berkembang dalam konteks kerjasama pembangunan internasional.

- Tujuan dari dibentuknya PKTSS GNB ini adalah untuk meningkatkan kemampuan masyarakat didalam mencapai tujuan pembangunan, yaitu pembangunan yang bertumpu pada masyarakat secara berkesinambungan serta mendorong Negara berkembang untuk berperan serta lebih aktif dan sejajar dalam proses globalisasi.

Program-program kegiatan yang dilaksanakan oleh PKTSS GNB adalah kegiatan-kegiatan yang terfokus pada perolehan manfaat secara langsung dan jangka panjang. Sehingga dengan demikian landasan ekonomi Negara berkembang, menjadi lebih luas, efisien dan berketahanan, untuk menuju pembangunan yang berkesinambungan dan berkeadilan.

PKTSS GNB mendukung secara penuh upaya-upaya yang menyangkut pengentasan kemiskinan, pengembangan kredit mikro, usaha kecil dan menengah, teknologi komunikasi dan informasi, kesehatan, pertanian, lingkungan hidup termasuk penanggulangan resiko bencana alam, kemitraan pemerintah-swasta, perdagangan internasional, serta tata kelola pemerintah dan swasta yang baik dan bersih.

Sejak didirikan, kegiatan PKTSS GNB dibiayai oleh Pemerintah Indonesia dan Brunei Darussalam sebagai penumbang utama. Selain itu kegiatan pendukung berupa pembangunan jaringan informasi dan basis data dibiayai oleh Perez Guerrero Trust Fund melalui UNDP pada November tahun 2000 hingga April 2001.

- Sekarang ini PKTSS GNB juga telah memperluas kerjasama dengan Islamic Development Bank (IDB), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRAD), SEGEPLAN-COICOTI-SERACTT (Guatemala), MEA (Afrika Selatan), NAM Science & Technology dan NAM RIS (India), Pedro Kouri (Kuba), BRAC (Bangladesh), CPC (Belanda), Infotek (Malaysia), JICA, dan UNESCAP.

Hasil-hasil yang telah dicapai oleh PKTSS GNB adalah pelaksanaan 28 bush program dengan berbagai jenis kegiatan yang diikuti oleh 726 peserta dari 84 negara dan 23 lembaga internasional. Selain itu, juga ada 22 bush program pendukung yang dilaksanakan sejak Maret 2005 hingga April 2006, antara lain adalah : Identifikasi masalah utama kemiskinan di 7 sub-kawasan, Rekomendasi Jakarta mengenai UU, E-Commerce untuk UKM, Skema pembiayaan mikro, Panduan Pelatihan Kredit Mikro, Ketertarikan Jurnalis dan LSM dalam pengentasan kemiskinan, Prakondisi untuk Privatasi, Kerangka kebijakan untuk kemitraan pemerintah-swasta dan konsep strateginya, Model inkubasi bisnis, Panduan mekanisasi dan pengelolaan air pada pertanian lahan kering, Panduan dasar pembiayaan mikro, Pagan kerjasama 4 Pusat Pelayanan Pembangunan GNB, Pengembangan kerjasama pemerintah-swasta dalam urusan dengan masalah WTO, Referensi mengenai kebijakan perdagangan internasional, Program rehabilitasi psikososial, Manajemen resiko bencana, khususnya tsunami.

Hubungan elektronik berbasis situs PKTSS GNB, Pengembangan basis data untuk anggota GNB, Status kesiapan elektronik sebagai anggota GNB, Panduan pengajaran mengenai teknologi komunikasi dan informasi, Panduan merangka jaringan teknologi informasi dan lain-lainnya.

## Pertemuan Menu G-15 di Teheran Dibuka

- Para menteri luar negeri dan kelompok pakar dari Grup-15 bertemu di Teheran pada hari ini untuk mempersiapkan pertemuan tingkat kepala negara G-15 di Iran, Senin.

G-15 adalah sebuah kelompok yang terdiri dari 18 negara berkembang dari Asia, Afrika, dan Amerika Latin yang dibentuk untuk mendorong kerja sama ekonomi dan menyediakan masukan bagi kelompok internasional lain.

G-15 terdiri dari Aljazair, Argentina, Brasil, Cile, Mesir, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaika, Kenya, Nigeria, Malaysia, Meksiko, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Venezuela, dan Zimbabwe.

Presiden Aljazair, Brasil, Senegal, Zimbabwe, Venezuela, dan Sri Lanka akan menghadiri pertemuan G-15, Senin. Sementara itu, Presiden Suriah, Emir Qatar, dan Perdana Menteri Turki akan menjadi tamu khusus dalam pertemuan itu.

- Dari pandangan Republik Islam Iran, sekalipun relatif ada peningkatan dalam perekonomian global, masih ada sejumlah isu yang memiliki dampak bagi sejumlah negara di belahan bumi selatan dan menghambat upaya untuk menjadi tujuan pembangunan, seperti krisis energi, meningkatnya pengangguran, krisis air dan pangan, perubahan iklim, penurunan kualitas lingkungan, dan penurunan harga bahan mentah yang merugikan sejumlah ekspor negara anggota G-15.

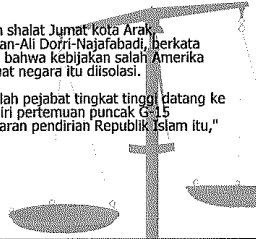
Namun, Iran percaya jika ada peluang bagus bagi upaya meningkatkan peran G-15 dalam pasar uang, jasa, dan komoditas.

Imam shalat Jumat Teheran, Hojjatolislam Kazem Sediqi, mengatakan bahwa pertemuan puncak G-15 menunjukkan posisi kuat Iran di diplomasi internasional.

- Dia juga berharap bahwa pertemuan puncak G-15 di Teheran dapat menyelesaikan permasalahan-permasalahan yang dihadapi negara-negara berkembang.

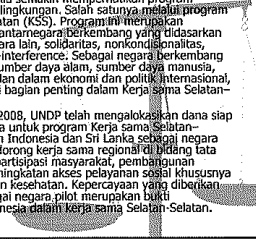
Sementara itu, imam shalat Jumat Kota Arak, Hojatoleslam Ghorban-Ali Dorri-Najafabadi, berkata kepada para jemaah bahwa kebijakan salah Amerika Serikat telah membuat negara itu disolasi.

"Fakta bahwa sejumlah pejabat tingkat tinggi datang ke Iran untuk menghadiri pertemuan puncak G-15 menunjukkan kebenaran pendirian Republik Islam itu," tambahnya.



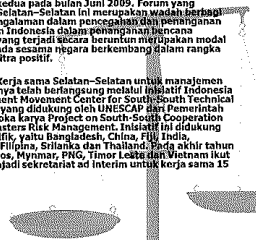
### Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan dan Cita-Cita Pengurangan Risiko Bencana

- **NEGARA**-negara di dunia semakin memperhatikan program-program penyelamatan lingkungan. Salah satunya melalui program Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan (KSS). Program ini merupakan manifestasi kerja sama antarnegara berkembang yang didasarkan pada prinsip-prinsip antara lain, solidaritas, nonkonkisionalitas, mutual benefit dan non-interference. Sebagai negara berkembang yang memiliki potensi sumber daya alam, sumber daya manusia, serta berbagai keunggulan dalam ekonomi dan politik internasional, Indonesia telah menjadi bagian penting dalam Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan.
- Pada bulan September 2008, UNDP telah mengalokasikan dana siap pakai sebesar US\$ 3 juta untuk program Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan yang melibatkan Indonesia dan Sri Lanka sebagai negara pilot di Asia untuk mendorong kerja sama regional di bidang tata pemerintahan daerah, partisipasi masyarakat, pembangunan ekonomi lokal, serta peningkatan akses pelayanan sosial khususnya di bidang pendidikan dan kesehatan. Kepercayaan yang diberikan kepada Indonesia sebagai negara pilot merupakan bukti strategisnya posisi Indonesia dalam kerja sama Selatan-Selatan.



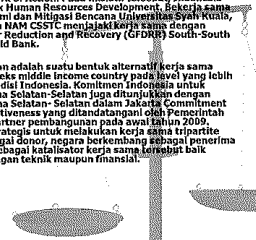
- Hubungan Indonesia dengan sesama negara berkembang telah berkembang bukan saja pada bidang ekonomi dan politik, tetapi juga telah mencakup bidang-bidang teknis dan fungsional. Indonesia berpartisipasi aktif dalam Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction yang telah berlangsung sebanyak dua kali di Jenewa, Swiss, yaitu sesi pertama pada bulan Juni 2007, dan sesi kedua pada bulan Juni 2009. Forum yang diinisiasi oleh Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan ini merupakan wadah berbagi informasi dan bertukar pengalaman dalam pencegahan dan penanganan bencana alam. Pengalaman Indonesia dalam penanganan bencana tsunami dan gempa bumi yang terjadi secara beruntun merupakan modal yang dapat dibagikan kepada sesama negara berkembang dalam rangka mendukung peningkatan citra positif.

- Afiliasi Indonesia melalui Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan untuk manajemen mitigasi bencana sebelumnya telah berlangsung melalui Inisiatif Indonesia bersama-sama Non Alignment Movement Center for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM CSSTC) yang didukung oleh UNESCO dan Pemerintah Jerman untuk menggelar loka karya Project on South-South Cooperation for Tsunami and other Disasters Risk Management. Inisiatif ini didukung oleh 10 negara di Asia Pasifik, yaitu Bangladesh, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Maldives, Filipina, Sri Lanka dan Thailand. Pada akhir tahun 2009, lima negara yaitu Laos, Myanmar, PNG, Timor Leste dan Vietnam ikut bergabung. Indonesia menjadi sekretariat ad interim untuk kerja sama 15 negara tersebut.



- Berbagai kegiatan telah dilakukan, antara lain lokakarya keterkaitan antara adaptasi perubahan iklim dengan "risk disaster reduction" dan strategi untuk mendorong efektivitas kemitraan untuk mengembangkan Regional South-South Cooperation Mechanism. Untuk kegiatan tersebut, telah diidentifikasi sejumlah inisiatif dan area prioritas di bawah kerangka Hyogo Framework of Action. Pada inisiatif tersebut, Indonesia menjadi focal point proyek Human Resources Development. Kerja sama dengan Pusat Riset Tsunami dan Mitigasi Bencana Ujwalakishya Syah Khatib, Pemerintah Indonesia dan NAM CSSTC menajadi kerja sama dengan Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) South-South Cooperation Program World Bank.

- Kerja sama Selatan-Selatan adalah suatu bentuk alternatif kerja sama pembangunan untuk konteks middle income country pada level yang lebih rendah seperti halnya kondisi Indonesia. Komitmen Indonesia untuk berperan dalam Kerja sama Selatan-Selatan juga ditunjukkan dengan masuknya topik Kerja sama Selatan-Selatan dalam Jakarta Commitment Aid for Development Effectiveness yang ditandatangani oleh Pemerintah Indonesia dan segenap partner pembangunan pada awal tahun 2009. Posisi Indonesia relatif strategis untuk melakukan kerja sama tripartite dengan negara maju sebagai donor, negara berkembang sebagai penerima bantuan, dan Indonesia sebagai katalisator kerja sama tersebut baik dalam memberikan dukungan teknik maupun finansial.

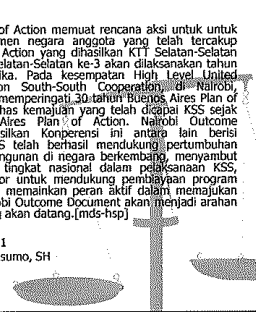


- Melalui keanggotaannya dalam berbagai fora internasional, seperti Kelompok 77 dan China, Gerakan Non Blok (GNB), G-15, D-8, ASEAN, New Asia Africa Strategic Partnership (NAASP), dan forum KSS lainnya di bawah PBB, Indonesia senantiasa berupaya mendorong KSS seraya mendesak negara maju untuk memenuhi komitmen Official Development Assistance (ODA)-nya. Dalam forum Kelompok 77 dan China misalnya, KSS mendapatkan tempat tersendiri di antara negara anggota, hal ini ditandai oleh adanya penyelenggaraan South Summit (KTT Selatan-Selatan), yang hingga saat ini telah diselenggarakan sebanyak dua kali yaitu di Havana, Kuba, tahun 2000, dan di Doha, Qatar, tahun 2005. Hasil KTT Selatan ke-2 di Doha berupa Doha Declaration dan Doha Plan of Action. Deklarasi Doha memuat berbagai isu dimensi pembangunan yang menjadi agenda internasional antara lain penguatan multilateralisme termasuk kerja sama regional dan antarkawasan seperti New Asia Africa Strategic Partnership (NAASP), dialog antarperadaban, good governance, masyarakat madani, lanskap baru ekonomi internasional, transfer teknologi, dan reformasi PBB.



- Sedangkan Doha Plan of Action memuat rencana aksi untuk melanjutkan komitmen negara anggota yang telah tercapai dalam Havana Plan of Action yang dihasilkan KTT Selatan-Selatan ke-1 di Havana. KTT Selatan-Selatan ke-3 akan dilaksanakan tahun 2010 di kawasan Afrika. Pada kesempatan High Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, di Nairobi, Desember 2009 untuk memperingati 30 tahun Buenos Aires Plan of Action, juga telah dibahas kemajuan yang telah dicapai KSS sejak diadopsinya Buenos Aires Plan of Action. Nairobi Outcome Document yang dihasilkan Konferensi ini antara lain berisi pengakuan bahwa KSS telah berhasil mendukung pertumbuhan ekonomi dalam pembangunan di negara berkembang, menyambut baik berbagai inisiatif tingkat nasional dalam pelaksanaan KSS, mendesak negara donor untuk mendukung pembiayaan program KSS dan perlunya PBB memainkan peran aktif dalam memajukan KSS. Selanjutnya, Nairobi Outcome Document akan menjadi arahan KSS di masa-masa yang akan datang. [mds-hsp]

- Jakarta 17 Februari 2011
- DR H RM Talib Puspokusumo, SH





**MINUTES OF MEETING**  
**TRIANGULAR COOPERATION: TOWARDS HORIZONTAL PARTNERSHIPS, BUT**  
**HOW?**

Place : Sanur Paradise Hotel, Bali

Date : February 27<sup>th</sup> - 1<sup>st</sup> March 2011

**A. Opening, February 27<sup>th</sup>, 2011.**

**Time : 05.00-06.00 PM**

**Minutes:**

**1) Opening Remarks, Sandra Alzate Cifuentes, Director, Accion Social, Columbia.**

- Thanking to the TT-SSC, Government of Germany and ADB for the initiative and support to the workshop.
- Within this framework, South-South Cooperation (SSC) and Triangular Cooperation (TC) are modalities where partners share experiences, lessons, knowledge and good practices, and have growing importance in different aid effectiveness context. The best sample is the High Level Forum (HLF) of SSC and capacity development led and hosted by Columbia in March 2010, as a part of the preparation process for the Busan HLF.
- The Bogota Statement has established how the SSC and the participation of Middle Income Countries are influencing the global development architecture, and playing a critical role in the development agenda contributing to the consolidation of economic stability and world peace.
- The Bogota Statement acknowledges SSC as a tool for effective and inclusive cooperation, with a historical process and particular features that complements traditional cooperation, and where the TC has the capacity to bridge S-S and N-S cooperation.
- TT-SSC has been working hard and still facing challenges toward horizontal and sustainable partnerships. Horizontal partnership includes TC dynamics.
- TC includes S-S-S, N-S-S and N-N-S partnerships.
- Columbia as the high Middle Income Country (MIC) but also the first official Development Aid Recipient in Latin America. This fact reflects the route of MIC on the route to achieve development goals.
- The discussion of TC was begun last year in Bogota and found that it is important: 1) to establish a strategy that clearly delineates the responsibilities and roles of all actors involved; 2) to expand the number of beneficiaries in order to ensure institutional sustainability and ownership; 3) to guarantee a demand-driven process in order to generate win-win situations; and 4) to identify incentives, such as transaction costs reduction, higher efficiency, emerging partnership and mutual learning.
- Conclude that TC is unexplored and faces challenges when avoiding to incur in other modalities mistakes.

- TC as a tool of innovative and originality, strength and flexibility to inspire in facing the challenges and learned to Busan HLF.

**2) Welcome Address by Andreas Beckermann, Counsellor, Head of Development Cooperation, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Jakarta.**

- Climate change, high cost, ownership are the new issues in the SS cooperation. Flowing to the diversity of development actors, Brazil, China, India, Mexico, South Africa are the new emerging countries those provide contribution to the development, by their own competence.
- ACRA Agenda recognized in the politics as the milestone of South-South Cooperation.
- Technological said that can be learned from the experiences of development countries, SSC by country, by bilateral partners.
- As the new partners, they have comparative advantage to be sold and provide benefits to the developing partners, specific knowledge to be shared to the recipient.
- The International Community was discussing on the setting of complexity of the International Development Cooperation, develop the matrix to be put in, as the contribution. Underline to donate and share knowledge by donors such as by Japan.
- We have a dialogue on the triangular concept, in 2008-2010, Development Cooperation Forum and Task Team are working together, to identify the complementary of N-S and S-S cooperation to have a better relation. And the next stage, to watch the implementation of ACRA Agenda to provide reliable capacity development.

**3) Opening Speech by Dr. Lukita Dinarsyah Tuwo, Vice Minister of the National Development Planning, Indonesia.**

- Welcomeing the participants for attending the workshop and visiting Bali.
- TC is a part of global movement aid effectiveness.
- The Acra Agenda for action (AAA) acknowledges the importance and particularities of SSC, as well its important role in development cooperation.
- TC faces challenges, will be discussed in detail over the next couple days, should consider that:
  - a) TC can only grow and be effective if it is based on development strategies;
  - b) TC should be simple and easy to be understood by the developing countries to be applied and absorbed, even in Indonesia the implementation of the ODA still delayed due to the complexity.
  - c) TC should emphasis on people empowerment (people participation).
- TC also should put its focus on handling the climate change.
- Sharp decline on aid budget and down word spirit is the picture of the challenges for implementing SSC.

- Some emerging countries are now becoming Middle Income Countries such as China, India, CIVETS countries, Indonesia and Columbia.
- Indonesia has past 4 decades in implementing SSC and TC. For Indonesia, SSC is not an ad-hoc initiative, but a part of National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2010-2014.
- At present, as a part of G-20 and co-chair, together with Columbia, of the TT-SSC, offer the cooperation based on Indonesia own experiences.
- Indonesia has the experiences in managing post conflict resolution and managing decentralization since 2000. Now Indonesia has around 524 Local Government and experienced in implementing around 110 direct elections.
- G-20 recently mandated the TT-SSC together with UNDP to provide recommendations on how knowledge sharing, N-S and S-S can be scaled up. We are indeed in a promising moment to shaping new thinking around development cooperation. TC is an important tool to play and bridge these dynamics.
- As the Chair of Indonesia delegates in the development Working Group and involved directly in the discussion of the knowledge-sharing and SSC and TC, Mr. Lukita sure that this form of partnership will be able to take forward the development of developing countries while being responsive to the dynamics of development partners.
- This workshop is expected to contribute to High Level Forum in Busan, South Korea, in 20 November 2011, which is important to make the SSC and TRC be an effective and efficient modality in delivering aid.
- Finally, he extends his sincere gratitude to TT-SSC, GIZ, ADB-Institute and JICA and A4DES and officially opened the Regional Workshop on Triangular Cooperation.

## **B. February 28<sup>th</sup>, 2011**

### **Introduction and Plenary 1 (08.45 – 09.30 AM)**

#### **1. Maximo Romero (Mexico): TC: New Forms of Partnership**

- Thanking to the organizers and participants who participating the workshop. The workshop is held to have better understanding on triangular cooperation.
- During last year, non-traditional donors have jointed with the biginputsand efforts done by the International Community, leaded by traditional donors in the context of International Development Cooperation. It is a fact that the cooperation is still needed, but we need to improve our modalities with more effective modalities in the horizontal cooperation partnerships.
- SSC has proven during last decades that can be effective, and be applied with the dynamic and success among countries in the same or less level of development.
- Paris Declaration and ACRA Agenda exhorted and promoted technical partnership between countries with civil society of International Organization, CSO and private sectors. We need to be engaged in those partnerships to make a difference.

- Triangular Cooperation (TC) is not a new, especially after ACRA. Last year, selected events have impacted the concept of TC on road to Busan, Korea. TC together with traditional and non-traditional bilateral cooperation and together with the actors of cooperation and multilateral cooperation certainly can make a difference. There are some international organizations that play the important roles in the important subject, such as UN plays important role in facilitating TC, in important subject as well as OECD.
- TC is not intended to replace bilateral or multilateral cooperation. It is intended to be use as an alternative and feasible partnership that enable non-traditional donors to offers their best and sometimes bad practices in a win-win situation for all parties involved.
- TC shows the concept of International Development Cooperation is not static; rather, it evolves with the time. Traditionally, TC was understood as the way in which a traditional donor joined a non-traditional donor which has the capacity to provide knowledge to a third country. Now that understanding has changed, as the sample is TT-SSC on successful case stories such as Mexico engaging with TC with a north develop country and Brazil with other developing countries. The new possibility to explore and expand to south cooperation. Important is how we can do the TC to be possible? How we can trigger the TC? Some examples will be explained by the presenters.
- Some important questions:
  - Are there two different visions for TC, from the traditional and non-traditional donor's point of view? And what should be then the role of a traditional donor on TC?
  - What principles should applied on TC? Is Paris Declaration's Principles applied to TC or do we need new and different principles?
  - To what extend a Traditional donor should adopt different policies guidelines for TC, than for its bilateral cooperation?
  - What does it mean horizontal partnership in TC? How to understand the value of sharing costs?
  - What it should be the role of the third party?
  - What is the added value for engaging in a TC?
  - Is TC is a matter of effectiveness or a matter of policy?
- Concluded that there is a need of a model of TC, perhaps may have an International Standard of TC.

## **2. Enrique Maruri: TT-SSC Technical Secretary**

### **From Bogota to Busan: A New approach for Development Cooperation**

- Thanking to the organizers, participants and supporters of this workshop.
- The Task Team is chaired by Columbia and Indonesia. It has the regional processes in Task Team has regional process in Latin America, Africa and Asia. It has secretariat representative by 3 regions: In Asia the leading is ADB, in Latin America is OAS, in Africa is participation of NEPAD as regional platform, has more than 900 participants (practitioners and academicians) in this community. It has flexible structure, quite strong governance, the steering committee has the role in providing guidance and facilitating the works to the road to Busan.

- The three fold Task Team mandate of the Acra that the SSC as a historic process. It needs to find the linkage between the SSC and Aid Effectiveness. SSC has the different dynamics. There is need to synergy between SSC and aid effectiveness agenda as included in paragraph 19 of AAA. Not to focus on Aid effectiveness principle, nor to trying to translate the principles to the SSC, it needs to enhance effective agenda, moving to the more effective aids to the development cooperation. During that, it needs to learn more on what is going on the SSC. This is the role TT-SSC.
- Analytical framework with Niels: basically there is a possibility to adopt with transparency and ownership, principles should be translated to the practice of SSC, there is room to learn on the spirit of donor. But beyond that, we want the effective agenda will be increase. It seems that SSC shall be dealing with new emerging development challenges, opportunities to learn from SSC, and also SSC has developed quite strong incentive to promote mutual learning and mutual responsibilities that should be made on the practice of traditional aid.
- Finally, in regard to opportunities to learn from SSC and traditional aid, TC is a key of this dimension, because it is the opportunity to integrate into way look of the development cooperation.
- Task Team has collected more than 110 case stories, basically want to learn from SSC (studies and data on SSC). Diversity of SSC is not only issue of the emerging countries, even low income countries interested contributing to such as Bangladesh with micro credit, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.
- Bogota Statement: which is a document that is not adopted by consensus, but adopted by high students groups in charge for the cooperation, provide guidance on how to move forward in identification of synergy and complementary of SSC.
- After initial process, when Bogota Statement is finalized, but it is just case stories, needs to move to concrete stories, by involving depth analysis by academician. More than 900 participants (not all active but mostly active). Evidence by case stories, good practices to Busan process. Evidence is the way to the policy making process.
- Second phase work plan started from June 2010: three work streams, start since last year: 1) deepening analytical work; 2) developing a community of practice and 3) policy advocacy and outreach.
- A part of Busan process in November 2010, in Korea, G-20 mandate: how to scale up knowledge sharing. Response to the mandate, by improving brokering functions, implementing, funding, and quality. Expected to be provided by June 2011, can prepare recommendations how to scale up knowledge sharing based on the practice and experience of the SSC or TC and also the traditional donor.
- Busan's early messages is not only focus on the process, but also:
  1. Horizontal partnerships should be the principle, as the important issue.
  2. How knowledge sharing could contribute to develop capacities, and the addressing global development challenges. It be seen to the climate change negotiation and the SSC emerge, no leader, Mexico as the leader for this issue.

3. Regional Commitment among those participating of Busan's process, to develop capacities at the country level, to facilitate their promotions on SSC and TC.
  4. The promotion of innovative approaches, basically participating the connection and bridges between the SSC and traditional actors.
- How partners can participate? By telling TT-SSC the stories to participating the process, contribute with articles, web posts, joint in upcoming events and activities. Soon TT-SSC will re-launching the platform: [www.southsouth.info](http://www.southsouth.info).

### 3) **Christian Freres, Consultant: Reporting back from HLE-Bogotá: Rd.Table on Triangular Cooperation**

- The first TC forum is in 1998 in Okinawa as the HLE, first event with limited scope.
- Then in 2008, in HLF, Acra Agenda, incorporated with effectiveness agenda, reference to joint the cooperation, and to publish that promote SSC, and to give the reference for the policy direction. It is important to take into account the way and the shortage of the important of law.
- Later on, in Heiligendamm, GTZ-Brazil and AECID-Paraguay workshops on TC OECD/Mexico Policy Dialogue, Donors and South South providers intensify dialogue. It need to work on the understanding the concept of TC. The important to work in the same language, have better emotional role of the TC related to the donor, and the developing partners.
- The main challenges: a) Ensuring ownership and not just transfer of experience, knowledge; b) Adapt responses to needs and capacities (flexibility); c) Synchronize cycles, systems and administrative requirements in order to achieve better results; d) Open and fluent dialogue; e) Improve mutual accountability; f) Improve information and knowledge management; g) Equal partnerships that benefit recipient country; and h) Scaling up the TC.
- TC a modality which is here to stay or simply part of the transition from the traditional aid system to a new architecture and from N-S to S-S.
- Busan is important but it is not the end-point; process is on-going and not everything will be resolved at the HLF.
- In any case, it is important to improve our understanding, maintain continuous exchange between us, promote TC among the skeptics, etc

### **Q & A:**

#### **Mr. Dewo Putranto (Director of Multilateral Foreign Funding, Bappenas)**

- As in-charge person for the Aid effectiveness, especially for Development Working Group and focal point for Coordinating Team for SSC. We should clear, TC and SSC. Question to Mr. Maximo, as the horizontal partnership. TC as complementary or alternative to SSC? If alternative, we should choose one of them, if complementary, may work together.

- To Enrique: Horizontal mandate from G-20. You have to complete the mandate by 2011. It means we should give priority to G-20. On March, we expected can submit preliminary report in Paris, suggest to focus on that, to submit during first phase meeting.
- When Indonesia became facilitator of the knowledge sharing, we expected that it could be the main stream of the pillars that should also consider the other pillars. One pillar that Indonesia together with Italy and Australia to share is on social protection, to share the experiences community empowerment to Afghanistan with the support of Australia. It shall be a good sample of TC.

**Maximo:**

International cooperation is the umbrella and main concept of International Development Cooperation, i.e. N-S and SS Cooperation. TC also can play with the concept of N-S and S-S. Complimentary is better than replacement, because the main purpose here is collaboration. If somebody works in same area or same field under bilateral basis, it is also needed to find ways whether we can go further, or by implementing TC, but not duplicating.

**Sal Muthayan (South Africa)**

In regard to transaction cost of TC, it supposed to be financing issue. We are running projects with 3 implementing agencies, donor: CIDA. I found that the way we manage the project is saving cost, since at South Africa we have bilateral relations with Southern Sudan, Rwanda and Brundi. Through joint meetings, benefits more, saving cost. In Southern Sudan, they just release from the war, now, they can do everything by their own plan, circle to support them. It is better to see the value of the outcome, not seeing the value of the program.

**Maximo:**

TC is a better cost saving cooperation rather than bilateral cooperation. Sometimes a project was started by the political events. Sometimes it is difficult to measure the impact for the process. For example Japan's triangular cooperation with Latin America (Mexico and some Latin American's countries) allowed them to reduce costs. Since Japan has limitation in speaking Spanish, so Japan cooperated with other neighboring countries within the region that has capacity and similarity in cultural and languages.

Similarly goes to Germany's case with Mexico. Mexico has programs in southern America and each technician and expert has full responsibility with the program.

**Sachin Chaturvedi (RIS-New Delhi):**

Question to Enrique: TC has the link with Aid Effectiveness, but not with SSC's agenda. It needs to open our mind set, because we have to identify the new and broad answers for SSC and politics which are really taken place. The whole idea of effectiveness came from Acra Agenda. The issue from the respective government should be discussed whether it has to be accomplished by SSC or

not. What has been established by SSC, should be identified. Are there any specific areas of SSC that we need to appreciate or whether within the 6 priority areas as specified in the presentation. In the TC or SSC we may not mention the limit or inequality. The language, ownership and mutual accountability of aid are other major aspects involved in SSC.

**Answered by Enrique:**

It needs to give priority on the two processes, Busan and G-20 mandate. Analytical process will be provided by both processes. Those developing countries should be engaged or more active in the process so that the traditional donors recognized the potential of SSC through the effectiveness agenda of Busan's process. G-20 mandated that the developing countries should learn more on process or experiences of China, India, Brazil, South Africa and Turkey. It needs all together to influence both processes. How knowledge sharing and recommendation can be translated into concrete action, promoting of different views of G-20, select key and important pillars like food security as root line in SSC.

He agreed with the comment that it requires to keep the aid effectiveness when it is possible and enhance the ACRA Agenda, with the experience of SSC. We need to be opened to adopt N-S principles with spirit of SSC.

In regard to transaction cost issue, he agreed with Ms. Sal's statement. Transaction cost of Colombia's TC is very high. If it is difficult to go through brokerage, we need to simplify the process.

**Plenary 2 (09.30-10.30 AM)**

**Sal (South Africa):**

**The Value of Triangular Cooperation in Post-Conflict Settings**

- Highlight the Capacity Building Partnership among South Africa, Rwanda, Burundi and Southern Sudan. It was a South-South Initiative. It was designed for the capacity building for those countries.
- Southern Sudan is just recently being independent after 50 years of war, hence the government staffs are mostly unskilled and don't know how to do good governance.
- Rwanda is a developing country and Brundi is in middle, while South Africa as the post conflict country. A very good ground to cooperate each other due to the similarity on the background and related to post-conflict countries, and as a challenge and advantage for peer learning institute.
- Remarkable to watch: Southern Sudan is watching Rwanda; while Rwanda wants to be the steering committee. They support each other. At initial process, joint agreement with the assembly institution of each country and found possibly to work together as a Team. And hence transaction cost is reduced. Replication to the 3 countries, all planning and design to one process.
- It is a participatory approach project, which noted that partnership and participating processes is used quite often. Right from the design of the project, to the budgeting of the project. The project was started by conducting baseline study, training with analysis, designing curriculum, all involving the partners' participation. During the procurement process, with the assisted of the specialists, all 3 countries are involved in establishing the selection criteria and selection processes,



are conducted jointly by inviting the bidders from the 3 countries. Lesson learned: South Africa has excellent procurement system, financial management and regulation, Rwanda has very the strict one too. Brundi and Southern Sudan then learned from Rwanda and South Africa.

- At the beginning of the project, all 4 countries had a joint conference to make a joint plan. It was needed to sit together during the planning period to understand each country's needs, to reduce the cost.
- Peer learning is also possible to be done through this project. It is needed to analyze the real needs, changes in the program, technical experts, institutional context, management and quality of process as well as ownership.
- The project for S-S should be safe for environment. Brundi and Rwanda have the great needs on improving the government officers' capacities to deliver civil services. Emerging from the bushes, which they do not have skills, capacity and resources. Project has been designed as the institutional capacity development. As the pilot project, it was identified from the needs from the community, i.e. in Southern Sudan was the water project, taking the government officials to train the community on project, financial and resources management.
- This is one of CIDA's 5 years projects for African continent as the challenging project.

### **Jorg Werner Haas (GIZ):**

#### **New Forms of South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation**

- Diversification of actors in Dev. Cooperation: traditional development institution on government or non-government sides, for example South Africa and China has been changed and S-S play an important roles.
- On the Germany position: has the strong interests in offering its services, in depth discussions on SSC from the point of view of Government. Main position is the bridging between the N-S to S-S.
- TC is a bridge from N-S to S-S. Important actors: Columbia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Egypt and Turkey (CIVET) as well as South Africa as the new emerging partners. N-S Cooperation is very important. Different impact on development cooperation between: N-S and S-S.
- In case of South Africa: SSC can be strong and has given direct impact. Yes, it about effectiveness, accountability, about all criteria, taken from Paris Declaration and Acra.
- Traditional donors brings in technical and financial resources: Chile first ask money. But can't but should in project to South America. At the principle, the German understanding on SSC, the experiences behind resources countries should be the technical assistance to the third country, combined the technical assistance to the financial assistance between N-S and S-S, not only financial.
- Important issue on TC: try to bring third parties to the scheme.
- New actor appears, Chile-IDB, Mexico-DENIDA and Ghana-Israel. The scheme S-S and N-S shall be the platform that incorporated other third party.

- Stepping out to the bigger, in the first phase of German engagement in SSC: find small project involvement (scale) to learn. Now German aims that not a small cooperation, but its creating the continuous cooperation between countries and sustainable network and experiences.
- It highlights a small start on SSC aligned with financial institution, global network sharing on how Germany Bank financial concept could be transformed into the spirit of SSC by offering the possibility to finance for the poor.
- It should have clear understanding on separation roles among the partners, by providing the technical and financial assistance, orientation towards impacts, scaling up and sustainability, application of quality standards. Germany offers to connect N-S with S-S, provide supports and exercise the issues on the cooperation, interesting on cooperation between South America, Chile, Honduras and Mexico.

## Q & A

### Nikhil Seth (UN)

- Expressing the feeling that international system likes to apply the Paris Declaration and ACRA, whether it is N-S, TC or SS. How do you see the applicability of the principles to these countries? Of course we have bilateral or multilateral cooperation. In regard to issue on leadership and ownership, how do you use those principles? What is the portrait of these countries? The democratic processes of those countries, would it make the fragile situation become more fragile? What are the benefit and the applicability of Paris Declaration's principles? How do they will be defined?
- To Mr. Haas: On diversity of actors beyond the system, there is around USD 22 billion which flow on the operational and market of UN system, which may not be created by consensus. It is twice than what has been existed in SSC. UN Cooperation is involved for assisting third countries as well. Why the UN contribution system does not be a part of your transaction?

### Sal (South Africa)

- In the new project, Paris Declaration is the way we work to African context. If we look into what happened in South America, Southeast Asia and other developing countries, the ownership and harmonization are important principles for development.
- Since the beginning of the project financed by CIDA, South Africa is working together with Brundi and Rwanda. For instance for looking for the Specialist for the program, looking for local consultant first in Brundi and Rwanda, if they cannot be found, then they will find in other countries within the region such as Kenya, Tanzania, and South Africa. For analysis, we used team-based process. Lesson learned from Paris Declaration: it is a very good system and accountability as the financial result-based management.
- The important lesson from this project: There was ignorance on the project at the beginning of the project by those countries, since people do not know what they want and what they need. But, after sometime, they knew what has been worked and what has not by using previous interventions.

Otherwise, a repeating or duplication program shall impact to the wasting of donor resources and other resources.

**Answered by Haas (GIZ):**

Since Mr. Haas was participating in the Paris Declaration processes, he basically agree on the perspective of thematic application of the Paris Declaration and Acra, but he didn't agree to some principles since the national experts were not there. In GIZ, among the 15,000 of experts only around 1,500 are the junior experts.

In regard to the comment of UN, UN is very important actor, and for the next session, UN will be requested for presenting something.

**Conclusion by Maximo Romero:**

- The important contribution of TC is the diversity of TC and need to learn each other to articulate the capacities, road to Busan HLF through participation process.
- By reviewing traditional donor's way of think: traditional donor is very important resources, but they want to do the cooperation in different way. How to manage it in the Triangular Cooperation?
- Based on Mr. Haas' presentation, it concluded that the traditional donor will conduct triangular cooperation after the good practices of bilateral cooperation had been done. Such new idea of non-traditional donor shall be applied through the bilateral cooperation first.

**Plenary 3 (11.00-12.00 AM)**

**1. Nikhil Seth (UN): The Role of UN in Triangular Cooperation**

- Nikhil Seth as the Director of Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of UN in New York. He expressed that basically he agreed to support political process. ECOSOC is one of such processes, to apply principle of UN through development cooperation forum. There are two forums have been mandated by Summit 2005 to ECOSOC, first Annual Ministerial Review (AMR) and Development Cooperation Forum. The forum is essential to have better understanding on development cooperation, promoting policy coherence and involving stakeholders' sensibility.
- We have to go to the development cooperation forum first, while other political process shall follow including HLF in Busan. TC is not higher than political agenda. Unless we can find sensitivity of the large technical support on policy discussion or decision maker or development resources allocation.
- How can we convince TC is the best way for the future? How do we bring up the subject into the terms?
- Relating to some outcomes of the TC in development cooperation forum and to share those findings: it doesn't reflect the certain political consensus in the context of Ecosoc. The advantage of UN's bodies or other donors is that they enjoy the contribution. That may not be the case in some stances. It is the reflection of medium stakeholders to participate through the political processes.

- There are a lot of transactional issues, qualitative, conclusive, political understanding, on what they do and don't? Those issues are facing in the political process. They are moving forward to engage the modalities to the developing countries under a scheme of technical cooperation. Japan is really finding rules through among developing countries, through TICAD and region of Singapore, Thailand and Philippines, etc. and ICT capacity improvement and infrastructures as well.
- Four things came out from the endorsement of the TC:
  1. TC is very potential, since developing countries had the expertise, the appropriate model to comply with the needs, similar problems, proximity, country may sharing knowledge. DAC and international donors can participating and can help beneficiary countries. It needs to scale up the modality.
  2. Leadership of the beneficiary. It is very often that beneficiary countries initiate the program and involve in the implementation. UN helps beneficiary countries to identify the best measures for TC.
  3. TC will not be sustainable unless it is supported the local institutions. In Ethiopia, India has trained several doctors, while in the same time Ethiopia launched the equal education programs. TC should move from small project focusing on certain skill toward program in more systematic development system. The scaling up is very important.
  4. TC carries transaction cost. Bureaucracy is much consuming the cost. How can the countries involved, to avoid significant delay. How to have better understanding to establish some basic principles among multi-stakeholders or donors & providers from the Southern countries to simplify procedures and for better implementation?
- The constraints came from lack of information and analysis. It needs a better independent evaluation on TC. We have a lot of evaluations or case studies and country supports. But, we have to commission on resources on modality. It is good to hear how the mandate can be done. Joint product on independent evaluation is a way to go to help the process.
- UN role is in the area of energy and the context of MDGs and through Summit. What is the framework of judging the Development Impact of MDGs. The end result has to be charged as development impact and the framework of MDGs, Summit and other issues. Other issues on the sustainable development should be read as the political direction.
- UN has many TC projects, UFP with ABC in Brazil, knowledge transfer on Aids in Latin America, sharing knowledge to African Union, policy advice for brokering the bilateral agreement. UN has the operational role and others supporting the country level. How to politically rise up the intention to implement TC including bringing it to Busan? What else to be done for the encouragement? We can't expect money from the multilateral donors, except through climate change, food security, or related issue on sustainable development, etc.
- TC is promising as the whole, but must led on what we have do with the UN-development agenda, in food security, health, education, gender empowerment, etc.

## **2. Tubagus Choesni (Indonesia): Toward Effective Triangular Cooperation**

- Thanking for participating the workshop in Bali.
- Indonesia is classified as (lower) middle country, still receiving < 5% of the budget, with the GDP of around USD 3,000.
- We are involved in bilateral cooperation with Namibia, and in the future through Triangular Cooperation.
- SSC/TC has been included in Indonesia's National Medium Term Development Plan, 2009-2014. Indonesia is in the middle of formulating Grand Design and Work Plan. The Steering Committee is chaired by Mr. Lukita (Vice Minister).
- As informed by the Colleague from India, the TC and horizontal partnership, come with the conclusion that the horizontal partnership should be based on mutual benefit and accountability to achieve win-win-win solution.
- The cooperation should be sustainable, should be a part of the development strategy.
- As Bappenas' staff, I am involved in development planning. We have to ensure that the cooperation must be sustainable, and in the later stage, will lead to the sustainable cooperation.
- Indonesia has many things to offer, such as democratization. By sharing information for example in micro-finance, we want to have closer relationship. In addition, we also need to learn something.
- TC is good but it is not an alternative but it is a complimentary. Multi polar work is not really relevant to Indonesia's SSC. If we want a partnership, should be effective. Therefore, the secretariat title is "Aids for Development Effectiveness".

## **Q & A**

### **Ulrich (Germany):**

- To Nikhil: Fully agreed to Nikhil that to implement TC in the future we need the rules and the process. Since you are not sure on the future of technical assistance, while in my understanding that the technical assistance in TC is a key role, because the new technical assistance are aiming for the future dialogue as well as learning aspects. What is the future of technical assistance?
- To Choesni: Related to the horizontal partnerships: confusing on the concept of horizontal. Is it possible between traditional donors and developing countries or should with the emerging countries? Or there is something that bridging the process to the concept of SSC.

### **Answered by Nikhil:**

TC is a dynamic process. It needs an understanding of the traditional donors, partners and beneficiaries. We have a number of case studies, areas of successful, certain issues, and so on and these are the areas on how to broader International Cooperation to see a merge among the development partners and future of Triangular Cooperation. We need to create a factor to see the effectiveness to all processes. The challenges are re-organizing, certain level of understanding, and

certain bureaucracy to speed up development. As the follow up of Paris Declaration and AAA, we have to understand the political issue which needs to be started with the process through the communication.

**Choesni:**

TC shall benefit for all parties, not only benefitted to the beneficiary counties only. Every T.A is benefitting to all parties. Learned from others, how to coordinate things (assistance), how to plan and evaluate the system. From developed countries, needs to learn how to solve the problem in effective way. Adaptation is a must. Good learning from developed country's perspective as the soul of partnership. The sustainable TC must be based on the horizontal partnership; otherwise it would not be sustainable.

**Martin Rivero (Uruguay):**

To Mr. Choesni: Adaptation is the potential of TC. There are 3 parties involved: capacity, share opinion, adaptive capacity from donor.

To Mr. Seth: Transaction cost process is one of the biggest challenges in TC. How could UN contribute to TC process as it is struggling itself for the transaction process of their own works with several agencies to learn together? And to what extent is the learning process can contribute to reduce the transaction cost?

**Choesni:**

The principle of know-how has been there for a long time. Developing countries has learned to be changed. In Early 1990s there was a phenomenon on a change from donor to partnership. The best practice is offering. Further, we need to open the mind that our assistance will be adapted to local wisdom. And still confident that through triangular cooperation can provide the best practices.

**Nikhil Seth:**

Uruguay shall be the new donor. It needs to simplifying the process, both outstanding process (certification and harmonization as the country level process through coordination) and developing process. UN has the mandate and independent evaluation management.

**Paul Quintos (IBON-Better Aid):**

To Nikhil Seth: New measurement challenges and new development actors, bringing new modality, practices in SSC and TC. We need to capture the new architecture for development cooperation. How is the direction of the development cooperation be evolved and the role of the UN on the development architecture?

**Salehuddin Ahmed (Bangladesh-Representing Chinese Organization):**

- This discussion on the role of development actors reminds the partnership cooperation between the Government of Bangladesh, the donor and private sectors. It goes to depth negotiation between the 3 parties.
- To Choesni: Adaptation and mutual interests/benefits, easy to say but difficult to be implemented, and what is concrete suggestion for those. How did you ensure the mutual benefits among the actors? The most important thing is to do good active listening. How did you go through this process?

**Mukul (MOFA-India):**

- Adoption of G-20 development agenda in SSC through intermediate market. TC could be benefited by the forum by using funding capacity of traditional donors, and leveraging technical capacity of intermediary countries to deliver TC's effective assistance.
- To Mr. Choesni: From the developed country's TC, they can use the same amount of dollars to go further. As for intermediary countries such as CIVEST, it provides most relevant assistance based on the experience of larger emerging countries. We didn't see the S-S-S as a classical example of TC, only bilateral, trilateral and multilateral cooperation with the Southern participation as sample of SSC. Similarly, if some parties do not understand on N-S cooperation, the future TC shall use the sources by leveraging capacities on emerging market and providing assistance to developing countries.

**Nikhel Seth:**

To IBON: We have advisory process (PCF), civil society, budget sector, UN-system, recipient countries, emerging countries, all are partners in group. What is the different on contributing to the economic development, the future architecture, rule of foundation and donor, where shall the emerging countries involve, etc. cannot be created and discuss in very short period. G-20 and Busan provides the opportunities.

**Choesni:**

- By cooperation with JICA Jakarta – Indonesia implemented Micro Finance program with Uganda. Firstly: share a view and JICA as the broker. JICA provided training on micro finance. The participants had to have an action plan after and in the training.
- Micro Finance program that practicing in Indonesia is a traditional interest and un-interest loan (risk sharing micro-financed with Islamic principles called *syariah* micro finance). We are sending them in class training and sending them to Yogyakarta to see a traditional market dealing with *syariah* scheme loan and let them to discuss directly to the entities. Uganda is interesting to implement the dual track banking system. There were 2 (two) missions sent to Uganda. NAM Center frequently received email (a mailing system has created) from them on these issues. It is reflecting that there is something to share such as practice that had been done by Indonesia.

## **Conclusions by Maximo Romero:**

- Seth: Refers to the new roles in TC, that TC is not a political agenda but a reality and has to do something on the important issues, it needs political consensus. It is the important momentum of TC, but there is no authority to talk on TC. Donor has to scale up the opportunity. To reduce cost or solve the issue on fund, need to link the same agenda with different issues. Busan is the next target, need to focus on Busan. Other agenda such as climate change, food security and sustainability.
- Choesni: National RPJMN 2009-2014 stated about SSC and TC. Sustainability of the cooperation should be through horizontal partnerships. And it shall be aligned with the principle of Paris Declaration.
- In regard to monitoring and evaluation of the program: in one hand, Mr. Seth said that lack of evaluation methodology in analyzing Indonesia's cases. Later he named the question, why we should concrete the TC to have a closer relationship. It is an important statement. The next step is to move forward to the TC. First through adaptation as a critical manner. Good partnership is important to promote horizontal partnerships.
- There are questions why should we go to the horizontal partnerships? Finally there was an intervention from Bangladesh for Chinese Organization, who prefers the separation of roles, and starts the process of TC, establishes concrete guidance, proceeding and roles for more effective cooperation.

## **Roundtable 1: How to Share Ownership?**

**Time: 13.00-13.45 PM**

**Moderator: Lidia Fromm (Director General of International Cooperation, Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation of Honduras)**

- Thanking the panelists that have prepared their experiences to be shared and introduced the other 4 panelists. Invite the participants to share in the market place and so-catch the panelists.
- A partnership is an arrangement in which two or more "parts" or "owners" agree to cooperate and co-labor to achieve and share profits or losses. The ownership intersects with partnerships: "parts" that "own". Own what? Own not only a project, not only indicators, not only results: but own a process.
- The journey has many intersections and besides it has many people. Partnerships become mobilized through interaction and consensus of the people involved. And that's why opportunities like this workshop are so valuable. We can all interact and do "journeys" together to share mindsets that will facilitate the establishment of more intersections and solid partnerships as "parts" that "own".
- In reality, these owner-parts must face practical situations: levels of give-and-take, roles, responsibilities, goals and even the shared ownership that must all be negotiated within the partnerships, in order to guarantee success.
- The clue is to realize that, when partnering, we become shareholder that have agreed to carry out an enterprise, and that we will contribute to it by combining eagerness, commitment, knowledge, and activities. We should also be aware that we will be either sharing its failure or sharing its success.



- How to ensure ownership, then? Drawing from the Honduran experience, there are couples of tips: leadership, responsibility, effectiveness of development (aid effectiveness), commitment and drive as well as sufficient political supports. Civil society, beneficiary, Parliament, private sectors, university should also be involved and as summarized, its means country ownership.

## **1. Hanurur Rashid (Ministry of Finance-Bangladesh): How to Manage Triangular Cooperation under the Recipient's Leadership**

- Briefly want to share the experience and challenges in managing Aid at country level and to foster the partnerships on the cooperation and development partners. Understand the important value of TC in the real services.
- In term of climate changes, Bangladesh with 150 million of population, has made satisfaction progress on reducing poverty, and achieving MDGs recently. The policies of Government to developing partners to sustain the economic growth since 1990s, crossing to bumpy political situation and to the process of real partnership. Its target to achieve the MDGs in 2015.
- Shall be a middle income country in 2021. Receiving around USD 1.5 billion each year since 2000 through bilateral cooperation.
- Roughly constitutes almost 15% of topics of the on the development program and aid management and aid effectiveness. The aid management in Bangladesh is still traditional and increasing trend partnership between Donor-Trading Partner-Government.
- TC has not yet to be the topical in Bangladesh. Donor representing N-S and DAK Countries and non-DAK (emerging countries) like India and China.
- Bangladesh invents challenges for foreigners. Traditional development partners from the North always to expand their wings to the larger number of sectors.
- Recently Bangladesh has moved to new regime, into new transformation of cooperation. It always has the structure of good combination of bridging of developing partners in the form of Consultative Groups. The past experience has shown that the mechanism has been quite reached, however, consultative have not been an effective coordination tools.
- Recently has established International Commitments. A joint cooperation strategy has developed recently by 18 development partners (DAK countries).
- Bangladesh Dev. Forum invited all stakeholders including CEO and private sectors on stock taking by the year of 2015 as agenda commitment that Gov. of Bangladesh respects and supports the commitment in the local context.

## **2. Florence Nazare (NEPAD): An African Take on Triangular Cooperation – Looking into the Interests and Incentives**

- Highlight on Pre-Bogota process, Japan-Malaysia Triangular Cooperation, and NERICA (Japan-Africa on Rice Initiative for Africa). Ownership can't be without capacities. No ownership without

leadership. Those two enemies go hand in hand. If we look into horizontal partnership, talking on Parliament on certain level.

- If look at those 3 cases: What is central and what is common among the 3 objectives? Taking the design to the ground. From Africa, the most challenges are the capacity-related. Taking to looking everything from putting the capacity into the place.
- Reference of 4 out of 6 pillars that identified in African Capacity Development Framework, specifically mentioned: to see in the Parliament, knowledge actors and leadership transformation. Specific: ownership, knowledge, leadership and planning, better implementation. At the end we want effective development.
- Technical Assistance come from Japan, UNDP offers financial resources as well as the African Development Bank. Boundary of policy makers, more on technical – practical line.
- In 1991, Japan initiated at project for best African rice on dry land of Africa mostly in West African countries. Don't do much, but has to move the weeds. Adapting on doing process and bring in technology.
- Incentive and interest: yes, have to share the ownership. How partnership goes? Took a flow of responsibility to plan well to supports the objectives. Therefore, the ownership is not set the shape, but the leadership shall look at the needs of the countries.
- The farmers detecting or shaping the side agenda for impact, for food security and increase income. Knowledge-supporting assistance and huge capacity components built in. Then supporting seeds coming.
- African should have regional learning. Potency of sharing: technological applied up-cross the region: similar conditions to be applied. Borrow the best for the best varieties.
- In regard to supporting assistance, it needs a shift in the platform of the effective relationship in order the knowledge may come to the community.

### **Jeong-Eun Song (KOICA-Korea): Contributing the best of us: Why Korea believes in Triangular Cooperation based on Real Added Value of Each Partner**

- In the case of Algeria-Peru-Korea in TC. What is included in this project? Some people say geography area is very important tools. But, KOICA can overcome the restriction on geography issues. Korea through KOICA to overcome the food crisis in Algeria and Algeria has difficulty of food demand and 77% of potatoes are imported.
- KOICA found that Peru's cooperation may overcome this issue. Korea has the willingness. And the comparative advantage is the priority and geography.

### **Wattanawit Gajasen (TICA)**

- Joint Thai-German cooperation had been done for almost 15 years. Sample of TC in Thailand is called Thai-Germany Cooperation.
- TICA is providing technical cooperation to other developing countries.

- At the initial, joint with GTZ, invite stakeholders of developing countries to adopt TC as the new modality by cost sharing basis of cooperation that Thai can provide assistance to neighboring countries (to Cambodia and Vietnam).
- In the experience, faced many difficulties in the process called the beneficiary countries to be involved. Earlier focus on technical cooperation. Now, TICA would like to encourage to other beneficiary countries.

### **Jarukan Rassiri (Coordination for Trilateral Cooperation Thai- GIZ Germany)**

- Thai-Germany and the third countries together in the next 3 years will provide 8 – 12 projects in health, education and rural development sectors. Each project budget is around Euro 120,000. And it has to set up the mechanism and to ensure that it is the advance moving.
- Thai Cooperation is promoting each other responsibility in achieving objectives and results. It is horizontal partnership (Thai-Laos and Vietnam). Each party point of view in the implementation: who has what capacity to do what and who is not successful in this area. In managing the project, it is not different with bilateral projects and followed basic development principles. It is difficult to work on three parties. TICA is working more like as the executing agency of Thailand, and as country project implementation as the political or policy and program level.
- As example: Project on Paper, supply changes between Thailand-Laos-Germany. Laos is the beneficiary country. Thailand getting to help Laos on how to sell better quality paper to Thailand. Germany Part sharing as to help the Laos' agency. GIZ has the overseas office in Laos. Role of Germany: fill in gap between Thai and Laos, as project management, methodology and managing of resources together with Thailand and Laos.
- For other trilateral cooperation between Laos-Cambodian-Vietnam. It more complementary to bilateral cooperation rather than duplicating. Not every project can take into the TC. Receiving countries has to see Thai has the capacity to provide trilateral cooperation. For the cost effectiveness, it should give the added value and advantages of trilateral cooperation. Later on, Germany should also inter measure their roles in order that the developing countries should run in a long run and contribute the value as South-South Cooperation.

### **Lidia:**

In regard to Bangladesh that still has not initiated to TC, then who should take the steps to initiate the TC? What is the role of political level and technical level?

### **Answered by Hanurur Rashid (Bangladesh):**

It needs political wisdom to engage with the country level process. Local Consultative Group structure has dominated by the donor countries to bring the SS countries such as such as India and China together with Bangladesh for TC. They can create the synergy to the process so that the development process can take the root across the country relationship and restructuring of the process in the country.

**Florence (NEPAD):**

In regard to demand-driven process in TC, which is initiated the partnership, there is a hint on demand, needs and response to national priority, and based strategically advantages, on what shall be brought by the partner, and what is partner offers? It should be based on the actual needs, to maximize the delivery of some results.

**Jeong (Korea):**

Initiative is the key part of the triangular cooperation. Koica considering the country, who have the initiative, will have the right to be donated. If the country did not show any initiative or willingness to participate, then the funding percentage is limited.

**Wattanawit Gajaseni (TICA):**

TC is the modality of Thai cooperation. TICA tried to avoid duplication. Thai-Germany started with TC to provide added value of SSC. It should use external resources for providing SSC network. Within the network, when implementing the cooperation, the coordinating agency regulates what donor will do and to which area.

**Hanurur Rashid (Bangladesh):**

In Bangladesh, they have EPRS since 2005, the second from 2007-2008. In term of needs: it based on the national priority. In term of foreign cooperation, the capacity of line ministry is not sufficiently growth. Most of the developing initiatives come from the development partners. Involvement of the Government (Line Ministries) is quite low. Recently Government is trying to activate the involvement of Line Ministries though the working group and sector level. So that the initiatives can come from the Government, become a need based, synchronized with national priority. The important issue is to involve non-DAK countries in the development scenario, so that Bangladesh may obtain the advantages of the relationship.

**Lidia:**

Try to explore other triggering idea on ownership for the panelist discussion.

What should be done by the development partners that didn't want to accept the real needs of partner countries? What is the guarantee and when the development partners follow the idea from the beneficiary countries and when just let the development partners should move back?

**Wattanawit Gajaseni (TICA) and Jarukan Rassiri (GIZ-Thailand):**

TC is the resources for the development, in which the beneficiary countries may get the benefit. TC has the diverse interests. Building trust is very important. It was a long process in determining the

triangular cooperation, for example the Thai-Germany project, the proposal was started in 2009. Then followed by learning together (almost a year) to see what kind of project that shall be defined and what to be supported, then project started in 2010. There is a joint mission while developing the project.

**Jeong (Korea):**

Situation of Korea is different with other developing countries. Korea sometimes classified as develop country, but sometimes as developing country. Korea's focus aid is to find the comparative advantages of the countries. South-Korea is identifying the potency of the Korea now, and focusing to make the comparative advantage of the developing countries.

**Florence (NEPAD):**

The golden way is to work on what has been agreed, mostly focusing on comparative advantages of the partner countries and for the African countries' perspective must be on the actual needs and capacity demand-driven agenda. Once the development term is there, then every related body has to be jointed together and decided together.

**Hanurur Rashid (Bangladesh):**

Demonstration of trust of the people and government should be put in place for the accountability. Bangladesh has taken an initiative in mapping the donor's comparative advantages and still in the debate and has been interfering by the conservative decision maker level. The Government is now trying to understand the mechanism of mapping so that all of the benefits can be taken from the development partner, and then the Government may say "yes" or "no" to the development partners.

**Lidia:**

Will we expect all countries to move to TC? Are we pressuring everybody to move on to TC? They shall go to the market place.

Country has to decide, may not only horizontal or other, but must define what are the needs and the way to go. In case of Honduras, development partners which want to play political and they can play around, but the country said, excuse me, they are mine. The country has to own or to have the ownership. In term of geographic as the comparative advantages, how can we convince the world that geographic or nearest is the advantages. Algeria-Peru-Korea case is absolutely successful case.

**Ahmed Salahuddin (China's Org-Representative in Bangladesh):**

It is not necessary that the initiative should come from the developing countries or beneficiary countries. If an emerging need to be solved, it may be initiated by the developing countries. But, the process of the cooperation should be by both developing and beneficiary countries as the ownership.

Terminology “beneficiary country” put the defensive position, instead it is better to use “participating countries”. Usually multi countries will involved in the process.

**India:**

Issue raised by Bangladesh. India didn't use TC as substitute of N-S. India has bilateral cooperation with Bangladesh. Develop countries to use regional resources in region (India, China or whatever), therefore, leveraging N-S or S-S is required, include the triangular cooperation modality.

**Enrique:**

It doesn't matter who start the process. The important is: how the process goes, how you agree and process the project is more important. It is better to use terminology of “receiving and offering partners”.

**Eka (World Bank-Jakarta Office):**

How much is the foreign policy drive you in deciding the TC? How much it will help?

How much is scale has being discussed in the TC and how much problem to be solved in the operation?

How do you see the benefit by collaborating with us in TC?

**Florence (NEPAD):**

In regard to who shall initiate and how to participate, the Government do the listing of demand and participating the process is important.

**Hanurur (Bangladesh):**

The aid policy definitely is a tool to control for Government for management of the aid. The good aid policy should give policy direction to the Government. It may provide directions to the Line Ministries or implementing agencies, so that the intervention can be industrialized eventually into the process.

**Maximo:**

Partnership should go not only to the developing country who need the resources, but also through the develop country who willing to share the ownership. Partnership only will work if engages reality in same circumstances in order the project can go successful.

**India:**

It is very important to use the International Institution such as World Bank to play in coordinating TC. There is also regional multi level institution which may start to leverage the comparative advantages. Counter the NEPAD: TC can find largely to the project. NEPAD has specific initiative, have NEPAD has ever leveraging the project with Japan for example in term of rice in term of creating capacity to advance science and technology?

**Florence (NEPAD):**

Partnership is going across many African countries. There is a project wise, which is not really project basis, many research institutions and international organizations are involved such as UN and JICA. It is larger than a project. Institutional Strengthening component is put beyond process concerned on food-security, as the agricultural objective which is larger than a project.

**UN-Special Unit for SSC: (Dennis Nkala):**

Following the HL Committee as one Forum in supported the Energy and SSC and TC, there was UN conference for SSC at the end of 2009. Besides, there is a structure to support member states as well as NGO in implement in promote and implement SSC and TC. In term of harmonization of each country level, UN and development assistance has worked together in term of policy support and strengthening the ability to focus on SSC and TC assistance. In coming year identify the needs of partners countries.

**GIZ:**

There is not much discussion on the nature of organization or nature development, should everybody go to south-south? In International movement, it seems that SSC started by AAA and Paris Declaration. We share on ownership and impact. It is not really matter how we may achieve, through S-S or N-S or S-S-S, but the focusing is that the country requests is appearing what they needs and in the position to select the resources, attractive development and the context. It is important on how to adjust the instruments of SSC and TC to fix and to produce exact mechanism.

**Round Table No. 2: How to identify and promote the use of comparative advantages?****Matsuko (JICA-Egypt):**

- She explained about the case of Dr. Ahmed El Gohary (Egyptian Pathologist) on how the spontaneous networks win to make the horizontal partnership on North-South countries, from Japan to Egypt and to the world.
- The project was not initiated by JICA, it was purely initiative of the Egyptian Leadership. Since 1989 there were small training (popular) course on combating the infectious diseases such as malaria conducted in Japan. There were a lot of demand from African countries, but the place was limited since it is costly. Many demand from African countries. Dr. Gohary had participated the

course in 1994. He is interested in the way they run the courses and treated the trainees equally especially in the course management.

- Dr. Gohary proposed to JICA to conduct such training in Egypt and declined by JICA at first. He insisted and took 4 years to have the training. A Japanese doctor who really supported him and interpreting his willing and played a catalytic role in this process, mediating the negotiation between JICA and his organization and finally he managed to hold a training in Egypt in 1996 and he become popular among the African nations. Network of experts is expanding up to 250 doctors and paramedics have been involved and created the networking among them.
- Kenya Medical Institute is one of the recipients in Africa. Many participants who participating the courses were being promoted and started to make the training in Kenya. There is an academic cooperation agreement between Egypt and Kenya now. Many researchers are taking thus opportunities. Exchanging lecturer between Kenya and Egypt and still running the comparative advantages. The advantage of N-S cooperation is that the Japanese was providing the high level technology and trained the potential leaders in South who can start a course outside Japan, not only transfer of technology but also the management. Northern experts and donor and Egyptian supported him to make the training to be possible and the training is as a platform for the experts to work together and come into new initiative and expand many activities, beyond JICA framework.
- Training in Egypt can be considered as the extension and disseminating the results of the training in Japan, nearly 600 paramedics and doctors had been trained and more with the training in Kenya.
- This project is possible due to the strong leadership of the Egyptian. JICA didn't interfere with the project formulation. It is important for the donor to keep minimum of investment, do not interfere with their activities so that they can continue with their own and expand the activity with their own.

#### **Soledad Bernuy (Peruvian Agency of the International Cooperation):**

- Explain about the case of JICA-Argentina in improvement of areas of animal disease. The project is important, work together in the areas of diagnosis, policy, quality control and extension. Argentina needed technological assistance and resources, JICA provides technical assistance and financial resources and Peruvian provides financial and logistic supports.
- To synchronize the procedures, they work together. JICA has the rules and Argentina also has rules. It is the 2nd year, they have the effective program and will be finish in 3 years and it was a successful that has been evaluated by the external consultant. SINASA is now laboratory for national reference for animal disease. It use for farmers and international trade.
- The comparative advantage of each donor:
  - Argentina has experience and knowledge on animal health, language and similar culture with Peru, willingness to cooperate with Peru and willingness of Laplata University.
  - Laplata University has experienced in projects with Japan around 3 years ago JICA really support in SSC.
  - Animal health is the priority item, politic support, a need to train human resources on animal health.



- It was the first experience on TC.
- Learn a lot from JICA and Argentina.

### **Fausato Cassemiro (Brazil): representing Brazil and Germany**

- Last year signed the MoU on cooperation, what Brazil and German think about TC. It takes almost 2 years to sign the MoU.
- Guidelines inside the MoU: The concept is to combine complementary strength, (not comparative advantages), and the comparative strength should create and generate added value to the third countries. Each partner finance its own contribution on TC, not talking about co-financing of SSC.
- German and Brazil and Third Countries try to define their contribution:
  - Brazil is usually focusing on socio-culture proximity enhancing collaboration, adapted solution for third countries and for technological and policy such: sugar cane, bio-fuel, food production technology.
  - Germany: complimentary with include out of three contribution steps: has past experiences as the International contribution, has special knowledge to institutional development capacity since Brazil still learn how the thing works and also advance technology.
  - Demand-driven project, provide solution and added value. TC not the solution for everything
- One case in TC: Building Center for Environment Technology in partnership with SEMANTING Peru to provide training and offer services for domestics. Total: USD 5.3 million, Peru: USD 1.1 million, Brazil provided USD 2.8 million and Germany: USD 1.3 million
- The partners: Peru: constructing the center; Brazil: technology on sanitation and water treatment (waste and recycle) Germany: energy efficiency, technology, methodology for monitoring and evaluation of the center.
- Budget from Peru: the construction project, have the selected Team, International experienced experts. Next steps: provide achievement on the professional services in the area of the environmental technology on market-demand and provide professional training on the environmental technology and stimulation on the use of environmental friendly mechanism in the project.
- Problem: difficult to explain in short period on how to harmonize between the Brazilian and Germany expert in environment, doctor on the environmental issues.
- SENAI: Peru has similar institution and Germany has the experience in institutional strengthening and instruments for technical cooperation.

### **Ulrich Wehnert (Germany):**

- Based on general portfolio on SSC: Germany is looking for the comparative advantages and benefits to the partners. Germany identified that the comparative advantages on TC is the key success of TC. There is no one side speech or approaches, depended on partner involvement. There

is a study in 2009 by DANIDA which said that traditional donor shall financing and third and developing countries are implementing, and those are the merits.

- In Africa, very dynamics of growth, there are 7-10 of most fasting development on economic. And it also due to the engagement of SSC. Brazil, China and India are also doing trade and direct investment to African countries.
- Last week there is TC with China and Kongo. China financed in infrastructure and Germany in policy support. Some of the partners are strong in hard side such as telecommunication, transport, etc., while traditional donors are in soft side. The position of German is usually put based on its strength and bring in the technology.
- MoU with Brazil and Mexico is really a case: where Brazil and Mexico has similar language. It is a learning process and to accelerate the process it is need to identify the role of each partner in the MoU.
- Germany offer: effective planning, impact orientation, monitoring and evaluation, project cycle management. Through MGG program, Germany invites young leaders from pivotal countries to Germany to have a dialogue/ exchanges within 6 months.
- One bridge for TC will discuss by tomorrow, managing local government program: invite young leader for 6 months, make a project in European institution. Dialogue is important.

**Sandra:**

How TC is defined? How to identify the strength, how to put it in different based interest, identify comparative advantages, real impact of delivery in hands?

**Ulrich :**

To identify the role will require lot of time. In a certain sector the partners knows each other. It depends on specific case. Mozambique: specialist on metrologies. Quatemala: water technology, etc.

**Sandra:**

How to establish criteria of comparative advantage (comparative strength)?

**Fausto:**

It depends on the case on the donor and beneficiary country. In bilateral process of Germany and Brazil, Germany knows Brazil process and Brazil knows Germany process. Agree that chemistry of partnership is very important for future TC.

**Sandra:**

If it was the way, what about the demand-driven process? How to put it together?

**Peru:**

It started the work by using the JICA's experiences with Argentina to identify the successful story of the institution.

**Matsuko-JICA Egypt:**

Dr. Gohary saw demand of African researcher to be trained in the field. Create division on N-S cooperation first, then prepared the platform and initiative. It is a non-Donor's initiative and mediating JICA and Government. Dr Gohari's willingness is the important and Northern Donor just provide minimum budget but not interfering. Egypt has resources but no fund, so JICA supported them. Network should be kept expanding in long term, but with minimum investment. It is important that donor will not interfere.

**India:**

The important of comparative advantages is very clear: TC should be jointed with added value, otherwise it will be only bilateral cooperation. In case study of KOICA: Algeria supported Peru in potato seed, KOICA provide leveraging in potatoes. Other case is Brazil-Argentina-JICA, other case is Brazilian and Germany case. Those success cases can be used as the model. The basic is flexibility and need to identify the criteria.

**SAL (South Africa):**

Australia has flexibility in dispatching experts and German supporting in monitoring and evaluation. All partners from the South countries need to sit together, to reduce the gap among the recipient and donor. It needs the flexibility on changing the modality for the SSC.

**Juanita (Columbia):**

The presentation has strengthened on the comparative advantage, although the key role of each partner has not clear. What is the good mechanism to identify the comparative advantage (broker)?

**Fausto:**

In term of mechanism, for example in project concept with German. First document is only one page concept paper of the project, then being analyzed together, to see what contribution can be put on by each side for the project, based on demand-driven and political will. Usually it is difficult to identify complimentary strength on what is the purpose of the project, based on transparency and dialogue of each country.

**Soledad:**

Argentina and Brazil has a good relationship and agree to implement the project, by SENAI. Political and bilateral environment is very important. Laplata University role is also important.

**Ulrich:**

Comparative advantage of the developing countries is knowledge sharing. What has been agreed should be written, and have common understanding, etc.

**Dinur Krismasari (JICA - Indonesia Office):**

Based on Germany-Brazil activity, there is a MoU for long term basis. How to make the effectiveness of TC? Does it necessary to make the engagement for country first? JICA conducted cost-benefit analysis in sector country based and then come up with country based agreement. Whether Germany has the good sample to be used.

**Ulrich:**

In German case, first, establish umbrella for the program, then bilateral consultation is conducted each year. Within this country negotiation, let the partners know the Germany instrumentation, inform those countries what German may offer and who are the partners. Then Germany shall establish general mapping and make an offer.

**India:**

N-N and N-S cooperation, could be 1, 2 or 3 south countries. IBSA is a good of sample of TC. Notes: Donor-developing countries-partner

**Bernadette Vega (Mexico):**

Mexico has different mechanism for partnership. Basic idea is the complementary strength, then following by integrating the different actors. Through conducting monitoring and evaluation, more effective impacts can be provided compared to the needs. It is needed to have sincere willingness, good development indicator in country or region and reinforcement on the development programs.

**Paul Quinters (Ibon, Better Aids):**

Recognition on civil society involvement as actor of SSC is very important, in term of service delivery and to enhance effectiveness. In term of democratic, local participation shall ensure the effectiveness.

**Ulrich (Germany):**

Using the country system is very hot topics. It needs the depth discussion on how to improve country system. As it is using Germany tax payer money, therefore, it has to use country system as much as possible.

Basically for the bilateral cooperation, Germany provides financing per diem allowance, transport (Expert) to introduce the country system and to enhance the partner to use the country system. In TC is more complicated than bilateral. It is difficult to send someone to other country.

**Juanita (Columbia):**

Highlight the recommendation and conclusion. In case of Columbia-Spain in TC, Spain transferred the budget to the Government and also the ownership right. Of course, it is important to concern on the accountability and the own good system.

**David (ADBI):**

Multilateral or bilateral, both are good. Some information collected should be used for finding the best way to take place.

**India:**

The TC or SSC may involve multilateral funding agencies, including private sector. In India case, now larger donor goes to private sector.

**Adik Bantarso (Indonesia):**

In regard to issue of TC, TC could be anything, bilateral, multilateral or in broader “triple helix aspect”. Private sector can be big company from other country. Most important subject is developing countries.

**Eka (World Bank-Indonesia Office):**

In case of World Bank database, SS facility was supported by several donors (5 new donors + 4 traditional donors), partnership of 120 institutions in 80 countries. It needs the home for SS and knowledge sharing. It needs experts' availability in network. SS facility is open for developing countries. The database is still new.

**Sandra:****The conclusion of the round table no. 2:**

- The criteria for TC: identify pivotal partner comparative advantage, donor, infrastructure and technical staff. Pivotal partner: socio-cultural proximity, experience transferring from the pivotal partner, learning by doing approaches, experience working based on bilateral basis, successful

experience, technology know-how, capacity to cooperate. Efficient partners, planning, R&D and leadership and harmonization among partners. Division of task (clear roles), delayed implementation, brokering partner.

- The Effective mechanism tools for the TC: Pivotal countries and recipient partners.
- Platform of TC is to share the experiences.
- Contribution of comparative advantages for the horizontal partner.
- Institution involvement of the recipient partners.
- Political willingness, strong coordination among the partners is important in TC.
- A unique formula, recognition of dynamic process. Cost-benefit analysis is way to deliver contribution.

### **Round Table No. 3: How to Manage Transaction Cost?**

**Moderator: Dinur Krismasari (JICA Indonesia Office)**

**Dinur:**

- TC has been featured as an innovative modality based on the equal partnership among various development actors, including traditional and emerging donors, and not yet analyzed closely in the perspective of its cost and efficiency.
- Through this RT, it expected that can clarify the unnecessary burden and cumbersome procedure and how it could minimize it. And hope that it could propose a set of practical countermeasures and recommendations for minimizing and managing the transaction cost, while improving the quality of TC.
- 3 Key questions to address:
  - What kind of particular transaction cost emerged in TC?  
Transaction cost: all cost that emerged beyond the cost of product, knowledge and activity as the main component of cooperation project/program. In general, it is divided by 3 categories: bargaining cost; policy and enforcement cost; and search and information cost.
  - How these challenges on transaction cost could be recovered?
  - How costs and benefits are coordinated for quality TC?
- Highlight to be focused on the 3 key questions: 1) what actually transaction cost critical for TC; 2) what kind of recovery and best practices and 3) recommendation on mechanism for cost-benefit analysis.

**Pak Adik Bandoro (Indonesia):**

- Involved in Indonesian TCDC since long time ago.
- Terminology of “transaction cost” and “control” are hard to be defined?

- In 1991, Indonesia has the dialogue with France when the International Community extended the technical and financial assistance for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Cambodia. The Chairman for the International Committee for Reconstruction of Cambodia was Japan. Japan and 4 ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Malaysia Thailand and Philippines) jointly conducted project in Cambodia, rural management for recovery the people from war.
- Lesson learned from the Project: a) Each of the participating country designed the focal point; b) Communication is the challenges which was rely on the communication facilitated by JICA; c) Resources mobilization (donor and beneficiary countries); d) Determining the agreement of the community on the activity, we have similar activities with Thailand; Indonesia concentrate on Agriculture (rice and animal husbandry), Thailand on agriculture crops and fisheries; e) Disparity of knowledge within the Experts and local counterparts by special effort (innovative, imagination and inspiring ideas) to close the gap between the Experts and local counterparts; f) Difficulty in synergizing and synchronizing the 4 ASEAN countries since there is no clear mechanism yet; g) Establish a bilateral project with Cambodia on the second phase (1995-1997) of the project, based on the TC (first phase 1992-1995 was TC).
- How to control transaction cost: 1) Legal and institutional framework and 2) Structure mechanism to guide process, some countries have the tailor made process; 3) Conduct assessment on the feasibility (bilateral project); 4) Exit strategy: How it could be safely provide the knowledge and activities in the conflict area. Does TC need the exit strategy?

#### **Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi (India)**

- Important issue on concept of TC. What we need is try to verify the conclusion on trilateral cooperation based on the needs.
- To reduce transaction cost (efficiency) was in debating in early 90s as the anti project. Pilot project has the scale of economy, efficient and flexible. India has raised major constraint of the transaction cost (WTO agreement), need to address the issue in the long term. Bubble strategy, similar mistake as Mr. Nikhel told, that we need to be justified and organized on what the actual needs and challenges.
- In term of collaboration between South Africa and Germany: comparative (complementary) advantage; identify the strength of the partner. Negotiation cost is very high in SSC and it is duty of partnership.
- India has launched important initiative in 2003 in Nepal for the project called Small Development Project (SDP). The project was started in 2006-2009. India has implementing across many developing countries including Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. Size of project is not more than USD 1 million. It was a trilateral cooperation (India, Local State and community). Community has to scrutinize by their own. Seven major of cooperation such rural electricity, reforestation and drinking water, etc.
- Lesson learned: Aid for Trade, experience on trade facilitation. ADB has taken specific initiative to reduce on transaction cost. For the trade transaction at initial has to catch almost up to 251

signatures and 54 documents for export and similar requirements for import. With certification and automation of documents which is being used now is reduced, it simplified into 7 signatures.

- Other is Automation: is a major measure which is really effective in reducing transaction cost.
- World Bank play important role in India. It filing the expenditure by project unit to MoF and World Bank and automation is very important, for energy save also.

#### **Shaida Seni (GIZ Mozambique):**

- Sharing on trilateral project with German with Brazil. Implementing agency is UNOC as local institution for quality in Mozambique. The project is around USD 1.7 million (USD 800,000 from Brazil and USD 400,000 from Mozambique, and 500,000 million from Germany). 3 years project and a pilot project for nearly a year.
- It is very important. All the partners were known the procedure of each partner in term of strategy. TC agreement is the approval of the loan is very important base for the project.
- Lesson learned: each partner has specific role and contribution and responsibility on management of the project and contribution and areas of expertise, reduce the cost on the requirement of procedure.
- Structure of the project is also important: Steering committee (part in UNOC, ABC in Brazil, GTZ of Germany). Management technical unit is by UNOC in Metro. Technical institution is appointed by Steering Committee. They will discuss if they found problem in implementation: especially if it is directly affect to the partner's contribution. Local GIZ team become part of the project to control and manage the transaction cost. After negotiation phase, local GIZ Team was invited to support UNOC to manage to technically monitor the implementation. UNOC is fragile institutional in capacity. And it is need the capacity building and technical and local team support. Role of GIZ is to have M & E system to align all the procedures and the implementation.
- This approach from GIZ Team to recipient country has the negotiation phase in planning of construction, sharing the way to help to reduce the transaction cost.

#### **Martin Rivero (Uruguay):**

- In regard to TC will find issues and problem related to procedures, negotiation process, difficulties on agree on common standard, monitoring procedures, responsibility, efficiency, legal and participatory, and lack of participation of recipient countries, etc.
- TC has the important positive issue or factors to reduce transaction cost, at history, geographical proximity, transport, common culture on working together. Nett cost is really uncertain depend on the case.
- Challenge: to address the transaction cost to assure all the actors are on track with the needs, each actor is on board and engaged in the process and the process is clear and explicit.



- Has to learning cube of every development process. Each process has to be documented a learned experiences of national and international dimension. Each country has to have the knowledge on how to do better TC from the different areas and academic ways?
- Some guidance principles: 1) financial crisis of many donor countries, more impacts with less resources; 2) demand-driven process to assure the capacity building assistance from the counterpart are really taking place for taking rational decision making process; best practice principle on development on TC initiative: always to reduce poverty to common people; 3) TC should not reproduced the traditional aid, starting the new architectures based on the long experience of traditional donor.
- Practical recommendations: to make question before TC initiatives:

Divide into 3 main aspect: 1) Political level: is political engagement and support present the explicit (many signs and talks among the institutions or no agreement signed on the paper). Are the actors involved aware of the project? Many of them even have no idea even on the project availability. 2) Institutional level: Whether national leader counterpart can coordinate the project, for better coordination. 3) Operational level: practical issues on customization shall be made before it starts. Are legal framework is in place and clear? Does administrative procedure clearly agreed and feasible? How the initiative handle the financial issues (contract, agreement, etc.). Are the actors clearly defined? Who is accountable to whom and how?

### **Panelist Discussion:**

#### **Shaida:**

Most of the speakers are focusing on same things: communication, partnership, agreement opportunity, structure, the process, many experiences show the same. Less cost has to be expected when the project starts. It must be transparent during the negotiation and willing intension to implement the project. It is important to further considering the sustainability and to transfer knowledge capacity to the recipient countries as well as to continue to manage the project and to keep the results and impact.

#### **Adik Bantarso:**

Question to Martin: in regard to recommendation on political, institutional and operational levels. In term of legal, when we conducted TC with Cambodia and JICA, JICA provided the legal aspect. We discussed on how to procure. There should be procedure and mechanism for procurement. Indonesia has also problem in procurement since there was no law that regulated the procurement for the equipment to be offered to the beneficiary countries. In the long term, legal aspect is one of issues that we need to look at.

#### **Martin:**

One of the legal aspect is the transparency of Government such as issue of politics in the process, the accountability of Government on what has he done is really important for citizen and donor and

any other country who involved in the process. And those legal aspects have to be transparent and corruption free. Government has to set the goal of the project and the fund that will affect to the project. In North Africa case, Government has to struggle to use the budget, since citizen is watching on the money they have received. Due to the democratization, the Government has to utilize the money transparently and for the purpose of improvement of quality of life of the people.

Question to Shadia: How does the opportunity to the project rise? How do you identify that Brazil was the natural partner to work with and Germany as an alert partner and how to realize or start the project?

**Shadia:**

There was a formal Presidential visit to Mozambique with the necessity for improvement of the bilateral project. Mozambique is quite strong partner and Brazil (ABC) started to think about the project and the counterpart of recipient country for implementing TC. It took almost a year to set up pilot project to align the interest, needs, and priorities and to find crucial partner to help and support the strategic management issues since it is the fragile institution.

**Shachin:**

One of the issues that highlighted the transaction cost was the cost effectiveness, in term of Indonesia's cooperation with Cambodia and in term of pressure on the procedures, how exactly to decline a large agenda on services during negotiation.

To Martin: How policy and enforcement cost is reduced? How do you look at the perspective of the coordination?

**Martin:**

It is important to invest time at the beginning, to define way on how you will work. Partner countries deal with capacities on formal aspect of implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation of the process. Without any certainty on these issues, it will pay more cost. It is better to understand the effectiveness of each partner and everything has to be written, so everybody knows how to do the things and how long does it take for the whole process.

**Adik Bantarso:**

In Indonesia's case: negotiation has 2 steps: first with Cambodia and second: between Japan to 4 ASEAN countries. With Cambodia, Indonesia did not engage with negotiation and Japan proposed the project. Second negotiation (JICA and 4 ASEAN countries): we did extension and discussion, and communication: through JICA. The most effective way was JICA had filled the gap. At any time we have the questions, it directly sent to the 4 countries and then through the internal discuss for the input and remark from other ASEAN countries. Whatever the process, all partners are involved.

## **Dinur:**

### Summary on Panelist Discussion:

- 1) Policy and enforcement cost from Uruguay such as political dialogue to make the investment is important in defining the cost and benefit for TC. The proposal may come from developing countries and traditional donor may support in how to setting up policy and everything at preparation stage.
- 2) Preparation among the countries: single focal point in each country shall be cheaper. It can be shared to multi agencies like Mozambique case, and for effectiveness.
- 3) How does operational work (legal issue, institution, procedures, money) works? What has to do and don't. Case of Indonesia: JICA as traditional donor for ASEAN countries (Malaysia, Thailand, Philippine and Indonesia): beneficiary is Cambodia. Support from JICA as traditional donor brought support to bridging the communication. Policy, dialogue, bilateral cooperation in Mozambique-Germany-Brazil case is the good case.
- 4) Bargaining cost is focusing on the implementation, especially negotiation, ownership of the good idea. Area for trade, documentation, reducing transaction cost (India-Nepal case is a good opportunity).
- 5) Search and Information Sharing Cost: as knowledge is scattered. Multilateral organization such as World Bank in India supported in IT. Bilateral donor can support in network and access, and can work together (Mozambique case).

## **Floor Discussion:**

### **Matsumi's comment on cost and benefit analysis.**

Question is whose cost and whose benefit? JICA is paying the cost to reduce the transaction cost. TC is multi stakeholders' process and on-going participating process. One biggest issue is transaction cost. Coordination and communication cost is borne by JICA including money for living, meeting and mission. Each party (Expert or Gov officer or Donor agency) should do simplification whose cost and whose benefit. For donor immediate financial cost is too big, but if looking to the long term benefit: people can meet each other and can be sustainable as the platform to meet each other. There is a lot of potential, but benefit will not come immediately.

### **Ibu Sili (BAPPENAS):**

Comment to India, Mozambique and Uruguay: Most of the countries have the Steering Committee to discuss and communicate each other between traditional donor and partner. How is the relationship between SSC with the vertical country or beneficiary country? What kind of operation mechanism had been set up for those countries? Is there any SOP (report, communication, responsibility and authority)? In which stage (step) the involvement of civil society in SSC in your

country during consultation or implementation? Most of TC is implemented the grant scheme not loan. Dialogue and forum should be strengthened on how to build the SSC and how to advance?

**Mr. Ahmed (Bangladesh as Representative of China org):**

We've discussed on how to reduce transaction cost? TC is less than traditional cooperation. What are the exactly definition of the transaction cost? Identify first, what is the transaction cost for the project? If possible, compare it with the traditional cooperation. Provide good sample or cases, go to the figures and say to the world this is the transaction cost. Otherwise "small is beautiful" will remain.

**Ulrich:**

It needs the academic method, to see whether the transaction cost is higher or lower. It is a big and complex challenge. Key word: automation. It needs the automation to scale up things. Learned since 1980 (30 years). No single topic which discussed on portfolio of TC. Automation is the right direction, but it needs harmonization to come up with the references. It should provide Task Team a mandate to develop such things.

**Sachin:**

It is important to provide the incentive on analysis on transaction cost, see the evolution of the substance of the analysis, and more focusing in collecting evidence.

In Bangladesh case, TC goes through India bilateral cooperation. In 1975, Canada decided to donor in transportation sector (medium taxi) in Bangladesh. And India did the mass transportation. In 1951, NEPAL constructed major road, money from USA. There were issues related sector coordination and how they bargained. The issues largely come up based on the request of the beneficiary of the partner country. No major negotiation involved. India-Nepal collaboration is the tripartite negotiation; the third party is the community, as the direct beneficiary involved in the project.

Institution: Bangladesh-Nepal cooperation on road construction, it was a need-based cooperation, necessity to be supported by Ministry. The message is small is not only beautiful but also effective.

**Shaida:**

She is not agreeing with Ms. Matsumi. To Ms. Sili: In regard to the relationship among the partners, there is an internal regulation. It must clear, transparent and communicative including a standard for coordination. There is room for project as well. Since final beneficiary of the project is society, involvement of society ad private sector is important.

**Martin:**

The question on: whose cost and whose benefit is intelligent issue. For the beneficiary country: benefit is mine and cost is yours, since the country is mine? Middle income countries are thinking that the cost should be on the donors since they are the develop countries. Benefit and cost should be shared among those partners. TC can be seen as superior stage of bilateral cooperation. TC should be build upon the bilateral project. It is good for middle income countries to help the less income countries through the different corridor but continues way. Trilateral is future of bilateral.

**Adik Bantarso:**

Thanks for Mr. Ahmad for the input on transaction cost. In Indonesia case during 1980 -1990, the issue was not there. The issue come up in 2000, never talk on transaction cost. I've the same question, what is the transaction cost? On the issue of Ulrich on legal aspect: legal aspect in TC is needed since it involved more than 2 countries. The more people will come for TC, the more important of the legal aspect. Finally on the issue NGO (CSO) in Cambodia, the project is not based on bilateral but on TC. In other case TC is based on bilateral. The experts sent are from Government. CSO should be more involved in TC.

**Alison (AFI-GIZ):**

The bilateral infrastructure should be developed, not only from donor side but also from the partner side. When we work with 3 or 7 partners, we've to decide the cost based on the existing bilateral scheme. It huge up the opportunity and see how we may strengthen the system. It involves the infrastructure, search executive manager, cooperation opportunity, local staffs, and bilateral arrangement and management. Ironically, we never use the fund from gate foundation, the fund from GIZ. GIZ has the great track record with rules, procedures and accountability and transparency. Partners involved from 7 countries, the fund come to the project with transparency, and in good track records.

**Eka (World Bank):**

WB would like to collaborate and contribute the practical practice based on experience to capture the documents and lesson learned. Information system from India: all of the project documents, expenditure can be captured and are shared to the client All partners (Implementing Agencies, Government Officials, Planning Agency, MOF) can see what is going on through the documents. We have also ICT project called Global Development Learning Network (GDLN). It is an open network can be used by CSOs. It is managed by University.

**Nikhel (UN):**

UN has been struggling for reducing transaction cost, complicated due to numbers of the implementing agencies and different system of funding. Similarly with WB, trying to share the information.

## **Africa:**

African countries emphasize on transaction cost. In the whole spectra of cooperation, TC or SSC or bilateral, when the developing partners are trying to develop regional capacity with foreign resources, then the transaction are high. If partners are trying to reduce transaction cost, they have to use local resources. Based on experience, most of the budget was used for salary since most donor do not want to use the local system. Cross the matter: merely capacity development is crucial.

## **Dinur:**

- In term of policy and enforcement cost: policy dialog, politically as part as investment in the beginning stage is important.
- TC can be like on top among developing countries, can learn on how to coordinate the activity
- Bargaining cost: make it such institutionally on how to reduce transaction cost by establishing a single focal point by using IT basis, as an opportunity for GDLN network. Automation and IT basis is the key to reduce the transaction cost, while the international organizations and bilateral cooperation donor are welcome. It needs close coordination and need harmonization.
- Operational: Legal basis has to be set up and procedures have to be more detailed discussed. It needs to be clear on money issues from the beginning of the negotiation until the finish of the program. Who shall pay for what benefit should be declared and arranged with careful attention.

## **Round Table 4: Innovative Ways and Models to Promote SSC and TC**

### **Moderator: SAL (South Africa)**

- SSC is the future cooperation based on the sustainability and effectiveness. Aid effectiveness is an important part. The need to transfer the skill to the country is essential. If it doesn't happened then will continue depend on outside assistance. In term of financial system, it needs accountability of the project, to ensuring the project implementation, not only means on delivering the product but also institutional strengthening, good governance and good ethics. The definition of transaction cost and its benefit is required as requested by Bangladesh is important.
- Horizontal partnership but how? Something that we have to look at is Paris Declaration, as effective tools in managing to have horizontal partnership? It is often occurs in African countries that the donor doesn't understand the Paris Declaration or the AAA. Active listening is also important to be able to listen and understand on what are the needs. There is something that needs to be looking at. How to engage after listening is Paris Declaration means for.

### **Bernadette Vega (Working Director of Policy of International Cooperation-Mexico):**

- Based on experience, Chili and Mexico has developed a mechanism for SSC. It is truly horizontal level (share cost, benefit and process). It not a finish product, but it is a young process.

- Mexico developed the strategy, strengthening the government institution, policy cooperation and strengthening the process of management. The importance of monitoring and evaluation is to monitor on what we have done and have to do as partners. What we want to do is focus, what to be offered? Those are key element as partner. Key elements: 1) mutual engagement; direct to political interest, 2) knowing on each other (capacity, strength, history, interests). 3) to analyze cost and benefit 4) what are the potential of the partners and how to become a reliable partner. To have a reliable process, depth development and engagement in partnership.
- In order to become reliable partners as SSC partners, all are facing lack of resources, lack of capacity, lack of accountability, and limitation.
- Mexico-Chile Joint Fund: want to institutionalize the potential through paper, political compromise, and securing resources. Each party contributed USD 1 million. It is reducing transaction cost. Rather than institutionalizing, we have legal framework, procedure, rule for feasibility, different body for grand design, manage and evaluate the project, define key area for the project. Now we have 4 projects, 2 projects for earthquake in Chile.
- Financial evaluation process has been done, this year is going to take technical evaluation. It is very young mechanism. So far, interesting result, to see how mechanism may promote the effectiveness. Lesson Learned: institutionalized the policy means security to protect the relationship and reduce extra cost and will focusing on development.
- Other mechanism in developing TC is Scientist project with Germany to produce mechanism to regionalize TC.

#### **Denis Nkala (UN SSC Special Unit):**

- Special Unit for South-South Cooperation was established in 1978. It is the Secretariat of the UN General Assembly's High Level Committee on South-South Cooperation and also mandated by the UN to assist member states, other UN Agencies and Intergovernmental bodies to implement and report on South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation.
- Special unit South-South Cooperation is the UN agency, although has different system. It basically sharing innovative experiences and tourism. Second level is knowledge, processing and dissemination.
- UN has unit on knowledge management, across the countries members. What we have done have to be improved in the future and scaled up. UN has 160 offices in the world, and it is challenging. We need to capture the knowledge which is more accessible for the people. Issue: expand the knowledge to the people. Knowledge capture, dissemination and matching the needs. 3 pillars: 1)SS academic development 2) expo 3) assets and changes.
- Documentation will help to enrich the debate, to sharp the focus, reduce the transaction cost since knowledge is one measure to reduce transaction cost and to achieve the target. Special Unit for South-South Cooperation will focus on Development effectiveness by involving more people on SSC.

### **JS Mukul (MOFA-India):**

- India's perspective on SSC has been and remained as the fundamental pillar for the policy and diplomacy. It is also important that India economic assistance is extended into SSC framework based on solidarity and mutual respect, aligned with the global partners and demand-driven and export oriented. SSC is distinguished from N-S based on donor-recipient constructed strategy, diversity, etc.
- SSC contribute to the horizontal partnership. Horizontal aspect of SSC has to be retained and removed to TC and more traditional donor-recipients characteristics.
- India Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) is a special assistance program for African countries. Technical Cooperation is based on Colombo Plan in 1950. Pan African project on medicine and education is implemented on real time basis by using technology and IT, etc. to African countries link to hospital, education institutions (university) in India.
- As part of ITEC, focus on capacity development and empowerment of human resources skill. ITEC is a flagship program. First it is a bilateral program and shifted to multilateral program. In many aspects related to capacity building, expanded over the years, to training and vocational program. It was started in 1964 since India became independent.
- Up to now, there are 159 partner donor countries, 5500 trainings had been done, etc.
- Advantage: scientific and technical skill, extensive network, center of excellent, competitive cost (training cost), low over head cost, no aid agency in foreign country (fragile infrastructure).
- The new colleague program: train women (middle age engineer) from African villages into solar engineer to handling the issues of environment and solar to be used as NGO. Other issue in TC area is multilateral institution is providing TC as supplement to this institution.
- After the battle of Iraq, to train Afghan women in accounting. No MoU is available, just on basis of the availability. What is needed is the flexibility; avoid generalization, need policy space at all level. Transaction cost of TC is higher. What has been happened is the need on policy space, we should do rapid expansion of program, modality, nationality through bilateral to win-win. S-S is not the substitute of N-S.

### **David Kruger (ADB):**

- Based on the experiences of ADB, he informed and shared quick picture of sub regional economic cooperation in this region.
- There are huge numbers of sub-regional cooperation. Asian countries are working together in sub regional economic cooperation groups. Starting from the east, there is the Pacific Island Forum, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN; the Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East Asian Growth Area; the Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle; the Greater Mekong Sub region; the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, or SAARC; and in the west, the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation, or CAREC Program.
- All together, more than 40 Asian economies are partners in these groups. And each group is a strong example of south-south cooperation and/or triangular cooperation.



- While the groupings vary in the details of their mandate, structure, and approaches, they are all good examples of country and donor coordination and they share a number of fundamental characteristics:
  - Each group addresses development issues from a sub regional perspective;
  - Each pursues economic cooperation among its members in the areas of trade, infrastructure, and socio-economic development;
  - Each promotes focused on capacity development and knowledge exchange initiatives; and
  - Each is led by the member countries, which set the strategic direction through consistent dialogue and focused interaction on shared challenges and opportunities.
- About approaches to brokering information and connecting supply with demand, these bodies may provide one way to scale up knowledge sharing activities and reduce the time involved in launching new initiatives, which as we heard yesterday can often be considerable.
- ADB has learned many things for the example is the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC). It was established in 2002 at a Ministerial Conference involving Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, PRC, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The Ministerial Conference grew from series of studies conducted by ADB with these countries to identify priority areas where cooperation among them would bring economic benefits to each country. The studies identified transport and energy infrastructure and improvements in trade facilitation as key needs that should be addressed on a sub-regional basis.
- It has been 10 years since it was founded. The program has grown from a lot of sector discussions into a successful coordination and fund mobilization mechanism. It now has 10 member countries (AFG, AZE, KAZ, KYR, MON, PAK, PRC, TAJ, TKM, UZB), and 6 partners for multilateral institutions (ADB, EBRD, IMF, ISDB, UNDP, WB) as equal partners.
- Interesting case is Latin America and India, no MOU, no Ministerial documents, they just sit together and being involved.
- The Program has invested more than \$13 billion and in 2009 for example about 900 officials participated in 34 of these activities.
- Few lessons learned:
  - Initiatives must be Country-led – No consensus, no project, people will always move together.
  - Multi-partner programs require clear strategic planning. In first 4 years only few projects. After 2 years of interaction, there was an agreement that CAREC will not go to water issue, not go to innovation issue, not talk on politics or terrorism issues, drug, etc. just for transport, energy and trading.
  - It is a long term interaction. People need to trust each other. Without initial structure dialogue, it is difficult to expect for the long term.
  - The focus on concrete activity is critical. CAREC is done in Russian and English. The country wanted the project underground (they accept exchange information but at the end, they want

project). It is difficult to focus on result. It is needed to convince the country for the long term investment.

### **Alison Slater (Alliance for Financial Inclusion):**

- AFI is a membership-based organization with the goal to find way to formal financial system. The focus on the policy enhancement and reform. Members: practitioners from bank and MoF from 70 developing countries.
- What we do: AFI is funded by foundation, coordinated by GIZ. Total of AFI project is 35 million USD over 3 years. The project is the single larger grant and foundation to financial services of around 10% portfolio. It is a gate foundation; GIZ has to scale up the track record of TC and multi lateral cooperation.
- Knowledge network: people want to know what the model is. It is the poly-lateral coordination. Everybody will be on the same level (horizontal), no hierarchy.
- To be success based on AFI perspective: 1) empowerment of policy in the countries, 2) policy maker has to have precise knowledge, lesson the know-how; 3) willingness, recognize and respect the aims of other, culture and language and willing to share their experiences.
- How AFI do poly-lateral cooperation:
  - 1) Membership basis, everybody is in the same level. It is a membership model with special rules in the club for the bankers, and they own the club to empower the structure. It has 6 members of steering committee. They meet 3-4 times a year at high level forum.
  - 2) Peer-learning: with the motto “A person like me”, to trust the bankers, academics, etc. as the key opportunity.
  - 3) AFI has services (members are demanding the services) and channel (knowledge exchange visit, working group, on line member) which are horizontal.
- The role of AFI secretariat is basically as a policy match maker. 70 members have jointed in last 2 years as knowledge network.
- Participation of the steering committee on Governor level, committed to some means. Pivotal countries like Mexico-Brazil-Thailand and G-20 emerging market countries have capacity to participate to be the leader in the network. New stars like Peru, Pakistan, Uganda, etc. shall be raised.
- The access to AFI market is emerging. Target in G-20: Ask AFI to organize the Non-G-20 countries to have the voice in G-20.

### **SAL:**

To what extend is the real decision making shaped among the partners?

## **Q&A:**

### **Bernadette:**

Not every relationship can be made horizontally, in term of cost, benefit and decision making, as well as initiative. It just need to make everything is clear. Based on the experience of Mexico in whole institution process, the point is establishing the procedure and move to political level. The political shall boost the right procedure. By creating procedure or move the relationship to other level is yes, SSC can work and can see it works. But not everything shall work. Sometimes, the perception can be bias. Not every project can go through cooperation.

### **Denis:**

What is the challenge of development to be put at the first place? Issues: what is the problem and what is the result? Look at the sustainability of the project, local institution can go ahead for the project. In term of resources, the issue is on horizontal partnership. SSC has the principle of equality. In SSC it may not be said that one partner stronger than the other.

### **Mukul (India):**

We have to have clear understanding on what is the value added of TC. Do we have to do it bilaterally or as the supplementary? What is the value added of the cooperation. We may not misunderstood on no MoU, but always establish the procedure, system and mechanism. It needs to put in the rigid parameter.

**David:** How to make the link for those opportunities?

### **Mukul (India):**

NGO in India's case planning is the idea on how to organize that the women who sent to the solar school after they back to live in their places. NGO organized on what they will get. It is a sustainable concept. Equipment came from different sources, UNDP will do some part. It is a sequence model of TC. NGO do the selection (mother or grandmother) from the villagers, identify the needs, as a bottom up program. Value addition is scaling up. Other can joint such as donor countries, foundation, etc.

### **SAL:**

- It is important to develop a important project.
- Question to Mukul: Africa has a bilateral program which is close to India on civil services. South-Africa see the customization, easy to engage in the training (jointly design curriculum), and based on the gap and needs. To what extend the customized is possible in the program to suit the needs?
- Important of documentation: what shall we do with the documentation and its reliability?

**Mukul (India):**

There are 49 institutions (232 courses running in every working days, involving 550 people) with strong back mechanism, participation of partners to the missions. There is a special course such as journalist (customization). Single country courses are not the best, try to have the mix, 2 country-persons per course.

**Enrique:**

Question to Denis: Does TT-SSC or Special unit working on documentation. Does everybody know collaborative arrangement to work together? After talking about partnership and principle of SSC at political level, we need to look forward and should find out mechanism by enriching each other.

**Denis:**

The 3 platforms for Special Unit for SSC come up from consultation with other UN-Agency. The difference is the process is through Task Force of SSC, member states need to come to sit together as parallel process. I agree to have some collaboration. It needs to talk together and some discussion with headquarter.

In term of documentation: one architecture to move from simple documentation. for example in integration of technology exchange, to capture what the requirements are, process in Shanghai to identify the requirements, make an assessment, identify number of countries which can supply the technology.

A lot of UN-Agencies involved, in case of Africa and Asia, UN has regional representatives like Denis. South-South Focal Point shall control the SSC. South Africa represented by UN-Agency in Japan. Not every country has UN-station. In the country without UN workstation, can use the UN-Special unit on SSC.

**Yulia:**

UNDP is co-chaired of IAT (International Aid Transparency). It is the practical case to UNDP to address the IAT. All of the information should be online.

**Expert of TICA (Turkey):**

A good sample on multilateral cooperation. My organization and OECD has signed memorandum in 1993 for development of private sector in Istanbul. Newly independent from Russian countries. With GIZ (financial support) in 10 years and from Mongolia (financial support from JICA) established the steering committee (GIZ, UNIDO, UNDP) approving the program and send the expert for financial support.

**Ahmed (Bangladesh for China):**

Question to Mukul: how do you assess the need of the receiving country? Or are you also generating or emerging some new needs and innovative idea? Emerging economics (India, china, Brazil) are trying to develop partnership with the developing countries as one way capacity. After coming to China understand that the center (IPRCC) primary objective: is to share the success of China in PR to other developing countries. It has members of hundreds of government officials from developing countries. It is a good learning. There should be two way communications, to convince the donor-beneficiary countries. It was a recommendation from China to Bangladesh to learn on micro finance. China went to Bangladesh and learned 7 world-wide success stories in Bangladesh. Same with India: still has something to learn from Bangladesh, such as micro credit program.

**Mukul (India):**

Initially, it responded to meet the needs and dialogue on constant basis. Not all countries interests in all or areas. Emerging need response in 2 ways: for example at last 2 years: climate change and environment and courses in solar energy. In responses to the specific requests for tailor made emerging or customize area in particular areas.

Second: India is still an aid receiving country: need a lot to learn, need 2 ways process, depend on specific request and program. When exchanging to SSC framework, India has to learn also from them on table. India has experts from the specific related programs.

**SAL:**

South-Africa has to utilize the experts but not so many people on the program. The program is not sure that it can catch the needs of public services. India should look at the curriculum and provide the curriculums which match the needs of the SSC countries. All of the members should sit together and look at the customize program.

**Mukul (India):**

India learned micro credit program from Bangladesh. Micro credit is a borrow program from Bangladesh.

**Alyson:**

In regard to modality of knowledge sharing, 2 ways: for transfer knowledge and peer to peer learning. AFI has a community with 20 different countries as members. If they needs the training, they have to come, run the training on the table, learn each other. It takes discipline, longer time, quality control and to make it relevant.

**Florence:**

Add on model and issues stress on learning and knowledge exchange. African countries emphasized on learning and knowledge exchange. Learning is adapting from other partners.

**Haas (GIZ):**

Impact oriented, reduce transaction cost and line organization and structures, etc., but it not clear where it goes to and when? We have Busan, variety of activities. AFI is a poly-lateral cooperation, Task Team from Indonesia, number of bilateral and SSC and TC program in place, UN-focal point. Should we say there is a richness of diversity and should we maintain the diversity maximum on these, or moving to the unity to the institution of the TC and SSC?

**Paul (Better Aid):**

In regard to the SSC value addition to the traditional aid, both complementary. In term of TC, concerned on the danger of TC rather than tripartite acting as the gate keeper of SSC It found interesting that AFI model were precisely try to avoid as peer to peer learning knowledge sharing. How do we avoid TC acting as gate keeper of SSC?

**Mukul (India):**

There will be no risk and danger, if we move to TC from traditional donor as the need.

**Alyson:**

The challenge which stated that I will be there because it is great should be left behind. Lets the flower bloom, or let it go, let the power move to other hand.

**Bernadette:**

We should belief that we want to move forward, and the right place is the place that we know that we can work best. The important is to scale up knowledge sharing what has worked and to avoid the gate keeper. It is better to take advantage of the diversity. Let the diversity kept being the leverage for the development.

**Lydia:**

Learn from AFI model is interesting. We might see a lot of this model in the future, financial crisis and donor reduction. If you developing research, we seem to start a model, keep discussing the same thing. Have you begun?

**Alyson:**

The commitment with GTZ foundation is maintaining as the learning organization. What we are here is to testing a model. Could we do in sector or policy maker? It is not ODA, it is the funding sector. It is a first 3 years project.

**Enrique:**

Agree with Bernadette, we cannot lose the diversity of SSC and TC. We can practice, try to create, we can identify best practices and try to practice particular cases, the way on doing the partnership, take an advantage on the diversity. But still we don't know what is going on. But we know what is happening. The most important is to improve the quality.

**Ibu Sili (BAPENAS):**

Question to Bernadette: on institutional, how is plan of Task Team, how to institutional our work? How to exchange our information, in Indonesia, we don't know how to finalize the grand design of SSC. Over 20 years have been worked, no institutionalization yet. How could we strengthen our program?

**Barnadette:**

Mexico-Chile has a joint fund. We cannot document everything and we can't wait everything in documents in order to learn. Just need to connect the platform which had been existed. There are a lot of knowledge and cases around, need to connect to the platform. Just needed to generating case studies.

**SAL:**

Trust relation, mutual benefit, principle of Paris Declaration, not avoid SSC.

**Final Session:**

Evaluation: Good sign.

**Critical remarks:**

- How could we do better, it could start with concrete outcome.
- More interactive works rather than listening.
- Propose solution for Busan and Task Team.
- How to move from here: to continue to promote knowledge sharing, concrete proposal for Task Team, divide tasks, compilation, steps different countries in comparative advantage, platform, information sharing, experiences, type of countries, issues of ownership, initiative to promote the government as main institutional process, maintain, stay involve, capacity development as the core

the effectiveness, integrate principles of SSC to all product, peer learning, institutional to ensure all benefit various current, partner countries are driving without fuel, distinguish between TC and SSC, traditional N-S cooperation as a peer political institution.

- No gate keeper for SSC-TC, diversity is the assets, unity in diversity and principles of SSC, etc.

## **Enrique:**

### **Highlight Issues**

- Based on concept of TC versus trilateral SSC, should have better understanding on what does horizontal means? In term of series meeting, flexibility, trust and mutual learning. Why is it so important and valuable to be considered to be included in the Busan process as the initiative agenda.
- The issue of transaction cost, need to do a lot of technical work to understand on what is the transaction cost. What are the transaction cost that produce under TC context? Try to overcome to reduce transaction cost based on best practices.
- The other key issue: comparative advantage (complimentary strength) is a new language. It reflects very well the need to adopt the language use, to generate the common view that should characterized triangular cooperation.
- TC is not the key high policy development dialogue process, but still needs to bridging these issues to the policy depend on local and regional policy dialogue. TC shouldn't repeat the mistake of traditional aid and SSC. If a bridge between the traditional and non-traditional aid. It opens the opportunity for the private sector to participate.
- TC is the capacity development, needs to ensure that it generates the capacity on the country level, the recipient partner, stakeholders, institutional level. It needs to understand better. There is a need to bring the platform, interaction and collaboration between the Task Team, Special Unit and other platform on SSC and TC.
- It needs more evidence on TC. It needs to learn from the other.
- Issue of diversity: it needs best practices, lesson learned, policy recommendation. It needs to create diversity-based model, diversity on models, actors and engagement in triangular initiative. The discussion on who shall start the initiative is quite interesting, no consensus at all. Diversity is the key assets. It needs not only to be maintained but also strengthened and enhanced the diversity and. The different way of doing cooperation comparing to the traditional cooperation.
- It still needed the knowledge for analytical process, as the very valuable process for the Task Team in the political process and will be integrated to the current work, Busan process and also G-20.

### **Closing by Tubagus Choesni:**

- The 2 days is very productive sessions.
- TT-SSC will precede the results to Busan and beyond it.
- Indonesia is welcoming partners to assist with more understanding.
- TC is not the substitute of the traditional cooperation but as the complementary.



Workshop "Triangular Cooperation : Towards Horizontal Partnership, But How?"

Ball, February 27-March 1,2011

Re : Participant Registered

No	Country	Title	Name		Institution
			First Name	Last Name	
1	Peru	Mrs.	Soledad	Bernuy	Peruvian Agency of International Cooperation
2	Philippines	Mr.	Paul	Quintos	IBON - Better Aid
3	Peru	Ms	Yulisa	Liangue Leandro	APCI
4	Indonesia	Mr.	Toto	Widyanto	A4DES
5	India	Mr.	J. S.	Mukul	Ministry of External Affairs
6	Korea	Ms.	Song	Jeong Eun	Korea International Cooperation Agency
7	Uruguay	Mr.	Martin	Mivero	Uruguayan Agency of International Cooperation
8	German	Mr.	Ulirich	Wehnert	BMZ
9	German	Mr.	Andreas	Beckermann	Embassy of The Federal Republic of Germany
10	Egypt	Ms.	Yasuko	Matsumi	Japan International Cooperation Agency - Egypt
11	Canada	Mr.	David	Kruger	ADBI
12	German	Mr.	Matthieu	Lux	GIZ
13	Bangladesh	Mr.	Hanunur	Rashid	Ministry of finance, Gout. Of Bangladesh
14	China	Mr.	Xiaopeng	Pang	Renmin University of China
15	Mozambic	Mr.	Shaída	Seni	GIZ
16	South Africa	Mr.	Bankole	Adeoye	NEPAD
17	Turkey	Mrs.	Vuslat	Omurbek	JICA
18	Indonesia	Ms.	Uzaimah		INDOKOEI INTERNATIONAL
19	Indonesia	Mr.	Darminto		Bappenas
20	Indonesia	Mr.	Kurniawan	Ariadi	Bappenas
21	Indonesia	Mr.	Ahmad	Bahrul B.D.	A4DES
22	Colombia	Mr.	Enrique	Maruri	Task Team on South - South Cooperation
23	Germany	Dr.	Ulirich	Gartner	AMI Asian Management Institute Ltd.
24	USA	Mr.	Nikhil	Seth	United Nations
25	Indonesia	Mr.	Adik	Bandoro	Regional Resource Person Asia Pacific
26	Indonesia	Mr.	Nakazawa	Shigeki	JICA
27	Indonesia	Mr.	Otho	H. Hadi	Bappenas
28	Indonesia	Mr.	Ralf	Sanftenberg	GIZ
29	Thailand	Ms.	Alyson	Slater	AFI

30	Indonesia	Mr	Lingga	Kartika	JICA
31	Indonesia	Mr	Dinur	Krismasari	JICA
32	Indonesia	Ms.	Rika	Kiswardan	State Secretariat
33	Indonesia	Ms	Raden	Silwanti	Bappenas
34	Indonesia	Ms	Miranda	Tahalele	Bappenas
35	Indonesia	Mr	Dewo broto	Joko Putranto	Bappenas
36	Indonesia	Ms	Agustin	Yana	Bappenas
37	China	Mr	Salehuddin	Ahmed	IPRCC
38	South Africa	Mr	Florence	Nazare	NEPAD
39	Bangladesh	Mr	Rafique	Ahamed Sidique	Economic Relation Division
40	Mexico	Ms.	Bernadette	Vega	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mexico
41	Mexico	Mr.	Maximo	Romero	Couset for Science & Tech Mexico
42	Indonesia	Mr.	Jorg-	Werner Haas	GIZ
43	Thailand	Mr.	Wattanawit	Gajasen	JICA
44	Thailand	Mr.	Denis	Nkala	UNDP
45	South Africa	Mrs.	Sal	Muthayan	PALAMA
46	India	Mr.	Sachin	Chaturvedi	RIS
47	Indonesia	Mr.	Ifar	Subagiyo	Universitas Brawijaya
48	Brazil	Mr.	Fausto	Casseiro	GIZ
49	Indonesia	Ms.	Victoria	Coakley	AUSAID
50	Indonesia	Mr.	Djuara	P.Lubis	IPB
51	Indonesia	Ms.	Ida	Ruwaída Noor	UI
52	Indonesia	Mr	Eka	Zarmen putra	World Bank
53	Indonesia	Mr.	Tubagus	Achmad Choesni	A4DES, TT-SSC
54	Indonesia	Mrs.	Siti	Khoirun Ni'mah	INFID
55	Colombia	Ms.	Juanita	Orlate	ACCION SOCIAL
56	Colombia	Ms.	Sandra	Alzate Cifuentes	ACCION SOCIAL
57	Indonesia	Mr.	Amri K.	Setyoningrat	State Secretariat
58	Indonesia	Mr.	Meri	Simorangkir	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Indonesia
59	Indonesia	Mr.	Ngakan Putu	Mihardjana	Bappenas
60	Thailand	Ms.	Jarukan	Rassiri	GIZ
61	Honduras	Mrs.	Linda	Fromm	Centro Civico Gubernamental

**MINUTES OF MEETING**  
**STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING FOR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION**

Place : Four Season Hotel, Jakarta  
Date : March 8, 2011  
Time : 09.30 AM – 12.30 PM

**Minutes:**

**Opening Remarks, by Mr. Lukita Dinarsyah Tuwo (Vice Minister of National Development Plan/ Deputy Head of Bappenas):**

- By looking to the economics of India and China, then the SSC is became an important issue for Indonesia. Through the Jakarta Commitment, the importance of SSC was strengthened, and needed to be continued as the followed up of the Acra Agenda for Action.
- Since last year, BAPPENAS, Setneg and Ministry of Foreign Affairs had started the review on the future of the Indonesia's SSC. Some activities such as workshops, seminars had been took place, and had been included in G-20 agenda; UN supported through the knowledge sharing (special unit for SSC) and Indonesia as being the co-chaired with Columbia in the TT-SSC.
- There is a new model of cooperation like India and china as the new emerging countries, by develop the infrastructure binding with the commodities to be exploited.
- Indonesia has conducted preliminary discussion to conduct the TC with India. Mexico has launched its development cooperation institution that similar to JICA and FID of England.
- Now, the Coordination Team has started the preparation of Grand Design and Blueprint. However, it needs to improve the coordination among BAPPENAS, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Setneg as well as with line Ministries as the implementing agencies which had implemented their programs independently. In regard to the financing scheme, it is also important to discuss on the financial aspect. The Grand Design is not an ad hoc paper but it is a design which has been jointly agreed among the concerned institutions.
- We have the experience in Technical cooperation with Japan and through G-20, Australia has requested the cooperation with Indonesia.

**Mr. Triyono Wibowo (Vice Minsiter of Foreign Affairs)**

- Since he is not participating since the beginning of the process, and haven't looked through the provided documents yet, then it better hear first before giving any comment.
- It is quite important to have those 2 papers (Grand Design and Blueprint) as the foundation of Indonesian SSC.
- The ITCP has been started in 1980s and it took its golden era at that period. However due to the global change, the concept of SSC has been shifted. We already have the four coordinating institutionas (KAKI 4) since quite long time ago, however, whether it still be functioned like that or shall be changed?

- In regard to the context of SSC in the globalization, it will need to use the jargon of the President on “*million of friends and zero enemies*”.

**Mr. Ibnu Purna (Secretary to Minister of State Secretariat)**

- He has been participated in some activities in Bappenas as the resources person as well as receiving reports from staffs.
- Based on the discussion and review, the strategy and direction are still “ad-hoc”, since there is no clear institutional mechanism. It should be admitted that the SSC has not been well articulated in the RPJPN or RPJMN.
- The availability of legal base of each activity always in questioned in Indonesia. Even for the KTT-ASEAN, the Police have not been informed that this year Indonesia will be the host, since it has not been disseminated due to lack on the legal base on it.
- In regard to the financial issue, in Setneg, some sectors were conducting the financing independently. There is a request to involve Coordinating Ministry for People’s Welfare in the SSC activities, but since there is no clear mechanism yet, it is difficult.
- It is also needed to make a clear mechanism on the involvement of Local Government.
- In regard to monitoring and evaluation, there is an indication that there are specific benefits as donor country.
- There is trend on the decrease of the SSC fund in recent years.
- It is also important to maintain the Government organization structure. In term of institutional framework, during the transition period, it is needed to make a consensus whether it needs to establish the new institution or strengthen the existing institution.
- Based on the lesson learned from past experience, for example, the poverty reduction program, almost all Ministries has the program related to the poverty reduction even the Ministry of Law and Human Rights has the similar program. It is necessary to coordinate the related Ministries or Institutions and has a clear consensus based on the task and function of each Ministry/Institution. BAPPENAS has the task on the planning, Ministry of Finance in financing issue and as the implementing agency may Ministry of Foreign Affairs or Setneg.

**Mr. Dewo Broto Joko Putranto (Director of Multilateral Foreign Funding, Bappenas)**

- As the Coordination Team member and Chairman of Technical Team, he explained the progress of development of Indonesia’s SSC.
- The Executing Team (Technical Team) consists of the members of KAKI 4 and members from other line Ministries, has been established by Decree of Minister of National development Planning / Head of Bappenas on 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2010.
- Presentation material of Mr. Dewo is as attached in Attachment 1.

- The time frame of Indonesia's SSC has been started since Jan-June 2010, by preparing the policy paper, and now under the process of preparing the Grand Design 2010-2025 and Blueprint 2011-2014 as well as database or information system for Indonesian SSC.
- Series of meeting have been took place including inviting KADIN in regard to the economic cooperation and private sector involvement through CSR.Exim Bank also has informed that it will support the SSC activities.
- The vision of "Better Partnership for Prosperity" and missions of Indonesian SSC has been formulated. It is more focused on economic development as directed by Steering Committee.
- The financing mechanism as by National Budget, Private Sector through CSR and establishment of Trust Fund had been proposed. The trust Fund is expected to finance the SSC programs in the future, as to accommodate the grant for SSC.
- As the quick win, the criteria for the flagship program had been set up and several programs such as strengthening of Agriculture development Center in Tanzania, some programs under BKKBN and capacity building for Palestine (since target of Indonesia to train 1,000 persons from Palestine and up to present only 127 persons has been trained).
- It is needed the direction of Steering committee on regional prioritization, since it was too large stated on the RPJMN, then it needs to be focused on smaller region but with certain output. A consensus on the regional prioritization should be directed by the Steering Committee.
- In term of institutional, currently the Coordination team has been established to coordinate the SSC activity during transition period before the establishment of the national focal point.
- As for the database (SSC information system), it will be provided in 2 languages and shall be launced in the National Workshop at the end of March 2011 and will be linked with Bappenas' server to accommodate the national interests.

#### **Mr. Adik Bantarso Bandoro**

- Summarizing the Indonesia's SSC activities: it still focusing on the technical and economic cooperation. The main issues are on the economic cooperation, financing scheme and service. There are several internal issues in obtaining such information. In addition, information on services it quite potential.
- There are many informations can be obtained through the economic cooperation.
- There are 2 remaining issues: the Science and Technology and Socio-Cultural Cooperation. However there is a potential of Indonesia through E-9 (which the members are the countries with the largest population in the world).

#### **Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat**

- Learned from Korea, before it is the South countries, now has become the member of OECD.

- The regional cooperation has to be the concept of developing the SSC. As a sample ASEAN has led to the community building. In African countries, the SSC mostly done through regional cooperation.
- In term of the solidarity and self reliance, it has to be carefully formulated, not only through the solidarity and self reliance, but SSC should be developed by mutual-opportunity based to obtain mutual benefits. Although the target is the global opportunities but the bilateral potential also should not be ignored. As the proposed in the quick win, the Tanzania and Palestina case shall be bilateral cooperation.
- The concept of new SSC should be applied, not only Non-Aligned Movement and G-77.
- There are 3 options for the institutional framework: 1) Each institution do on their own way; 2) Establishment of new focal point such as KOICA and TICA and 3) Coordination. It is recommended to strengthen the existing coordination, instead of the establishment of new institution.
- In term of financing scheme, it may refer to the existing funding agencies and if the implementing agencies budget shall be centralized, then it shall be adjusted.
- Since the world is change rapidly, it needs room to change and update including for the Grand Design and Blueprint. Therefore, monitoring and evaluation is very important, as the tools for updating.
- About quick win: Tanzania and BKKBN were good samples but they had been done quite long ago. As for the Family Planning program, even in Indonesia its trend has been reduced.

**Mr. Lukita (Vice Minister of National Development Planning / Deputy Head of Bappenas)**

- It is important to include the mutual-opportunity based and agreed to translate “stronger coordination” in the blueprint.
- The embryo of the Indonesian SSC institutional framework is related to the development cooperation.
- As the quick win: program of PNPM, disaster management (BRR), conflict resolution and service opportunity may be included.

**Mr. Bambang Sutedjo (Bappenas)**

- Appreciation to the Team which has prepared the draft Grand Design. At least we have the figure on the concept of Indonesia’s SSC and based on the scopes of the Indonesia’s SSC, the Grand Design should be a living document, expected to be approved by the Steering Committee.
- The concept of the Indonesian SSC should not the self reliance, but the mutual-opportunity based. The national interests should be the main foundation. As for institutional framework, recommended that there should be the leading institution in order easy to allocate the budget. It recommended that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the Leader, and the Coordination Team as

the ad hoc secretariat. It may be strengthened by the issuance of Presidential Decree or Decree of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

- In regard to the commitment of Line Ministries/related Institutions, BAPPENAS may recommend sharing budget.
- The quick win: many programs may include, such as Bali Democracy Forum, which should provide the recommendation for Lybia and Egypt in order the current conflicts shall not be occurred.

**Mr. Triyono Wibowo (Vice Minsiter of Foreign Affairs)**

- It is the revitalization of Indonesia's SSC, hence it may become the material for discussion.
- Before the launching of the Grand Design, it is better to be decided whether it is necessary to report it to Presiden or not, since it may be important as the promotion means of the President. But if it is agreed to be reported, who will do the presentation and report to the President? Perhaps it may be done through the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It can be used to build the good image of Indonesia in the International Community. If President happy, perhaps it may be facilitated by the issuance of Presidential Decree. It is better to report it before launching.
- In term of the regional prioritization, perhaps the President has his own vision.

**Mr. Lukita (Vice Minister of National Development Planning / Deputy Head of Bappenas)**

- Basically agree to be finalized at Steering Committee level first, and then to have the meeting at Minister level before it raised to Cabinet forum.
- As to completing the draft document to be submitted to the Minister, it needs to have the consensus on the regional prioritization.
- Strong coordination among the related institutions should be highlighted in the Grand Design before the establishment of national focal point at the implementation stage.

**Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat**

- In regard to the regional prioritization, it should refers to the opportunity-based concept and built in with the national interests. There are some interests that may not be stated openly in the Grand Design due to the national interests.
- It is better not to be focus on one region only. It must be flexible based on the national interests.

**Mr. Triyono Wibowo (Vice Minsiter of Foreign Affairs)**

- Trying to applying the new concept. Basically the concepts have been accommodated well in the documents. However, it has not been clearly translated into the practical action plan. For example, the focus of Indonesian SSC is the economic development toward the International Trade and

International Diplomacy. It should be clear and details on the Grand Design and Blueprint on how to achieve it.

- It should be made through the vision of Indonesia in 2025 to be the economic powerful country in the world. For example as no. 17 at present and no. 10 in 2015, etc.
- It is better to identify the programs or product to be soldable to support the International Trade. Perhaps through strengthening the desain and packaging of the product, etc.. For example, previously we got assistance from Italy on shoe production for Cibaduyut and Tangulangin entrepreneurs. Now, they imported the product from China.
- As being informed by Mr. Soemadi that should be mutual-opportunity based, it better to decide, when to receive and when to provide? It should be clear to what to be provided and to whom we will look forward.
- In regard to Trust Fund, it is better to avoid stipulating it in the Grand Design/Blueprint, since it is pessimis to be realized. We have experienced that it is difficult to be implemented. Many of the SSC activities financing by other donor since it is difficult to establish the trust Fund. It is better not to propose the inapplicable program.
- The regional prioritization may be aimed at the diplomacy improvement. It is also necessary to improve our industry. There are certain industry may go to Africa, other to Latin America. Hence, the flexibility is required rather than focus on only one region. For example in term of environment, it is better to cooperate with Latin America (Brazil) on wild animal protection, and with India for technology. It should be matched with our program and the receiving and providing context.
- As for quick win, the Tanzania and Family Planning are the nostalgia. They were our flagship programs long time ago, but not now. Since 1998, our agriculture sector was decreasing, even we request for food assistance from other countries. Therefore, some donors asked what happened to Indonesia, since we taught other countries on how to planting. Even now, we import salt, although we have the potential land for producing salt in our country.
- We have success story on Family Planning on 1980s and disseminated it through the religious leader. Bur since 10-12 past years, even BKKBN was dismissed in 1998. Even now, BKKBN program is not included in Puskesmas.
- Agreed on quick win in the Grand Design/Blueprint, but the content should be re-evaluated.
- There should be distinction on TCDC and ECDC. If we want to be focused on economic development, then the ECDC programs should be more strengthened. But if it is not only focus on the International Trade, perhaps it may be developed under the sector of health, education, etc.

#### **Mr. Tubagus Choesni**

- Involved in the Coordination Team (Co-chaired) the TT-SSC with Columbia.

- In the multi-polar cooperation there is a good sample such as CIVETS plus South Africa. CIVETS may cooperate with anybody with a win-win-win solution. Each country may sell anything to get its own benefit.
- We may ask International Organization to improve our brokering mechanism as the tool to identify supply and demand.

**Mr. Eddy Hasmi (BKKBN)**

- As for sharing info that it is true that Family Planning (FP) was getting its golden era at 1980s up to 1994. But since 1994, the FP has lost its strength. It is also figured by the decrease of global fund on FP. It will be a challenge if it is included as a quick win.
- Even the Government's commitment on FP has been reduced, but Indonesia is still used as the orientated country of the International Community for FP, together with Thailand in Asia, which is not applied even for China.
- UNEPS and USAID are still providing funding for the FP program, although the participants are tend to reduce year by year. In total, around 5,000 participants from 98 countries has been accumulated under the BKKBN program (around 110-120 persons in average per year).
- To see whether the FP is success or not, it can not be seen through the population growth but the structure of the population.

**Mr. Thalib (KADIN)**

- Appreciation to the Consultant who has accommodated the recommendation and input from the floor. All of inputs from KADIN have been well accommodated such as G-8, G-15, RIM, etc.
- In regard to the legal base, it should be accommodated since there is need on the legal-based umbrella.

**Mr. Mintardjo (KADIN)**

- There is no different for private sector in term of African or European countries, the different is merely on the spirit. There are a lot of things to be done with African-Union and G-15., such as on-ward process (PPA), item by item and county by country.
- With Mozambique, for cooperation in cotton, there is a MoU on zero admission charge for both country, to import the raw product for Indonesia and to export the finished product or fabricating goods to Mozambique. However, it is still difficult on the implementation. So, if it is the spirit if SSC, it should be coordinated.



**Mr. Andi J. D (Ministry of Agriculture)**

- Sorry that the Secretary General of MoA cannot attend this meeting since on the way was called by the Legislative Assembly.
- In regard to Tanzania Agricultural Training Center that was constructed by farmers association in 1996, it will be strengthened with aimed to be the agricultural center not only for Tanzania but also for those Tanzania neighboring countries or region countries.
- Currently MoA is still dispatching some experts to Tanzania and Madagascar, and exported the agriculture equipment and machinery to those countries as well other countries in the region. It is expected that through the training for farmers to the Tanzania as well bring some handtractors there, it is expected that those country will import some Indoensian agriculture equipment and machinery.

**Mr. Mintardjo (KADIN)**

- In regard to training, it is better to communicate closely with KADIN, in order it may propose any Indonesian product which can be attached to the training.
- For the ground nut, there is a discussion on possibility to be planted in Africa and processed in Indonesia and exported as the finished-product to African countries.

**Mr. Rika Kiswardani (Setneg)**

- In regard to the quick win, there are some activities which are being implemented or shall be implemented in the future, such as the Low Cost Housing training for CLMV countries. It is also can be the inputs for KADIN to be followed up to include some construction and property related product to be attached with the training.
- There is also project type program with Timor Leste as joint cooperation with Ministry of Foreign affairs and Ministry of Public Works for construction works. It is a Triangular Cooperation with JICA. The implementation period is 2-3 years. It may include the training, dispatching experts and equipment as well. KADIN may identify the Indonesian contractor or consultant which may enter to this cooperation.

**Mr. Ronald Manik (MOFA)**

- The Coordination Team has been started working since October 2010 and it is assumed that the work shall be completed in March 2011. Since there are many inputs from this discussion, it needs the direction from Steering Committee whether the deadline shall be March or can be extended?

### **Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat**

- It is needed to accommodate 2 issues in the Grand Design: synergy between the Government and Private Sector. How the synergy may be stipulated in the detailed action plan.
- It is also required to accommodate the inventory of the alumny and how to reach them. There are lot of Ministries and Institutions have their own data, but no pool of data so far. There will be good to listing the alumny and put in database since the one of the evaluation standard for the Indonesian Embassy is on how to manage their alumny.

### **Mr. Triyono Wibowo (Vice Minsiter of Foreign Affairs)**

- In regard to the institutional framework, it is better to strengthening the existing institution such as NAM center which is located in Jakarta. NAM Center is the international institution established by Indonesia and Brunei, financing by develop countries to introduce our products either through ECDC or TCDC. If any proposal related to the SSC activity, may be submitted to NAM Center since it has the contribution from APBN. It also may propose to be cost sharing project with other donor. It is also possible to use NAM Center as the national focal point, perhaps change its title with Center for South-South Cooperation.

### **Mr. Lukita Dinarsyah Tuwo (Vice Minister of BAPPENAS)**

- In regard to the time frame for completion of the document, it should be completed under the Steering Committee direction, before submitted to the Minister. The paper to be submitted to the Minister is not as the official document. If the Paper has become the official documents, then the task of Steering Committee has been completed and it shall step into the implementation stage.
- It will be not much revision for the Grand Design, just several improvement on the Blueprint. Perhaps for Blueprint may be completed up to April 2011.
- The Grand Design should include the opportunity-based concept, flexibility on regional prioritization based on the national interests, strengthening the coordination including involving the existing organization such as NAM Center, etc.
- It should synergize the vision, mission and include the synergy between Government and private sector.
- The role of KADIN is very important in regard to the involvement of private sector and later KADIN will be involved also in the implementation stage.

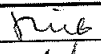
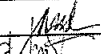


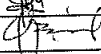
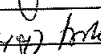
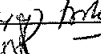
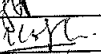
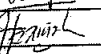
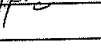
**DAFTAR HADIR**  
**RAPAT TIM PENGARAH PENGEMBANGAN KERJASAMA SELATAN-SELATAN**  
**JAKARTA, 8 MARCH 2011**


Tempat : Hotel Four Season, Kuningan Jakarta  
 Waktu : 09.30 - 12.00 WIB

No.	Nama	Instansi & Jabatan	No. HP	Tanda Tangan
1.	Maddy H. Sewaka	Ditjen ASPASAF	085624294140	
2.	Andy J. D.	PKLN - KEMTAN	0818656476	
3.	Evo GN I	,		
4.	Purnama S.	PKSI, BKPF, Kemker	081316669303	
5.	Farika Indeh A	PKSI, BKPF, Kemker	087851680765	
6.	Agustia Yonita	Multistat - Bappenas		
7.	HASANI EDELIN	DIT. KIK ASPASAF - KEMLU	08128405111	
8.	HAWIGNYO	Setjen Kementerian	081113757294	
9.	Iwan P. Hartono	Biro PKLN Kemdiknas	081542360804	
10.	Eddy Harun	BKPF	0819955100	
11.	Bambang Sutedyo	Deputi Polhukhankam		
12.	SILIWANTI	Bappenas		
13.	Oltho Har	Bappenas		
14.	Mutiara Anan	Kemenu		
12.	Rika Kiswardani	Setneg		
13.	widi Prasetyo	Setneg		
14.	Ronald Maula	Deputi		
15.	MURAH	Kemlu	08128937015	
16.	GHAFFUR DHANWAPUTRA	PELH KEMLU	08159597565	
17.	Eri B Swazari	Bappenas	081355881225	
18.	Theresia Nusantara	Bappenas	085715717567	
19.	Miranda	Bappenas	081777550	
20.	Darianto H.	Asst. KST - Kemlu.		
21.	- Men Bisnis Simak	Dit. Ket - Kemlu	08130-9999-600	
22.	ZASRAK Aji-fu	Bappenas		
23.	Umah Ahy.	Setneg		
24.	Iwan N	Setneg	3914477	
25.	Amrik - Sumodiningrat	-	391 3355	
26.	Dewo Sora John P	Bappenas		
27.	Bambang Sutedyo	Bappenas / De Polhukhankam		
28.	Yonu Puruz	SASMAN Setneg	08121105755	
29.	soemad Istoboriment		0818999100	
30.	Adik BANDORO		08161910619	
31.	M. Iban	Setneg		
32.	Kennedy Sumanjati	Bappenas		

**DAFTAR HADIR**  
**RAPAT TIM PENGARAH PENGEMBANGAN KERJASAMA SELATAN-SELATAN**  
**JAKARTA, 8 MARCH 2011**

Tempat : Hotel Four Season, Kuningan Jakarta  
 Waktu : 09.30 - 12.00 WIB

No.	Nama	Instansi & Jabatan	No. HP	Tanda Tangan
33	Theodora P	BKK BW	08161384408	
34	Andante Arundhati	Kemly-Dit KSI Aspasqf	082112515166	
35	Endang Soesilawaty	Kemhan-Dit. APEC 9011	08129494021	
36	Pudjiyanto	dit APEC 2011, Kemendag	081213614267	
37	Rina J	PT. Indokoei		
38	Iyuni WASKITO	DKM, Kemendag		
39	TALIS Puspokurno	KADIN AFRICA	961508151008	
40	Mintardjono H	KADIN AFRICA		
41	Muhannad V	PT. Indokoei International		
42	Uzaimah			

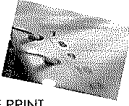
  
**INDONESIA  
South-South  
Cooperation**

**LAPORAN PERKEMBANGAN  
KERJASAMA SELATAN-SELATAN**

Oleh :  
 Direktur/Pendanaan Luar Negeri Multilateral Rappenas/  
 Ketua Tim Pelaksana Koordinasi Pengembangan Kerjasama Selatan-Selatan  
 Hotel Four Season, 8 Maret 2011


**OUTLINE**

- PENDAHULUAN
- PROGRES PELAKSANAAN
- USULAN GRAND DESIGN DAN BLUE PRINT
- RENCANA KE DEPAN
- ARAHAN TIM PENGARAH



**PENDAHULUAN**

- Kebijakan KSS telah tercantum dalam Jakarta Commitment 2009 dan RPJM 2010-2014
- Telah disusun kajian kebijakan dan prototype database KSS
- Telah dilaksanakan Seminar Nasional (29 Juli 2010) yang ditindaklanjuti dengan Pembentukan Tim Koordinasi KSS berdasarkan SK Menteri PPN (2 Agustus 2010).
- Tim Koordinasi bertugas antara lain mengembangkan Grand Design, blue print dan database KSS yang dilakukan melalui beberapa kegiatan:
  - pertemuan tim pengarah dan tim pelaksana,
  - pengembangan background paper untuk Grand Design dan Blue Print serta pengembangan sistem informasi oleh tim konsultan
  - Pertemuan dengan Kementerian/ Lembaga terkait (series meeting)



**ARAHAN TIM PENGARAH – 20 Desember 2010**

○ Fokus Kerjasama Selatan-Selatan Mencakup:

Pembangunan Ekonomi

Perdagangan Internasional

Diplomasi Internasional

- Penyusunan jadwal lebih detail untuk 2-3 bulan ke depan
- Penyelesaian sistem database lebih cepat, dilengkapi dengan evaluasi dan data kegiatan 10 tahun terakhir
- Pelaksanaan series of meeting dengan K/L untuk stock taking
- Pelaksanaan retreat tingkat Eksek 1 untuk menyepakati blue print pengembangan KSS

**PROGRES PELAKSANAAN**

18 Jun 2010 – 29 Jul 2010 – 27 Agustus 2010 – 18 dan 30 Nov 2010 – 20 Des 2010 – Jan – Mar 2011

Policy Paper KSS CRAGSUS III	Seminar Nasional KSS	SK Men PPN Hg Tim Koordinasi KSS	Pertemuan Tim Pelaksana KSS	Pertemuan Tim Pengarah KSS	Pengembangan Grand Design, Blue Print dan Sistem Informasi KSS
------------------------------	----------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------	--

13 Jan 2011 – 16-17 Jun 2011 – 4 Feb 2011 – 16 Feb 2011 – 26 Feb 2011 – 8 Maret 2011

Series Meeting (1) dengan K/L	FGD Draft I	FGD Draft 2 dan Database	Series Meeting (2) dengan K/L Draft II	Regional Workshop G2	Laporan kepada Tim Pengarah
-------------------------------	-------------	--------------------------	--	----------------------	-----------------------------

- Telah tersusun Draft Grand Design dan Blue Print KSS
- Sistem Database dan Informasi KSS sedang dalam tahap pengembangan
- Sedang dilakukan stock taking kegiatan KSS pada K/L/instansi terkait
- Telah dilakukan pertemuan Tim Pelaksana dan series meeting dengan K/L/instansi terkait dan swasta untuk mendapatkan masukan mengenai Grand Design dan Blue Print terutama mengenai kerjasama ekonomi, mekanisme pendanaan dan program-program unggulan

  
**INDONESIA  
South-South  
Cooperation**

**USULAN GRAND DESIGN DAN BLUE PRINT  
KSS INDONESIA**





### GAMBARAN UMUM GRAND DESIGN DAN BLUE PRINT

- Grand Design merupakan arah kebijakan pelaksanaan Kerjasama Selatan-Selatan secara umum dalam jangka waktu 2011-2025 sesuai dengan RPJPN 2005-2025 yang dibagi dalam tiga periode waktu:
  - Periode I : 2011 – 2014
  - Periode II : 2015 – 2020
  - Periode III : 2021 - 2025
- Blue Print Periode I merupakan kerangka kebijakan dan rencana aksi pelaksanaan Kerjasama Selatan-Selatan dalam kurun waktu 2011-2014 sesuai dengan RPJMN 2010 - 2014

### OUTLINE GRAND DESIGN DAN BLUE PRINT KSS

GRAND DESIGN	BLUE PRINT
I. PENDAHULUAN	I. PENDAHULUAN
II. KONDISI LINGKUNGAN DAN DINAMIKA KSS	II. PENGUATAN KERANGKA HUKUM
III. CAKUPAN DAN RUANG LINGKUP	III. PENGUATAN KELEMBAGAAN
IV. TAHAPAN DAN SKALA PRIORITAS	IV. PEMBIAYAAN
V. SUMBER PEMBIAYAAN	V. PROGRAM KERJASAMA
VI. PROGRAM KERJASAMA	VI. PROMOSI DAN PUBLIKASI
VII. KAWASAN	VII. MONITORING DAN EVALUASI
VIII. MONITORING DAN EVALUASI	VIII. LAMPIRAN – RENCANA LANGKAH TINDAK

### USULAN GRAND DESIGN 2011 - 2025

### PRINSIP KERJASAMA SELATAN-SELATAN

- Kerjasama Selatan-Selatan harus dilihat sebagai kerjasama yang didasarkan pada kemitraan yang setara.
- **Prinsip-prinsip Kerjasama Selatan-Selatan:**
  - Solidaritas
  - Non-Kondisional
  - Inklusif
  - Mutual benefit
  - Non – Interference
  - Ownership
  - Alignment
  - Sustainability
  - Fleksibilitas
  - Knowledge Sharing
  - Akuntabilitas
  - Transparansi



### USULAN VISI DAN MISI KSS INDONESIA



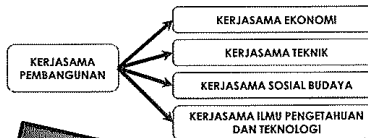
**USULAN VISI KSS INDONESIA:**  
*“Better Partnership for Prosperity”*  
*“Kemitraan yang Lebih Baik untuk Kesejahteraan”*

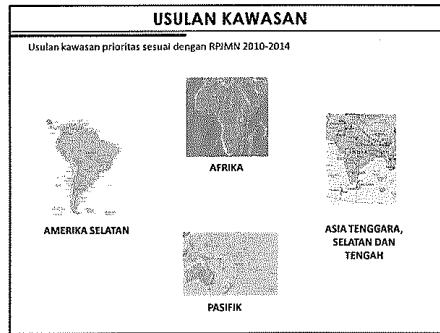
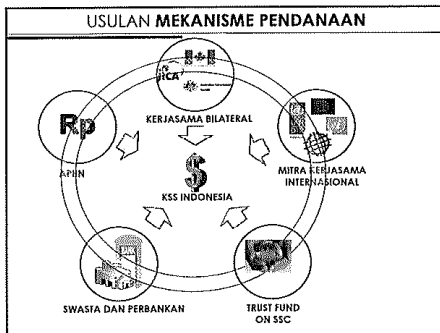
#### USULAN MISI KSS INDONESIA:

- Meningkatkan solidaritas dan kemandirian bersama Selatan-Selatan melalui kemitraan dengan memanfaatkan potensi nasional
- Mengembangkan kerjasama ekonomi dengan Negara-Negara Selatan
- Mengembangkan kerjasama teknik, sosial, budaya dan iptek dengan Negara-Negara Selatan
- Meningkatkan pelaksanaan diplomasi Indonesia dalam rangka meningkatkan hubungan dan kerjasama bilateral, regional, multilateral dalam berbagai bidang untuk mencapai kepentingan nasional

### RUANG LINGKUP

KSS Indonesia akan dikembangkan dalam kerangka Kerjasama Pembangunan melalui:





### USULAN BLUE PRINT PERIODE I 2011-2014

### BLUE PRINT KSS INDONESIA

**KERANGKA WAKTU**  
 Kerangka waktu Blue Print KSS Indonesia adalah 2011-2014

**REFERENSI**

Blue Print KSS Indonesia akan mengacu kepada:

- RPJMN 2010 – 2014
- Renstra Palugri
- RKP
- Renstra Kementerian/ Lembaga

### PROGRAM KERJASAMA

**USULAN KRITERIA PROGRAM UNGGULAN**

- Program merupakan kegiatan/program yang berakar dan berasal dari Indonesia
- Program telah dilaksanakan sesuai dengan RPJMN
- Program telah diadopsi di negara lain melalui proses knowledge sharing dan transfer teknologi

**USULAN QUICK WIN**

- Program Kementerian Perlanan di Tanzania
- Training on Behaviour Change Communication in Family Planning/ Reproductive Health
- Training on Developing a Strategic Partnership with Religious Institutions and Leaders in Family Planning
- Training for Trainers on Reproductive Health Commodity Security
- Capacity building for Palestine

### PROGRAM KERJASAMA

<p><b>PROGRAM KERJASAMA EKONOMI</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Langkah tindak di bidang perdagangan</li> <li>• Langkah tindak di bidang investasi</li> </ul>	<p><b>PROGRAM KERJASAMA SOSIAL BUDAYA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Langkah tindak di bidang Pendidikan</li> <li>• Langkah tindak di bidang Pariwisata</li> </ul>
<p><b>PROGRAM KERJASAMA TEKNIK</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fasilitas dan Kurikulum</li> <li>• Sumber Daya Manusia</li> <li>• Beasiswa</li> <li>• Bantuan Proyek</li> <li>• Sistem Informasi dan Database</li> <li>• Alumni</li> <li>• Konsolidasi Nasional</li> </ul>	<p><b>PROGRAM KERJASAMA ILMU PENGETAHUAN</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Langkah tindak di bidang pengembangan kerjasama ilmu pengetahuan</li> </ul>

### LANGKAH TINDAK KSS INDONESIA 2011-2014

Rencana langkah tindak Kerjasama Selatan-Selatan 2011-2014 mencakup :

#### Penguatan Kerangka Hukum

#### Penguatan Kelembagaan

- Lembaga Koordinasi
- Lembaga Pelaksana
- Pembiayaan
- Program Kerjasama
- Promosi dan Publikasi
- Monitoring dan Evaluasi

### SISTEM INFORMASI DAN DATABASE

### PENGEMBANGAN SISTEM INFORMASI

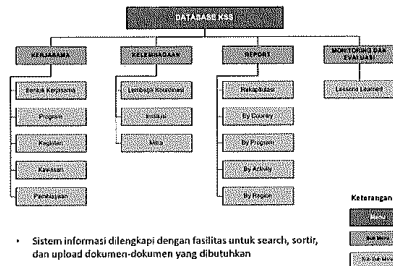
Dala mengenal pelaksanaan Kerjasama Selatan-Selatan sangat penting dalam proses penyusunan blue print KSS, terutama dalam hal pemelaan program unggulan dan sebagai nilai jual di forum internasional

Sampai dengan saat ini, belum terdapat sistem informasi terintegrasi mengenai pelaksanaan Kerjasama Selatan-Selatan yang telah dilakukan oleh Indonesia

Proses pengembangan sistem informasi KSS dibantu oleh konsultan dan dilakukan bersamaan dengan proses penyusunan grand design (Januari – Maret 2011)

Sistem informasi KSS direncanakan akan diinstal di server Bappenas, dan dikoneksikan (link) dengan website Bappenas

### STRUKTUR MENU SISTEM INFORMASI KSS



### RENCANA KE DEPAN

- Finalisasi Grand Design, Blue Print dan Sistem Informasi KSS – Akhir Maret 2011
- Seminar nasional – Launching Grand Design, Blue Print dan Sistem Informasi KSS – Akhir Maret 2011
- Inisiasi penguatan kelembagaan KSS Indonesia (National Focal Point) – April – Desember 2011
- Inisiasi penyusunan landasan hukum pelaksanaan KSS di Indonesia – April – Desember 2011
- Usulan Penyusunan rencana aksi KSS Indonesia mengacu kepada Grand Design dan Blue Print – April – Desember 2011
- Updating dala KSS Indonesia – Rutin sampai dengan Desember 2011
- Petalapan paralel activities dengan SCM-GNB (Kementerian Luar Negeri) – Mei 2011
- Petalapan High Level Meeting on Aid Effectiveness Busan – November 2011
- International Event on South-South Cooperation – Awal 2012

### ARAHAN TIM PENGARAH

Mohon arahan Tim Pengarah untuk beberapa isu berikut:

- Konsep dan Outline **Grand Design** dan **Blue Print**
- **Usulan Visi dan Misi KSS Indonesia**
- **Usulan Ruang Lingkup Kerjasama Pembangunan**
- **Usulan kaitela program unggulan dan Quick Win**
- **Rencana Ke Depan**
- Lain-lain





**TERIMA KASIH**

**MINUTES OF MEETING**  
**SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION (SSC) MEETING**

Place : Aston Hotel, Bogor  
Date : March 11<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup>, 2011

**Minutes:**

**March 11<sup>th</sup>, 2011:**

- The meeting was opened and chaired by Ms. Agustin while waiting for Mr. Dewo who has to attend other meeting for G-20 in Jakarta.
- Ms. Agustin refreshed the results of Steering Committee Meeting on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2011, which stated that the Grand Design and Blueprint shall be focused on the national interests on the International Community, and should reflect the position of Indonesia in the next 10 years (2025). Therefore, the word “to achieve the national interests should be added in the purpose of Grand Design, and in the vision and mission of Indonesian SSC.
- The BKKBN may be proposed as the flagship program with the consideration that the Indonesian Family Planning program is still being used as the reference for the developing countries and there is still the demand on that program. Other program which is proposed to be put in the flagship program is the Artificial Insemination.
- The issue on the establishment of Trust Fund for SSC financing scheme was criticized by the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs to be reviewed further whether to be included or not in the action plan, since based on the experiences, it is difficult to be realized.
- Since it was proposed to be submitted to the President, then it is needed to stated clearly the position of Indonesia in the future such as the role of Indonesia in G-20 and become the members of OECD.
- It is also required to reflect the current growth of SSC, not only Asia-Africa Conference and Non-Aligned Movement.
- Mr. Thalib (KADIN) informed that it is also needed to categorize the beneficiary countries into Least Developing Countries and Last Least developing Countries.
- Mr. Didid Wahyudin (MOFA) informed that since he is newly involved in this Project, stated the importance of mutual opportunities, and should not only reflect to the past experiences. It is also important to use the NGO as the SSC networking. There are 109 Foreign NGOs which have been registered in the Directorate of OINB of MOFA and may be used as the networking to develop the opportunities to cooperate with the stationed countries of those NGOs. He also recommended to include the modern Islamic School (*Madrasah*) as the flagship program as a mean to introduce education to reduce the violence.
- Then the participants were divided into 2 working groups. One is to discuss about the Grand Design and the other discuss about the Blueprint, stressing on the economic cooperation, especially on the domestic potential. The flagship for the economic cooperation may refer to the General Policy of KADIN Indonesia of 2010-2015.

- The results of discussion are directly put on the revision of Grand Design and Blueprint as attached.

**March 12<sup>th</sup>, 2011**

**From 09.00 – 11.30 AM**

- Mr. Mesnan presented the SSC information system, the architecture of Indonesian SSC information system (SI). The data base of SI is using mysql and the CMS is using Joomla. By March 12<sup>th</sup>, 2011, the progress of data input has reached 638 data for SSC activities. The Team also informed the difficulties in collecting the financial data on the SSC program which have been conducted by Indonesia. The only sample is given by BKKBN is based on the estimation of cost estimation per person on a certain days basis.
- Ms. Agustin requested to make the list on which data have been collected and which one has not and the inhibiting factors to collect the data, so that it can be used for the next stage after the completion of this contract.
- Mr. Ade suggested in presenting monitoring and evaluation of SSC activities, it is better use graphic or diagram so the web visitor could more clearly information of SSC activities. It is also recommended to input more data on economic cooperation.
- Mr. Dewo informed that the database or System Information shall be completed at the end of March 2011.
- There is a request from Mr. Dewo to change the header of the database with the latest pictures, since the one that designed by CEACoS mostly showed the old pictures. He also requested to put the information on Steering Committee meetings which have been conducted. Besides, he requested to put the title of “Coordination Team” under the South-South Cooperation of Republic of Indonesia” as the publisher of the web. And the full address of the Coordination Team should be put on the bottom page.
- There is a recommendation to put the RPJMN in the policy/ regulation slot, since as it was initially put as the publication. It is better to put the journal or any other publication such as from State Secretariat in the publication, rather than the RPJMN.
- Mr. Egy requested to put more information on the economic cooperation, since the Indonesian SSC shall be focused on the economic cooperation. Perhaps it at least shall show the data of export import of Indonesian product to S-S countries. The data can be obtained from the website of Ministry of Trade.
- Mr. Thalib informed that he will facilitate to collect the data in KADIN to enrich the database for economic cooperation. And besides, the data from BPS can also be used.
- Mr. Dewo recommended that the workshop at the end of March shall be put in the agenda, at least to report the progress of Grand Design/Blueprint and to launch the database of Indonesian SSC. BAPPENAS will proceed to have the domain for the database soon.

- Mr. Dewo requested the Study Team to discuss further on the implementation plan of the workshop with Ms. Agustin. BAPPENAS intended to invite Mr. Dennis (UNDP Bangkok) to attend the workshop.
- After March, BAPPENAS will hire one IT Engineer as the administrator to manage and updated the database.

# DAFTAR HADIR

Hari/Tanggal : Jum'at, 11 Maret 2011  
 Waktu : 10.00 WIB - 21.00 WIB  
 Tempat : Hotel Aston Bogor, The Jungle - Bogor Nirwana Residence  
 Jl. Dreded Pahlawan, Bogor  
 Perihal : Konsinyering Tim Pelaksana Tim Koordinasi Pengembangan Kerjasama Selatan - Selatan

No	Nama	Institusi	Telp. / HP No.	Email	Tanda Tangan
1					1.
2	FALIS PUSPOKUMONO	Kadin Canto Agraria	081510094044	Puspokumono@yahoo.com	2.
3	Austin Yanno	Multilateral - BAPPENAS		ayanno@yaho.com	3.
4	Ade Kuswary	Bappenas	08151117747	ade.kuswary@gmail.com	4.
5	Dumara Masduki	PKSI, BKF, Hankam	081316669387	dumara@yaho.com	5.
6	Adik BANDER		08161910619		6.
7	Dinda Wahyuati	Sosbud OMB, Kemlu	081316123864	dinda.wayuati@kemlu.go.id	7.
8	Darianti Harsono	Dit. KST, Kemlu	081284528628	darianti.harsono@kemlu.go.id	8.
9	Ratna S.	Pusat KLN	08129581834	ratna.s@kpn.go.id	9.
10	Sahidin	Bappenas	08159837065	sahidin@ecbam.com	10.
11	Aqus Riyanto - F.	Bappenas - Dit. Kebijakan	081328794570	aqus.riyanto@bappenas.go.id	11.
12	Benny R. Ramadhani	DKM - Kemendag	0811148835	benny.ramadhani@yahoo.com	12.
13	Irena P. Sianipar	PKM - Kemendag	08158776215	irena_sianipar@yahoo.com	13.
14	Zaenal Arifin	Bappenas - Multi			14.
15	Adriana Wahyu Rahmani	PKLN - Kementan	08129367076	wahyurahmani@yahoo.com	15.
16	Egi B Saurya	ECBAM	08138581234	egibsaurya@gmail.com	16.
17	Theresia N.	Bappenas	08571577567		17.
18	Ariestya D-C	Sosbud OMB, Kemlu	085691146867	ariestya.dc@gmail.com	18.
19	I Nyoman TRY SUTRISNA	Sosbud OMB, KEMLU	08128997015	nyoman1993@yahoo.com	19.
20	Rosianna	Bappenas	08562217543	sianipar.rosianna@gmail.com	20.
21	Ardi BM.	ECBAM	3160157	ardi.abekrisna@gmail.com	21.
22	Miranda T.	ECBAM	0817711520		22.
23	M. Bahar	PI - Indobali	08167317770		23.
24	Susanto	Multilateral	001308084043		24.
25	IMANSYAH	MULTILATERAL - BAPPENAS	081511125616		25.

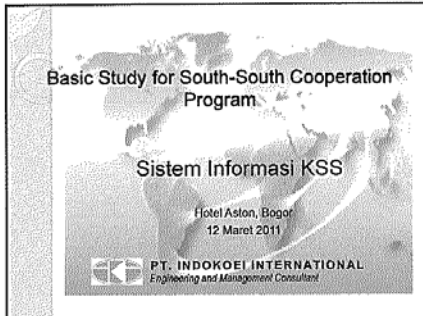
Bogor, 11 Maret 2011

Mengetahui,  
Project Manager - ECBAM

Miranda Tahalele

Dibuat oleh,

Sahidin



## Portal KSS

- 2 version : Bahasa & English
- Arsitektur
  - Apache Web Server
  - Database: MySql
  - CMS: Joomla
- Konten
  - Latar Belakang
  - Berita dan Artikel : Isu, FAQ,
  - Agenda
  - Prosedur & Mekanisme
  - Publikasi
  - Dll
- Database KSS

## Database KSS

- Kerjasama → Program → Kegiatan
- Institusi
- Database Experts
- Database Alumni KSS
- Repositori:
  - Scanned Evidence
    - Dokumen
    - Report
    - Foto
  - Links
  - Evaluasi
  - Lesson Learned

## Aplikasi Database KSS

- Modul:
  - Data Entri
  - Administrator
- User Type:
  - Administrator
  - Data Entri Operator
  - Guest

## Data Entri

- Kerjasama
- Program
- Kegiatan
  - Institusi
  - Objectives
  - Tempat dan Waktu
  - Pembiayaan (multi currency)
  - Partisipasi → Negara → Kawasan
  - Evaluasi
  - Reports
- Perencanaan & Realisasi

## ESTIMASI PEMBIAYAAN TRAINING (Contoh BKKBN)

Estimasi biaya untuk training yang diselenggarakan adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Untuk training 8 hari, rata-rata 5,466 USD per person
2. Untuk training 10 hari, rata-rata 5,746 USD per person
3. Untuk training 12 hari, rata-rata 6,187 USD per person.

Biaya mencakup:

Tiket internasional, tuition fee, akomodasi, DSA, local insurance, local transportation field visit, fasilitator, dan stationary

### Progres Input Data Sistem Informasi KSS

No	Jenis Kegiatan	Jumlah data terinput
1	Training	272
2	Seminar/Workshop	73
3	Comparative Study	34
4	Equipments	22
5	Joint Projects	14
6	Intenship	16
7	Expert Dispatch	64
8	Scholarship	6
9	Programme Support	11
10	Regional Course	2
11	Mission	3
12	Regional Consultation	1
13	Project Meeting	30
14	Evaluation	1
15	Forum	89
16	Publication	1
	Total	638

### Data Output

- Laporan Rekapitulasi Kegiatan, menurut:
  - Negara
  - Kawasan
  - Jenis Program
  - Jenis Kegiatan
- Daftar Kegiatan Menurut Institusi dalam Tahun

### Demo

- <http://www.ssc-indonesia.go.id>