

6. To date GOI has accepted many foreign delegations seeking Indonesia's support for meeting development challenges. Indonesia's potential partner countries may find cultural likeness in Indonesia which is a Muslim country with considerable development success, but their expectations are diverse or sometimes not concrete enough. In this vein, it may be also useful for GOI to be able to show to prospective partners its strategic areas for cooperation. The project will help GOI reach a broad consensus on such strategic areas or identify its pools of resources for South-South cooperation.
7. While a partner country needs to strengthen its capacity to make use of shared knowledge, GOI needs to identify its core competence building upon its own development experiences and also considering the country's own settings. The mission obtained from GOI colleagues initial ideas on Indonesia's competence, which are (a) disaster management and reconstruction, (b) Poverty reduction through the national program for community empowerment (PNPM), microfinance and small-scale rural infrastructure for agriculture, (c) democratization and decentralization, (d) research (rice cultivation, artificial insemination etc.) and (e) global issues like climate change. The last one may not be regarded as Indonesia's strength but rather as potential areas where GOI can contribute to partner countries on a knowledge sharing basis.
8. As such, Indonesia's strategic areas of cooperation can be expected *a priori*, but should be validated within the government through preferably a forum or platform open to a wide range of stakeholders. The more open the process is, the more supports GOI will be able to obtain. GOI's key areas for South-South cooperation should be also based on evidence, building upon success stories and with concise analysis of factors contributed to achievement of various development goals.
9. The Project will take a similar approach to JICA's previous assistance in preparation of a draft blue print and a grand design for South-South cooperation whose main ideas came from government officials and opinion leaders through workshop and group discussion. In this Project, ideas for South-South cooperation should come from domestic resources like government officers and opinion leaders.
10. The roles of Japanese project team will be on, among other things, overall management, introduction of and guidance on knowledge management concept, methods and tools, and collecting and articulating Indonesia's development experience. Local facilitators will play a vital role in carrying out the project to keep discussion going. The language used at workshops or group discussion should be Bahasa, making it easier for participants to give their ideas and opinions on Indonesia's experience, strengths and ways forward.
11. JICA has experience in applying knowledge management to projects which can be shared with GOI through implementation of the Project. This includes preparation of audio-visual materials filming activities where tacit knowledge owned by a local community was put into explicit one, and made institutional change happen.

12. Harmonizing the Project with other South-South cooperation activities is one of the key elements to achieve the project goal. On project management, the Project will seek to align with existing government platforms like the National Coordination Team on South-South Cooperation and the Capacity Building and Knowledge Management (CBKM) working group. BAPPENAS is expected to play its coordinating role in the project management through use of its convening power to bring a variety of stakeholders together.
13. JICA explores ways to coordinate and align assistance with development partners in the field of South-South cooperation. UNDP provides logistical support for the Aid for Development Secretariat (A4DES) and has carried out an Enhancing Capacity for Better Aid Management program. The World Bank Institute runs the South-South Experience Exchange Fund to foster “knowledge exchange” among developing nations including Indonesia which is one of the pilot countries to implement a brokering mechanism on South-South Knowledge Exchange. AusAID has assisted in exchange of visits between Indonesia and Asian and Pacific countries and is preparing a “Revitalizing Indonesia's Knowledge Sector for Development Policy” program to enable Indonesian policy-makers to make decisions on an informed manner through use of knowledge products.

