

INDONESIA'S CAPACITIES ON TECHNICAL COOPERATION

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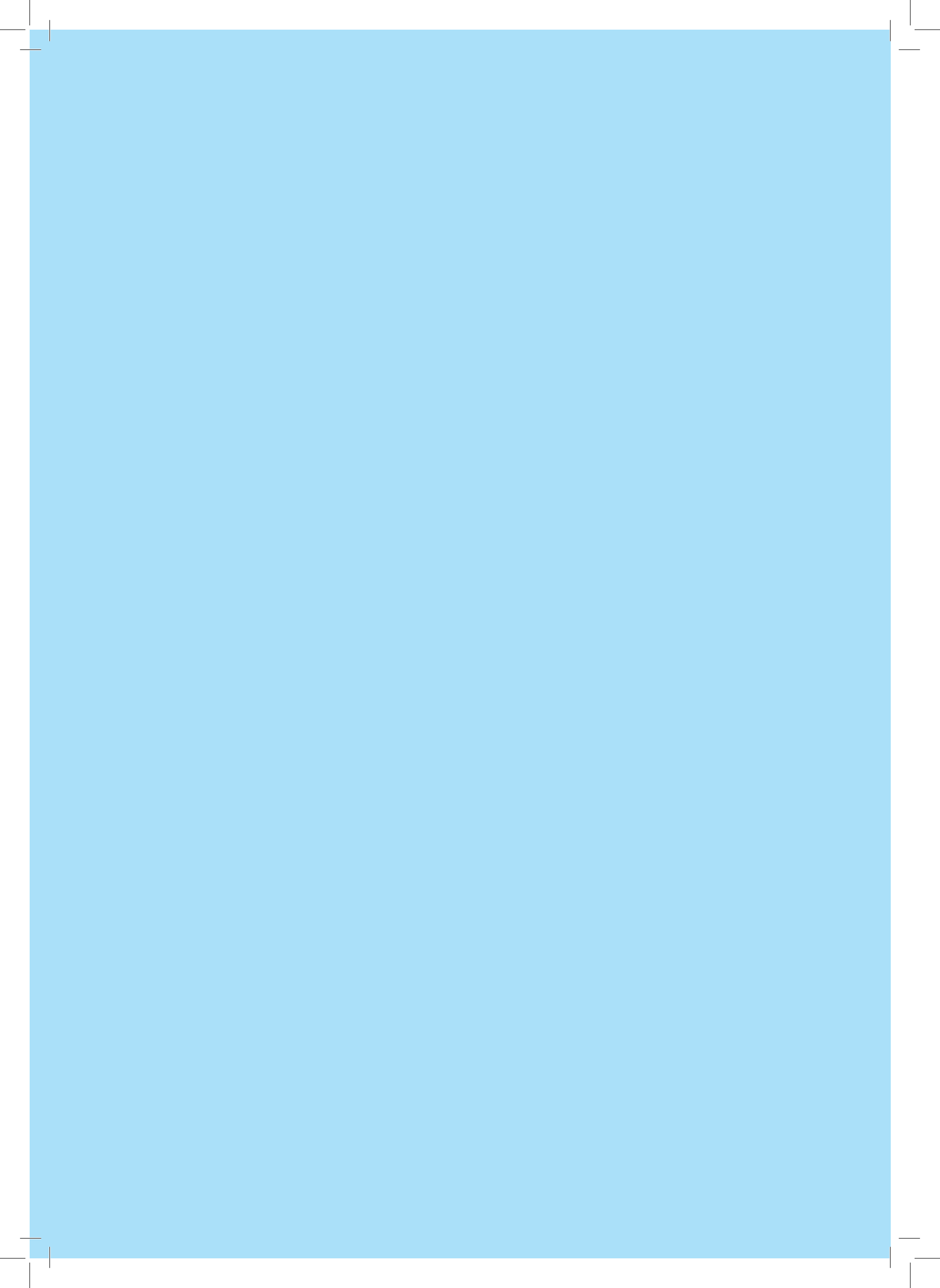
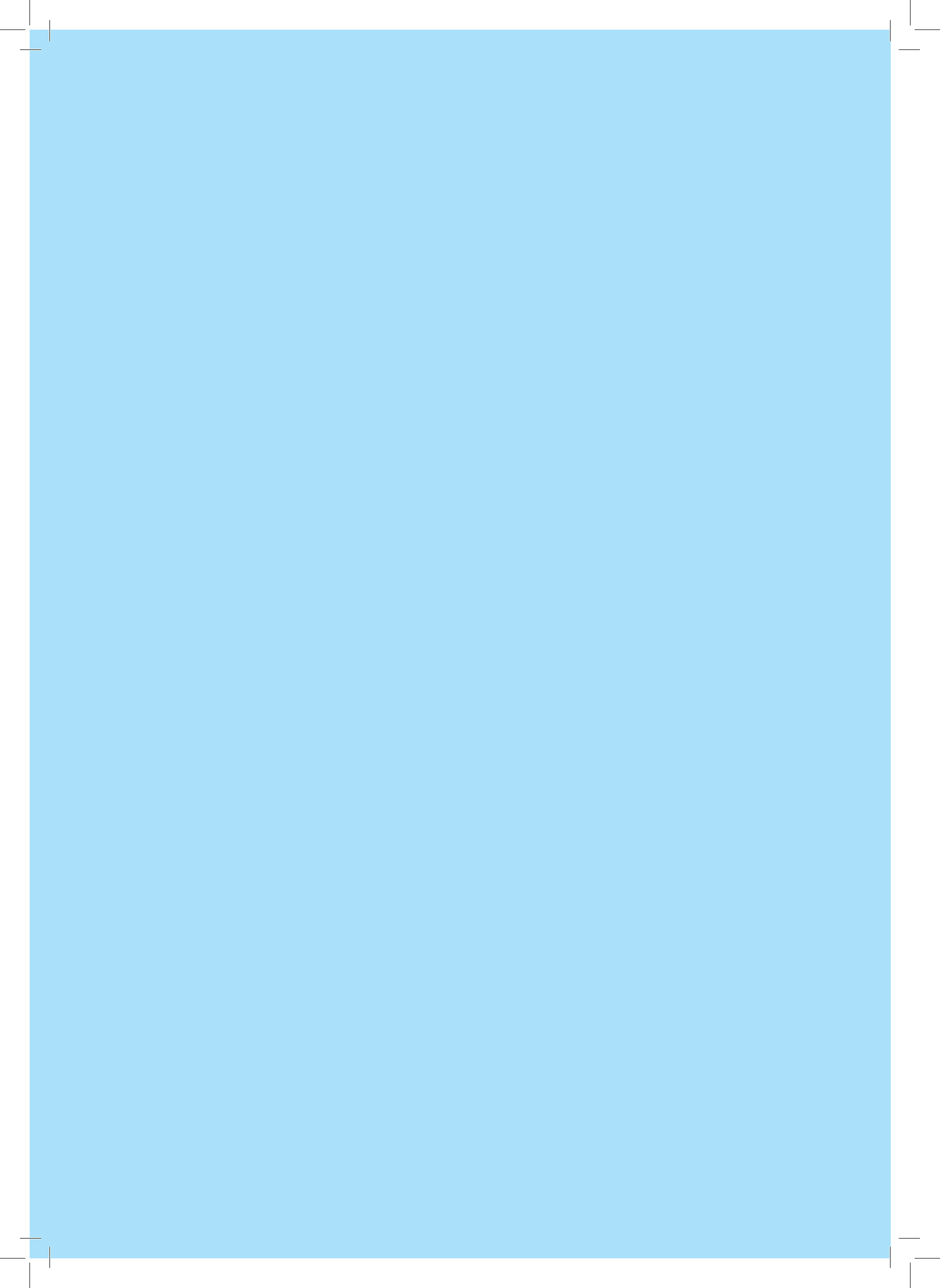


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FOREWORD

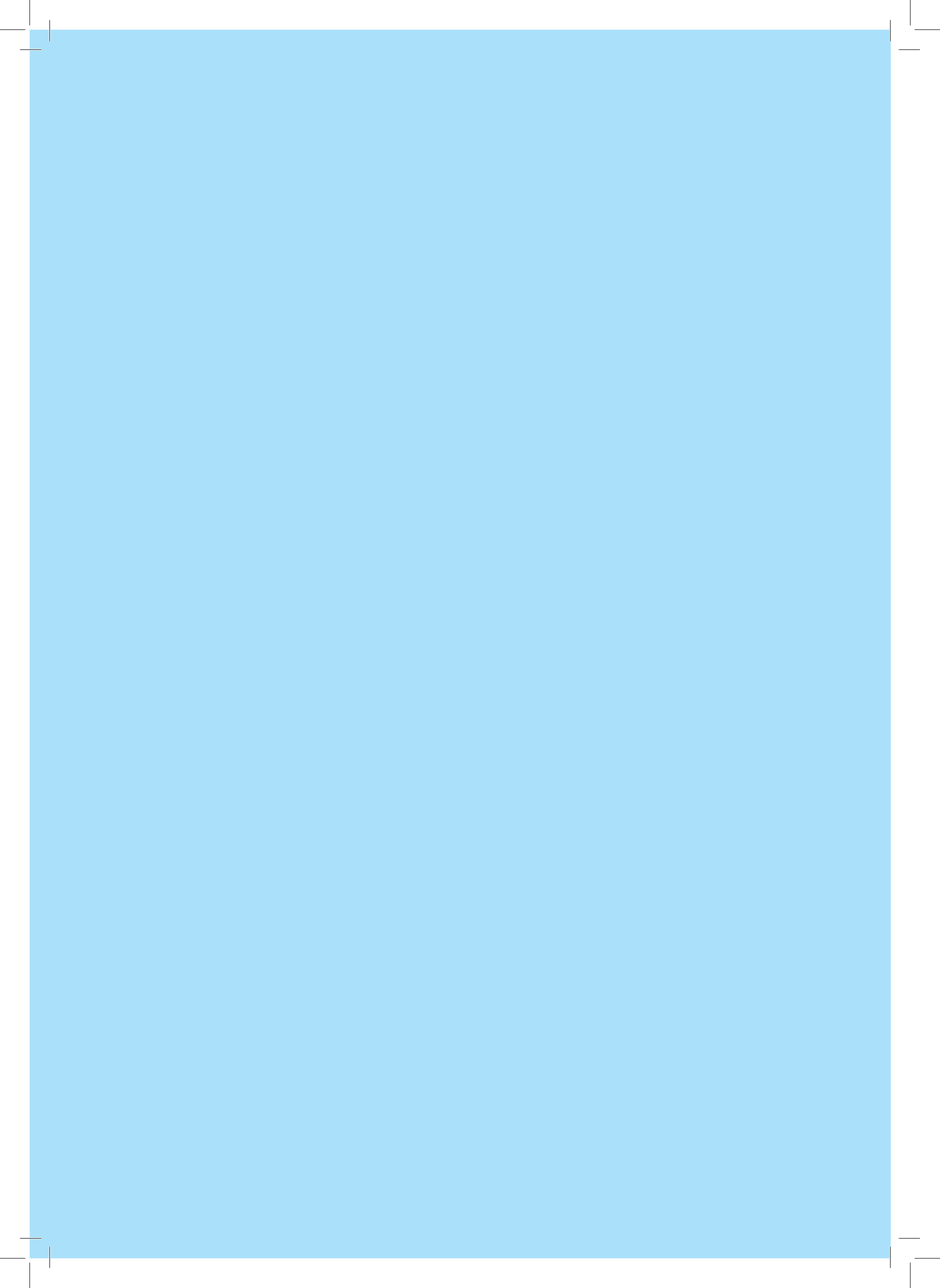
Nowadays, South-South and Triangular Cooperation has become a global tool for development equality in all regions. It has also become an important policy in Indonesia's foreign policy. The Government of Indonesia views the framework as in-line with Indonesia's policy of self-reliance and partnership among all nations. It has since become a part in the Mid-term Development Plan 2010 – 2014. Currently, Indonesia is in the stage of finalizing its Grand Design and Blue Print on South-South and Triangular Cooperation. It will provide guidelines and mechanism for the implementation of Indonesia's commitment. This undertaking has proven Indonesia's strong commitment towards South-South Cooperation, specifically in contributing to development acceleration and welfare increase in fellow developing countries.

One of the means of promoting South-South Cooperation is through technical cooperation. Within the framework, Indonesia has conducted numerous technical cooperation programs since 1980s. The programs are held with various subjects with regard to Indonesia's capacities and the needs of the recipient country. As a result Indonesia has received positive responses from recipient countries which are reflected from growing requests from fellow developing countries for technical cooperation programs.

It is within this purpose that the Indonesian Coordination Team on South-South and Triangular Cooperation composed the Indonesia's Capacities on Technical Cooperation book. Through this, it is expected that Indonesia will have a wider opportunity to share its experience and best practices with other developing countries. It will also provide information for development partners that Indonesia is able to play a pivotal role in providing technical cooperation programs. Therefore, allow us to extend our invitations to our development partner to further contribute to the technical cooperation programs under the triangular cooperation scheme in providing assistance to the Global South.

With the publication of this book, we would like to recognize the efforts from line ministries and institutions for their cooperation without which we may not move forward. We would also like to convey our gratitude to Japan International Cooperation Agency for their generous assistance. It is our hope that this publication will be useful for Indonesia as an advocacy tool to promote Indonesia's development achievements and its available resource centers for strategic development cooperation with other developing countries and partners.

**Directorate General of Information and Public Diplomacy
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia**



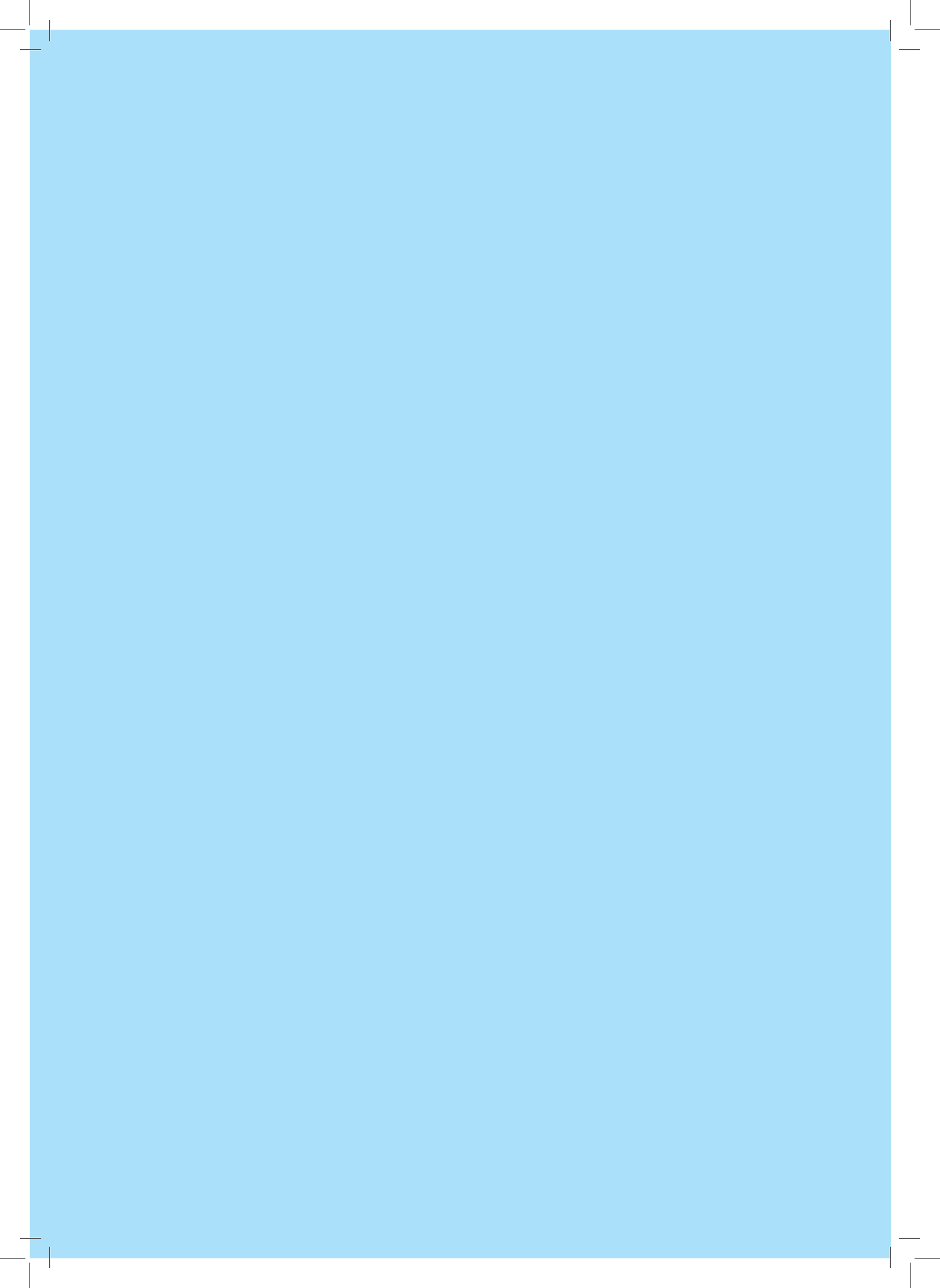


Chapter

INDONESIA'S TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMS AT A GLANCE



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The Development of Technical Cooperation in Indonesia is closely related to the United Nations efforts in assisting the third world countries in facing development challenges. The UN Conference in Argentina in 1978 served as a historical momentum for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) with the primary aim of improving development acceleration and self-reliance in developing countries as well as enhancing partnership between countries. Through Technical Cooperation, developing countries are expected to assist each other in reducing their dependency and meeting the same development level with developed states. Numbers of events within the framework of South-South Cooperation (SSC) have provided opportunities for all participating countries to exchange information and knowledge as well as cultivate solid networking and cooperation base.

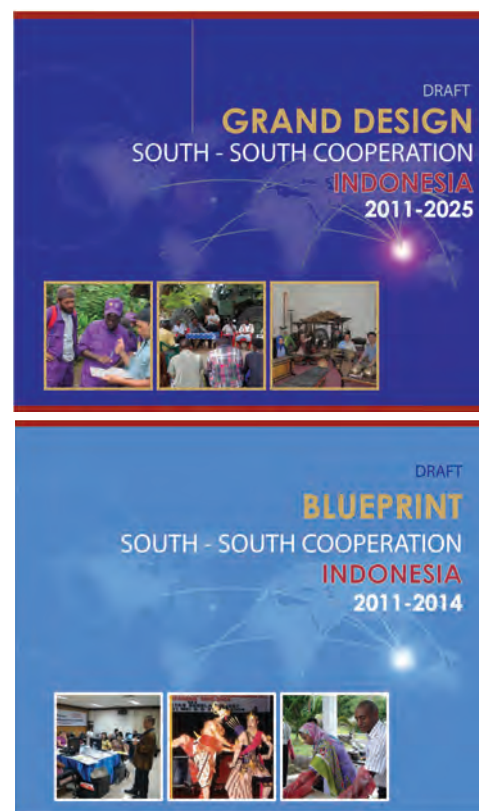
It is in this spirit that the Government of Indonesia has been actively conducting technical cooperation through training programs within the framework of South-South and Triangular Cooperation. Since 1980s, Indonesia has been organizing technical cooperation programs in various areas under the framework of TCDC and Third Country Technical Cooperation (TCTP) utilizing annual allocated national budget and the support from development partners.

In terms of content and goals, the training programs are tailor-made according to the needs of the participating countries. Indonesia has deployed its local experts and practitioners and shared its indigenous know-how, skills and experiences with the participants.

Indonesia's South-South and Triangular Cooperation

The Government of Indonesia started technical cooperation programs under the framework of SSC in 1981 through the establishment of Indonesia's Technical Cooperation Program (ITCP). It aims at sharing the experience of Indonesia through training programs, exchange of experiences and knowledge as well as dispatch of experts. As part of the commitment and to assist the Asian-African countries to enhance their development, Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam established the Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM-CSSTC) in Jakarta in 1995.

Indonesia's current status as a Middle Income Country and member of the G-20, has encouraged Indonesia to play a stronger role in providing development assistance for other developing countries. Thus, SSC has become a strategic framework for Indonesia to contribute to the global economy by enhancing cooperation based on shared interests and mutual benefits.





The Jakarta Commitment, January 12th, 2009

In 2009 alongside its development partners, Indonesia stated its commitment to improve aid effectiveness by aligning external assistance with Indonesia's national development priorities through "the Jakarta Commitment." Subsequently, Aid for Development Effectiveness Secretariat (A4DES) was established as a mean to enact the Commitment and to ensure that the Government of Indonesia's institutions have the capacity to take full ownership and to lead the aid coordination and aid management processes.

A year later, the Government adopted the SSC into the Medium-Term Development Plan 2010-2014 and established Indonesian Coordination Team on South-South Cooperation to consolidate the SSC implementation as well as to strengthen coordination among national institutions involved. The team has finalized the documents of Grand Design on South-South Cooperation (2011 – 2025) and the three periods of Blue Print on SSC. The first periode, 2010-2014, focuses on strengthening coordination within the improved institutional framework. The second period, 2015-2019, focuses on taking the role as an emerging partner in innovative South-South development cooperation, meanwhile the third period, 2020-2025, focuses on stronger partnership in SSC.

These documents also contain comprehensive Government of Indonesia's policies on SSC,



The Minister for Foreign Affairs DR R.M. Marty M. Natalegawa delivered his statement at the General Debate during the United Nations General Assembly

including institutional building, legal framework, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation mechanism, information system, as well as promotion and publication.



National Seminar on South-South Cooperation, Jakarta, July 29th, 2010

Indonesia's SSC brings the vision of a better partnership for prosperity based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, non-conditionality, experience and knowledge sharing, comparative advantage, demand driven, mutual benefit and opportunity and sustainability.

To strengthen the SSC programs, Indonesia welcomes cooperation with development partners to support the programs under the triangular cooperation framework.

