



Japan International Cooperation Agency



Indonesia: Emerging Partner in International Development

JICA's Support for Indonesia's
South-South Cooperation - Triangular Cooperation





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A Message from the Chief Representative

This publication highlights JICA's general policy and overview on the concrete action and cooperation experience in promoting Indonesia's South-South Cooperation. I hope this publication could contribute in knowledge-sharing to increase the public's understanding of Indonesia's South-South Cooperation as an emerging middle income country (MIC). It is also expected that this publication could inspire those who are interested in South-South Cooperation to take initiatives in making innovative and tangible actions to foster Indonesia's more active role in building mutual development partnership to contribute to the creation of world peace and prosperity.

In recent post-global crisis and multi-polar world, South-South Cooperation has been internationally considered as one of the effective and prospective tools for development. JICA recognizes it could contribute to global development based on two basic implications. Firstly, it would compliment the North-South Cooperation to speed-up the achievement of world development goals. Secondly, it provides an opportunity for emerging countries to enhance their capacity and gradually transform themselves into assistance providers.

With the accumulated knowledge and techniques in several development issues through more than 50 years of Japan-Indonesia cooperation, since the 1980s JICA has been promoting Indonesia's South-South Cooperation by carrying out trainings and dispatching

Indonesian experts. As an implication, today, it could foster a number of competent institutions and human resources in handling this cooperation.

Along with its remarkable economic growth, Indonesia has been categorized as an MIC and has entered the G-20 membership. With the compliment of progress towards maturity in democracy and stability, Indonesia has been internationally recognized as one of the prospective emerging countries and has gained more confidence in seeking opportunities to play a more active role in the international arena. This achievement should be considered as a signal for Indonesia prior to the exit from ODA support in the near future. As a reflection, now is a good momentum for Indonesia's transformation towards sharing its contribution to the international development through South-South Cooperation.

To support the process of transformation, since 2009 JICA has actively supported the Indonesian initiative under the "Jakarta Commitment" on aid for development effectiveness (A4DE) in formulating the National Policy, strategy and institutional building on South-South Cooperation. Accordingly, JICA also has continued to support the capacity building of human resources and quality improvement on operation management to enhance the effectiveness of South-South Program.

In the past a few years, Indonesia has made remarkable progress on South-South Cooperation. JICA would like to continue supporting this initiative through innovative approaches towards global development.

Motofumi KOHARA
Chief Representative, JICA Indonesia

part 1

South-South Cooperation of JICA

“Mutual cooperation aimed at fostering self-sustaining development, involving deepening relations among developing countries while conducting technical and economic cooperation.”



What is South-South Cooperation (SSC) ?

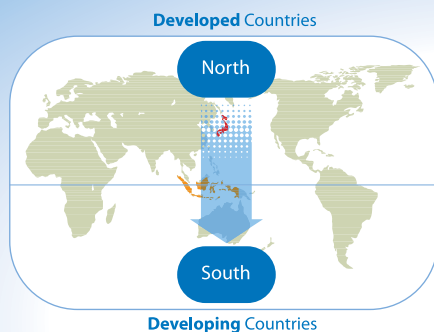
JICA's Definition

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) defines SSC as “Mutual cooperation aimed at fostering self-sustaining development, involving deepening relations among developing countries while conducting technical and economic cooperation.”

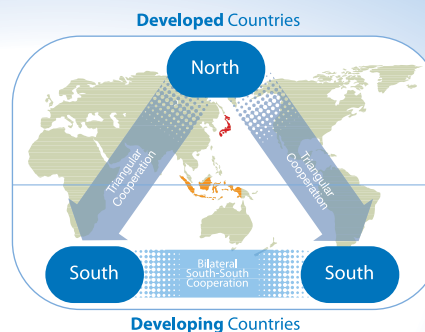
JICA's cooperation to SSC is regarded as Triangular Cooperation where Japan assists cooperation between two 'South Countries,' a term (traditionally) utilized to define developing and least developed countries that are usually located on the global South.

South-South Cooperation

Traditional North-South Cooperation



South-South Cooperation & Triangular Cooperation



When and How SSC Started?

The Origin in Indonesia

SSC has its origin from Indonesia's initiative. The "Asian-African Conference" - also known as the "Bandung Conference" - made an outline of the idea on the 'South' as developing countries, and by contrast on the 'North' as developed countries in 1955. The Conference promoted mutual cooperation among the 'South Countries'. The spirit of the Conference was succeeded to the inter-governmental organizations of the Non-

Aligned Movement (NAM) and the Group of 77 (G-77) in the 1960s, one of which outcomes was realized in the form of the establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement, Center for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM-CSSTC) in Jakarta, Indonesia.

BAPA

In 1978, the "Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA)" was adopted at an international conference of the United Nations (UN). BAPA stated specific instructions for supporting SSC and is considered to be the starting point of SSC. Based on this resolution, many SSC projects started to be implemented from the 1980s.

Indonesia's SSC in Early Era

The Government of Indonesia (GOI) started SSC from early 1980s under the coordination of the CCITC (Coordinating Committee for International Technical Cooperation) which focal point was then the Cabinet Secretariat, current State Secretariat (SETNEG).

The most renowned SSC project was the "Apprenticeship Project on Rice Culture." The project assisted the rice culture of Tanzania and Gambia in the 1990s. The project was renowned for its clear project

design; farmers of the African countries came to Indonesia and worked with Indonesian farmer families, at which the African farmers could learn rice-growing techniques as on-the-job-training (OJT). After the African farmers returned to their countries, Indonesian experts were dispatched to each country and gave advice on the on-the-field application of the knowledge.

New Initiative of SSC

The "Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness" in 2005 and the "Accra Agenda for Action (AAA)" in 2008 added a new momentum to SSC. Under the initiative of OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development), the international community endorsed the AAA and the Paris Declaration. SSC was considered to be an effective new mode of assistance to address aid effectiveness; effectiveness as in achieving economic and human development (or development targets) through development aid.

The G-20 has also created decisive motivation in Indonesia to support SSC. G-20 was established in 1999 as a forum for Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors of important economies in the world to discuss key issues in the global economy. Indonesia, as a G-20 member, feels a great responsibility to contribute to global economy as a representative of developing countries.

To respond to these circumstances, Indonesia signed the "Jakarta Commitment" together with her development partners in 2009, through which she stated her commitment to improve aid effectiveness by aligning external assistance with Indonesia's national development priorities. As a means to realize the Commitment and to ensure that the GOI's institutions have the capacity to take full ownership and to lead the aid coordination and aid management processes, A4DES (Aid for Development Effectiveness) Secretariat was established subsequently.



Dr. Ir. Lukita Dinarsyah Tuwo, MA ,
Vice Minister of National Development
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Coordination of SSC

Currently, coordination of SSC is fragmented in Indonesia, which is a great concern as the total volume of assistance continue to grow. SETNEG deals with Triangular Technical Cooperation, which is collaboration with developed countries and conducts joint programs for other developing countries. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) is in charge of bilateral SSC, which funding source is only Indonesia. Lastly, the ECDC (Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries) is dealt by the Ministry of Trade (MOT), the Ministry of Industry (MOI), and the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce (KADIN).

Although a Coordinating Committee has been assigned for the total coordination of SSC in Indonesia from 1980s, recently this function becomes very limited. In response to address this coordinating function, in 2010, GOI has established Coordinating Team for SSC to provide guidance in formulation of development policy on SSC; and to coordinate efforts and facilitate the smooth implementation of activities for the development of Indonesia's SSC.



TCDC and ECDC

From a provider country's point of view, integrating the technical cooperation aspect (TCDC) and economic cooperation aspect (ECDC) is a complicated issue. TCDC is the technical cooperation aspect of SSC, cooperation through trainings, experts, and seminars; while ECDC's domain is economic cooperation where trade and investment are the main agenda. When a provider country considers these two domains, in view of safeguarding national interest, the two would be dealt in a coordinated manner. Coordination is essential because, in reality, the two are interrelated and often overlap with each other. It is hoped that the two will be successfully reorganized and coordinated for successful implementation of Indonesia's SSC in the future. ■

JICA's Support for Indonesia's SSC

JICA started supporting Indonesia's SSC through a training on Low-Cost Housing in 1981. Since then, JICA has supported through schemes of "Third Country Training Program (TCTP)," "Third Country Expert (TCE)," and "Supplementary Training" in a wide spectrum of sectors, among others, Housing, Livestock, and Health. Mostly those projects were implemented by utilizing the assets and knowledge from past cooperation activities of JICA. Through JICA's assistance, many centers of excellence were established in Indonesia, and the knowledge acquired in these centers were considered as assets and well adapted to the local context of Indonesia. Thus, the transformed knowledge is deemed to be more applicable to other developing countries. In this context, JICA supported Indonesia's dissemination of knowledge of cooperation assets to other developing countries.

The major scheme for the dissemination of knowledge was through TCTP; training courses implemented in Indonesia with both the substantial and financial support from JICA. Group-Type training shares the majority of TCTP, which invites participants from various countries in the world at one time. Meanwhile, Individual-Type training has also been implemented, which tailors the training to meet the needs of a specific beneficiary country.

With the use of Indonesian centers of excellence that have been assisted by JICA in the past, JICA supports Indonesia's SSC for the contribution to international community based on the Indonesia-Japan partnership. Over the 50-year cooperation history in Indonesia, JICA's experience on aid management is the feature of this cooperation that could contribute to Indonesia's future donorization process. It also supports making a sound policy of SSC in view of Capacity Development.

TCTP (Third Country Training Program)



Supplementary Training



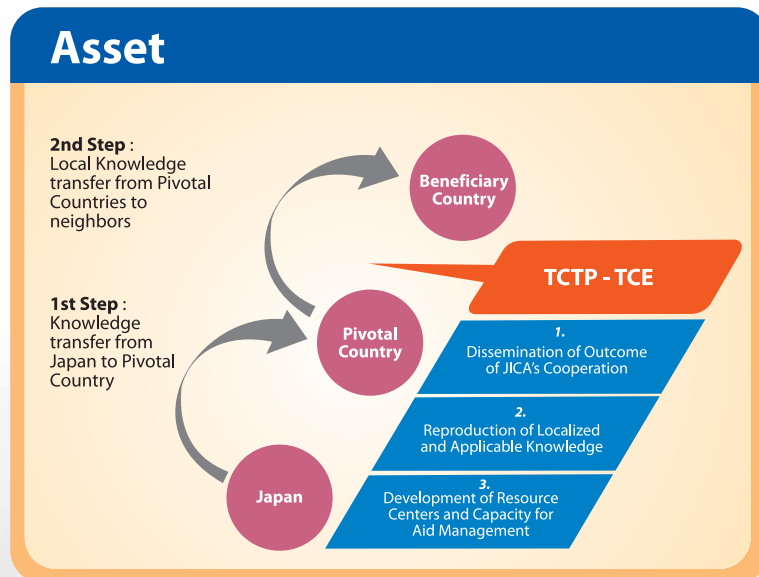
TCE (Third Country Expert)



JICA supports Indonesia's SSC for the contribution to international community by Indonesia - Japan partnership.

Asset

In Indonesia, utilization of the **Assets of Japanese Cooperation** is the basic position to formulate an SSC Project. JICA has more than 50 years of cooperation history in Indonesia, through which results of such efforts took root in various forms in many parts of Indonesia. Some of those assets are deeply rooted in Indonesia and transformed to technology applicable to developing countries since they are adapted to a society closer to other developing countries.



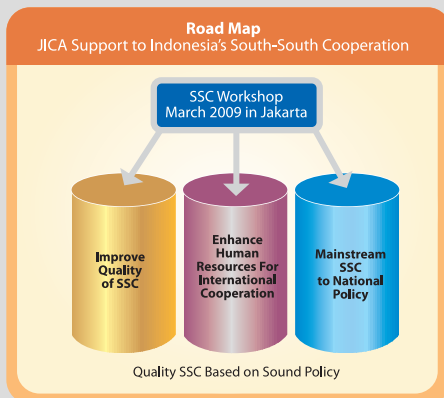
Management of Assistance

Delivering assistance is not a complicated task. People often misunderstand that if given enough fund, they can implement an SSC project. However, if this is done under the national flag of Indonesia, Indonesian providers need to manage the assistance in such way that beneficiary countries could absorb the assistance at the best rate. Not only beneficiaries, but the Indonesian people and other provider countries need to understand the significance of the assistance. JICA can support this through planning, implementing, and evaluating projects, since implementation process alone is not enough. As a more holistic approach, JICA also supports national institutional mechanism to manage SSC.



Policy Formulation of SSC

Recently, JICA has been supporting Indonesia's new initiative in the context of Aid Effectiveness through policy formulation of SSC by facilitating a research program. This is expected to mainstream SSC into Indonesia's national policy in view of a more comprehensive approach called Capacity Development (CD) to build a more organized mechanism to facilitate SSC.



ROAD MAP and 3 pillars of JICA's support to Indonesia's SSC

Since the implementation of the SSC Workshop in March 2009 in Jakarta, Indonesia's SSC has been progressing based on 3 pillars of its Road Map:

- Improved quality of Indonesia's SSC for the contribution to international community by Indonesia-Japan partnership
- Enhance human resources for International Cooperation
- Mainstream SSC to National Policy through these 3 pillars; it is expected that Indonesia paves a way for Quality SSC based on sound policy.

JIPP

"Japan-Indonesia Partnership Program" (JIPP) was an agreement made in 2003 by the two countries to set up a cooperation framework on SSC to assist socio-economic development of other developing countries, such as Africa, ASEAN, or Southwest Pacific Countries. Based on the spirit of the JIPP, Indonesia's SSC is expected to be promoted in a higher dimension. ■

Reaching the Indonesian Public through Television

On April 10, 2010, a 30-minute TV program on Indonesia's South-South Cooperation was broadcasted by Trans 7, a local TV station. The program featured Indonesia's cooperation to Afghanistan and Africa in the fields of agriculture, microfinance, and electronic engineering education through JICA's assistance.

