

Ministry of State Secretariat  
The Republic of Indonesia

**The Republic of Indonesia  
DATA COLLECTION SURVEY ON  
INDONESIAN EX-PARTICIPANTS OF  
JICA TRAINING PROGRAM**

**Final Report  
(English)**

**February 2015**

**Japan International Cooperation Agency  
(JICA)**

**International Development Center of Japan Inc.  
(IDCJ)**

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DRAFT FINAL REPORT

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## Abbreviation

<b>AJFA</b>	ASEAN Japan Friendship Association for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century
<b>AJM</b>	All Japan Meeting
<b>ASCOJA</b>	ASEAN Council of Japan Alumni (ASEAN 元日本留学生評議会)
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of South East Asian Nations
<b>BPPT</b>	Badan Penkajian dan Penerapan Teknologi (インドネシア国技術評価応用庁)
<b>DAY</b>	Development Association for Youth Leaders (日本ユースリーダー協会)
<b>EOJ</b>	Embassy of Japan (日本大使館)
<b>EOI</b>	Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia (インドネシア大使館)
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussion
<b>HIDA</b>	Overseas Human Resources and Industry Development Association (海外産業人材育成協会)
<b>IDCJ</b>	International Development Center of Japan (株式会社国際開発センター)
<b>IDS</b>	International Development Solutions (株式会社国際開発ソリューションズ)
<b>IKA JICA</b>	Ikatan Keluarga Alumni Pelatihan JICA (JICA 技術研修帰国研修員同窓会)
<b>IKAMAJA</b>	Ikatan keluarga Alumni Magang Pertanian Jepang (アジア農業青年人材育成研修同窓会)
<b>JETRO</b>	Japan External Trade Organization (日本貿易振興機構)
<b>JF</b>	Japan Foundation (独立行政法人国際交流基金)
<b>JICA</b>	Japan International Cooperation Agency (独立行政法人国際協力機構)
<b>JICE</b>	Japan International Cooperation Center (一般財団法人日本国際協力センター)
<b>JJC</b>	Jakarta Japan Club
<b>JNTO</b>	Japan National Tourism Organization (日本政府観光局)
<b>KAPPIJA 21</b>	The Alumni of the Indonesia-Japan Friendship Program for 21 <sup>st</sup> Century (インドネシア青年研修帰国研修員同窓会)
<b>LP3ES</b>	Lembaga Penelitian, Pendidikan dan Penerangan Ekonomi & Sosial/ Institute for Social and Economic Research, Education & Information
<b>MAFF</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (日本国農林水産省)
<b>METI</b>	Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (日本国経済産業省)
<b>MOA</b>	Ministry of Agriculture (インドネシア国農業省)
<b>MOFA</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (日本国外務省)
<b>MOI</b>	Ministry of Industry (インドネシア国工業省)
<b>NGO</b>	Non Governmental Organization
<b>PERSADA</b>	Perhimpunan Alumni Dari Jepang (インドネシア元日本留学生協会)
<b>SETNEG</b>	Kementerian Sekretariat Negara Republik Indonesia/ State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia (インドネシア国国家官房)
<b>SME</b>	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (中小企業)
<b>YLTP</b>	Youth Leaders Training Program (青年研修)

# DATA COLLECTION SURVEY ON INDONESIAN EX-PARTICIPANTS OF JICA TRAINING PROGRAM DRAFT FINAL REPORT

## **CHAPTER 1 Objectives and Approach of the Survey**

### Background

JICA Training scheme has commenced back in 1954. JICA has attained remarkable record to have hosted over 300,000 participants from 194 countries as of 2012. Cumulative total number of Ex-Participants of JICA training programs in Indonesia has reached 23,410 persons by 2012, which is the largest number among participating countries. JICA has provided training programs on various sectors: planning, administration management, public works, agriculture, forestry, fishery, commerce, tourism, human resources, health, medicine, social welfare and so forth.

The National Security Strategy of GOJ also mentions promoting Cooperation with Human Resource Development Efforts of various fields in Developing Countries and stresses efforts to maintain and develop such human networks to expand and reinforce the foundations of cooperation.

In this context, JICA Indonesia Office embarked on capturing opinions, interests, and activities of the Ex-Participants of JICA training programs in Indonesia as basic information, whereby the Office consider formulating an effective collaboration mechanism with the Ex-Participants as important assets for relationship between Indonesia and Japan.

### Objectives

The Survey aims to collect and analyze basic information of the Indonesian Ex-Participants' perception and motivation for formulation of an effective collaboration mechanism between the Ex-Participants and JICA.

### Duration and Targets of the Survey

The Survey was implemented for five months from September 2014 to February 2015.

The Survey targeted JICA Ex-Participants in Indonesia and Japan related institutions based in Indonesia and Japan (mainly in Jakarta and Kanto).

- a. Indonesian Ex-Participants: Questionnaire Survey targets approximately 1,700 Ex-Participants, all over Indonesia, of all JICA training schemes including General Technical Training Program and Young Leaders Training Program. Sectors, generations, gender, regions, and training schemes are not specified. The Survey targeted Ex-Participants of diverse profiles. Focus Group Discussion targets 10 Ex-Participants each in 6 groups in 4 regions.
- b. Japan Related Institutions in Indonesia: 9 institutions in diplomacy, ministries, academic, cultural exchange, business/ economy categories.
- c. Japan Related Institutions in Japan: 9 institutions of international cooperation and

exchange in the same categories as above.

### Flow of the Survey

#### **(1) Questionnaire Survey of Ex-Participants**

Number of targets is approximately 1,700 persons who are registered in the database currently maintained by JICA Indonesia Office. The target response rate was set at 30 % of whole questionnaire request recipients via E-mail and the rate was achieved.

#### **(2) Focus Group Discussion**

Focus Group Discussion was targeted Ex-Participants living in Jakarta (2 groups), Yogyakarta (2 groups), Makassar, and Bali.

#### **(3) Interviews with Japan Related Institutions**

Sectors or categories of ministries, diplomacy, municipality, academic institutes, youth exchange, industry and business, and Indonesia- related institution which might have potentials for exchange or collaboration with Ex-Participants or reference practices as active networking were selected for the interviews.

## **CHAPTER 2 Results and Analysis**

### 2-1 Questionnaire Survey for Ex-Participants of JICA Training Programs

#### Analytic Viewpoint

The questionnaire survey aims to understand Ex-Participants' impression of Japan and JICA training program, their interests in Japan after returning to Indonesia, and networking activities that they are currently engaged in. The survey examines possibility of strategic networking building by looking at correlation between networking activity and interests in Japan.

#### Profile of Respondents

536 Ex-Participants, living in 34 provinces, responded to the questionnaire. 28.5% are in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta with the greatest number, and 24.8% in West Java. Respondents in these two provinces account for more than half of all respondents. Respondents' age range is from 24 to 65 years old and the average age is 39. Respondents of 35 to 39 are 29.1% and ages of 30 to 34 are 24.4% of the total. Male respondents are 65.1% and females are 34.5%.

#### Results and Conclusion

##### **(1) Communication with Japanese and hosting organizations during the training**

Degree of keeping communication with Japanese and hosting organizations during the training is low, and many respondents "occasionally" or "sometimes" communicate each other. However, although frequency of communication is not high, 82.8% of respondents keep communication with Japanese friends in order to obtain information on Japan, and 68% of respondents keep communication in order to be connected with Japan and ask advice for work-related matters. Communication with host organizations is less than that with



Japanese friends, and 50-60% of respondents keeping relationship.

(2) Communication with Ex-Participants who joined the same training program

With regard to frequency of communication with Ex-Participants who joined same training program, Indonesian Ex-Participants “frequently” and “all the time” communicate each other, and 90.1% of respondents keep relationship. Frequency of communication with Ex-Participants from other countries is significantly low and 41.0% of respondents do not communicate at all.

(3) Relationship with JICA alumni organization JICA

a. Membership

53.9% of respondents are members and more than half are non-members. 79.8% of non-members do not know the existence of the alumni organization, which also becomes the biggest reason of being non-members. Also another big reason of being non-members is that alumni organization office is located far from respondent’s residence area.

b. Member’s feelings toward the alumni organization

Member’s feelings toward the alumni organization are favorable. Many respondents look forward to alumni organization’s events and feel merit of being members.

c. Member’s activities in the alumni organization

Alumni member’s activities are not very active. However, more than 20% of respondents “frequently” and “all the time” disseminate knowledge and skills obtained from the training program with alumni’s members, 78.7% of respondents disseminate knowledge and technology obtained from the training program, and 75.9% make proposal on utilizing knowledge and technologies obtained in the training program.

Regarding exchange of knowledge and skills obtained through the training program and exchange of information on Japan among members, 73.0% and 68.3% of respondents do so respectively, but many “occasionally” or “sometimes” engage in activity, and respondents who “frequently” and “all the time” work on these activities are 10.7% and 7.1% respectively. Also, 41.8% and 34.9% of respondents take part in periodical alumni meetings and events to introduce Japanese culture, and many do not participate in.

(4) Networking

Networking with “colleagues in office/institution”, “working partners in the same sector” and “neighboring communities” happens more than that with “hosting organizations in Japan”, “Japanese in Indonesia”, “Ex-Participants of the training program with other donors’ support”, “Ex-Participants of the same program from other countries” and “people from ASEAN countries”.

There can be seen a tendency that frequency of “dissemination of knowledge and skills obtained through the training program” activity is the highest.

It is difficult to state that situations of networking are active overall, 92.7% of respondents “disseminate knowledge and skills obtained through the training program” with “colleagues in office/institution”, 81.6% and 69.3% do the activity with “working partners in the same sector” and “neighboring communities” respectively.

Regarding “volunteer activity for social contribution”, 53.6% of respondents do the activity with “colleagues in office/institution”, 47.6% with “working partners in the same sector”, and 50.5% with “neighboring communities”.

With regard to “events to introduce Japanese culture”, 27.7% of respondents do the activity with “colleagues in office/institution”, 26.5% with “working partners in the same sector”, and 28.7% with “neighboring communities”.

In “hosting organizations in Japan”, “Japanese in Indonesia”, “Ex-Participants who joined training program with other donors’ support”, “Ex-Participants of the same training program from other countries”, and “people from ASEAN countries”, 60 to 90% of respondents do not engage in any activities at all and are inactive.

#### (5) Impression of Japan: at the time of the training program

Ex-Participants have positive impression toward Japanese characteristics, Japanese attitudes toward work, and Japanese culture by attending JICA training program.

Ex-Participants have the strongest impression on Japanese punctuality, and also have strong impression on Japanese sense of cleanliness, diligence toward of work and efficiency. Impression on Japanese culture is slightly weaker than that on Japanese characteristics and attitude toward work, but impression on trip to tourist spots is very favorable.

#### (6) Activities and Ex-Participants’ interested

Many respondents marked high score on their expertise/academic oriented activities and interests in “field of expertise”, “studying in Japan”, “study tour in Japan”, and “joint study with Japanese” are high. Interest in “hosting Japanese students” is also high, but the score is slightly lower than others.

Interests in Japanese culture oriented activities are slightly lower than those in expertise or academic oriented activities, but many scores are over 4.0, which shows ex-participant’s high interest. Among them, interest in “trip to Japan” is the highest, and interests in “learning Japanese language”, “Japanese traditional culture”, and “Japanese food” are also high. Regarding Japanese food, impression on it at the time of the training was not very high, but it becomes higher at the time of the survey. Interests in “Japanese movies and animated films” is slightly low, but about 70% of respondents are interested in it.

Interest in business-oriented activities are slightly lower than other activities. Interest in working with Japanese is high, yet interests in “inviting Japanese company” and “entrepreneurship with Japanese” are a little low. Interest in “business with Japanese companies” is relatively lower than others.

Interest in “regional activities with ASEAN countries” is very high, and “volunteer activity for social service and NGO work” and “activities organized by other donors” are also relatively high.

#### (7) Relation between networking activities and Ex-Participants’ interests

Respondents who have many network with “neighboring communities” have high interests in “academic oriented”, “Japanese culture oriented”, “volunteer and NGO work”, “activities

organized by other donors”, “business oriented” activities.

Respondents who engage in “expertise oriented” activities have high interest in “academic oriented”, “volunteer for social service and NGO work”, and “activity organized by other donors”.

#### (8) Intergroup Comparison

##### a. By region of residence

Although there is no difference of networking between each provinces, networking in Central Java is overall less than other provinces. In “working partners in the same sector” group, respondents in East Java have more networking than those in Central Java, and in “people from ASEAN countries” and “Ex-Participants who joined training program with other donors’ support” groups, respondents in West Java and Special Capital Region of Jakarta have more networking than Central Java. Also, in “Japanese in Indonesia” group, those in South Sulawesi have more networking than those in Special Capital Region of Jakarta.

With regard to activities that Ex-Participants are interested in, respondents in Banten are more interested in “studying in Japan” than those in Special Capital Region of Jakarta. Respondents in Special Capital Region of Jakarta, West Java and Banten are more interested in “trip to Japan” than those in Special Region of Yogyakarta and interest in the “trip to Japan” is higher for respondents in Banten than those in South Sulawesi.

##### b. By ages

People in their 30s tend to have more networking than those in their 20s. In “colleagues in office/institution”, “working partners in the same sector”, “neighboring communities”, “hosting organizations in Japan”, and “Ex-Participants who joined training program with other donors’ support”, people in their 40s have more networking than those in their 30s.

##### c. By membership of alumni organization

In general, members of alumni organization have higher scores than non-members in every networking, and members have more networking with “working partners in the same sector”, “neighboring communities”, “Japanese in Indonesia”, “Ex-Participants of the same training program from other countries”, “Ex-Participants who joined training program with other donors’ support”, and “people from ASEAN countries” groups. Degree of interests that Ex-Participants are interested in is almost same between members and non-member, except interest in “inviting Japanese companies”, which members have higher interest.

#### (9) Means of Communication and Intention to Cooperate with JICA

The most popular communication means among Ex-Participants inside Indonesia are E- mail and Facebook. Mobile phone call and SMS of mobile phone are also relatively popular mean after E-mail and Facebook. E-mail and Facebook are the most popular means to communicate with Ex-Participants of the foreign countries. SMS and Skype are also relatively popular means in the context.

Additionally, 98% of respondents answered that they are willing to cooperate with JICA in case they are requested by JICA.

## 2-2 Results of Focus Group Discussion (FGD) of Ex-Participants

### Objectives and Targets

FGD was conducted to obtain more concrete and deeper perception of Ex-Participants regarding impression of Japan, interests/ intentions, current status of networking, and expectation besides questionnaire survey. FGD also aimed to collect real voices of Ex-Participants and potentials for strengthening relationship between Indonesia and Japan and ASEAN and Japan. FGD was also expected to be a trigger for activating their networks and facilitate core Ex-Participants to start further activities with their initiatives.

6 sessions (10 Ex-Participants each) were conducted in Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Makassar, and Bali. 2 sessions each were conducted in Jakarta and Yogyakarta to target Ex-Participants of general technical training program and YLTP separately to grasp trend and orientation of each group. FGD participants' backgrounds vary from education, health, environment, to regional development and taxation. Their age range is between 25 and 62 years old.

### Results and Trends

#### (1) Recognition of Alumni organization

KAPPIJA21 is well known among Ex-Participants of YLTP. The members of KAPPIJA21 are aware of being members. In contrast, Ex-Participants of general technical training programs have not been well informed regarding they are members of IKA-JICA. It is confirmed at FGD that information provision and sharing for Ex-Participants of general technical training programs are definitely lacking at this point. The majority of Ex-Participants of general technical training programs at FGD do not know the existence of IKA JICA, how to apply or register as a member of IKA JICA, its automatic registration system, so forth.

#### (2) Status of alumni organization activities

KAPPIJA21, which is alumni organization of YLTP, has been actively organizing various events and periodical meetings. The leader and steering committee members have strong initiative to hold frequent meetings. However, the degree of KAPPIJA 21 activities is not same level as activities in Jakarta except regions affected by natural disaster such as Tsunami and earthquake. KAPPIJA21 members provided very speedy support to members and communities in Aceh and Yogyakarta when affected by both earthquake and Tsunami. Besides those cases, KAPPIJA21's coverage and organization have not reached the level of national network.

#### (3) Degree of Pro- Japan feeling and expectation towards Japan

The degree of pro- Japan feeling is very high among Ex-Participants who experienced homestay with Japanese family and socio – cultural exchange program during their YLTP. They also keep contact and communication with Japanese host family over decades.

In contrast, Ex-Participants who participated in YLTP after 2007, when the socio-cultural exchange contents were reduced, do not have strong emotional connection with Japanese at the same level as Ex-Participants attended the previous YLTP. The latter Ex-Participants tend not to keep contact with Japanese who they met during their stay in Japan. It can be said that

whether Ex-Participants keep contact/ communication with Japanese or not depends on how much cultural and professional exchange opportunity and close with Japanese they experience during their program in Japan.

(4) Interests and intentions in socio-cultural exchange

Ex-Participants showed strong interests and intentions in Japanese socio-cultural exchange experiences. They feel more meaningful to have interaction with Japanese through any socio-cultural activities and directly learn Japanese way of thinking and behaviors than just doing those activities among themselves. It is confirmed that homestay with Japanese family and exchange activities with local communities have strong and meaningful impact on memory to be long lasting among Ex-Participants.

(5) Expectation for building and continuing professional relationship with Japanese

Ex-Participants (mostly government officials) of general technical training programs and YLTP after 2007 (professional contents has been emphasized) strongly expect Japan and Japanese to build and continue professional network with Ex-Participants based on their current needs in their fields. They also hope to obtain financial and technical support to their activities in Indonesia. Ex-Participants also have strong expectation to Japan/ JICA to facilitate them to exchange with foreign experts in ASEAN countries.

(6) Regional characteristics

Jakarta has high potential of ministry wise Ex-Participants' networking. There are some active alumni cases in several ministries such as National Police and Ministry of Finance. Yogyakarta is an academic town with Gajah Mada University and has high potential to promote academic exchange and connect academic fields and social contribution activities for the local community. Bali and Makassar are facing common regional development issues and foundation for social contribution activities in the regions. The communities have tradition and history of mutual help and are open for support activities from local experts (Ex-Participants). They can easily create firm relationship for collaboration.

(7) Potentials and real actions

Various potentials were recognized for effective Ex-Participants' networking. Those are expansion of continuous networking with Japan related institutions, building firm foundation for academic exchange with Japanese scholars, collaboration with study groups for knowledge management and sharing with institutional support, and realizing ideas to support local industries and introduce local products to Japan (idea by FGD Makassar).

(8) Common trends in Ex-Participants' Networking

Necessity of linkage among IKA JICA, KAPPIJA21, and other related alumni organizations, high expectation towards alumni and Ex-Participants activities, regional linkage among Ex-Participants, and expectation towards exchange with Japanese and Japanese organization were confirmed as common trends among Ex-participants.

(9) Differences by profiles

Differences between Ex-Participants of YLTP and general technical training programs, Differences between Ex-Participants of Youth Invitation Program (1984 – 2006) and YLTP (2007 – present), gaps between Jakarta metropolitan area and other regions were confirmed

as differences among Ex-participants by profiles.

## 2-3 Results of interview survey on Japan-related organizations

### Objectives of interview and target organizations

Interview survey was conducted in order to 1) extract lessons from similar alumni organization's activities 2) collect information on sociocultural promotion projects and private sector's promotion projects which Ex-Participants might have opportunities to take part in, and 3) consider possibilities of collaboration between target organizations and Ex-Participants of JICA training program. The survey team interviewed relevant organizations located in Japan and in Indonesia.

### Results and Trends

#### Lessons from similar alumni organization's activities and possibilities of collaboration with Ex-Participants of JICA training program

Alumni organizations of AOTS/HIDA and IKAMAJA were chosen as the effective cases of networking. AOTS/HIDA alumni organization has been holding meetings and conducting various events frequently, collaborating with HIDA as a partner in some programs and projects, approved legally as NPO with own financial resource, having influential persons and philanthropists as supporters, having mutual exchange between Indonesia and Japan as an equal partners. IKAMAJA is an alumni organization of Indonesian Ex-Participants who participated in human resource development project for Asian young farmers. IKAMAJA has been supported institutionally by MOA, providing technical support to other farmers in each member's region, utilizing networks among members for their agribusiness, continuing exchange with Japanese host farmers and hosting them in Indonesia, and keeping frequent communication through easy media (SMS) among members. Both AOTS/HIDA alumni and IKAMAJA are willing to exchange and collaborate with JICA Ex-Participants.

#### Potential Sectors for Ex-Participants' Collaboration

##### Trends and Needs in Business/ Economic Sectors

###### < SME support >

Japanese SMEs advancing to Indonesia are seeking for managerial knowledge and advice about tax, law, labor and environmental regulation/friendliness from Indonesian experts. Having connection with pro-Japan Indonesians whom they can casually ask opinion and advices about these managerial issues fits their needs. It is highly possible that interaction/networking with pro-Japanese Ex-Participants of JICA training program would be meaningful for Japanese SME's expatriates who have needs local information resource.

###### < CSR >

There are potentials for Ex-Participants to collaborate with and be involved in CSR activities in their regions, bridge between Japanese companies (CSR providers) and local community leaders and key-persons, cooperate with and participant in community campaign and events, and introduce candidates for internship (as CSR) from the community.

### < Business collaboration >

There are some Ex-Participants from private and business sector although its percentage is quite small. They have been the strong promoters of alumni organizations. There will be potentials for business collaboration between Ex-Participants from private and business sector and Japanese companies.

### Trends and Needs in Public Administration

Yokohama city has already been active in cooperation with Ex-Participants and realizing pioneering activities for international cooperation among municipalities in the world (e.g. technical cooperation in waterworks, smart-city development- Y-Port, public private partnership, environment- Bali Mynah conservation- endangered bird, international networking among cities- CITY-NET, hosting TICAD V, and so forth. JICA Yokohama has also been supporting the international exchange initiatives by Yokohama City. Such cases as including industry-public- university cooperation and international networking among Japanese municipalities are increasing lately. In addition, Indonesian municipalities such as Makassar and Surabaya dispatched their delegations to Japanese municipalities to learn and introduce Japanese practices and experiences into their regions. Ex-Participants' networking will be useful in the international municipalities exchange and cooperation activities.

### Trends and Needs in academia and education sector

More and more Japanese academic institutions (such as TI Tech) have been proactively accepting excellent foreign students at their institutions. Such academic institutions expect Ex-Participants to be able to support the process of students or researchers recruitment in Indonesia. Potential Indonesian youth, who want to study and will become friendship bridge between Indonesia and Japan in near future, need to be recruited and supported for realizing their hope/ dream to study in Japan. It is also expected that those Indonesian students are supported at their job hunting in both Japan and Indonesia after completing their programs in Japan. Ex-Participants can cooperate with Japanese multi stakeholders to support the entire process of Indonesian students from preparation to job-hunting.

### Trends and Needs in international exchange and others

The Government of Japan is welcoming Indonesian tourists to Japan. Japan National Tourism Organization (JNTO) opened its branch office in Jakarta in March 2014 to attract Indonesian tourists targeting both individual travelers and Indonesian travel agencies. Some local governments in Japan are now eager to attract Indonesian tourists to their localities. More and more Indonesian are interested in traveling to Japan. JNTO has already a good network with KAPPIJA 21. Both sides are expected to progress their collaboration in tourism.

In terms of youth training and exchange, Development Association for Youth leaders (DAY), KAPPIJA, AJAFA-21, and others have been actively collaborating. It is expected that they keep their close cooperation and interaction continuously.

Japan Foundation (JF) promotes intellectual/ academic exchange between Japan and other Indonesia. JF support some seminars in terms of post-disaster reconstruction, disaster risk management, and religion and society to provide opportunities for crosscutting/ issue-oriented theme with interdisciplinary audience. There were some who Ex-Participant

participated in the seminars. JF also plans to dispatch 1,900 Japanese volunteers (Japanese Language Partners) to mainly high schools all over Indonesia over a few years. JK expect Ex-Participants to support the Japanese Language Partners with their locality.

For building friendship platform between Indonesia and Japan, expanded version of All Japan Meeting, currently hosted by Embassy of Japan, is expected. Ex-Participants will be connected with Persada, Kaji Kai, Seinen no Fune Alumni, JENESYS Alumni, BPPT-Habibi scholarship Alumni, and others and conduct join events such as 'Japan Matsuri' for further exchange among pro-Japan/ Japanese groups.

## 2-6 Measures for Effective Networking

### Networking

There are several JICA Ex-Participants alumni organizations and groups existing currently. Now is the appropriate timing to review the current status of above organizations and groups and shift approach and orientation of alumni organization from "vertical/ pyramid style" to "horizontal/ side-by-side linkage style" (from centralization with powerful leadership to networking among smaller sized/ flexible organization and groups) for new and effective networking.

The information on IKA JICA or KAPPIJA21 and other alumni organizations/ groups has not been well shared among Ex-Participants up to this point. Therefore, providing information on Ex-Participants networks (including alumni organization) thoroughly to both Ex-Participants and new participants, revitalizing / Activating existing networks, realizing active and effective information sharing and dissemination, and creating mutual exchange between Indonesian and Japanese are suggested for realizing effective networking.

### Activities

Planning and implementing sector, academic, and social contribution- oriented activities will be effective since Ex-Participants have shown strong interests in those areas. They also prefer to experience "learning by doing" type of Japan related activities with Japanese. The events combined with the above mentioned three areas, Japanese cultural activities, and exchange program with ASEAN that includes Japan are suggested as attractive activities for Ex-Participants.

### Potentials of Collaboration with Japanese- Related Institutions

For enhancing pro-Japan/Japanese networks, it is suggested to create more opportunities for exchange and collaboration among Japan related associations such as AOTS/HIDA Alumni Society, IKAMAJA, Persada, and KAJI Kai. For economic and business collaboration, there are potentials in SME support, collaboration in CSR, and agribusiness and food industry. Ex-Participants' networks can contribute to municipality level mutual exchange and cooperation between Indonesia and Japan, being supporters for Japan related institutions, events, and business.

### Feasible Support by JICA for the Networking (based on the suggestions)



The followings can be considered as feasible and effective support activities by JICA to enhance Ex-Participants' networking.

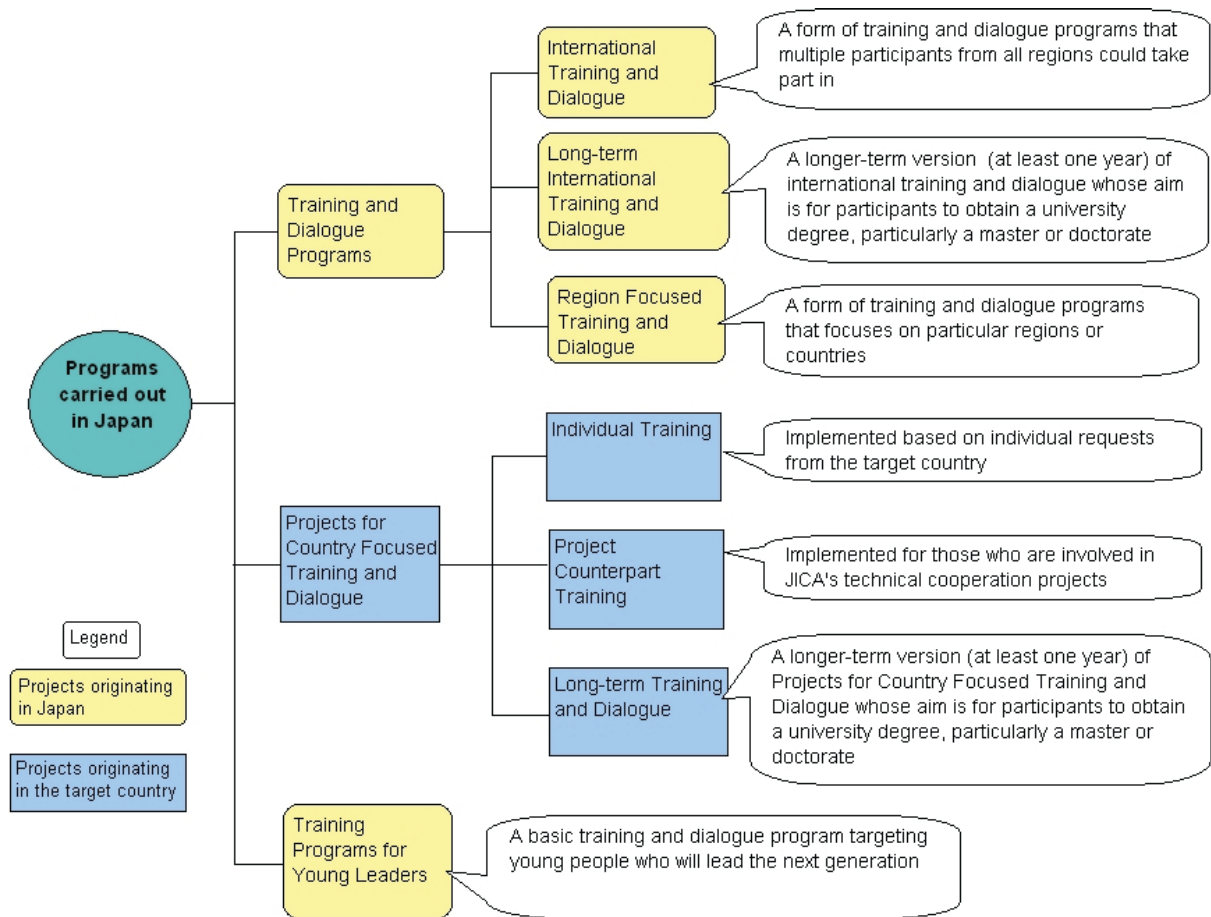
- To re-establish information collection mechanism to cover all related ministries and organizations to constantly update Ex-Participants' database (to establish ministry-wise and organization-wise Ex-Participants' database).
- To trace unreached groups or Ex-Participants as many as possible, who have not reached or covered yet.
- To establish region-wise Ex- Participants' database.
- To establish resource persons list (resource person mapping: topic wise and issue wise)
- To establish communication system for frequent information provision to Ex-Participants (information system to outreach all Ex-Participants in all over Indonesia)
- To hold periodical coordination and information sharing meetings among coordinators of all alumni organizations and groups.
- To provide occasion of exchange between Ex-Participants and Japan related institutions.
- To build a platform among JICA related alumni organizations/ groups and similar Japan related alumni or friendship organizations (to initiate larger scale of AJM)
- To create mutually beneficial cooperation mechanism/occasion with Ex-Participants through JICA project cycle from project identification, planning, implementation, and to evaluation.
- To support sharing occasion for best practice of Ex-Participants' activities (competitive selection will be effective).

# CHAPTER 1 Objectives and Approach of the Survey

## 1-1 Background

### Trend of JICA Training Programs

The Training Program scheme of Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred as “JICA”) has accomplished significant achievements in terms of the long range of the history, the number of participants from overseas, diversity in sectors, issues, and program contents.



Source: JICA Homepage<sup>1</sup>

Figure 1-1: JICA Training Programs

JICA’s training scheme aims at not only supporting human resource development but also fostering pro-Japan/ Japanese groups all over the world and providing positive impact on internationalization and development in regions in Japan through exchanges with the participants form overseas. The current training schemes supported by JICA are shown in Figure 1-1 above. The training programs carried out in Japan generally consist of 3 schemes:

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our\\_work/types\\_of\\_assistance/tech/acceptance/training/about/img/diagram01\\_1.gif](http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/types_of_assistance/tech/acceptance/training/about/img/diagram01_1.gif)

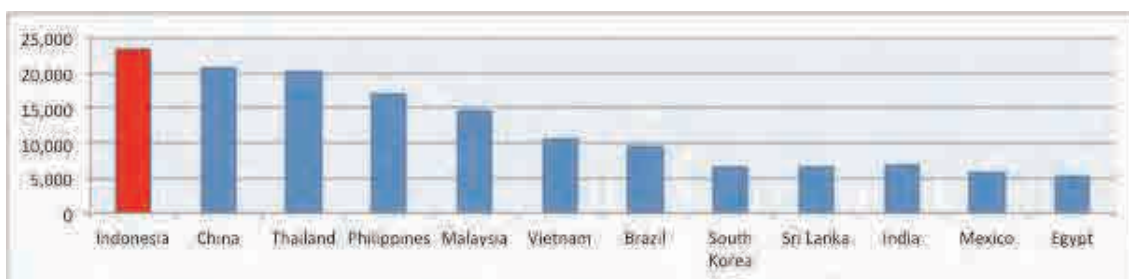
1) Training and Dialogue Program, 2) Country- Focused Program, and 3) Youth Leaders Training Program (YLTP). The focuses of Training and Dialogue Program are common development issues and region specific issues while Country- Focused Program focuses on development issues related to the on-going cooperation projects or provides degree program at higher education for long term. The schemes of 1) and 2) are also called “General Technical Training Program”.

The annual number of participants of JICA training programs in 2012 reached 9,573 in total from all over the world. Participants for Training and Dialogue Program, Country- Focused Program, and Youth Leaders Training Program are 51.0%, 38.3%, and 10.7% respectively (89.3% in total as General Technical Training Program). 80.6% of the cumulative total participants from 1974 to 2010 participated in General Technical Training program while 14.6% of the total participated in YLTP. Therefore, the majority of the JICA training participants joined the General Training Program.

Moreover, JICA training programs carried out in Japan are considered as very effective program for directly appealing high level of Japanese science and technology to the foreign participants and also fostering pro-Japan/ Japanese human resources in the world.

Ex-Participants of Indonesia

JICA Training scheme has commenced back in 1954. JICA has attained remarkable record to have hosted over 300,000 participants from 194 countries as of 2012. Cumulative total number of Ex-Participants of JICA training programs in Indonesia has reached 23,410 persons by 2012, which is the largest number among participating countries. China, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia are at the level after Indonesia.



Source : Author made the graph based on data in JICA Journal (2013) : 6-7

Figure 1-2 Number of Participants by Countries  
(Cumulative Total from 1954 to 2012)

JICA’s training programs obtained a high reputation among participants in terms of the balance between theory and practice in the contents as well as facilitation for action plan development to meet each participant’s needs.<sup>2</sup> It is a rare case among development partners to implement

<sup>2</sup> Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred as “JICA”) (2013) “mundi” (No. 3, December,

training program as an independent program.<sup>3</sup>

The above noted over 20,000 participants from Indonesia have attended JICA training programs on planning, administration management, public works, agriculture, forestry, fishery, commerce, tourism, human resources, health, medicine, social welfare and made great achievement in contribution to socio-economic development in Indonesia.

### Impact of JICA Training Program in Japan

Quite a number of studies have proved various positive impacts of JICA training program in Japan. JICA training programs provide precious opportunity to participants to experience Japanese organization and culture. The experience enables participants to consider socio-cultural difference between Japanese and Indonesia and adopt Japanese technology and system to be optimal in Indonesian context.<sup>4</sup> Additionally, findings and deep impression obtained through exchange with Japanese in the field studies or visit remain as precious memory and strong impression towards Japan among participants over decades. Such precious experiences and special impressions promote motivation for Ex-Participants towards networking and enhance the feeling of pro-Japan/ Japanese.<sup>5</sup>

Quite a number of cases of international collaboration between Ex-Participants and Japanese based on the contact through JICA training programs have been reported in the previous surveys.<sup>6</sup>

- ◆ Collaboration with Japanese university (Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine)
- ◆ Collaboration with Japanese municipality (Yokohama-City and JICA Yokohama)
- ◆ Revitalization of local cities and international contribution (continuation of international exchange in the post training period)  
Building international business linkage for agricultural products (Case in Obihiro)
- ◆ Public and Private Partnership (case in Kita-Kyushu-city)

In addition, cases such as collaboration for promotion of furniture trade, international accreditation system building in ASEAN region, and standardization of industrial products and many others were also identified as good practices of international collaboration.<sup>7</sup> Effective networking among Ex-Participants as well as between Ex-Participants and Japanese and support system for the networking are necessary to sustain the outcomes of JICA training program.

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2013): 5

<sup>3</sup> MOFA-Japan (2012) : 1-1

<sup>4</sup> JICA (2010) : 195

<sup>5</sup> MOFA-Japan (2012) : 4-21 – 4-22

<sup>6</sup> MOFA-Japan (2012) : 5-16 – 5-24

<sup>7</sup> JICA (2013) "Final Report of Post Project Evaluation on Training and Dialogue Programs": 71 – 77

## Current Status of Ex-Participants' Networking in Indonesia

Above mentioned contribution and achievement were also realized by the support of Ex-Participants' alumni organizations or networks. There are several Ex-Participants alumni or networks such as IKA JICA Indonesia, KAPPIJA 21 (alumni of YLTP<sup>8</sup>) in direct collaboration with JICA Indonesia Office. There are some Ex- participant's alumni groups inside of ministries such as SAKURA (Ikatan Sakura Indonesia- ISI) at National Police and Japan Alumni & Returnee at Ministry of Finance.<sup>9</sup>

KAPPIJA21 can be considered as one of the good practices among Ex-Participants' networking. KAPPIJA21 has been actively conducting all sorts of activities with strong leadership by core members consisting of private sector as well as NGOs. KAPPIJA21 successfully hosted AJAFA-21 International Conference and the 26<sup>th</sup> AJAFA-21 Executive Council Meeting with the theme of "Building Sustainable City (Best Practices of ASEAN-Japan Countries): Towards ASEAN Community 2015". KAPPIJA21 hosted over 60 participants from 9 ASEAN countries and Japan including NGOs at the meeting. In this way, KAPPIJA21 has been promoting and expanding Ex-Participants networking in ASEAN region with their own initiatives.

Alumni of SAKURA at National Police organize approximately 450 members throughout the nation. Their main networking approach is homepage usage in information sharing and perspective exchange. Around 3,000 articles have been posted on the homepage from the members. Their homepage has been functioning as consultation bulletin for members' questions and answers exchange.<sup>10</sup> SAKURA members also collaborated to build a community police ("Koban") in their regions with their own initiatives.<sup>11</sup>

However, these are only a few outstanding cases. This kind of human networks are still very topical trend and limited among certain groups. Some previous surveys indicate that the majority of Ex-Participants are civil servants with quite busy workload and have less room to get connected with other Ex-Participants compared to people in private sector.<sup>12</sup> Nonetheless, JICA expects that there will be room for more effective approach for the Ex-Participants' networking since Ex-Participants are regarded as valuable assets for building future Indonesia-Japan partnership.

## Strengthening relations between Japan, Indonesia, and ASEAN

Meanwhile, various evaluation results<sup>13</sup> regarding Indonesian Ex-Participants also recommend enhancement of relationship between JICA and the Ex-Participants in a long-term view. The

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<sup>8</sup> YLTP is used as a term to mention both YLTP and Youth Invitation Program in this report. (Youth Invitation Program: 1984 – 2006, YLTP: 2007 – present)

<sup>9</sup> JICA (2010) : 189

<sup>10</sup> MOFA-Japan (2012): 4-13

<sup>11</sup> JICA (2010) : 195

<sup>12</sup> MOFA-Japan (2012): 4-12

<sup>13</sup> MOFA-Japan (2012) "Evaluation of Training and Dialogue Programs", JICA (2013) "Ex-post Evaluation and Monitoring Survey of Training and Dialogue Programs in Japan JFY2012"

National Security Strategy, which is a national policy of the Government of Japan (GOJ) approved in the cabinet in 2013, also mentions promoting Cooperation with Human Resource Development Efforts in Developing Countries and stresses efforts to maintain and develop such human networks to expand and reinforce the foundations of cooperation. The National Security Strategy also clearly states the importance of mutual youth exchange between Japan and foreign countries and policy measures to carry out the exchange to enhance relations with each country.<sup>14</sup> It can be stated that significant achievement in JICA training programs in Japan for many years and its networks in thick and many layers are the strong advantage for Japan compared to other development partners.<sup>15</sup>

There are 4 Ex-Participants appointed as ministers in the current cabinet (concrete profiles are indicated in the Box 1 below). There have been more contacts and inquiries from the current government to JICA regarding Ex-Participants in terms of diplomacy and overseas advance of Japanese companies.<sup>16</sup>

Box 1 : Ex-Participants in the new cabinet under President Mr. Joko Widodo (as of January, 2015)

The following ministers in the cabinet inaugurated on October 26<sup>th</sup>, 2014 are JICA Ex-Participants.

- Minister of Home Affairs: Mr. Tjahjo Kumolo  
Youth Friendship Program for Indonesian Students (1984)  
Organization in charge: Kanto branch  
Host organization: Association for International Youth Exchanges  
Local affiliate organization: Committee for ASEAN Youth Exchange (Mishima)
- Minister of Finance: Prof. Dr. Bambang Brodjonegoro  
Country- Focused Training Program on Knowledge Management (2008)  
Country- Focused (Loan Project related) Training Program on Seminar on Indonesia (2009)  
Organization in charge: JICA Tokyo (2008), Domestic Strategy and Partnership Department- JICA
- Minister of Environment and Forestry: Dr. Ir. Siti Nurbaya Bakar  
CP Training Program on Local Capacity Development in Japan (2002)  
Organization in charge: JICA Tokyo
- Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning: Mr. Ferry Musyidan Baldan  
Country-Focused Training Program on Decentralization Policy (2003)  
Organization in charge: JICA Tokyo

Source: JICA Indonesia Office (October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014)

Additionally, some influential Ex-Participants gave sincere suggestions to Japanese

<sup>14</sup> “National Security Strategy” (Cabinet Meeting Determination in December, 2013): 29 – 30

<sup>15</sup> MOFA-Japan (2012): 4-23 – 4-24

<sup>16</sup> JICA Indonesia Office (Information provided on October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014)

government in terms of new strategy and direction of JICA training program as noted in the Box 2 below.<sup>17</sup> The following comments indicate their high expectation towards further development of JICA training program.

**Box 2: Suggestions by Influential Ex-Participants towards JICA training Program**

- ◆ JICA should create a specific scheme for ASEAN including Indonesia based on JICA's rich experience.
- ◆ JICA should support to implement South-South cooperation, which creates significant impact globally.
- ◆ JICA training program should be strategically utilized for Japanese diplomacy at ASEAN as well as world-wide level.
- ◆ Impact of youth exchange program sustains emotional effect in long term. The potentials of youth exchange program should be more optimized.

Source: MOFA-Japan (2012): 4-20 – 4-21

In this way, it can be predicted that the needs of collaboration with Ex-Participants as important assets for Japan will increase more and more in near future.

### Orientation of the Survey

In this context, JICA Indonesia Office embarked on capturing opinions and interests of the Ex-Participants of JICA training programs in Indonesia as basic information, whereby the Office considers formulating an effective collaboration mechanism with the Ex-Participants as part of reinforcing the foundation of cooperation. The survey is to extensively collect and analyze motivations of Ex-Participants on Japan, which focuses on not only JICA and ODA issues, but also socio-cultural aspect of Japan.

The survey on Opinion Towards Japan in 7 ASEAN Countries conducted by MOFA-Japan indicated that more people in Indonesia than other countries feel Japan as a reliable country since Indonesian respondents scored the highest on the question.<sup>18</sup> People in ASEAN are generally interested in “science and technology”, “life and way of thinking”, and “food culture” regarding Japan<sup>19</sup> while people in Indonesia chose “science and technology”, “food culture”, and “cartoon and animated movies” as the best three interests.<sup>20</sup> Indonesian respondents also chose “science and technology”, “trade and investment”, “global environment issues”, and “energy” as the fields of cooperation to be enhanced between Indonesia and Japan in the survey.<sup>21</sup>

Indonesian Ex-Participants' needs for the follow-up support in post training activities were confirmed in the precious survey conducted by JICA. They are “support for project

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<sup>17</sup> MOFA-Japan (2012): 4-20 - 4-21

<sup>18</sup> MOFA-Japan (2014): 20

<sup>19</sup> MOFA-Japan (2014) “Survey on Opinion Towards Japan in 7 ASEAN Countries”: 9

<sup>20</sup> MOFA-Japan (2014): 22

<sup>21</sup> MOFA-Japan (2014): 11

implementation”, “support for seminars and training program implementation”, “equipment and textbooks provision”, and “dispatch of Japanese experts”. These references on particulars of Indonesian Ex-Participants in the previous surveys and studies are applied the survey design. The Survey also stresses on grasping clear needs and usage of the networks among Ex-Participants for both Indonesian and Japanese sides, analyzing future oriented perspectives over the networks, collecting creative and effective ideas for the future directions, and exploring attractive networking with Japan related institutions as well as other similar alumni or friendship organizations for youth. Moreover, the survey also attempts to develop special database that holds influential Ex-Participants for Indonesia – Japan relations, potential resource persons in each area of exchange, and active youth leaders.

### 1-2 Objective of the Survey

The Survey aims to collect and analyze basic information on the Indonesian Ex-Participants’ perception and motivation for formulation of an effective collaboration mechanism between the Ex-Participants and JICA.

### 1-3 Duration of the Survey

The Survey was implemented for five months from September 2014 to February 2015. Two fieldworks were conducted during the Survey period.

### 1-4 Target groups, institutions, and regions

The following groups, institutions, and regions are selected to capture basic information and perceptions of Indonesian Ex-Participants of JICA Training Program.

#### (1) Indonesian Ex-Participants

<b>Questionnaire Survey</b>
To approximately 1,700 Ex-Participants* by e-mail and Web Survey
<b>Focus Group Discussion</b>
6 groups (10 participants each) of Ex-Participants* in Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Makassar, and Bali

\* Ex-Participants consist of all schemes of JICA training programs such as Country-focused Training Program, Group and Region Focused Training Program, Young Leaders Training Program, and Long Term Training Program.

\*\* The database of Ex-Participants for the Survey is provided by JICA Indonesia Office.

#### (2) Japan-related Institutions located in Indonesia

<b>Target Institutions</b>
Embassy of Japan, The Japan Foundation, Jakarta Japan Club/ Japan Chamber of



Commerce and Industry, Overseas Human Resources and Industry Development Association (HIDA), Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), Japan National Tourism Organization (JNTO), IKAMAJA (Alumni Magang Pertanian Jepang: Japan Agricultural Internship Alumni), Sumitomo Forestry Inc., SME Support Team/ JICA Indonesia Office

\*\*\* The target institutions were jointly selected by JICA Indonesia Office and the Survey Team.

(3) Japan-related Institutions located in Japan

Target Institutions in Japan
JICA Headquarters, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF), Yokohama City Government, Tokyo Institute of Technology (TI Tech), Development Association for Youth Leaders, Embassy of Indonesia in Tokyo, JETRO Headquarters, HIDA Headquarters

\*\*\*\* The target institutions were jointly selected by JICA Indonesia Office and the Survey Team.

1-5 Framework and Approaches of the Survey

The Survey consists of three sub-survey activities:

- 1) Questionnaire survey (Web Survey)
- 2) Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
- 3) Interview with Japan- Related Institutions

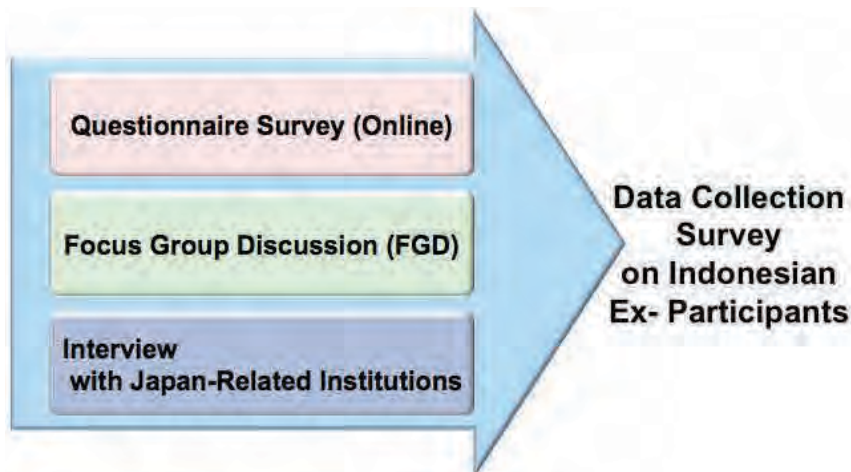


Figure 1-3: Framework of the Survey

Data on Ex-Participants’ perception on their impression of all aspects of Japan, impact of JICA training programs, applying the outcomes, activities related to the outcomes, contacts with Japanese and Ex-Participants, current status of alumni activities, interests in Japan related activities, and others will be collected by the questionnaire survey and analyzed quantitatively.

In FGD, further and more specific information on Ex-Participants' perception will be collected and discussed by Ex-Participants themselves. The Survey team will support participants and facilitate the discussion at FGD. More concrete perception, demands, and current situation of Ex-Participants' networks will be directly confirmed at FGD.

Through interviews with Japan- related institutions both in Kanto-Japan and Jakarta-Indonesia, potentials for exchange and collaboration with Ex-Participants were also sought besides obtaining the information on current related activities and policies towards Indonesia or ASEAN. The Survey team directly visited the target institutions and conducted interviews.

The flow of the Survey is indicated in the figure below. First, the survey design and questionnaire development for questionnaire survey and interviews with Japan- related institutions were carried out in Japan. Second, commencement of questionnaire survey, FGD, interviews with Japan- related institution based in Jakarta were implemented during the first fieldwork in Indonesia. Third, analysis over compiled data and information was conducted thoroughly. Results and important findings were compiled into the draft final report. Forth, the result sharing seminar of the survey was held with representatives of Ex-Participants and multi stakeholders in Jakarta. Any important inputs and perspectives from participants were added to the final report of the Survey.



Figure 1-4: Flow of the Survey

### 1-6 Flow of the Survey

Questionnaire survey, FGD, and Interview with Japan- Related Institutions based in Kanto-Japan and Jakarta-Indonesia were implemented in the following duration.

Table 1-1: Survey Schedule

	Type of Survey	Schedule
1	Questionnaire Survey (Web/ Online Survey)	November 6 – 12, 2014
2	Focus Group Discussion	November 6 – 15, 2014
3	Interviews with Japan-Related Institutions	October 17 – November 15, 2014

Procedures of each sub-survey are indicated as follows.

### 1-6.1 Questionnaire Survey of Ex-Participants

The Questionnaire Survey targeted Ex- Participants of all schemes of JICA training programs such as Country focused training and dialogue, Region focused training, International training and dialogue, young leaders training, and long term training programs. Number of targets is approximately 1,700 persons who are registered in the database currently maintained by JICA Indonesia Office. The target response rate was set at 30 % of whole questionnaire request recipients via E-mail.

The items of questionnaire are shown in the following column.

Items of Questionnaire Survey	
1) Information on JICA training program	8) Current activity related to the program
2) Impression on JICA training program	9) Interests and intention towards Japan
3) Behavioral change after the program	10) How they access information on Japan
4) Contact/ communication with Japanese (organization) after the program	11) How they are applying outcomes from JICA training
5) Impression of Japan	12) Personal profile
6) Contact/ communication with other Ex-Participants after the program	13) Interest in cooperating with JICA
7) Relation with JICA alumni	

The rubric scales from 1 to 5 are adopted for most of the questions to grasp more concrete extent of respondents' perception. "1 (Not at all), 2 (Occasionally), 3 (Sometimes), 4 (Frequently), 5 (All the time)" were set to answer the frequency of respondents' actions. "6 (Currently not applicable)" is also added to the answer. "1 (Strongly disagree), 2 (Somewhat disagree), 3 (Neither agree nor disagree), 4 (Somewhat agree), 5 (Strongly agree)" were set to answer the degree of respondents' interest and intention. ANNEX1 describes further detail questions.

Questionnaire Survey was conducted through web questionnaire (online questionnaire) and attached Excel file sent by E-mail. The Questionnaire Survey was outsourced to a local research firm, LP3ES, based in Jakarta.

Strategies and measures for Web Survey
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Questionnaire Survey is implemented by Web-Survey, which uses online-questionnaire /panel. Online-questionnaire is considered as user-friendly for respondents. Questionnaire in excel file is also attached and sent to respondents for having alternatives to fill in the questionnaire manually.</li> <li>• Official request letter by the chief representative of JICA Indonesia Office is also prepared and attached with request e-mail to respondents.</li> </ul>

- Personal information protection of Ex-Participants is strictly rectified through several measures.
- Reminder for response is sent to respondents who do not answer a week after the first contact. Second or third reminder is sent in 4 -7 days interval.
- The outsourcer also makes phone calls or send SMS for reminder to respondents who are in the higher priority. Phone or SMS contacts are considered as more effective way than sending e-mail in Indonesia.
- Influential Ex-Participants will be identified for revitalization of alumni organization and effective activities planning through the survey.

The JICA Ex-Participants Database was carefully treated and handled in whole process of the web survey from sending out E-mails to target Ex-Participants to receiving response and data analysis. The Survey team as well as the local research firm strictly followed JICA's personal information protection regulation. The online survey system was thoroughly designed to avoid any leakage of personal data and information throughout the online procedures.

#### 1-6.2 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Focus Group Discussion was targeted Ex-Participants living in Jakarta (2 groups), Yogyakarta (2 groups), Makassar, and Bali. Ex-Participants of YLTP and General Technical Training Program were separated into different groups in Jakarta and Yogyakarta. 6 sessions of FGD in total were conducted in 4 cities.

The diverse background of Ex-Participants such as sector, training scheme, generation, and gender was considered in the participants' selection to obtain unbiased inputs and opinions. Target number of each group was 10 persons. Categories of target Ex-Participants are same as questionnaire survey as noted above. Categories, date of FGD, number of participants are shown in Table 1-2 below. All sessions of FGD were conducted in early November of 2014.

Table 1-2 FGD Implementation

No.	Place	Category	Date	Participants
1	Jakarta	YLTP	November 6, 2014	9
2	Makassar	All schemes	November 10, 2014	10
3	Bali	All schemes	November 11, 2014	7
4	Jakarta	General Technology Training (MOI)	November 12, 2014	4
5	Yogyakarta	General Technology Training	November 15, 2014	9
6	Yogyakarta	YLTP	November 15, 2014	4

The questions for FGD are shown as in the table below.

Questions for Focus Group Discussion	
1)	Cultural exchange and social exposure activities they participated during their training program in Japan and their impression
2)	Advantages, disadvantages, and necessity of improvement of their training program in Japan
3)	Convenience to join the alumni activities, good/best practices, expectation towards alumni activities
4)	Their expectation towards Japan in Asia and the world
5)	The possibility of their contribution for further development of the relation between Indonesia and Japan
6)	Interests and experiences in activities organized by other donor-related alumni

### 1-6.3 Interviews with Japan- Related Institutions

Interviews with Japan- related institutions targeted institutions based in Kanto- Japan and in Jakarta- Indonesia. Sectors or categories of ministries, diplomacy, municipality, academic institutes, youth exchange, industry and business, and Indonesia- related institution which might have potentials for exchange or collaboration with Ex-Participants or reference practices as active networking were selected for the interviews. There are 9 institutions in Japan and 10 institutions in Indonesia cooperated in the Survey. Each target institution and the dates of interviews are indicated in Table 1-3 and Table 1-4 below.

Table 1-3 Target Japan-Related Institutions in Kanto Area and Date of Interviews

No.	Category	Name of Institution	Date of Interview
1	Ministry	METI (Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry)	October 22, 2014
2	Ministry	MAFF (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries)	October 28, 2014
3	Municipality	Yokohama-City	November 18, 2014
4	Academic Institute	Tokyo Institute of Technology (TITech)	October 17, 2014
5	Indonesia-Related/ Diplomacy	Embassy of Indonesia in Tokyo	October 30, 2014
6	International Exchange/ Friendship Association	Development Association for Youth Leaders	October 31, 2014
7	Industry/ Technology	HIDA (The Overseas Human Resources and Industry Development Association) Headquarters	November 6, 2014
8	Industry/ Technology	JETRO (Japan External Trade Organization) Headquarters	November 7, 2014
9	International Cooperation	JICA Headquarters (Domestic Strategy and Partnership Department)	November 6, 2014

Table 1-4: Target Japan-Related Institutions in Jakarta and Date of Interviews

No.	Category	Name of Institution	Date of Interview
1	Diplomacy	Embassy of Japan	November 3, 2014
2	Cultural Exchange	Japan Foundation	November 6, 2014
3	Industry/ Business	HIDA Jakarta Office	November 10, 2014
4	Industry/ Business	Jakarta Japan Club (JJC) / Japan Chamber of Commerce	November 4, 2014
5	Industry/ Business	JETRO Jakarta Office	November 19, 2014
6	Tourism	Japan National Tourism Organization (JNTO)	November 18, 2014
7	Agriculture	IKAMAJA (Alumni Magang Pertanian Jepang: Japan Agricultural Internship Alumni) @ MOA	November 11, 2014
8	Business	Sumitomo Forestry	November 17, 2014
9	Business/ JICA	SME support team	November 17, 2014
10	Alumni-JICA	Mr. Saptodarsono, Former Representative of IKA JICA	November 20, 2014

As for the interview with the Japan-Related Institutions, JICA Survey Team directly visited the target institutions and conducted interview individually. Detailed questions are indicated in the ANNEX 2 attached to this report.

Questions for Japan-Related Institutions	
1)	Japan-related institution's perception and interests toward Indonesia and ASEAN
2)	Information on activity of similar alumni of Ex-Participants/ network of former students in Japan
3)	Possibilities/opportunities of participation and collaboration for Ex-Participants of JICA training program in exchange programs, socio-cultural promotion projects and private sector promotion projects
4)	Needs of Ex-Participants/ former students in Japan toward various exchanges (expertise, socio-cultural areas, Japan-related events, periodic exchange activities, etc.)
5)	Expectations for networking and alumni of Ex-Participants of JICA training program in Indonesia
6)	Activities/ Programs in ASEAN countries
7)	Cases of Ex-Participants' activities organized by other donors in the similar sectors

## 1-7 Organization of the Survey Team

Table 1-7.1 and the figure 1-7.2 indicate organization of the Survey Team. The Survey Team closely coordinates with JICA Indonesia Office, JICA headquarters, and Government of Indonesia (GOI) for the smooth implementation of the Survey. The Survey Team organization is indicated in the figure 2-2.

Table 1-5: Team Organization

Title	Name
Leader/Opinion Survey	Ms. Naomi Takasawa (IDCJ)
Opinion Survey Assistant 1	Ms. Yukako Matsuura (IDCJ-IDS)
Opinion Survey Assistant 2/ Questionnaire Survey	Dr. Reiko Kikuta (IDCJ-JICE)
Opinion Survey Assistant 3	Ms. Yumiko Yamada (IDCJ)

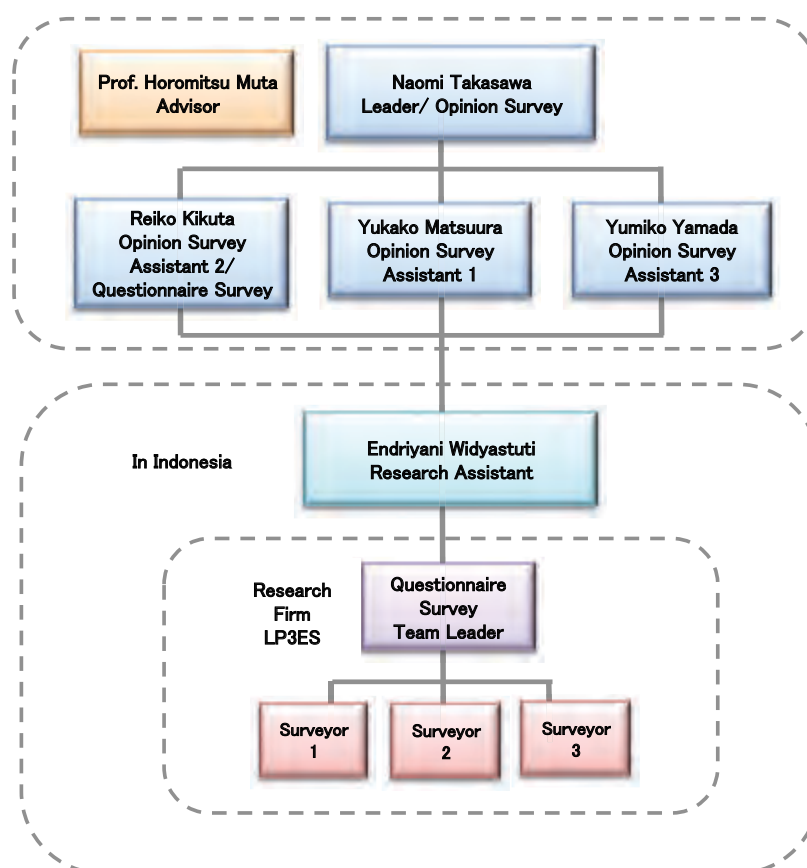


Figure 1-5: Survey Team Organization

## CHAPTER 2 Survey results and analysis

### 2-1 Questionnaire survey on Ex-Participants of JICA training program

#### 2-1.1 Analytic Viewpoint

Ex-Participants of JICA training program have been involved in various activities in Indonesia by utilizing knowledge and skills that they acquired through JICA training program. In order to strengthen relationship between Japan and Indonesia, more strategic networking is required. The purpose of questionnaire survey is to understand Ex-Participants' impression of Japan and JICA training program, their interests in Japan after returning to Indonesia, and networking activities that they are currently engaged in. The survey examines possibility of strategic network-building by looking at correlation between Ex-Participants' networking activity and interests in Japan.

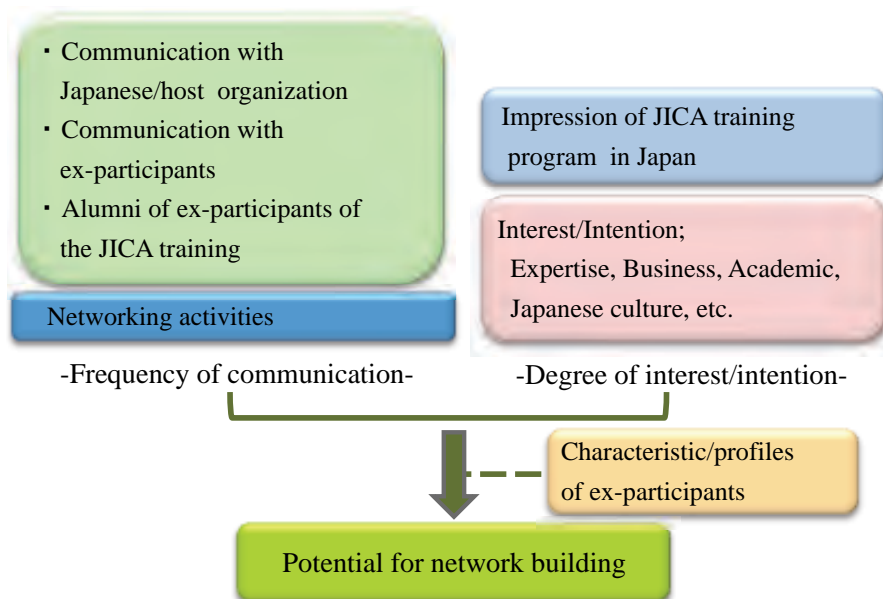


Figure 2-1: Analytic flow

Regarding questions about networking, the Survey team set following four categories in order to reveal status of use of networking from communication/activity frequency.

- Communication with Japanese who Ex-Participants met during JICA training
- Communication among Ex-Participants after they return to Indonesia
- Activities of JICA alumni organization
- Groups of networking and their activities

Regarding questions about Ex-Participants' interests, the Survey team set following two categories in order to reveal degree of their interests.



- a. Impression of Japan during JICA training program
- b. Ex-Participants' interests in their expertise, academic field, business and Japanese culture

The figure 2-1 shows these analytic flows.

The rubric scales from 1 to 5 are adopted for most questions. "1 (Not at all), 2 (Occasionally), 3 (Sometimes), 4 (Frequently), and 5 (All the time)" were set to answer the frequency of respondents' actions. "6 (Currently not applicable)" is also added to the answer. "1 (Strongly disagree), 2 (Somewhat disagree), 3 (Neither agree nor disagree), 4 (Somewhat agree), and 5 (Strongly agree)" were set to answer the degree of respondents' interest and intention.

The survey team used the scale from 1 to 5, excluding the scale 6, in undertaking statistical analysis.

### 2-1.2 Profile of Respondents

536 Ex- Participants of JICA training program responded to the questionnaire. The respondents currently live in 34 provinces in Indonesia. These 536 answers were used as the target of the analysis. The number of answers is 153, or 28.5% in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta with the greatest number, and 133, or 24.8% in West Java. These two provinces account for more than half of all respondents (figure 2-2). Next are Banten with 42 or 7.8%, South Sulawesi with 31 or 5.8%, Central and West Java with 25 or 4.7%, and Special Region of Yogyakarta with 22 or 4.1%.

The figure 2-3 shows proportion of respondent's age groups, dividing them up by 5 years range. Respondents are from ages 24 to 65 and the average age is 39. 156 respondents are between the ages of 35 to 39 with the greatest number and it accounts for 29.1% of the total. Next is between ages of 30 to 34, which accounts for 131, or 24.4% of the total.

Regarding gender, male respondents are 349 (65.1%), females are 185 (34.5%), and two are not marked.

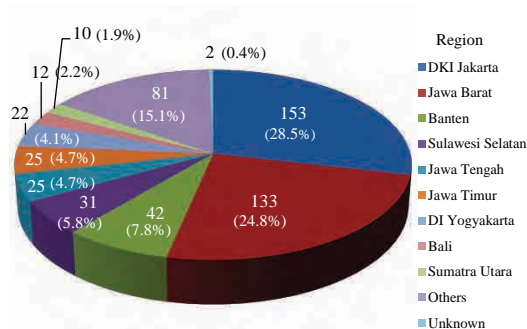


Figure 2-2: Respondent's region of residence

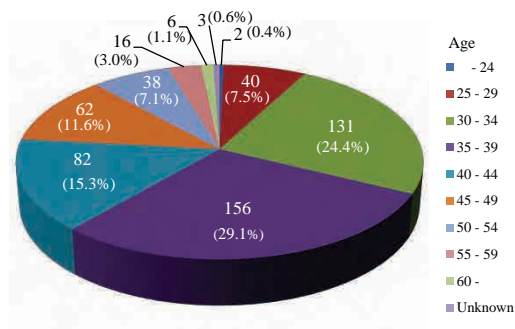


Figure 2-3: Respondent's ages

### 2-1.3 Communication with Japanese and Japanese Host Organizations

Figure 2-4 shows average score of each question regarding communication with Japanese and Japanese host organizations to whom Ex-Participants met during JICA training program after they return to Indonesia (excluding the answer 6). Figure 2-5 shows the number of respondents and percentage of total for each score.

Average scores on communication with Japanese and host organizations range from 1.94 to 2.75. Overall, ex-participant's degree of continuing interaction is low and they only communicate "occasionally" or "sometimes" (figure 2-4). Among these answers, communication with friends aimed at "collecting new information about Japan" scored the highest and shows a significant difference ( $p < 0.01$ ), and 26.0% of respondents "frequently" and "all the time" communicate (figure 2-5). Although 14.0% of respondents do not communicate at all, 82.8% keep communication. After that, communications aiming at "being connected with Japan" and "asking advice about work-related matters" scored high and respondents who communicate "frequently" and "all the time" are 18.3% and 16.5% respectively, and 67.9% and 68.1% keep communication.

On the other hand, degree of frequency of communications with host organization in Japan, aiming at "asking advice about work-related matters" and "implementing joint projects" scored significantly-low ( $p < 0.01$ ) compared with communication with Japanese friends aiming at "collecting new information about Japan", "being connected with Japan", and "asking advice about work-related matters". Respondents who communicate "frequently" and "all the time" are 14.4% (asking advice about work-related matters) and 12.0% (implementing joint projects) respectively, and 37.6% and 46.6% of respondents do not communicate at all. Furthermore, regarding communication aiming at "getting necessary support when Ex-Participants travel to Japan", 14.2% of respondents communicate "frequently" and "all the time", but 51.9% of respondents do not communicate at all.

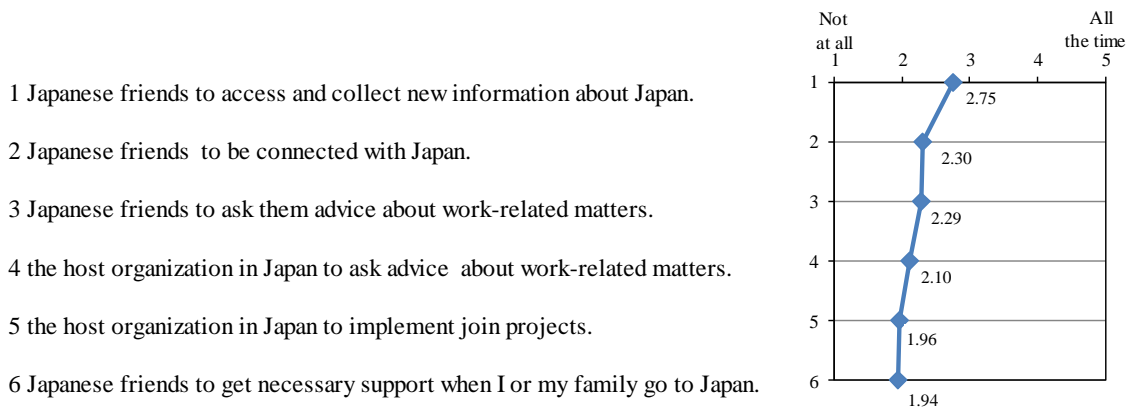


Figure 2-4 Communication after Ex-Participants return to Indonesia: Average

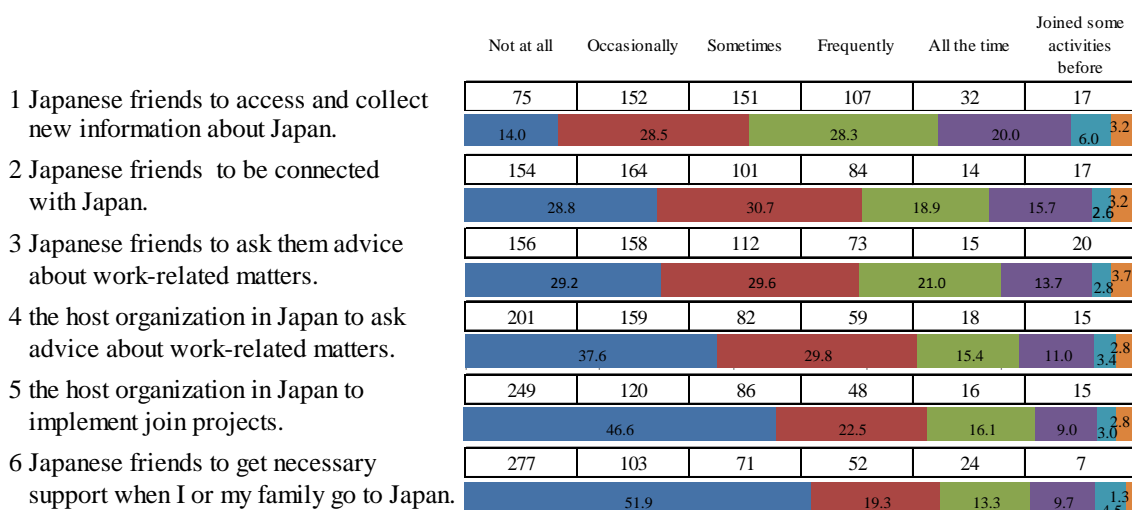


Figure 2-5: Communication after Ex-Participants return to Indonesia: Frequency

As identified above, ex-participant’s communications with Japanese and host organizations occur less frequently. The reasons are “Japanese friends stopped contacting” and “Ex-Participants became too busy to keep contact with Japanese” (table 2-1).

Table 2-1 Reasons Ex-Participants do not continue communication

Question items	Yes	No
1 My Japanese friends stopped contacting me.	243	291
2 I became too busy to keep contact with my Japanese friends.	182	350
3 I lost interest in Japan.	1	532
4 I prioritize relations with other countries more than Japan.	11	522

#### 2-1.4 Communication among Ex-Participants of the Same Training Program

Regarding communication among Ex-Participants who participate in the same JICA training program, score on communication among Ex-Participants from same country is 3.15, and 37.1% of respondents communicate “frequently” and “all the time”. 5.8% do not communicate each other at all, but 90.1% of respondents keep communication among Ex-Participants (figure 2-6). On the other hand, the score on communication among Ex-Participants in the same training program from other countries is 2.02. Frequency of communication is lower compared with communication among Ex-Participants from same country, and it differs significantly ( $p < 0.01$ ). Also, 11% of respondents “frequently” and “all the time” communicate with Ex-Participants from other countries and 56.1% keep communication, but 41.5% do not communicate at all (figure 2-6).

	Not at all	Occasionally	Sometimes	Frequently	All the time	Joined some activities before
1 Contact with other ex-participants of the Training	31	126	151	145	59	22
	5.8	23.6	28.3	27.2	11.0	4.1
2 Contact with other ex-participants of the Training in foreign countries	217	140	98	47	12	15
	41.0	26.5	18.5	8.9	2.3	2.8

Figure 2-6 Communication among Ex-Participants who joined same JICA training program

## 2-1.5 Relationship between the JICA Alumni Organization

### (1) Membership of the JICA alumni organization

Regarding Ex-Participants of JICA training program about their membership of the JICA alumni organization, 283 out of 534 respondents answered that they are members of the alumni organization. In other words, 53.9% of all respondents are members and 47.0% are non-members.

The most common reason of non-membership is “Ex-Participants thought that there is no alumni organization”, and 79.8% of non-members do not know the existence of JICA alumni organization. Also, another common reason of not being members is that “the alumni organization office is located far from ex-participant’s residence area” (table 2-2).

Table 2-2 Reasons of non-members of JICA alumni organization

Question items	Yes	No
1 I thought that there is no alumni organization.	198	50
2 The alumni office is located in far distance area from my area.	144	102
3 I have less interest in the alumni activity.	27	221
4 The atmosphere of the alumni is unsuitable for me.	15	232
5 There are few advantages for me to join the alumni.	16	232

### (2) Member’s feeling toward the JICA Alumni Organization

Scores on member’s feeling toward JICA alumni organization range from 3.72 to 4.02 and it indicates that feelings toward the alumni organization are overall favorable (figure 2-7). Among them, the score on “I look forward to the alumni event” is 4.02 and 86.4% of respondents “agree” and “strongly agree” to the question. Also, the score on “being a member of the alumni is advantageous for me” is high with 4.02, and 81.6% of respondents “agree” and “strongly agree” with the question (figure 2-8).

Scores on “events organized by alumni organization is meaningful” and “I feel that the atmosphere of the alumni organization fits me” are relatively high, but lower compared to “I look forward to the alumni events” with significant difference ( $p < 0.01$ ).

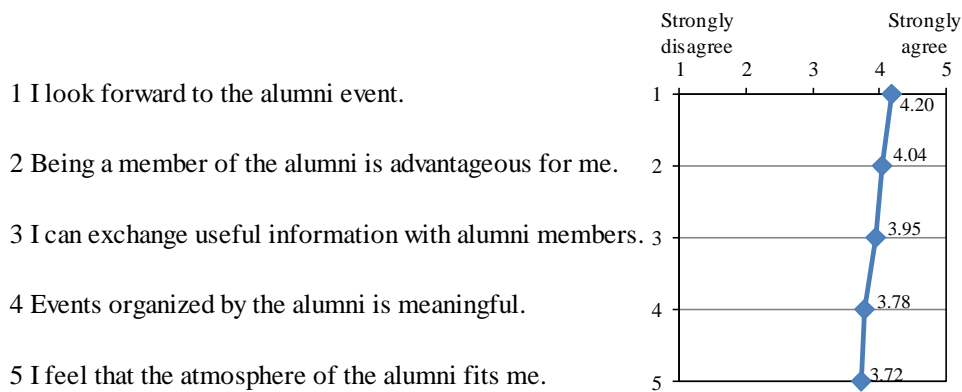


Figure 2.7 Feeling toward the alumni organization: average

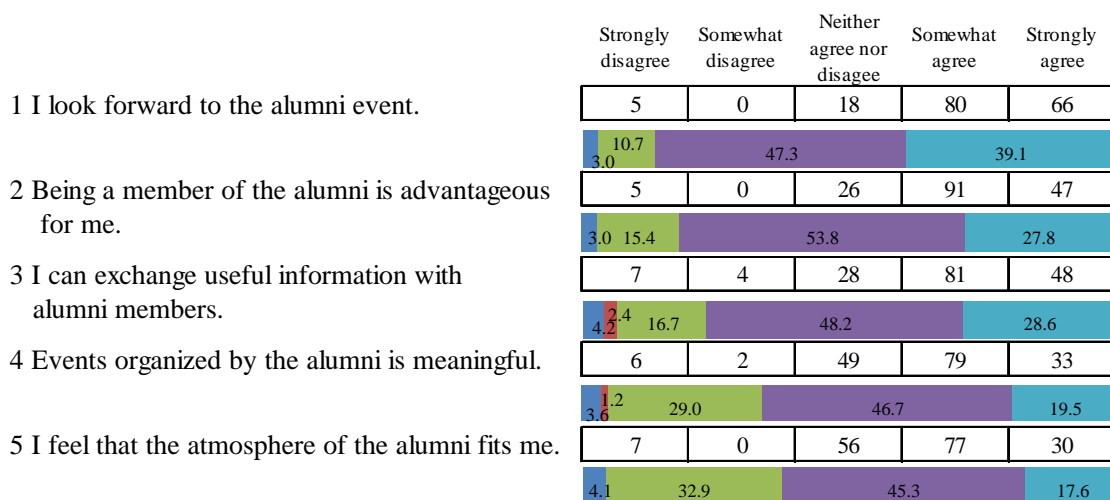


Figure 2.8 Feeling toward the alumni organization: frequency

### (3) Member's Activities in JICA Alumni Organizations

Scores on member's activities in JICA alumni organizations are in the 1.54 to 2.54 range, and it seems that they are not very active generally (figure 2-9). Relatively common activity is dissemination and application of knowledge and skills that Ex-Participants acquired through JICA training program. Scores on "dissemination of knowledge and skills obtained in Japan" and "proposal of activities applying knowledge and skills obtained in Japan" are 2.54 and 2.51 respectively, which are relatively high compared with other five questions, and they show significant difference ( $p < 0.01$ ). In activity that "disseminates knowledge and skills obtained in the training", 19.9% of respondents do not engage in the activity at all, but 78.7% get involved, and respondents who "frequently" and "all the time" engage in the activity are 22.1% (figure 2-10). In the activity that "proposes activities applying knowledge and skills", 22.8% of respondents do not engage in the activity at all, but 75.9% are involved in, and respondents who "frequently" and "all the time" engage in the activity are 22.5%.

Regarding “exchange knowledge and skills obtained in Japan” and “exchange information on Japan” among alumni members, 25.3% and 29.5% of respondents do not exchange knowledge, skills and information at all, but 73.0% and 68.3% do so respectively. However, respondents who “frequently” and “all the time” do so are 11.0% and 7.1% respectively, which are small in number.

10.7% of respondents “frequently” and “all the time” engage in “volunteer activities based on experiences in Japan”, but 39.6% do not engage in at all. In addition, there are many members who do not attend “regular meetings of the alumni organization” and “events to introduce Japanese culture” and 54.3% and 62.1% of respondents fall under the category of not attending at all.

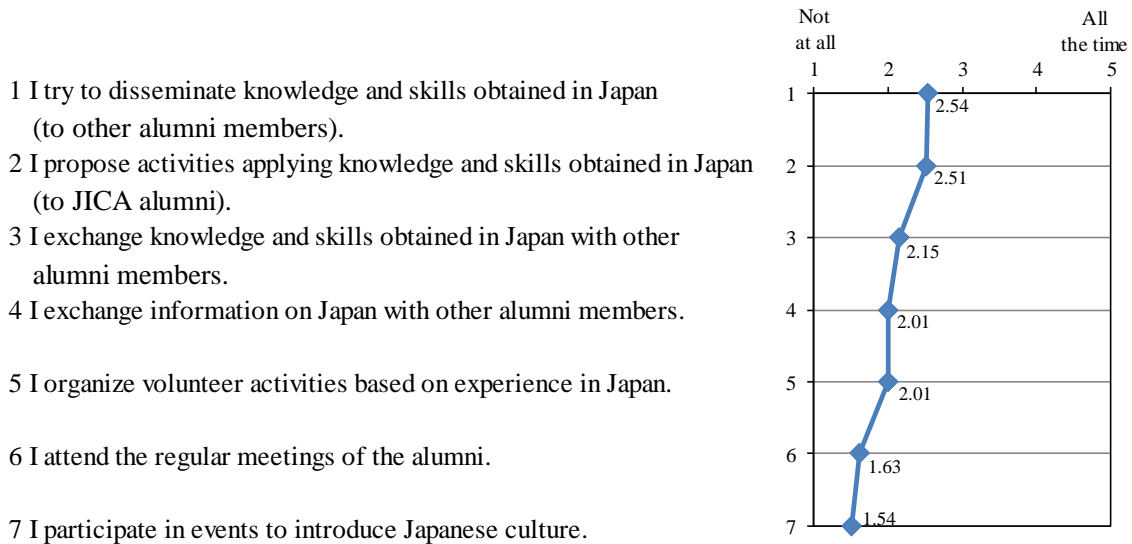


Figure 2-9: Activities in alumni societies: average

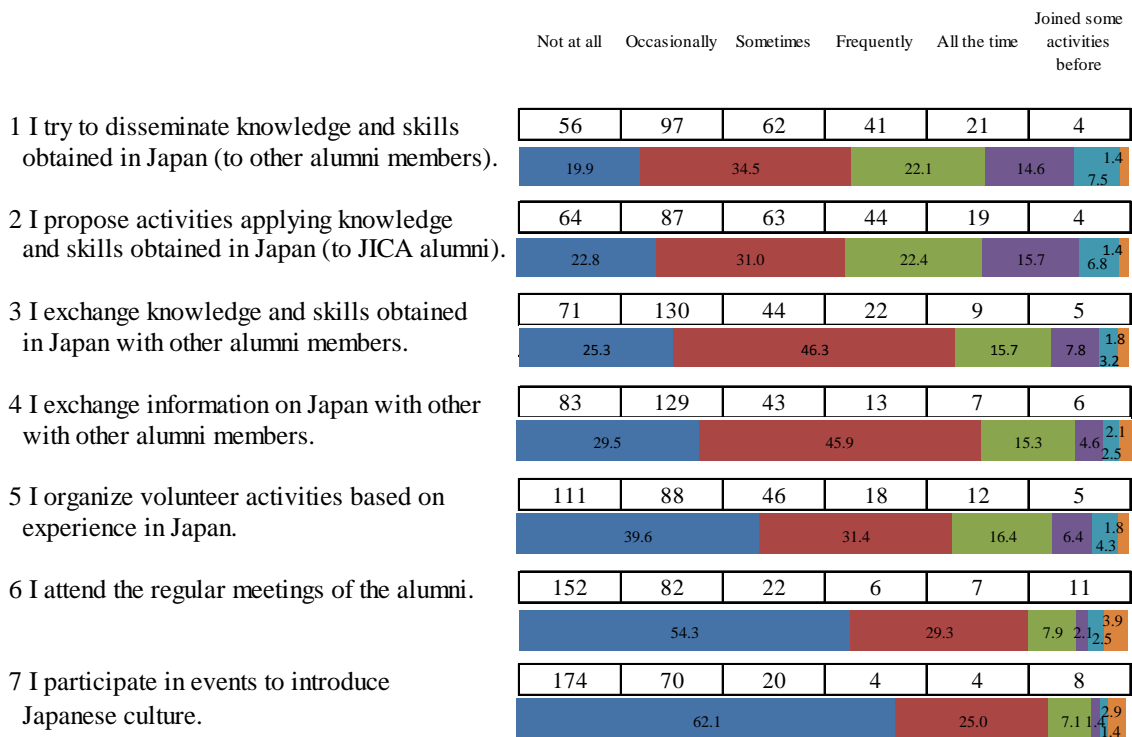


Figure 2-10 Activities in alumni societies: frequency

### 2-1.6 Networking

Regarding networking, respondents were asked frequency of networking in each group, which is “colleagues in office/institution”, “working partners in the same sector”, “neighboring communities”, “with Ex-Participants of the same training from other countries”, “people from ASEAN countries”, “Japanese host organization”, “Ex-Participants who joined training program with other donors’ support”, and “Japanese in Indonesia”. As types of networking activities, respondents were asked “dissemination of knowledge and skills obtained from the training”, “holding a study group on new knowledge and technology”, “conducting events to introduce Japanese culture”, and “conducting volunteer activity for social contribution”.

Figure 2-11 shows average of frequency of four activities in each networking. Figure 2-12 shows each networking by activities, figures from 2-13a to 2-13h show frequency of each networking.

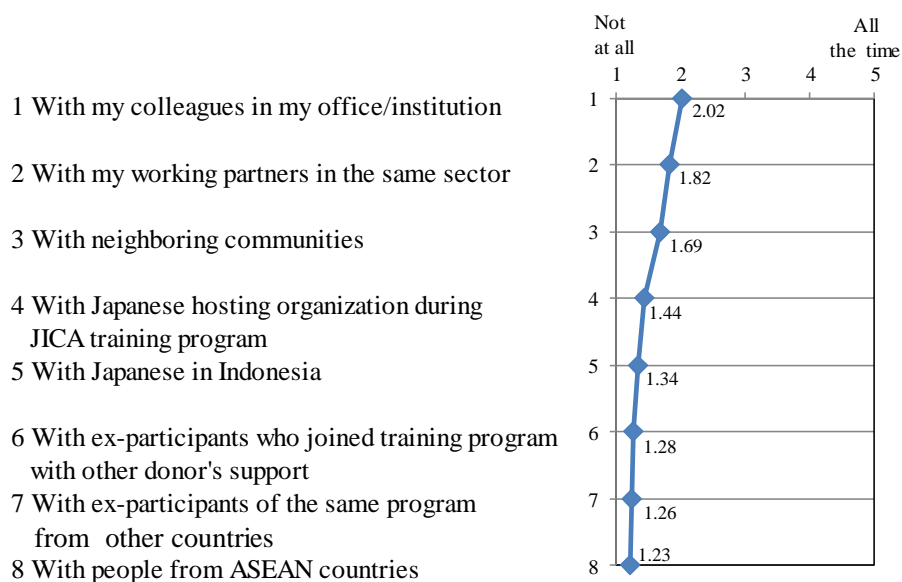


Figure 2-11 Average of frequency of networking by group

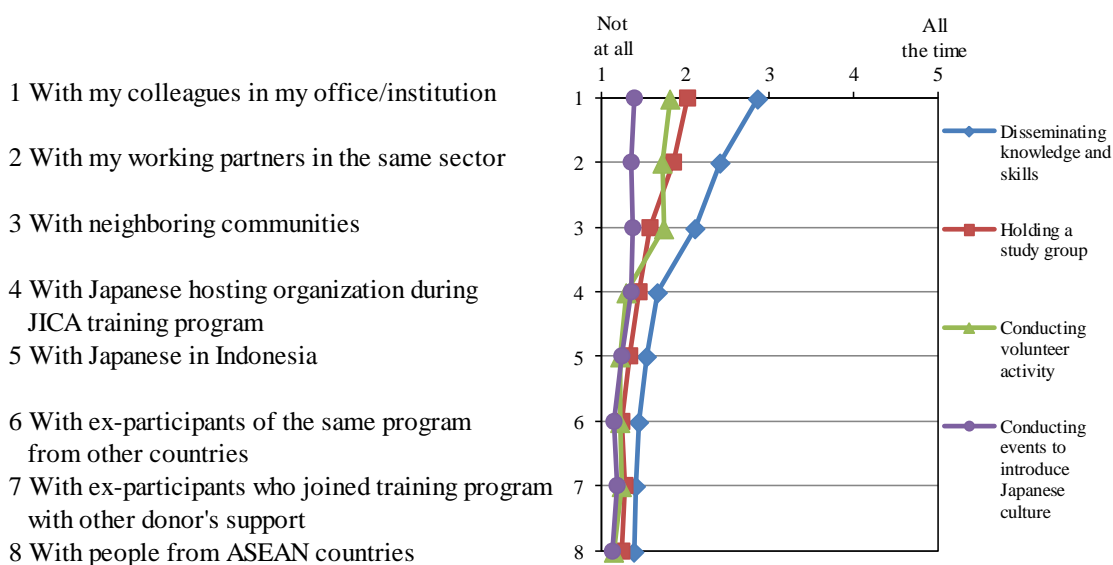


Figure 2-12 Activities in networking

As is revealed in the figure 2-11, scores on each networking group ranges from 1.23 to 2.02, and respondent's networking after returning to home country is not considered very active. When comparing frequency of activities in networking group, activities among "colleagues in office/institution" happen the most, and this is significantly different compared with other groups ( $p < 0.01$ ). Also, activities among "working partners in the same sector" and "neighboring communities" happen more than those among "hosting organizations in Japan", "Japanese in Indonesia", "Ex-Participants who joined training program with other donors' support" "Ex-Participants of the same program from other countries", and "people from



ASEAN countries” and this is significantly different (p<0.01).

When looking at relationship between activities and frequency in each networking group, frequency of activities in “disseminating of knowledge and skills obtained through the training program” is the highest in every group, and it differs significantly from other three activities (p<0.01). Then, the frequency gets smaller in order of “holding study group on new knowledge and technology” and “conducting volunteer activities for social contribution”, and “conducting events to introduce Japanese culture” is the smallest (figure 2-12).

Although it is difficult to state that networking is active in general, in “colleagues in office/institute” group, 92.7% of respondents “disseminate knowledge and skills obtained through the training” and 25.8% do so “frequently” and “all the time” (figure 2-13a). Frequency of “holding a study group on new knowledge and technology” is lower, 61.2% engage in the activity, and 9.7% do so “frequently” and “all the time”, but 37.3% of respondents do not engage in the activity at all. As for “conducting volunteer activity for social contribution”, 53.6% of respondents work on and 6.5% do so “frequently” and “all the time”, but 45.2% do not work on at all. Furthermore, in “conducting events to introduce Japanese culture”, those who do not work on at all account for 70.9%, 27.7% are working on, and respondents who “frequently” and “all the time” work on account for 1.9%.

	Not at all	Occasionally	Sometimes	Frequently	All the time	Joined some activities before
1 Disseminating knowledge and skills obtained through the Training	32	193	165	93	45	7
	6.0	36.1	30.8	17.4	8.4	1.3
2 Holding a study group on new knowledge and technology	199	185	90	39	13	8
	37.3	34.6	16.9	7.3	1.5	2.4
3 Conducting events to introduce Japanese culture	376	104	33	7	3	7
	70.9	19.6	6.2	1.3	1.3	
4 Conducting volunteer activity for social contribution	242	185	67	25	10	6
	45.2	34.6	12.5	4.1	1.9	

Figure 2-13a Frequency of networking: With my colleagues in office/institution

In “working partners in the same sector” group, 81.6% of respondents “disseminate knowledge and skills obtained through the training”, and 15.9% do so “frequently” and “all the time” (figure 2-13b). 54.5% of respondents “hold study group on new knowledge and technology”, but those who do so “frequently” and “all the time” account for 7.1% and 44.7% do not work on at all. As for “conducting volunteer activities for social contribution”, 51.4% of respondents do not engage in at all. Those who engage in the activity account for 47.6% and 5.8% do so “frequently” and “all the time”. In “events to introduce Japanese culture”, 72.2% of respondents do not engage in it at all, and 26.5% engage in it. Those respondents who “frequently” and “all the time” engage in the activity are 1.9%.

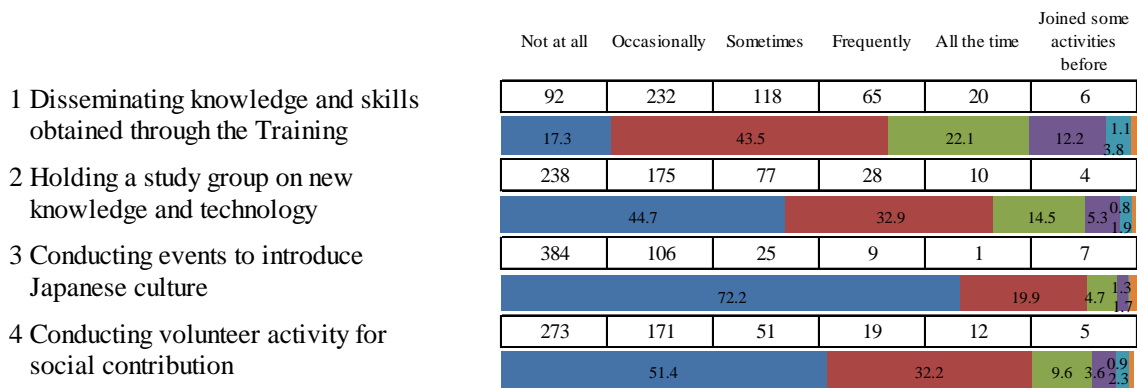


Figure 2-13b Frequency of networking: With working partners in the same sector

In “neighboring communities” group, 69.3% of respondents “disseminate knowledge and skills obtained through the training” and 11.0% “frequently” and “all the time” do so (figure 2-13c). Respondents who do not engage in the activity at all yields 30.3%. As for “holding a study group on new knowledge and technology”, 58.3% of respondents do not work on at all. Respondents who work on are 40.8% and 3.4% “frequently” and “all the time” do so. In “conducting volunteer activities for social contribution”, 50.5% of respondents are involved in, and 7.0% “frequently” and “all the time” do so. Respondents who are not involved in at all are 48.6%. 70.0% of respondents do not engage in “events to introduce Japanese culture”, and 28.7% do engage in the activity. Respondents who “frequently” and “all the time” engage in it yield 2.3%.

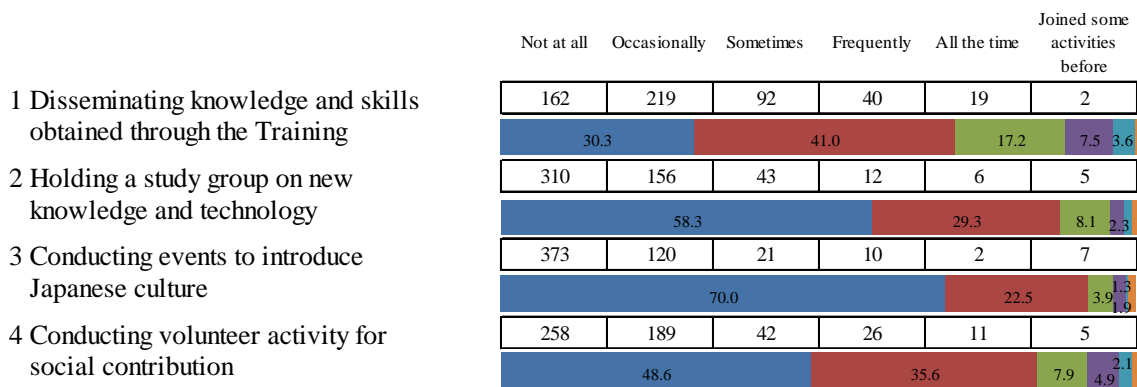


Figure 2-13c Frequency of networking: With neighboring communities

Many respondents do not work on activities with “hosting organizations in Japan”, “Japanese in Indonesia”, “Ex-Participants who joined training program with other donors’ support”, “Ex-Participants of the same program from other countries”, and “people from ASEAN countries”, and they are in inactive situation.

As for “disseminating of knowledge and skills obtained through the training”, 54.4% of respondents in “hosting organizations in Japan” group does not work on at all, but 43.3% of

respondents are engaged in. However, in other four groups, from 63.7% to 70.5% of respondents do not engage in the activity at all (figure 2-13d~2-13h). 67.4% to 81.0% of respondents do not work on “holding a study group on new knowledge and technology”, 74.3% to 88.7% are not engaged in “conducting events to introduce Japanese culture”, and 76.9% to 88.6% are not engaged in “conducting volunteer activities for social contribution” at all.

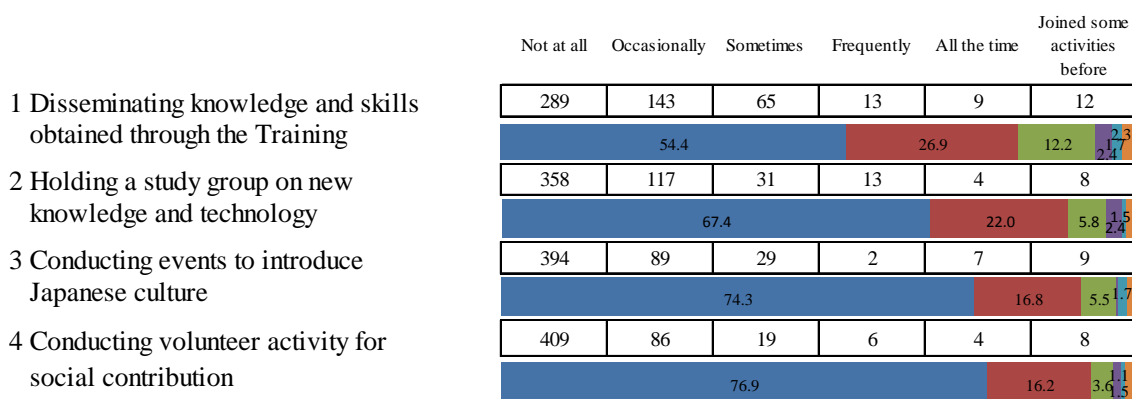


Figure 2-13d Frequency of networking: With Japanese hosting organization during JICA training program

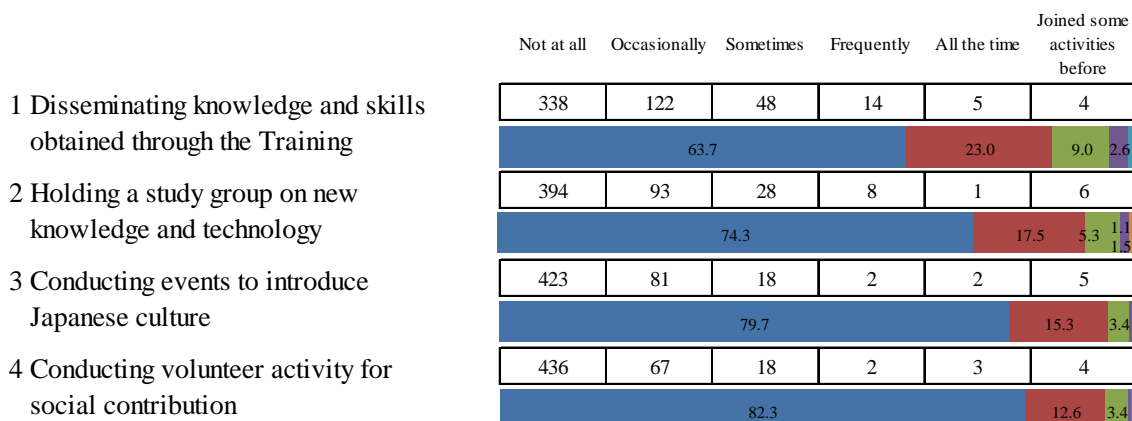


Figure 2-13e Frequency of networking: With Japanese in Indonesia

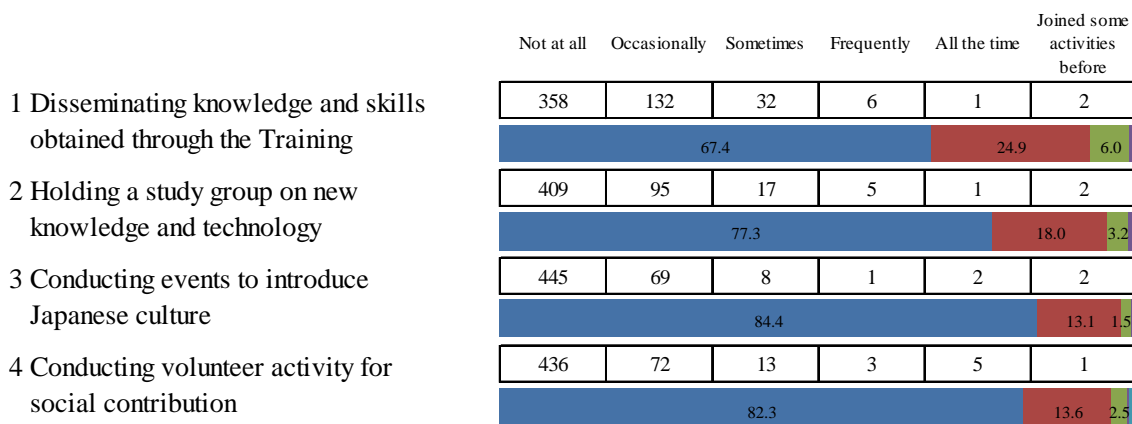


Figure 2-13f Frequency of networking: With Ex-Participants

who joined training program with other donors'

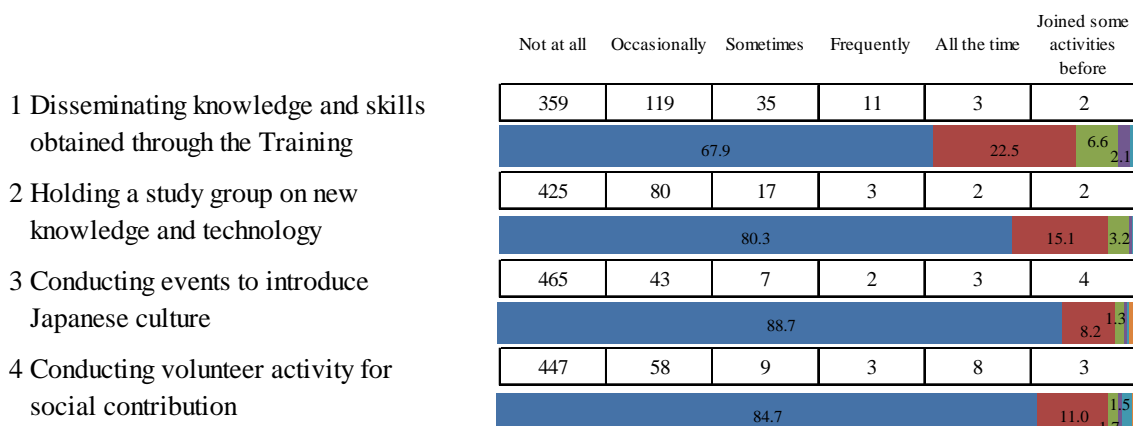


Figure 2-13g Frequency of networking: With the Ex-Participants of the same program from other countries

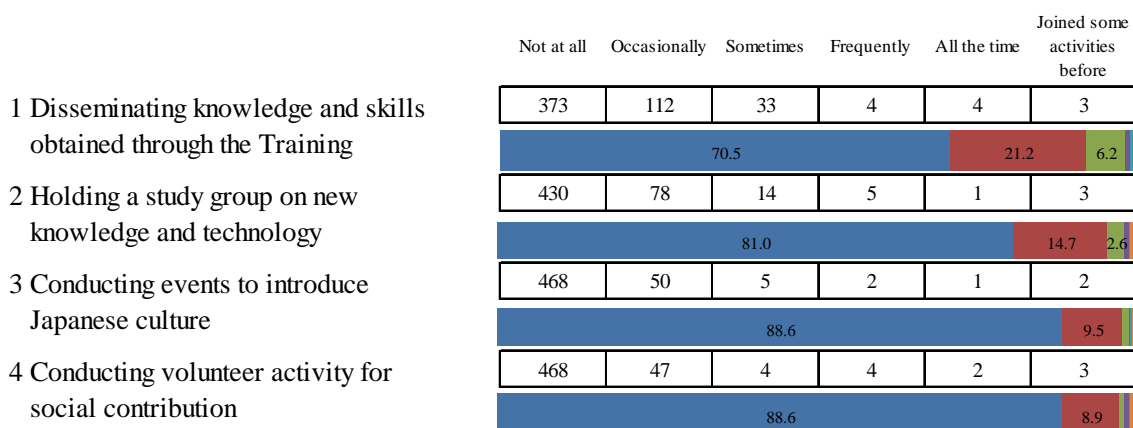


Figure 2-13h Frequency of networking: With people from ASEAN countries

### 2-1.7 Impression of Japan: During JICA Training

The survey team asked about impression of Japan after Ex-Participants participated in JICA training program, and 8 out of 9 questions scored over 4.0. It shows that Ex-Participants have very favorable impression on Japan (figure 2-14).

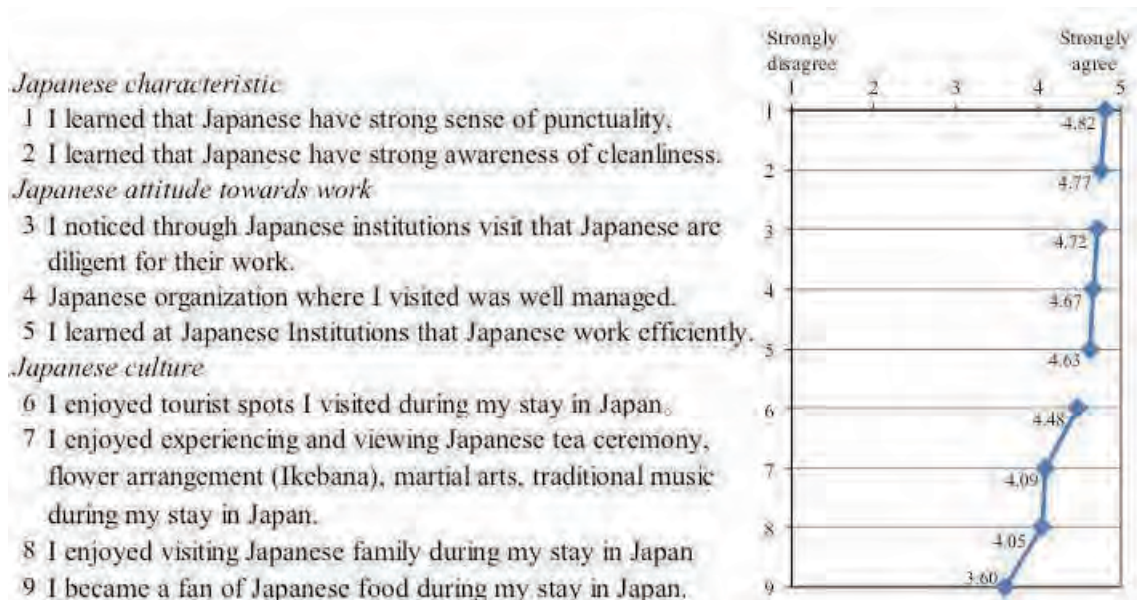


Figure 2-14 Impression of Japan: at the time of training

Among these favorable impressions, impressions on “Japanese characteristic” and “Japanese attitude towards work” are remarkable. 83.4% of all respondents are strongly impressed by “Japanese strong sense of punctuality”, 78.7% by “strong awareness of cleanliness”, 73.8% by “diligence of work”, 64.4% by “work efficiency”, and 69.3% by “organizational management of Japanese companies” respectively (figure 2-15). Impression on “Japanese strong sense of punctuality” is much stronger than questions about “Japanese attitude towards work” and “Japanese culture”, and it is significantly different ( $p < 0.01$ ).

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Not experienced
1 I learned that Japanese have strong sense of punctuality.	1	1	3	83	443	0
	15.6		83.4			
2 I learned that Japanese have strong awareness of cleanliness.	2	0	4	107	418	0
	20.2		78.7			
3 I noticed through Japanese institutions visit that Japanese are diligent for their work.	1	1	6	129	392	2
	1.1	24.3	73.8			0.4
4 Japanese organization where I visited was well managed.	1	2	3	157	368	0
	29.6		69.3			
5 I learned at Japanese Institutions that Japanese work efficiently.	1	0	8	176	342	4
	1.5	33.1		64.4		

Figure 2-15 Impression of Japan: Japanese Characteristic / Japanese attitudes towards work

Scores on impression on “Japanese culture” are lower than impression on “Characteristic of Japanese” and “Japanese attitude towards work”, and they are significantly different ( $p < 0.01$ ). However, more than half of respondents strongly enjoyed “trips in Japan”, and 92.1% “enjoyed”

trips in Japan (figure 2-16). Regarding “traditional Japanese culture such as tea ceremony” and “visits to Japanese family”, 54.6% and 42.6% of respondents answered that they “strongly enjoyed” and “somewhat enjoyed”, but there are many who do not experience them. When looking at respondents who experienced “Japanese traditional culture such as tea ceremony” (68.2% of all respondents) and “visits to Japanese family” (54.8% of all respondents), those who “strongly enjoyed” and “somewhat enjoyed” these experiences are 80.1% and 77.7% respectively. Question about “Japanese food” is ranked at the lowest among 9 questions and this is significantly different ( $p < 0.01$ ). 52.9% of respondents answer they “liked very much” and “liked” Japanese food, but 33.7% chose “neither agree nor disagree”.

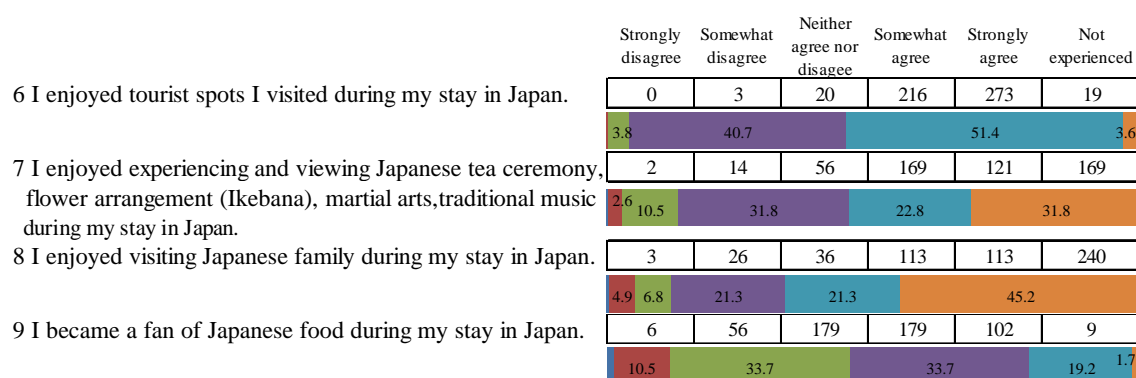


Figure 2-16 Impression of Japan: Japanese culture

### 2-1.8 Activities: Ex-Participants' Interests

The survey team asked what kind of activities Ex-Participants are interested in from the viewpoint of relationship between Japan and Indonesia, and what kind of activities they want to engage in among their field of expertise, business, academic field and Japanese culture.

The result shows that Ex-Participants have high interests in suggested activities, since each activity scores from 3.51 to 4.40 and 11 out of 18 activities scored the average of over 4.0 (figure 2-17). These results prove that Ex-Participants have very strong interests in activities in their specialty field, academic related, and ASEAN region (as indicated in A and C in the figure 2-17). Moreover, they also have strong interests in Japanese culture and business related activities (as indicated in B in the figure 2-17).

*Expertise, academic oriented*

- 1 activity related to my specialty/ expertise/ field/ sector
- 2 activity related to studying in Japan
- 3 activity related to a study tour in Japan
- 4 activity related to joint study with Japanese
- 5 activity related to hosting Japanese students

*Japanese culture oriented*

- 6 activity related to tourism in Japan
- 7 activity related to Japanese language learning
- 8 activity related to Japanese traditional culture
- 9 activity related to Japanese food culture
- 10 activity related to Japanese movies and animated films

*Business oriented*

- 11 activity related to working with Japanese in Indonesia
- 12 activity related to working with Japanese in Japan
- 13 activity related to inviting Japanese company (to our region)
- 14 activity related to entrepreneurship with Japanese
- 15 activity related to business of Japanese companies

*Others*

- 16 activity related to regional exchange in ASEAN including Japan
- 17 activity related to volunteer for social service and NGO work
- 18 activity organized by other donor related alumni

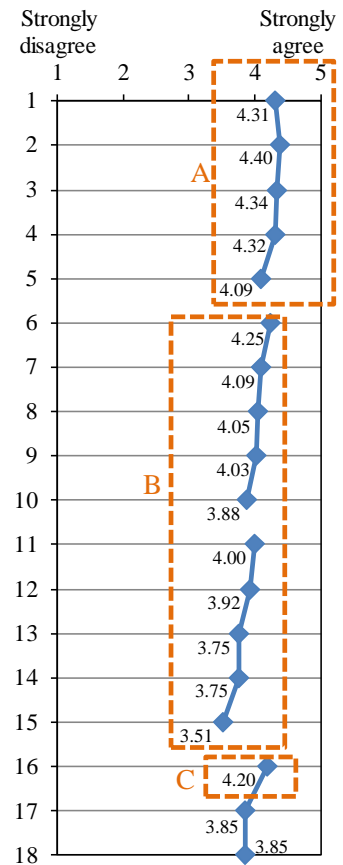


Figure 2-17 Activities of interests: Average

**(1) Expertise/ academic oriented activities**

Scores on activities related to Ex-Participant’s expertise and academic field are higher than other activities, and respondents have high interests in acquirement and utilization of knowledge (figure 2-17). More than half of respondents are “strongly interested” in “studying in Japan” and “study tour in Japan”, and respondents who are “strongly interested” and “somewhat interested” account for 88.9% and 86.7% respectively (figure 2-18). Also, 88.4% of respondents are “strongly interested” and “somewhat interested” in “joint research with Japanese”.

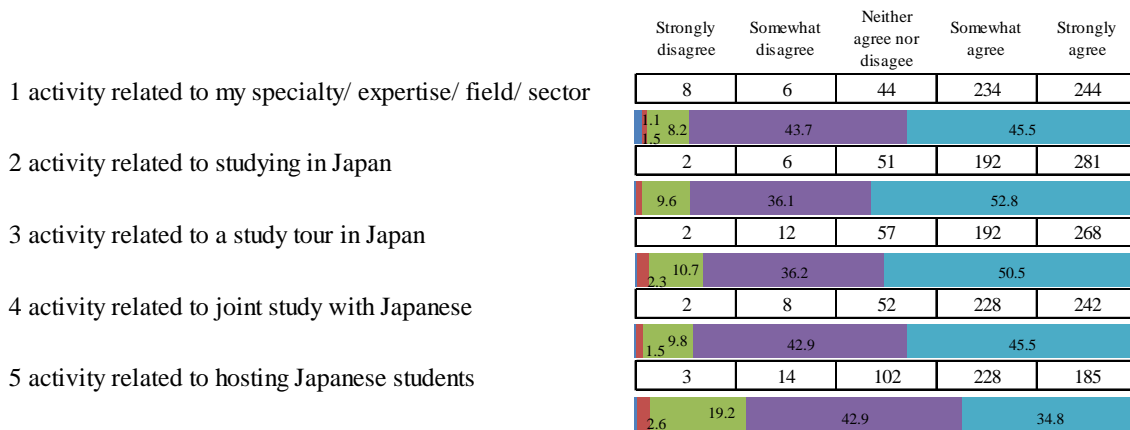


Figure 2-18 Interests: expertise and academic oriented activities

## (2) Japanese culture oriented activities

After expertise and academic oriented activities, Ex-Participants are interested in Japanese culture oriented activities. Scores on “tourism in Japan”, “Japanese language learning”, “Japanese traditional culture”, and “Japanese food culture” are over 4.0 and it shows that ex-participant’s interests in these activities are high. Among them, score on “tourism in Japan” is 4.25, and 41.6% of respondents are “strongly interested in” the activity (figure 2-19). As for “Japanese food culture”, impression at the time of the training was not very high (figure 2-16), but at the time of survey the score is 4.03 and 78.4% of respondents are “strongly interested” and “somewhat interested” in Japanese culture. It is considered that their interests in Japanese food increased after they return to Indonesia. Although the score on Japanese movies and animated films is the lowest among Japanese culture oriented activities, about one fourth of respondents are “strongly interested” in the activity, and those who are “strongly interested” and “somewhat interested” in activity account for 70.5% of the total.

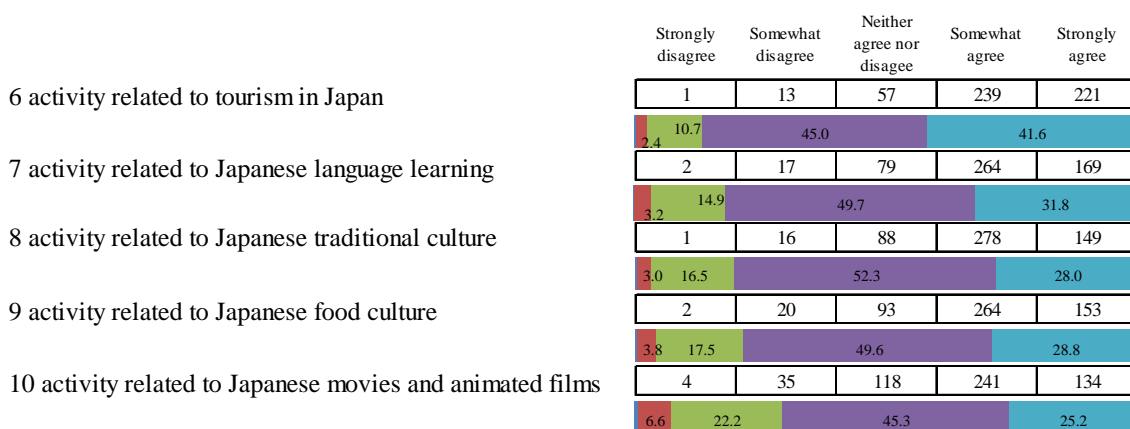


Figure 2-19 Interests: Japanese culture oriented activities

## (3) Business oriented activities

In business-oriented activities, scores on working with Japanese in either Indonesia or Japan



are 4.00 and 3.92 respectively, and respondents who are “strongly interested” and “somewhat interested” in are 77.5% and 77.2% respectively (figure 2-20). They show that Ex-Participants have high interests in working with Japanese. Scores on “inviting Japanese companies” and “entrepreneurship with Japanese” are both 3.75. Since respondents who are “strongly interested” and “somewhat interested” in these activities are 62.1% and 63.2% respectively, it can be concluded that Ex-Participants are relatively interested in these activities. However, score on “business with Japanese companies” is the lowest with 3.51, and those who are either “strongly interested” or “somewhat interested” in the activity are 51.3% of all respondents.

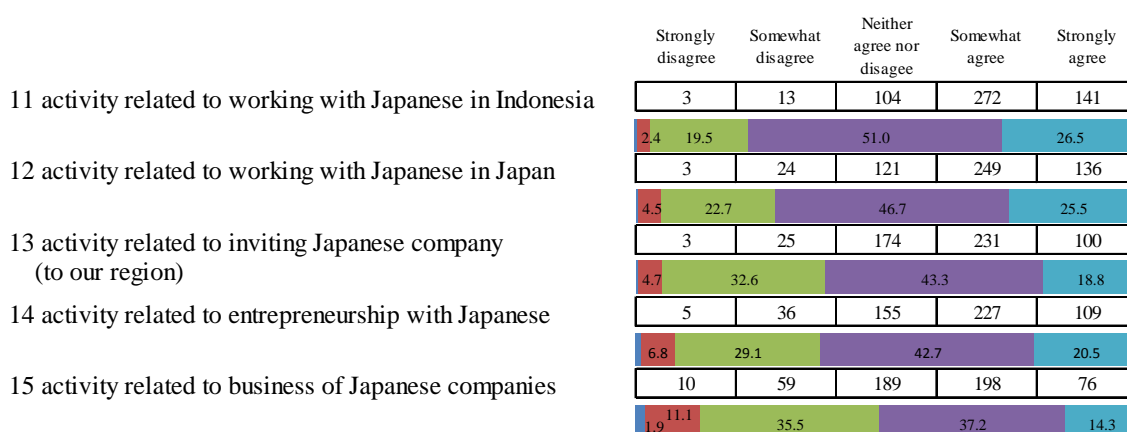


Figure 2-20 Interests: business oriented activities

#### (4) Other activities

Score on “activity related to regional exchange with ASEAN countries” is 4.20 which is high, 38.3% of respondents are “strongly interested”, and those who are “strongly interested” and “somewhat interested” in the activity account for 86.6% (figure 2-21). Scores on “activity related to volunteer for social service and NGO work” and “activity organized by other donors” are both 3.85 and respondents who are “strongly interested” and “somewhat interested” in these activities are 68.2% and 69.8% respectively. It is considered that interests in these activities are relatively high.

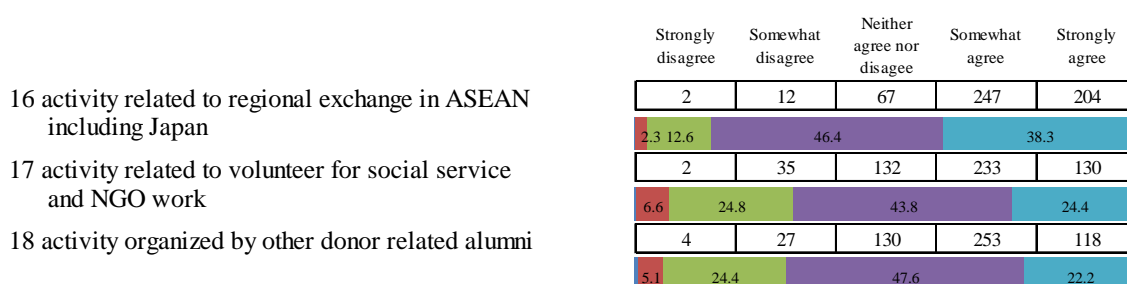


Figure 2-21 Interests: other activities

### 2-1.9 Relation between Networking and Activities: Ex-Participants' Interests

Table 2-3 shows items that are statistically analyzed significant relation between networking and activities that Ex-Participants are interested in. Figures show correlation, and the coefficient values over 0.2 are written in red, because when the coefficient value is between 0.2 and 0.3, it is considered that there is a weak correlation.

Networking variable is composite variable that is summed up scores on each category and divided by the number of categories. Academic-related variable is composite variable, dividing total score of 4 categories from category 2 to 5 described in activities of interests by 4. Japanese culture-related variable is composite variable, dividing total scores of 5 categories from category 6 to 10 by 5, and business-related variable is composite variable, dividing total scores of 5 categories from category 11 to 15 by 5.

Interest in “academic oriented” activity has correlation with networking with “working partners in the same sector” and “neighboring communities”, and it is concluded that those who have high interests in “academic oriented” activity conduct many networking with “working partners in the same sector” and “neighboring communicates”. Also, those who are interested in “academic oriented” activity tend to build network at work, because weak correlation is observed in “colleagues in office/institution”.

There is a correlation between interest in “Japanese culture oriented” activity and networking with “neighboring communities”, and it can be considered that Ex-Participants whose interest in “Japanese culture oriented” activity is high have many networks with neighboring communities.

There is a correlation between interest in “volunteer activity for social service and NGO work” and networking with “neighboring communities” and it can be thought that Ex-Participants whose interest in “volunteer activity for social service and NGO work” is high have many networks with neighboring communities. Also, since there is a slight correlation with activity with “working partners in the same sector”, those who are interested in “volunteer activity for social service and NGO work” are considered to conduct many networking with “working partners in the same sector”.

Interest in “activity organized by other donors” has correlation between networking with “working partners in the same sector” and “neighboring communities” and those who have high interest in “activity organized by other donors” are thought to build many networking with working partners in the same sector and neighboring communities.

Since there is slight correlation between “business oriented” activity and “neighboring communities”, those who are interested in “business oriented” activity are thought to build many networks with neighboring communities.

Looking at above results from the viewpoint of networking, respondents who have many

networks within neighboring communities are considered to have high interests in “academic-oriented”, “Japanese culture oriented”, “volunteer for social service and NGO work”, “activity organized by other donors” and “business oriented” activities. Also, respondents who have many communications in their sectors of expertise are considered to have high interest in “academic oriented”, “activities organized by other donors”, and “volunteer for social service and NGO work” activities.

Table 2-3 Correlation between networking and activities that Ex-Participants are interested in

<i>Intention/interest</i>	Expertise	Academic oriented	Japanese culture oriented	Business oriented	Volunteer for social service and NGO work	Activity organized by other donor related alumni	Regional exchange in ASEAN
<i>Network</i>							
With colleagues in office/institution		0.180 **	0.141 **		0.128 **	0.135 **	
With working partners in the same sector		0.207 **	0.165 **	0.161 **	0.184 **	0.201 **	0.101 *
With neighboring communities		0.218 **	0.213 **	0.189 **	0.236 **	0.257 **	0.136 **
With Japanese hosting organization		0.105 *	0.105 *				
With Japanese in Indonesia							
With ex-participants who joined training program by other donor							
With ex-participants of same program from other countries							
With people from ASEAN countries			0.104 *	0.112 *		0.126 **	

\*\* p<0.01, \* p<0.05

### 2-1.10 Means of Communication among Ex-Participants

Respondents answered means to communicate or exchange among Ex- Participants according to frequency of the usage after coming back from Japan. E-mail and Facebook are currently the most popular means of communication among Ex-Participants as well as mobile phone (see Table 2-4). SMS of mobile phone is at second or third rank.

E-mail is the most common means to communicate with Ex-Participants of other countries. Facebook and SMS or Skype are at the second and third place respectively for their international communication.

Table 2-4 Means of Communication among Ex-Participants

	with ex-participants of the Training			with ex-participants of the Training in foreign countries		
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
E-mail	38.3	27.9	20.2	51.1	45.2	7.4
Facebook	37.9	28.7	8.6	46.0	41.2	2.0
Twitter	0.2	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.8	8.1
Line	0.0	1.1	3.1	0.3	1.2	13.5
Mobile Phone	16.6	16.4	27.7	1.0	3.6	14.9
SMS	4.9	22.1	28.5	0.6	4.0	24.3
Skype	0.0	2.0	4.7	0.0	3.2	23.0
Other	2.0	1.1	5.2	1.0	0.8	6.8

(%)

### 2-1.11 Intergroup Comparison

This section compares networking and activities of Ex-Participants by region of residence, ages and membership of alumni organization.

#### (1) By region of residence

This section indicates comparisons among regions targeting at provinces whose answers are over 20, which are Special Capital Region of Jakarta, West Java, Banten, South Sulawesi, East Java, Central Java and Special Region of Yogyakarta.

There are not many differences in networking by region, but overall, activities in Central Java are less than other provinces (figure 2-22).

In “working partners in the same sector” group, networking in East Java is more than Central Java and it differs significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ). In “people from ASEAN countries” group, respondents in West Java and Special Capital Region of Jakarta have more networking than those in Central Java and it differs significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ). Also, in “Ex-Participants who joined training program with other donors’ support” group, respondents in West Java and Special Capital Region of Jakarta have more networking than those in Central Java and it differs significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ).

In “Japanese in Indonesia” group, respondents in South Sulawesi conduct more networking with Japanese in Indonesia compared with those in Special Capital Region of Jakarta and it is significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ).

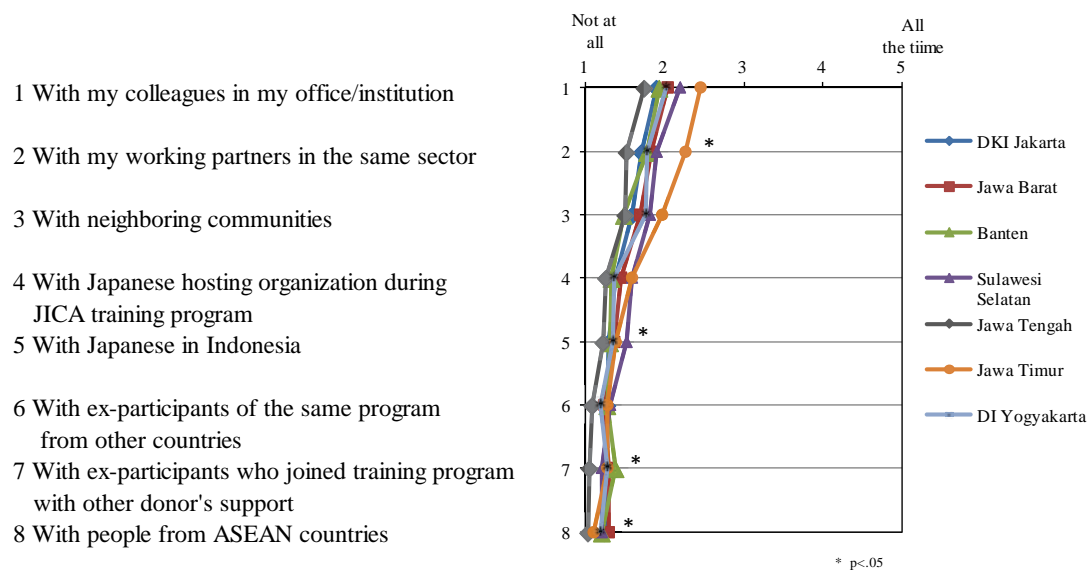


Figure 2-22 Networking: by region

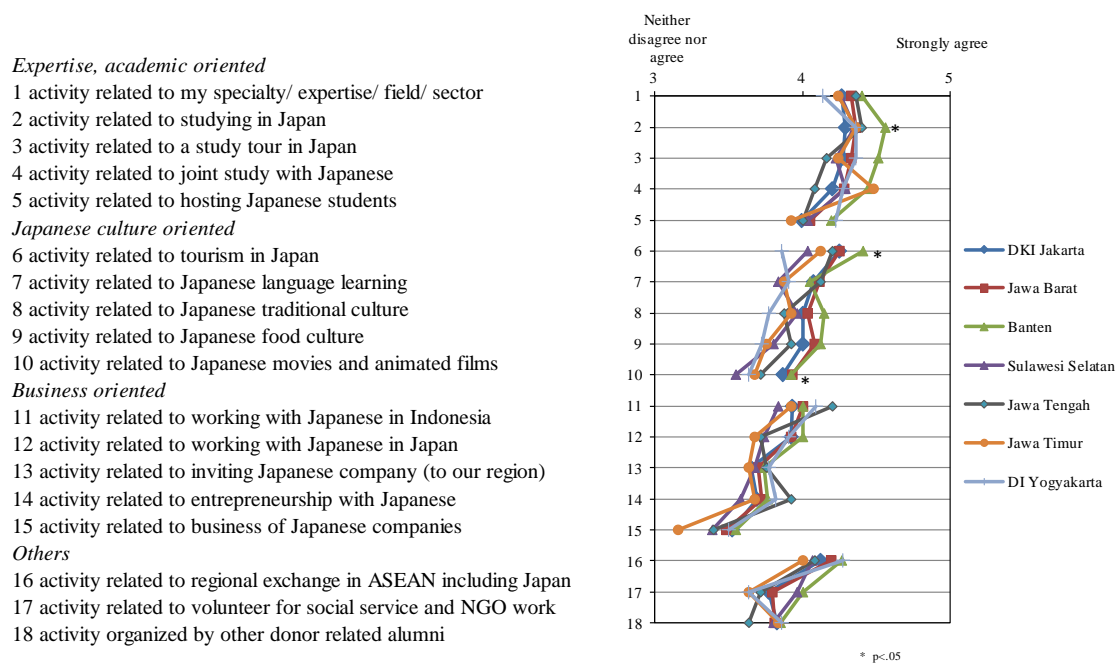


Figure 2-23 Activities that Ex-Participants are interested in: by region

When looking at activities that Ex-Participants are interested in, there is a statistically significant difference between the province that degree of interest is high and the province that degree of interest is low in “academic oriented” and “Japanese culture oriented” activities, but no regional difference is indicated in other activities of interest (figure 2-23).

In “studying in Japan” in “academic oriented” activity, respondents in Banten have higher interest than those in Special Capital Region of Jakarta and it differs significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ). In

“trip to Japan” in “Japanese culture oriented” activity, people in Special Capital Region of Jakarta, West Java and Banten have higher interest than Ex-Participants in Special Region of Yogyakarta and it is significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ). Respondents in Banten also have higher interest in “trip to Japan” than those in South Sulawesi and it differs significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ). Furthermore, South Sulawesi people have higher interest in “Japanese movies and animated films” than West Java people and it is significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ).

## (2) By age

This section examines comparisons about networking and activities that Ex-Participants are interested in by 4 age-groups which is 1) up to 29 years old, 2) 30 to 39 years old, 3) 40 to 49 years old, and 4) over 50 years old.

Although there is no statistically significant difference, scores on groups of 30s are overall higher than that of 20s (7 out of 8 activities), and there is a tendency that respondents in their 30s have more network (figure 2-24). When comparing respondents in their 30s and 40s, 40s do more networking than those in 30s with “colleagues in office/institution”, “working partners in the same sector”, “neighboring communities”, “hosting organizations in Japan”, and “Ex-Participants who joined training program with other donors’ support”, and it differs significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ). Also, respondents who are in their 40s conduct more networking with “Ex-Participants of the same program from other countries”, “people from ASEAN countries”, “Ex-Participants who joined training program with other donors’ support”, and “Japanese in Indonesia”, although there is no statistically significant difference. From these results, respondents who are in their 40s are viewed to have active network than those who are in their 30s.

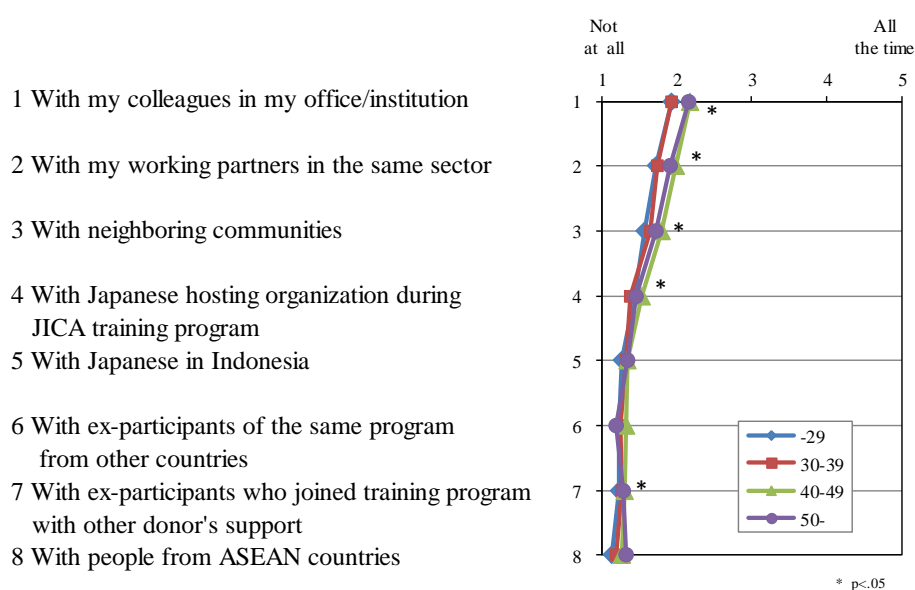


Figure 2-24 Networking: by age

Regarding activities that Ex-Participants are interested in, scores on groups of 30s and 40s are

overall high, and scores on “expertise/academic oriented”, “Japanese culture oriented” and “other” activities are over 4.0, which are high (figure 2-25). However, in the group of over 50s, although the score on “expertise/academic oriented” activity is 4.0 and their interest in the activity is high, scores on other activities are over 3.0 and are relatively low. In “expertise/academic oriented” activity, interest of group of over 50s is lower than that of 40s, which differs significantly ( $p<0.05$ ). Furthermore, in all activities other than “expertise/academic oriented” one, scores on group of over 50s are lower than that of 30s and 40s, and they are significantly different ( $p<0.01$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). Therefore, in many activities interests of over 50s group has tendency to be the lowest.

*Expertise, academic oriented*

- 1 activity related to my specialty/ expertise/ field/ sector
- 2 activity related to studying in Japan
- 3 activity related to a study tour in Japan
- 4 activity related to joint study with Japanese
- 5 activity related to hosting Japanese students

*Japanese culture oriented*

- 6 activity related to tourism in Japan
- 7 activity related to Japanese language learning
- 8 activity related to Japanese traditional culture
- 9 activity related to Japanese food culture
- 10 activity related to Japanese movies and animated films

*Business oriented*

- 11 activity related to working with Japanese in Indonesia
- 12 activity related to working with Japanese in Japan
- 13 activity related to inviting Japanese company (to our region)
- 14 activity related to entrepreneurship with Japanese
- 15 activity related to business of Japanese companies

*Others*

- 16 activity related to regional exchange in ASEAN including Japan
- 17 activity related to volunteer for social service and NGO work
- 18 activity organized by other donor related alumni

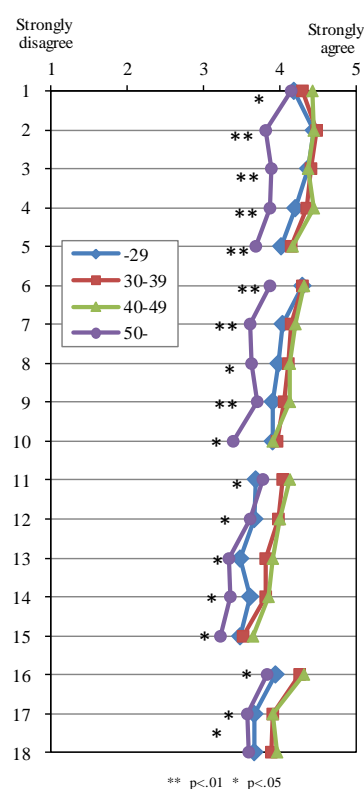


Figure 2-25 Activities that Ex-Participants are interested in: by age

**(3) By membership of alumni organization**

Overall, scores on members of alumni organization are higher than non-members in every networking (figure 2-26). Members have more network with “working partners in the same sector”, “neighboring communities”, “Japanese in Indonesia”, “Ex-Participants of same training program from other countries”, “Ex-Participants who joined training program with other donors’ support”, and “people from ASEAN countries”, which differs significantly. Members are viewed to have active networking compared with non-members.

With regard to activities that Ex-Participants are interested in, the degree of interest is almost same between members and non-members, but members have slightly higher interest (figure

2-27). Interest in “inviting Japanese companies” is higher in members, which is significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ).

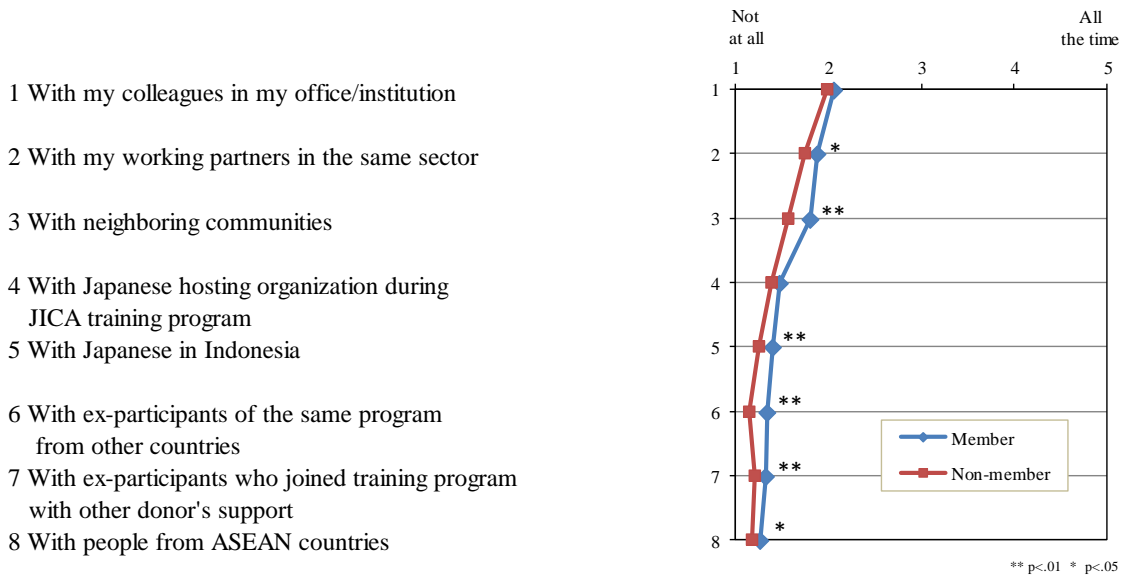


Figure 2-26 Networking: by membership of alumni organization

*Expertise, academic oriented*

- 1 activity related to my specialty/ expertise/ field/ sector
- 2 activity related to studying in Japan
- 3 activity related to a study tour in Japan
- 4 activity related to joint study with Japanese
- 5 activity related to hosting Japanese students

*Japanese culture oriented*

- 6 activity related to tourism in Japan
- 7 activity related to Japanese language learning
- 8 activity related to Japanese traditional culture
- 9 activity related to Japanese food culture
- 10 activity related to Japanese movies and animated films

*Business oriented*

- 11 activity related to working with Japanese in Indonesia
- 12 activity related to working with Japanese in Japan
- 13 activity related to inviting Japanese company (to our region)
- 14 activity related to entrepreneurship with Japanese
- 15 activity related to business of Japanese companies

*Others*

- 16 activity related to regional exchange in ASEAN including Japan
- 17 activity related to volunteer for social service and NGO work
- 18 activity organized by other donor related alumni

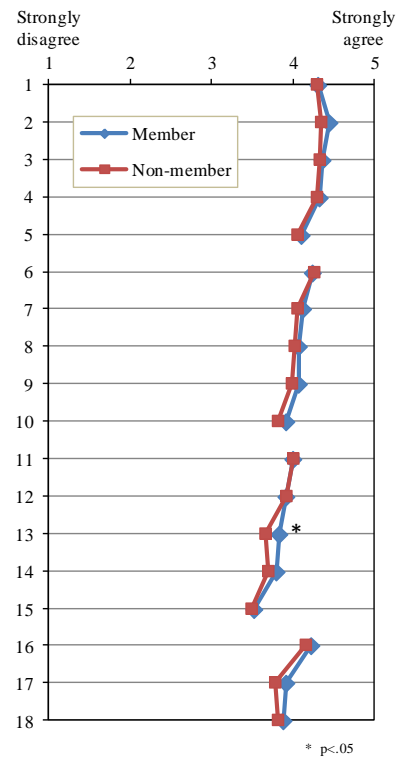


Figure 2-27 Activities that Ex-Participants are interested in: by membership of alumni organization



## 2-1.12 Intention to Cooperate with JICA

Impression on Japan, extent of networking, and interests and intention of Ex-Participants in activities have been analyzed in the above sections. Respondents answered regarding their intention to cooperate with JICA if JICA needs support of Ex-Participants. 526 persons out of 536 respondents, which is 98.1% to all respondents, answered that they have intention to cooperate with JICA.

## 2-1.13 Conclusion

### **(1) Communication with Japanese and hosting organizations during the training**

Degree of keeping communication with Japanese and hosting organizations at the time of the training is low, and many respondents “occasionally” or “sometimes” communicate each other. However, although frequency of communication is not high, 82.8% of respondents keep communication with Japanese friends in order to obtain information on Japan, and 68% of respondents keep communication in order to be connected with Japan and ask advice for work-related matters. Communication with host organizations is less than that with Japanese friends, and 50-60% of respondents keep relationship.

### **(2) Communication with Ex-Participants who joined the same training program**

With regard to frequency of communication with Ex-Participants who joined same training program, Indonesian Ex-Participants “frequently” and “all the time” communicate each other, and 90.1% of respondents keep relationship. Frequency of communication with Ex-Participants from other countries is significantly low and 41.0% of respondents do not communicate at all.

### **(3) Relationship with JICA alumni organization JICA**

#### a. Membership

53.9% of respondents are members and more than half are non-members. 79.8% of non-members do not know the existence of the alumni organization, which is the most significant reason of being non-members. Also another significant reason of being non-members is that alumni organization office is located far from respondent’s residence area.

#### b. Member’s feelings toward the alumni organization

Member’s feelings toward the alumni organization are favorable. Many respondents look forward to alumni organization’s events and feel merit of being members.

#### c. Member’s activities in the alumni organization

Scores on member’s activities ranges from 1.54 to 2.54, and the degree of activities are not very active. However, more than 20% of respondents “frequently” and “all the time” disseminate knowledge and skills obtained of the training program with alumni’s members, 78.7% of respondents disseminate knowledge and technology obtained from the training program, and 75.9% make proposal on utilizing knowledge and technologies obtained in the training program.

Regarding exchange of knowledge and skills obtained through the training program and exchange of information on Japan among members, 73.0% and 68.3% of respondents do so respectively, but many “occasionally” or “sometimes” engage in activity, and respondents who “frequently” and “all the time” work on these activities are 10.7% and 7.1% respectively. Also, 41.8% and 34.9% of respondents take part in periodical alumni meetings and events to introduce Japanese culture, and many do not participate in.

#### **(4) Networking**

Networking with “colleagues in office/institution”, “working partners in the same sector” and “neighboring communities” happens more than that with “hosting organizations in Japan”, “Japanese in Indonesia”, “Ex-Participants of the training program with other donors’ support”, “Ex-Participants of the same program from other countries” and “people from ASEAN countries”.

There can be seen a tendency that frequency of “dissemination of knowledge and skills obtained through the training program” activity is the highest and that of “events to introduce Japanese culture” activity is the lowest in every networking group.

It is difficult to state that situations of networking are active overall, 92.7% of respondents “disseminate knowledge and skills obtained through the training program” with “colleagues in office/institution”, 81.6% and 69.3% do the activity with “working partners in the same sector” and “neighboring communities” respectively.

Regarding “volunteer activity for social contribution”, 53.6% of respondents do the activity with “colleagues in office/institution”, 47.6% with “working partners in the same sector”, and 50.5% with “neighboring communities”.

With regard to “events to introduce Japanese culture”, 27.7% of respondents do the activity with “colleagues in office/institution”, 26.5% with “working partners in the same sector”, and 28.7% with “neighboring communities”.

In “hosting organizations in Japan”, “Japanese in Indonesia”, “Ex-Participants who joined training program with other donors’ support”, “Ex-Participants of the same training program from other countries”, and “people from ASEAN countries”, 60 to 90% of respondents do not engage in any activities at all and are inactive.

#### **(5) Impression of Japan: at the time of the training program**

Many scores on impression of Japan are over 4.0 and Ex-Participants have positive impression toward Japanese characteristics, Japanese attitudes toward work, and Japanese culture by attending JICA training program.

Ex-Participants have the strongest impression on Japanese punctuality, and also have strong impression on Japanese sense of cleanliness, diligence toward of work and efficiency. Impression on Japanese culture is slightly weaker than that on Japanese characteristics and

attitude toward work ( $p < 0.01$ ), but impression on trip to tourist spots is very favorable. Furthermore, those who have experienced Japanese traditional culture and visits to Japanese family have good impression on these activities. Many respondents answer “neither agree nor disagree” about Japanese food, and about half of respondents came to like Japanese food.

## **(6) Activities that Ex-Participants are interested in**

Many scores on ex-participant’s interest in their expertise/academic oriented activities are over 4.3 and interests in “field of expertise”, “studying in Japan”, “study tour in Japan”, and “joint study with Japanese” are high. Interest in “hosting Japanese students” is also high, but the score is slightly lower than others.

Interests in Japanese culture oriented activities are slightly lower than those in expertise or academic oriented activities, but many scores are over 4.0, which shows ex-participant’s high interest. Among them, interest in “trip to Japan” is the highest, and interests in “learning Japanese language”, “Japanese traditional culture”, and “Japanese food” are also high. Regarding Japanese food, impression on it at the time of the training was not very high, but it becomes higher at the time of the survey. Score on “Japanese movies and animated films” is 3.88, which is slightly low, but about 70% of respondents are interested in it.

Scores on business oriented activities range from 3.51 to 4.00 and interests in them are slightly lower than other activities. Interest in working with Japanese is high, but interests in “inviting Japanese company” and “entrepreneurship with Japanese” are a little low. Score on “business with Japanese companies” is 3.51 and interest is relatively lower than others.

Interest in “regional activities with ASEAN countries” is very high, and “volunteer activity for social service and NGO work” and “activities organized by other donors” are also relatively high.

## **(7) Relation between networking activities and Ex-Participants’ interests**

Respondents who have many network with “neighboring communities” have high interests in “academic oriented”, “Japanese culture oriented”, “volunteer and NGO work”, “activities organized by other donors”, “business oriented” activities.

Respondents who engage in “expertise oriented” activities have high interest in “academic oriented”, “volunteer for social service and NGO work”, and “activity organized by other donors”.

## **(8) Intergroup Comparison**

### **a. By region of residence**

Although there is no difference of networking between each provinces, networking in Central Java is overall less than other provinces. In “working partners in the same sector” group, respondents in East Java have more networking than those in Central Java, and in “people from ASEAN countries” and “Ex-Participants who joined training program with other donors”

support” groups, respondents in West Java and Special Capital Region of Jakarta have more networking than Central Java ( $p<0.05$ ). Also, in “Japanese in Indonesia” group, those in South Sulawesi have more networking than those in Special Capital Region of Jakarta.

With regard to activities that Ex-Participants are interested in, respondents in Banten are more interested in “studying in Japan” than those in Special Capital Region of Jakarta ( $p<0.05$ ). Respondents in Special Capital Region of Jakarta, West Java and Banten are more interested in “trip to Japan” than those in Special Region of Yogyakarta ( $p<0.05$ ) and interest in the “trip to Japan” is higher for respondents in Banten than those in South Sulawesi ( $p<0.05$ ).

#### b. By ages

Ex-Participants in their 30s tend to have more networking than those in their 20s. In “colleagues in office/institution”, “working partners in the same sector”, “neighboring communities”, “host organizations in Japan”, and “Ex-Participants who joined training program with other donors’ support”, people in their 40s have more networking than those in their 30s ( $p<0.05$ ).

Many scores on activities in Ex-Participants are interested in are over 4.0 for respondents in their 30s and 40s, which show that their interests are high. Respondents in their over 50s have overall lower interests in activities than those in their 30s and 40s ( $p<0.05$ ).

#### c. By membership of alumni organization

In general, members of alumni organization have higher scores than non-members in every networking, and members have more networking with “working partners in the same sector”, “neighboring communities”, “Japanese in Indonesia”, “Ex-Participants of the same training program from other countries”, “Ex-Participants who joined training program with other donors’ support”, and “people from ASEAN countries” groups ( $p<0.05$ ).

Degree of interests that Ex-Participants are interested in is almost same between members and non-member, except interest in “inviting Japanese companies”, which members have higher interest ( $p<0.05$ ).

### **(9) Means of Communication and Intention to Cooperate with JICA**

The most popular communication means among Ex-Participants inside Indonesia are E-mail and Facebook. Mobile phone call and SMS of mobile phone are also relatively popular mean after E-mail and Facebook. In addition, E-mail and Facebook are the most popular means to communicate with Ex-Participants of foreign countries. SMS and Skype are also relatively popular means in the context.

Additionally, 98% of respondents answered that they are willing to cooperate with JICA in case they are requested by JICA.

## 2-2 Results of Focus Group Discussion (FGD) of Ex-Participants

### 2-2.1 Objectives and Targets of FGD

FGD was conducted to obtain more concrete and deeper perception of Ex-Participants regarding impression of Japan, interests/ intentions, current status of networking, and expectation besides questionnaire survey. FGD also aimed to collect real voices of Ex-Participants and potentials for strengthening relationship between Indonesia and Japan and ASEAN and Japan. FGD was also expected to be a trigger for activating their network and facilitate core Ex-Participants to start further activities with their initiatives.

6 sessions (10 Ex-Participants each) were conducted in Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Makassar, and Bali. Ex-Participants for FGD were selected in line with the criteria over diversity of sectors and generations and gender balanced without any bias. Backgrounds of target Ex-Participants are same as questionnaire survey. 2 sessions each were conducted in Jakarta and Yogyakarta to target Ex-Participants of general technical training program and YLTP separately to grasp trend and orientation of each group.

Focal persons of Ex- Participant in each group and region were requested by JICA Indonesia office. Participants of each FGD group were selected and coordinated by the focal persons. The below table indicates the background (types of training programs) and dates of each FGD. FGD sessions were conducted intensively in the first half of November 2014.

Table 2-5: Types of JICA Training Program and Date of FGD

No.	Region	Types of JICA Training Program	Date of FGD
1	Jakarta 2	Young Leaders Training Program (YLTP)	November 6 <sup>th</sup> , 2014
2	Makassar	All types	November 10 <sup>th</sup> , 2014
3	Bali	Ditto	November 11 <sup>th</sup> , 2014
4	Jakarta 1	General Technical Training Program/ Country- Focused and International and Region- Focused Training Program	November 12 <sup>th</sup> , 2014
5	Yogyakarta 1	Ditto	November 15 <sup>th</sup> , 2014
6	Yogyakarta 2	YLTP	November 15 <sup>th</sup> , 2014

There are also quite a number of Ex-Participants in Sumatera Island (Medan and Padang). However, they were not covered in the FGD of the Survey due to the time constrains of the Survey period. Therefore, no representation of Ex-Participants in Sumatera is considered as the restriction in the results of the Survey.

## 2-2.2 Questions for FGD

FGD was conducted in line with the framework indicated in the table below. The topics were adjusted by facilitators according to Ex-Participants' interests or degree of discussion at FGD.

Table 2-6: Questions and Topics for Focus Group Discussion

1)	Cultural exchange and social exposure activities they participated during their training program in Japan
2)	Advantages, disadvantages, and necessity of improvement of their training program in Japan
3)	Convenience to join the alumni activities, good/best practices of the alumni activities, expectation towards alumni activities
4)	Possibility of their contribution for further development of the relation between Indonesia and Japan
5)	Their expectation towards Japan in Asia and the world
6)	Interests and experiences in activities organized by other donor-related alumni

## 2-2.3 Profile of FGD Participants

Number of FGD participants was targeted around 10 persons each with balanced and diverse background. However, the number of participants of some groups was far below the expectation due to the timing of the FGD. November was in the middle of peak time of programs and projects for government officials just before the end of Indonesian fiscal year especially in 2014 (a few months after the presidential election). Participants in the groups with small number were not well balanced in sectors, generations, and gender. One day of FGD was affected by bad weather (heavy squall).

Table 2-7: Profiles of FGD Participants

No	Region	No. of Ex-P	Sectors	No. of Female	Age
1	Jakarta 2	9	Health, education, environment, administration and financial management, business	3	28-50
2	Makassar	10	Regional development of Maminasata, pollution control, regional resource development, city planning, waste disposal	6	37-62
3	Bali	7	Mangrove conservation, environment, disaster risk management and environmental conservation NGO, sewage disposal, taxation	5	35-43
4	Jakarta 1	4	SME support, standardization certification system, metal manufacturing, transportation industry	0	35-40
5	Yogyakarta 1	9	Higher education, engineering study, traditional craft, police, basic and secondary education, agriculture	2	30-50
6	Yogyakarta 2	4	Entrepreneur, NPO, Islamic education, basic and secondary education	2	25-55

Profile of FGD participants is shown in the table below. In overall, participants' sectors,

generations, and gender were quite well balanced despite of participants in some groups were biased. Participants are from wide range of sectors such as regional development, administrative and financial management, environment, education, health, and so forth. Ratio of female participants is around 30%. However, there were more female participants in one group (Bali). The generation was also wide range from 20s to 60s.

## 2-2.4 Answers and Results of FGD

The answers and results of FGD to each question and topic are indicated as follows.

### (1) Current situation of Ex-Participants' networking

- Ex-Participants of Group and Region-focused training program do not have strong orientation toward networking thus far.
- Majority of FGD participants were not aware of being IKA-JICA members. It is predictable that quite a number of Ex-Participants are not aware of that as well.
- Especially in Yogyakarta, the existence of IKA and KAPPIJA were not known and all of the participants have very limited communication with JICA after the training. However, all FGD participants are willing to re-establish relations with JICA.
- In contrast, KAPPIJA 21, which is Alumni of Youth Leader Training Program (YLTP) Program, is very active in their networking both in country and regional level. YLTP is well designed for the purpose of fostering friendship among youth in ASEAN and Japan. They conduct meetings periodically and conduct activities by their own initiatives. KAPPIJA is considered as one of successful cases among JICA's Ex-Participants networking.
- Initiatives are needed to arrange a meeting between IKA JICA and KAPPIJA since there is no communication between KAPPIJA and IKA JICA until now. Besides, JICA may also bridge a meeting between Japanese Companies and KAPPIJA.
- ASEAN components, especially of YLTP are very effective to share more information and connection afterwards.
- There is a huge gap of emotional attachment with Japan/Japanese between previous and recent participants due to limited period and less socio-cultural exchange program.

### (2) Ex-Participants' Impression of Japan

- Cultural event: Tea ceremony, Ikebana, Japanese Dance, wearing kimono, Japanese calligraphy, Onsen, Japanese cooking, Origami, etc.
- The cultural exchange is very effective way in building a strong relationship between participants and Japan. (especially Homestay is very influential to Ex-Participants)
- Social event: Homestay, playing golf + barbecue party, local festivals interesting for all ages and involve all generations
- Tourism: widely appreciated. Shinkansen ride should be included in the program.

- Japanese manner: kindness, sincerity to help others, strong culture of cleanliness, neatness, punctuality, discipline, hard worker, very accountable and reliable, waste/ garbage management, care for natural environment, thoroughly event management skill, respect and appreciation to senior citizens
- Others: functioning public facility, Traditional value and culture still reflected in many aspect of modern living

### (3) Ex-Participants' Inputs for training program improvement

- Obviously beneficial to improve the knowledge and insight
- Learn various systems and the importance to look and manage an issue from comprehensively not just from single sector perspective.
- A group of human resource development in MOI has launched a “sharing knowledge program” since October 2014. The 1st session was on ‘e-government and communication organization’, facilitated by 2 officials who studied in Korea. 40 officials attended. They will continue to have monthly session with 2 presenters. The group expects this effort enables MOI to adopt foreign knowledge and apply them into MOI’s institutions practice.
- Some issues:
  - ✧ applicability and appropriateness of technology in Indonesia
  - ✧ qualification of resource person to run training sessions
  - ✧ more practical and transfer technology orientation
  - ✧ hard to get material in electronic file (copyright issue)
  - ✧ limited duration, ideal duration is 3 weeks minimum – 1 month
  - ✧ necessity of advanced and follow-up visit
  - ✧ age limitation for YLTP should be reduced or expanded

### (4) Current status of JICA Alumni of Ex-Participants and their Expectation

- Alumni in Bali have just organized in August. Existence of JICA’s Alumni (IKA) was not known at all among moth Makassar and Yogyakarta FGD participants.
- Suggest to update and create effective and attractive homepage in JICA’s website for Alumni with information of ex-training participants
- Suggest to create Alumni group in Facebook
- Ex-Participants expect an active alumni organization. Suggest reorganizing the current alumni organization. A regular meeting of alumni and information sharing among members are strongly expected.
- Expecting the alumni to organize/conduct events involve members from various background/sector to participate.
- Expecting the alumni to organize/conduct events involve Japanese people who lives in the region (Bali, Makassar, etc.)
- Ex-Participants seek JICA’s facilitation to connect Ex-Participants and



Japan-related organizations/stakeholders as well as expect financial support.

- Potential activities:
  - ✧ Related to natural environment
  - ✧ Education for community based on members expertise
  - ✧ Community activities at schools and disaster response
  - ✧ Activities to develop Indonesian business potential and promote local products to Japan
  - ✧ Academic networking in their own expertise
- KAPPIJA 21 has been conducting various interesting activities such as gathering of alumni from ASEAN countries, social campaign of washing hands with soap, campaign of reduce plastic and reuse papers, campaign of natural environment awareness, and so on.
- KAPPIJA 21 and Regional Organization (ASEAN Japan Alumni Friendship Association) has regular program such as;
  - ✧ TV Conference
  - ✧ Youth Camp (with regional forum)
  - ✧ Executive Council Meeting in Regional Level
  - ✧ Donation for Tsunami disaster in Aceh with charity event in collaborated with TVRI
  - ✧ Seminar on Disaster management on 6 Desember 2014, and will invite JICA
- KAPPIJA is usually invited by Setneg to conduct orientation for JICA pre-training program before departure for Japan. After completing their program in Japan, they will automatically become KAPPIJA members and paid registration fees as a member (only once).
- Nonetheless, government of Indonesia does not know KAPPIJA well. KAPPIJA has potential to be a“public relation” for JICA.

#### (5) Expectation towards Japan in Asia and the World

- Japan is expected to:
  - ✧ Expand the relation of cooperation from inter governmental institutions to facilitate private sector cooperation.
  - ✧ Continue the support for programs in Indonesia through their superiority in technology.
  - ✧ Take initiatives to implement support programs for foreign students as well as exchange program among students in Asia.

#### (6) Possible Contribution by Ex-Participants

- Ex participant can contribute to improve the relation between Japan and Indonesia through Alumni organization activities. Therefore the Alumni organization is

expected to be exist and active.

- As agent to introduce best practices and good culture of Japan
- Get connected and build relationship with Japanese people who live in Indonesia
- The alumni organizations start to build relation with consulate/embassy and conducting joint activities.
- Interest in social work: supporting community and school kids in education or activities in environment (planting trees), health (household cleanliness), tax system, so on.
- Interest in CSR: joint activities with Japanese company with their specialties/professions
- Willingness: to host Japanese students and youth, PR of KAPPIJA to Japanese companies and JJC for collaboration (especially are regional level), implement small component in social development
- Sharing: Knowledge and information obtained in Japan and other countries

#### (7) Activities Organized by other Donor-related Alumni

- Other donors (such as US and Australia) also support similar activities JICA with concentration on capacity building.
- Other donor activities are considered also effective and successful.
- There are some alumni organizations of other donors. However, they are not so active.
- The activity conducted by alumni of other donor that experienced by participant so far is reunion.
- As a good example of centralized online networking of alumni, a participant introduced an US initiative called International Exchange Alumni.  
Link: <https://alumni.state.gov/about-international-exchange-alumni>
- Other donor (ADS) always monitors the progress of their alumni's achievement and career. They used to conduct workshops involve both alumni members and non-alumni.
- ADS used to conduct workshop that informing training and study opportunity that they offered.
- ADS make a mailing list for alumni members to share various information including available opportunities.

**Box 3: Good Practice- KAPPIJA-IKA Collaboration started in Jogjakarta!**

KAPPIJA Yogyakarta, one of the active KAPPIJA21 branches established by Mr. Saptoto AK and others ex-participants of 1985 Youth Friendship Program, carried out a series of local and international events, sometimes in collaboration with KAPPIJA 21 and AJAFA such as ASEAN Youth Exchange and Prambanan Global Fun Walking funded by JICA and Japan Foundation. However at the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) in Yogyakarta in November 2014, Mr. Saptoto reported that KAPPIJA Yogyakarta had been less active in recent years due to decreasing Japanese visitors to Yogyakarta, while other FGD Yogya participants who had joined Country-Focused, Group/Region-Focused Training Programs and Long Term Trainings were not aware of KAPPIJA nor IKA-JICA. The FGD became a momentum for them to acknowledge their desire to be connected with each other beyond the differences of alumni associations they are supposed to belong to according to the types of training programs they joined.

Their first collaboration was realized in January 2015 in an event called “let’s make a Batik.” Ms. Umah, an ex-participants and an officer of the Batik center of the Ministry of Industry proposed the idea and other ex-participants including a police officer, officer in Education department and SMP 1 (junior high school) teacher, Mr. Saptoto and some other ex-participants supported her. Approximately 150 students and 36 teachers from 15 local elementary schools enjoyed making their own Batik at the event and they requested for similar events in other places. The Ex-Participants also have other ideas for social contribution such as disaster management/preparedness education at school. They will also host 20 Japanese high school/university students in Yogyakarta in coming March 2015, requested by Development Association of Youth Leaders Japan. Mr. Saptoto and other KAPPIJA and IKA-JICA members are busy arranging homestay and exchange programs with Universitas Gadjah Mada for the students.

Timely facilitation and encouragement by JICA Indonesia did greatly promoted their collaboration in Yogyakarta and made this event happen. This fact signifies JICA’s role as a networking booster. Besides, community events at school such as this Batik event could be also funded by Japanese companies as CSR. JICA’s support to facilitate and match ideas and financial resources would be useful for dynamic activities and networking of ex-participants.



**Box 4: Good Practice- Knowledge-sharing at Ministry of Industry**

Ministry of Industry (MOI) has provided its professional staff with wide range of training opportunities overseas including Japan to acquire knowledge and skills. The Ministry held a Seminar on the Dissemination of the Benefit Related to JICA Training Programs with JICA in February 2014 for JICA ex-participants in the Ministry to present what they have learned and experienced in the training to over 40 attendants in and outside of the Ministry.



MOI has afterwards developed a program called “Knowledge-Sharing Program” for wider dissemination and interaction of knowledge of professionals who received trainings with each other inside the Ministry. Since October 2014, the Ministry runs this program monthly by calling one or two volunteer lecturers among the ex-participants of foreign trainings and inviting participants widely in the Ministry. The initiative taker and facilitator of this program, Mr. Eko Agus Nugroho, Head of Administrative Foreign Technical and Subdivision explained the program as follows:

\* \* \* \*

*I think it should be done for every participant who got a training both in-country and abroad. The knowledge which is learned by every official should be shared to spread the knowledge each other. Some units in the Ministry of Industry (MOI) have done this knowledge sharing only for the unit themselves. So, I run this program for the all units in MOI in term of the training material can be shared for other units.*

*In order to launch this sharing program, I just informed the program plan on MOI Intranet and I got some participants as volunteer lecturer. As a voluntary sharing, I also recruit participants openly on Intranet Information, then they apply to join the sharing. Since October 2014, we have 4 topics for 3 months: e-Government, Organization Communication, Speech Writing and Monitoring and Evaluation.*

*The reaction of participants has been positive and thankful because they believe it would benefit for their job. I haven't seen the wider feedbacks/impacts in the Ministry yet. Of course all of ex-participants of abroad training including JICA can share their knowledge and I will facilitate the meeting, as long as the training material could be useful for other units.*

\* \* \* \*

This effort of MOI would be a model for other ministries to promote similar knowledge/experience sharing activities among professional staff including JICA ex-participants in order to apply what they have learned in overseas training to their own practical work in the ministries.

## 2-2.5 Results and Trends

The following points in terms of interests and intentions of Ex-Participants and trend and issues of Ex-Participants' networking were confirmed based on discussions and inputs FGD indicated in 2-2.4 above.

### (1) Recognition of Alumni organization

KAPPIJA21 is well known among Ex-Participants of YLTP. The members of KAPPIJA21 are aware of being members. However, Ex-Participants of general technical training programs have not been well informed regarding they are members of IKA-JICA. Therefore, they are not aware of being IKA-JICA members. They also do not know about KAPPIJA as well. It is confirmed at FGD that information provision and sharing for Ex-Participants of general technical training programs are definitely lacking at this point. The majority of Ex-Participants of general technical training programs at FGD do not know the existence of IKA JICA, how to apply or register as a member of IKA JICA, its automatic registration system, so forth.

There might be a possibility that the information on alumni organization at pre training orientation might not sufficient for participants to fully understand and remember the system. It was confirmed that there is a necessity to improve the way of information provision on alumni organization to participants of JICA training programs not only at the pre training orientation but also during the training period in Japan and at the timing after coming back.

### (2) Status of alumni organization activities

KAPPIJA21, which is alumni organization of YLTP, has been actively organizing various events and periodical meetings. The leader and steering committee members have strong initiative to hold frequent meetings. However, the degree of KAPPIJA 21 activities is not same level as activities in Jakarta except regions affected by natural disaster such as Tsunami and earthquake. KAPPIJA21 members provided very speedy support to members and communities in Aceh and Yogyakarta when affected by both earthquake and Tsunami. Besides those cases, KAPPIJA21's coverage and organization have not reached the level of national network.

Some reasons that the degree of KAPPIJA21 branch groups activity varies from region to region were recognized: 1) no key players or deterioration of the key players' commitment, 2) less interaction with Japanese side (visitors or inputs) and loss of momentum.

### (3) Degree of Pro- Japan feeling and expectation towards Japan

The degree of pro-Japan feeling is very high among Ex-Participants who experienced homestay with Japanese family and socio – cultural exchange program during their YLTP. They also keep contact and communication with Japanese host family over decades.

However, Ex-Participants who participated in YLTP after 2007, when the socio-cultural exchange contents were reduced, do not have strong emotional connection with Japanese at the

same level as Ex-Participants attended the previous YLTP. The latter Ex-Participants tend not to keep contact with Japanese who they met during their stay in Japan. However, the latter Ex-Participants marked high score regarding Japanese organization and manners (hardworking, neatness/ cleanliness, punctuality). It can be said that whether Ex-Participants keep contact/ communication with Japanese or not depends on how much cultural and professional exchange opportunity and close with Japanese they experience during their program in Japan.

#### (4) Interests and intentions in socio-cultural exchange

Ex-Participants showed strong interests and intentions in Japanese socio-cultural exchange experiences. They feel more meaningful to have interaction with Japanese through any socio-cultural activities and directly learn Japanese way of thinking and behaviors than just doing those activities among themselves. It is confirmed that homestay with Japanese family and exchange activities with local communities have strong and meaningful impact on memory to be long lasting among Ex-Participants.

#### (5) Expectation for building and continuing professional relationship with Japanese

Ex-Participants (mostly government officials) of general technical training programs and YLTP after 2007 (professional contents has been emphasized) strongly expect Japan and Japanese to build and continue professional network with Ex-Participants based on their current needs in their fields. They also hope to obtain financial and technical support to their activities in Indonesia.

Ex-Participants also have strong expectation to Japan/ JICA to facilitate them to exchange with foreign experts in ASEAN countries. It is not limited within participants in ASEAN countries who participated in the same training program in Japan. They want to cover larger scale exchange and networking with stakeholders in ASEAN region.

#### (9) Regional characteristics

##### ➤ Jakarta:

Potential of ministry wise Ex-Participants' networking is high since the majority of Ex-Participants in Jakarta is central government officials. (IKAMAJA at MOA and study group at MOI are reference cases.)

SAKURA at National Police and Japan Alumni & Returnee at Ministry of Finance have already been organized and actively functioning.

##### ➤ Yogyakarta:

Yogyakarta is an academic town with Gajah Mada University and many other colleges. It is appropriate size to organize activities.

There is high potential to promote academic exchange and further development in Yogyakarta.

There is a possibility to connect academic fields and social contribution activities

(e.g. collaboration between schools and community for disaster risk management) for the local community. People in Yogyakarta have strong interest in the field.

There is a possibility to collaborate with joint project of Merapi Forestry Conservation by Sumitomo Forestry and JICA.

➤ Bali and Makassar:

There are common regional development issues and foundation for social contribution activities in the regions.

The communities have tradition and history of mutual help and are open for support activities from local experts (Ex-Participants). They can easily create firm relationship for collaboration.

Ex-Participants in both regions have started collaboration with local community to conduct environmental conservation activity and health education although the scales of activities vary.

(10) Potentials and real actions

Various expectations and ideas for concrete activities discussed at FGD have not been determined as their real action plan or approved by their institutions yet. However, following ideas are considered as the most potential plans to be realized.

- KAPPIJA21 in Jakarta and some other cities have started and continue collaboration with some Japan related institutions such as Japan National Tourism Office (JNTO). The coverage areas of information provision might be limited.
- There is a foundation for academic exchange with Japanese scholars through AUN SEED-NET and potential to expand the scale of academic exchange.
- Study group for knowledge management and sharing has been organized systematically with institutional support. There is potential for effective collaboration with others.
- Ex-Participants in Makassar are proposing an idea to support local industries and introduce local products to Japan.

(11) Common trends in Ex-Participants' Networking

Linkage among alumni organizations

It is confirmed that IKA JICA and KAPPIJA21 have never had contact or collaboration between them in the Survey. Their interaction can be carried out easily since both their headquarters are at JICA Indonesia Office and is expected to activate each organization more. Now is the good timing to reexamine the management style of Alumni organizations from vertical or pyramid style (tends to be stiff) to more effective and flexible networking.

High expectation towards alumni activities

Generally, all Ex-Participants at FGD have high expectation towards alumni activities no matter which scheme of training program they participated in. Free time of Ex-Participants varies from one to the other. Many of them expect alumni activities without much time

requirement and preparation or burden.

#### Regional Linkage

Regional initiatives have become apparent in recent years. Ex-Participants at FGD stated that they want to start exchange activities, information sharing, and collaboration in among them in their regions. They started to discuss concrete ideas and activities at FGD such as combination of social contribution activities with Japanese movie or Japanese cultural events.

#### Expectation towards exchange with Japanese and Japanese Organization

Most of Ex-Participants have experiences to exchange with Japanese experts through development projects or hosting official missions from Japan. They also have/ had close communication with Japanese experts during their training program in Japan. They have strong interest and demand in continuity of communication and collaboration with Japanese experts through professional exchange or joint studies. Therefore, it will be more effective and attractive if Ex-Participants' networking becomes more mutual interaction between Indonesian and Japanese, not just among Indonesian. Former Japanese experts and Japanese who worked together with or supported Ex-Participants should be involved in the networks. In this way, the range of information sharing in the networking will be much wider and deeper than current situation.

#### Expectation towards cooperation in CSR of Japanese companies

Almost all Ex-Participants have strong awareness to contribute to and support marginalized or needy community in their regions as much as they can. It is confirmed that Ex-Participants, whose specialties are environment, disaster risk management, water resource management, health, and education, have willingness to conduct support activities for neighboring schools and communities. It is predicted that there are quite a number of Ex-Participants have interest in contributing to CSR of Japanese companies in regions although most of Japanese companies concentrate around JABOTABEK areas. Collaboration between Ex-Participants and Embassy of Japan or Japanese consulates in community support will be possible to be considered.

#### (9) Differences by profiles

##### Differences between Ex-Participants of YLTP and general technical training programs

As described in 1-1, there are 2 major alumni organizations of Ex-Participants of JICA training programs, which are IKA JICA for Ex-Participants of General Technical Training Programs (Training and Dialogue Program, Country- Focused Program) and KAPPIJA21 for Ex-Participants of Youth Leaders Training Program (YLTP). Core members of the former alumni organization are central government officials, who are at the level of ministerial management, policy making, and policy task forces. In contrast, most members of KAPPIJA 21 are younger generation than the former alumni organization and more flexible and close to each other since they spent longer time together at younger age (from 20 to 35 years old) in Japan. The generation of latter alumni organization is daily frequent user of SNS, has easier access with networking, carried out more active collaborations compared to members of the



former alumni organization.

#### Differences between Ex-Participants of Youth Invitation Program (1984 – 2006) and YLTP (2007 – present)

There used to be more contents of homestay and socio-cultural exchange in Youth Invitation Program (YIP) until 2006. YIP provided more opportunity to participants to experience close exchange with Japanese host organizations, host family, and community around the training center. Therefore, Ex-Participants of YIP have stronger sense and keep emotional connection with Japanese more than Ex- Participants of YLTP in 2007 and onwards.

Early YIP invited 5 participants each from ASEAN countries for one month. The participants from different countries of ASEAN spent long time together in Japan. This early YIP was successful in creating emotional bond among Ex-Participants in YIP and foundation of friendship and cooperation over ASEAN region. Ex-Participants of YIP recognize and admire YIP's significant contribution to smooth relationship building between Japan and ASEAN. They hope the same scheme as YIP will be implemented again for the upcoming young generations. Ex-Participants of YIP-ASEAN scheme has established ASEAN network, called AJAFA21<sup>22</sup>, and continue mutual exchange among them across ASEAN countries with their initiatives.

YIP was revised in 2007 based on the results of program assessment. YIP made big shift from socio-cultural exchange oriented to be more profession oriented in shorter period (3 weeks) and to be renamed to YLTP. As a result, homestay with staying several days and nights at Japanese family was abolished and socio-cultural exchange was reduced in current YLTP. The impact from the contents shift from YIP to YLTP has already become apparent in Ex-Participants' action in post training period. In case of Ex-Participants of YLTP, they have less contact with and tend not to keep connection or their relationship with Japanese they met during training period than Ex-Participants of YIP.

#### Gaps between Jakarta metropolitan area and other regions

There is a tendency that access to opportunity and information on alumni activities is limited only for people around Jakarta metropolitan although the alumni organizations tries cover nationwide. It is confirmed that the information provision has not equally reached all Ex-Participants in regions. Ex-Participants in regions have impression that alumni information and activities are concentrated around Jakarta only and are not shared with them in regions. Some FGD participants brought up the point that the communication has been cut off between regional branches and center organizations (both IKA and KAPPIJA21) in recent years. FGD participants expect revitalization of regional branch function of alumni organizations. FGD participants all agreed that they have strong willingness to collaborate with alumni activities and hope to be able to access information on alumni members.

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<sup>22</sup> ASEAN Japan Friendship Association for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

It is predicted that regional networking will be more active with local resources since decentralization and deregulation have been progressing in regions lately. There will be more Japanese (and companies) based in regions and expand their activities (or business) as well as social contributions in the regions. Therefore, it is expected that there will be more opportunities for Ex-Participants to exchange and collaborate with Japanese people in their regions, expand their networks, and deepen the relationship among them.

## 2-3 Results of interview survey with Japan-related organizations

### 2-3.1 Objectives of interview and target organizations

Interview survey was conducted in order 1): to extract lessons from similar alumni organizations, 2): to collect information on potential sector/field for collaboration with ex-participants of JICA training program and 3): to consider possibilities of collaboration between the interviewed organizations and ex-participants. The survey team chose organizations to interview both in Japan and in Indonesia through discussion with JICA Indonesia office. Below is the final list of interviewed organizations.

**Table 2-8: Target Institutions**

Sector	Japan-related Institutions based in Kanto/ Japan	Japan-related Institutions based in Jakarta/ Indonesia
<b>Business/ Economy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</li> <li>▪ Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)</li> <li>▪ The Overseas Human Resources and Industry Development Association (HIDA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry/ Jakarta Japan Club</li> <li>▪ Sumitomo Forestry Co., Ltd</li> <li>▪ JETRO Jakarta office</li> <li>▪ HIDA Jakarta Office</li> <li>▪ JICA Indonesia Office (SME support section)</li> <li>▪ Japan National Tourist Organization (JNTO) Jakarta office</li> </ul>
<b>Administration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan</li> <li>▪ Yokohama City Government</li> <li>▪ Embassy of Indonesia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ministry of Agriculture in Indonesia (Indonesian alumni organization of human resource development project for ASEAN young farm leaders Training Program in Japan, IKAMAJA)</li> <li>▪ Embassy of Japan</li> </ul>
<b>Academics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tokyo Institute of Technology (TITECH)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Japan Foundation</li> </ul>
<b>International Exchange Others</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Development Association for Youth Leaders (DAY)</li> <li>▪ JICA Domestic Strategy and Partnership Department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Japan Foundation</li> </ul>

The survey team analyzed information obtained from interviews and summarized the results in the follows sections: 2-3-2 Lessons from similar alumni organizations and in 2-3-3 Potential sectors for collaboration with ex-participants to take part in.

### 2-3.2 Lessons from similar alumni organization's activities and possibilities of collaboration with Ex-Participants of JICA training program

The survey team interviewed with the Overseas Human Resources and Industry Development Association (HIDA) Jakarta Office and Department of Human Resource Development at

Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) in Indonesia, in order to understand and analyzed their training activities and supports to their alumni organizations. HIDA promotes human resource development in private business sector within the framework of ODA. MOA in Indonesia is a counterpart of Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) in Japan in human resource development project for Asian young farmers implemented by the Japan Agricultural Exchange Council (JAEC) and others with the subsidy from MAFF. The survey team asked these organizations to share current situations of alumni organizations, best practices and lessons, and the team examined possibilities of collaboration with ex-participants of JICA training program and lessons for networking activities.

**<The Overseas Human Resources and Industry Development Association (HIDA) and HIDA/AOTS alumni association in Indonesia >**

Ex-participants of the Overseas Human Resources and Industry Development Association (HIDA) organize alumni societies (HIDA/AOTS alumni societies) that are similar to ex-participants of JICA training program. Voluntary alumni associations of HIDA/AOTS training ex-participants have stretched to 43 countries in 71 places and a wide variety of activities is organized: seminars and lectures on business management such as 5S (Sorting, Setting-in-order, Shining, Standardizing, and Sustaining the disciplines) and kaizen, and social gatherings and cultural exchange among members such as Japanese language education, origami and speech contests.

In Indonesia, there is HIDA/AOTS alumni association in Jakarta, Medan and Semarang and there are branches in and around these cities. HIDA/AOTS alumni association organize cultural/sports events such as bowling games, speech contests, as well as Japanese language learning classes organized for companies on request basis. HIDA/AOTS alumni association maintains communication with alumni members by circulating information via newsletters and mailing lists.

One of the characteristics of HIDA/AOTS alumni association is their active participation in HIDA's operations and activities. Many of HIDA's programs are implemented in collaboration with alumni association and the Jakarta office and alumni board members communicate each other by e-mail and phone daily. Also, the board members of alumni association have periodical meetings (every month) with alumni secretariat located in the HIDA Jakarta office.

One specific role of HIDA/AOTS alumni association is to handle applications and participants selection of HIDA's key training program "management training" (two weeks and several countries participate), and also to support country-focused annual trainings for Indonesia: 1) "corporate management" and 2) "leadership training" with 25 participants per each. HIDA makes consigning contracts with the alumni association to

provide them with necessary operational cost for the trainings. The themes of the training programs are demand-driven by alumni initiatives. A symposium related to industry is held annually, which is open for public and free of charge. The theme in 2014 was “trends in automotive industry” and that in 2013 was “development of industrial human resources”.

Apart from these, HIDA implements “feasibility survey for model development of industrial human resource in ASEAN, Indonesia as a case” as a project for 2014 fiscal year. Based on a survey on skills and capacities that Japanese companies require for local human resources, HIDA is designing a curriculum for human resource development and conducting pilot projects at engineering department in Darma Persada University (basic classes to teach 5S, communication and reporting, contacting, and consultation) and at polytechnic (basics of electronic engineering). Alumni of HIDA training program, such as the vice president of Astra Group, have greatly contributes to the project. HIDA/AOTS alumni association also take initiatives to arrange and coordinate with hosting organizations for HIDA internship program that is to place 25 Japanese interns, namely Japanese young SME employees and students at Indonesian companies for 6 months in collaboration with HIDA.

The following is organizational/implementation system of HIDA/AOTS alumni association in Indonesia.

- Number of registrants of alumni association is 7,000, of which approximately 1,000 are active members (total number of training participants is 17,000). There is no member fee.
- Alumni association consists of chairman, secretariat and members, and secretary has a desk in HIDA Jakarta office. Current chairperson is Mr. F.X. Sri Martono, a former vice-president of Pt. Astra International. Board members voluntarily support alumni society’s activities. Mr. Martono is active on Astra Foundation’s CSR (as a representative of the Foundation), and activities by HIDA/AOTS alumni association are part of its CSR activities. Many members are business executives and they serve for alumni activities as for social contribution but not for their merits.
- HIDA/AOTS alumni society is registered as a NPO, and it can sign consignment contract to take part of HIDA’s projects. Agent service fees are utilized for secretariat operation as well as logistical costs.
- HIDA/AOTS alumni society dispatches Japanese language teachers to companies for in-house Japanese language lessons, which become another source of income for the alumni society.

HIDA headquarter, Jakarta office and HIDA/AOTS alumni association function as

“equal partners” to achieve common goals. HIDA is also active in facilitating interaction among ex-participants across countries. One example is World Network of Friendship (WNF) Fund for cooperation among alumni associations worldwide. With the WNF Fund, HIDA/AOTS alumni association in each country have opportunities to dispatch experts and conduct trainings among themselves, for instance Sri Lankan professionals dispatched to Africa for giving trainings. The scale of the fund is approximately 100 million yen. In addition, there is an alumni representative meeting every four years in which members. Approximately 300 ex-participants attended at the 9th alumni representative meeting in Japan in late October 2014, who actively serve for development of industry and technology in their own countries applying technologies and knowledge they acquired in Japan.

Ex-participants are eager to contribute to social and industrial development of their own country in many ways through alumni associations, using their experiences and skills acquired in Japan. They are also keen to sustain relationship with people whom they met in/through training program, which have motivated them to be engaged in voluntary alumni activities. In particular, ex-participants who had relatively long term trainings tend to have stronger attachment to Japan and tend to have more desires to serve for the alumni activities. Motivation of ex-participants whose training period was relatively short seems to join the alumni association with more for practical incentives and merits: what they may obtain through network in the alumni association. Their incentives seem to be in building network with industrial, financial and political circles relating to their own business as well as in learning lessons applicable to their business through alumni association. In fact, the presence of key persons such as a vice-president of Astra Group and a former director-general of BAPPENAS among members is a great asset for HIDA/AOTS alumni society to be an attractive network in Indonesian business sector.

Frequency of communication between secretariat and members influences the degree of activeness of alumni society as an organization. HIDA/AOTS alumni society in Indonesia currently consists of a chairperson, secretariat and members. When secretariat staff was absent, frequency of communication with members decreased and activities became stagnant. Appointment of new secretariat staff reactivated communication to disseminate information more frequently from the secretariat, for example by noticing members of visitors from Japan, which leads to active alumni network.

Another factor of activate alumni association is a presence of committed members with strong attachment to alumni association. According to the interview, HIDA/AOTS alumni society in Indonesia has been greatly supported by dedicated members who are executives of leading companies and devoted their time, knowledge and financial

resources for social contribution through the alumni activities. Particularly when an alumni society is at the stage of building-up its organizational foundation, at least a few core members who devote a great deal of time and care to alumni activities are a key to carry on and consolidate the organizational set-up, such as secretariat function, management system and registration as a legal organization and so on.

#### Good practices of HIDA/AOTS and its alumni association

- ➔ HIDA projects (HIDA Jakarta Office) requests alumni association as close partner to take parts in its program and relies on their initiatives and voluntary supports.
- ➔ HIDA Jakarta office and alumni association closely work together through daily communication and timely information sharing.
- ➔ HIDA/AOTS alumni society makes an effort to be financially independent by raising fund through offering Japanese language lessons and implementing project commissioned by HIDA.
- ➔ Function of secretariat has been set up to assist members and circulate information, which underpins organizational management. .
- ➔ HIDA/AOTS alumni society is firmly supported by leadership of influential business people.
- ➔ There are mechanism (foundation) and opportunities/places (alumni representative meeting) where HIDA/AOTS alumni association across the world collaborate each other and promote mutual interactions.

#### <IKAMAJA : IKATAN KELUARGA ALUMNI MAGANG JEPANG<sup>23</sup>>

IKAMAJA is an alumni association of Indonesian farmers who participated in human resource development project for Asian young farmers and stayed in Japan for about one or two years, subsidized by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan and supported by some of farmer associations in Japan. So far 1,179 Indonesian farmers have participated in the training and learned agricultural technologies, farming management, distribution and processing of agricultural products and roles of agricultural organizations in Japan. Approximately half of the ex-participants register for IKAMAJA membership, and they lead activities in local communities such as agricultural technology trainings and agribusiness seminars for local farmers. The Agency of Extension and Agricultural Human Resources Development in Ministry of Agriculture in Indonesia (MOA) supports IKAMAJA<sup>24</sup>.

MOA is responsible to select participants of the training in Japan for Asian young

<sup>23</sup> It is called "Japan Apprenticeship Program Alumni Association" in English. Implementing agencies of the program are 1) The Japan Agricultural Exchange Council (JAEC), 2) I.A.E.A.JAPAN (NPO) in Gunma, 3) NAEC in Niigata, 4) KIAO in Kumamoto, but KIAO is not currently active. Ministry of Agriculture in Indonesia and each organization signs MOU in implementing training program.

<sup>24</sup> Cooperation and Agriculture Training Center Sub Division in charge of supporting.

farmers program: it chooses 30-40 candidates out of 50 participants of agricultural technology/business training that MOA locally conducts every year, and then dispatches those 30-40 to Japan. Participants are either farmers or agribusiness persons.

Objectives of IKAMAJA are 1) to improve expertise in agri-business of young farmers, 2) to contribute to national development through promotion of agriculture, and 3) to support local councils and ministries. Members (individual farmers) become a farming leader in each region to voluntarily give instructions/advice to local farmers in their communities. There are also some members who have successfully built a network with the Japanese food industry to export their products to Japan. MOA estimates that they have traced successful cases about 10% of all and the following are among the best practices shared in the interview.

- ① Farmers in Central Java have established an export route for sweet potatoes to Japan.
- ② Another farmer in Java started to export Melinjo to Japan via Surabaya (Melinjo is used for teas and ketchups).
- ③ Some farmers have succeeded in exporting seeds to Japanese companies.
- ④ Apart from agricultural products export to Japan, some IKAMAJA farmers have started to sell their crops to Japanese restaurants and supermarkets in Indonesia as in Cianjur and Rembang.

These best practices of agribusiness and export by IKAMAJA members are widely shared at agricultural business training that MOA organizes twice a year with 30 participants in each. The ministry is keen to identify these best practices and share the lessons widely in order to further promote agribusiness with Japan.

Also, there are periodical gatherings with Japanese host farmers/families and IKAMAJA members. MOA-led reunions that invite Japanese host farmers to Indonesia have been organized in collaboration with Japanese implementing agencies. 20 Japanese farmers ("Father in Japan") participated in the reunion held in Malang in 2013 with travel and accommodation expenses borne by themselves. These opportunities of reunion contribute to building a network between Japanese and Indonesian farmers and expand business chances.

In order to enhance the visibility of IKAMAJA in local areas, MOA circulates letters to make IKAMAJA widely known as well as to introduce farmers recently returned from training in Japan to the local department of agriculture in each province and county. Also, MOA bears the local training budget, such as traveling expenses of IKAMAJA members, and provides logistical support for training implementation. It also supports IKAMAJA through sharing useful information and encouraging members to set up various activities.



In addition, joint trainings are held with other ASEAN farmers who also participated in the training for Asian young farmers in Japan. Every year, each country proposes one or two themes of the joint training. In 2013, Indonesia hosted joint trainings for 1) Goat Milk and 2) Rice Processing with 20 attendants each participated for each course (Agricultural researchers and practitioners outside of the ex- trainees are also invited to the training program). MOA bears implementation costs of the training, as well as participants travel expenses.

Following is implementation mechanism of IKAMAJA.

- Membership registration is upon paying lifetime registration fee of 250,000 IDR at their return from Japan
- Secretariat consists of chairperson, board members and secretary. Biweekly meeting is held.
- There is an annual meeting and election for chairperson every four year.
- IKAMAJA is registered as a group engaged in economic activities but not yet as NPO (yayasan).
- IKAMAJA member currently serve as chairperson of IKNA (National Farmers/Fishermen Association in Indonesia) which covers all farmers nationwide.

Good practices of IKAMAJA and MOA

- ➔ IKAMAJA could be a model of alumni network that sector ministry takes lead and assist its activities, public relations, and continuation of network with Japanese agencies that are mainstreamed into the work of MOA.
- ➔ IKAMAJA accumulates individual achievements of members and successful cases to share them within organization widely. Local trainings are used to share these practices and lessons.
- ➔ IKAMAJA periodically interacts with other ASEAN farmers and MOA supports the interaction through bearing implementation costs and travel expenses.
- ➔ IKAMAJA uses several tools for communication with members in remote areas throughout Indonesia such as SMS and phones.

**Box 5: Reference Case- Activities of IKAMAJA member and MOA Support**

IKAMAJA, Ikatan keluarga Alumni Magang Pertanian Jepang, is an alumni association of Indonesian farmers who had a year-long training at Japanese farms funded by Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) supports IKAMAJA for organizing the association and networking of its members.

Mr. Agus Ali Nurdin is among the alumni, who had training in a farm in Wakayama Prefecture for one year from 2008 and learned rice and mandarin-orange cultivation. After returned to Indonesia, while he studied at the Bogor Agricultural University (Institut Pertanian Bogor) for a bachelor degree, he established his farming company called OKIGAGARU (rising-up) farm with his colleagues in Cianjur. Currently OKIGAGARU farm grows vegetables such as cabbage, Japanese radish and spinach with neighboring farmers involved, and sell vegetables to franchised Sushi restaurants and Gyu-don restaurants in Jakarta and Bandung. He has been also approached by a Japanese major supermarket and is soon to sell them some vegetables. Besides his business, he gives trainings to local famers to teach cultivation skills and tips he learned in Japan such as fertilizer application level and time precisely measured. There are many young farmers registered in IKAMAJA as Mr. Agus who keep strong network with Japan and develop new business partnership with Japanese companies in food industry in Indonesia after coming back.

MOA actively collaborates with IKAMAJA to extend the members' agricultural skills as well as success stories in agro-business with Japan for further business expansion and better agro-business relationship with Japanese firms and industries. In order to accumulate success stories and disseminate them to wider farmers, MOA has developed a database of IKAMAJA members in which profile, contact address, training information, crops under cultivation, organizational/business affiliations, contribution to trainings etc., are registered and are easily searched when needed. This database would be a sample for JICA when updating its ex-participants' database.



## 2-3.3 Potential Sectors for Ex-Participants' Collaboration

### 2-3.3 Potential sectors for collaboration with ex-participants to take part in

This survey analyzed trends and needs of such sectors as business, economy, academic, cultural exchanges, and policy and public administration, where Japanese organizations have seeing potentials to collaborative with ex-participants of JICA training program.

#### 2-3.3.1 Trends and needs in business and economic sectors

##### 1 ) Japanese SMEs

Indonesia has the largest market in ASEAN with the fourth largest population in the world and attracts attention as a consumer market in the face of stable politics, economy and social situations. Many companies including Japanese SMEs have strong desire to develop business responding to increasing domestic consumers' demand,<sup>25</sup> despite business environment is not necessarily optimistic due to increasing operational costs, mainly labor costs, and amounting requirements to improve infrastructures.

Indeed, 350 Japanese SMEs have registered at JETRO/SMEJ and there are almost 100 inquiries monthly from Japanese SMEs to JETRO/SMEJ regarding starting businesses in Indonesia. More than 90% of Japanese companies are concentrated in Java, particularly in Jakarta metropolitan area, while there are increasing attention to Batam, Sumatra, Bali and Sulawesi. Regardless of its high labor cost, companies tend to base in Jakarta area because of better access to market, information and services. Many exporting companies are also located in Central Java.

While big companies have own connections and networks with Indonesian ministries and financial circles, Japanese SMEs struggle to gain a foothold, and face various challenges such as understanding domestic laws and regulations, tax systems, business customs and local rules on environmental protection, even after setting-up their office and running a business for a while. Particularly, SMEs struggle with Indonesian domestic laws: how to catch up with frequent law amendments and how to accommodate with the gap between what is promulgated and actually practiced. Also, the more business chances expands, the more the Japanese companies employ local human resources, not only workers but also managerial staff with high level of expertise in engineering and business management. Under these situations, many companies are keen to access to information on human resources who have skills, capabilities, business experiences with Japan, fluency in Japanese and knowledge about Japanese business customs.

These common needs and challenges that Japanese SMEs have are summarized as follows.

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<sup>25</sup> "Latest trends in Indonesia", Asia-Pacific Division, Overseas Research Department, JETRO, October 2014

- Recruitment of local employees (particularly in management level)
- Capacity building of local staff
- Securing access to information
- Local knowledge and advice on tax, law, labor, environmental regulations, local business customs, etc.

Japanese SME's expatriates, usually 3 to 4 at most in a company, work on various tasks: recruitment of local staff, launching of business, general administration, personnel management, sales and marketing etc., and which put them in a challenging environment physically and mentally, often with language barriers. Therefore, if there are some pro-Japan Indonesians whom they can seek opinion and advices about these managerial issues in a casual way, that would be a great help for them. Also, some supporters who could liaise them with relevant ministries and organizations in solving problems is appreciated. Pro-Japanese ex-participants of JICA training program could be a great support for these SME's expatriates.

Manufacturing companies, mainly automotive sector, had dominant presence among Japanese companies in Indonesia but their number is currently decreasing since 2012, while service industries such as education, medical service, and restaurants are recently increasing. According to the Embassy of Indonesia in Japan, there are increasing inquiries from Japanese companies/organizations about Indonesian industrial and business sectors including agriculture, fisheries and livestock these days. These are potential areas of partnership between Japanese SMEs and ex-participants to collaborate.

#### Ideas for collaboration

- ➔ Matching interests and needs among stakeholders is necessary to realize mutually beneficial collaboration and partnership with ex-participants. From this point of view, it would be useful to exchange information on current needs of SMEs periodically among JETRO Jakarta Office, HIDA Jakarta Office and JICA Jakarta Office.
- ➔ Networking opportunities between ex-participants who are engaged in business sectors and are willing to support Japanese companies, and Japanese SMEs expatriates in Jakarta may be the first step for collaboration/partnership.

## (2) CSR

There are many leading Japanese companies moving into Indonesia and launching CSR activities by their own or sometimes in collaboration with JICA. In order to explore possibility of JICA ex-participants to take part in CSR activities, the survey team interviewed with Sumitomo Forestry Co., Ltd which currently organizes CSR projects in and around the Gunung Merapi National Park in response to a call by the Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance and Pt. Tech.

There used to be many companies who were interested in forestry preservation as a CSR program. However, the number is not as many as before because there is a variety of options available for CSR activities such as educational activities, and because operational budget of forestry preservation tends to be expensive. Companies related to timber business still focus interests on forestry preservation.

In conducting forestry preservation CSR activities, cooperation of local communities is indispensable and identification of communities which have high awareness and commitment toward forestry/environmental preservation in planning stage is a key. Currently, companies find communities through word of mouth, but there is a room for potential collaboration with ex-participants especially those who are in the Project area, to seek their assistance in introducing suitable community and key persons. Also, collaboration with ex-participants and alumni members could be possible by cooperating in educational activities at primary schools or community participatory planting events. Currently, Sumitomo Forestry is exploring possibility to launch a new CSR project near Jakarta. Since the headquarter takes initiative especially at the planning stage, it would be a great help if they could directly contact with resource persons among ex-participants with related expertise and local knowledge.

As to the trend of CSR activities of Japanese companies in Indonesia, it is reported that there are 50 to 60 companies which are interested in receiving internship as CSR, according to a questionnaire survey on CSR activities of Japanese companies conducted by Jakarta Japan Club/Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (JJC). Companies registered at the JJC, namely the respondents of the questionnaire, are categorized into the following sectors.

Number of Japanese Companies registered at JJC (by sector, as of October 30, 2014)

Trade (50)、Electronics (51)、Automobile (98)、Machinery (37)、Metal (33)、Transportation (28)、Finance and Insurance (41)、Commodities (22)、Chemicals (67)、Fuel (6)、Agriculture and fishery (16)、Real estate (67)、Fiber (12)、Public organizations (57)

Hints and ideas for possible collaboration with ex-participants in CSR activities are identified as follows:

Ideas for collaboration

- ➔ Ex-participants and their families would be involved in community activities/events organized by Japanese companies for CSR such as forestation, disaster-preparedness activities and community clean-up etc. Database of ex-participants at JICA Indonesia and alumni organizations could be used to disseminate event announcement and call for participation.
- ➔ Ex-participants would be a resource person for CSR projects in planning and implementation by liaising with local communities and concerned governmental

offices and supporting CSR activities with their expertise. It would be useful if the database of ex-participants is organized in a way to be able to identify ex-participants easily who are interested in CSR, public-private partnership and community activities, sorted by sectors and areas of residence.

### **(3) Tourism Promotion: Traveling to Japan**

Indonesia has the second-largest population of Japanese learners in the world reaching to approximately 870,000. The Government of Japan is welcoming Indonesian tourists to Japan including the Japanese learners and those who are interested in Japan. Japan National Tourism Organization (JNTO) opened its office in Jakarta in March 2014 to attract Indonesian tourists targeting both individual travelers and travel agencies.

Japanese visa is no longer required for Indonesian IC passport holders for a short stay in Japan since December 2014. Some local governments in Japan are now eager to attract Indonesian tourists to their localities, such prefecture as Aichi, Gifu, and Shizuoka by marketing tours going around automobile factories, theme/entertainment parks and hot-springs in the area.

JNTO boosts up its PR activities and organizes events/fairs in major cities as Jakarta, Surabaya, Medan with the first priority and Bandung and Makassar with the second priority according to population size and accessibility to Japan.

JNTO has already established good network with KAPPIJA 21, as KAPPIJA invited JNTO to AJAFA meeting in Jakarta in spring 2014 where JNTO set a promotion booth. Ideas and expectation for collaboration with ex-participants with JNTO are as follows:

#### Ideas for collaboration

- ➔ JNTO is about to issue newsletter and is willing to distribute it to ex-participants who are interested in traveling to Japan if a list of those ex-participants are available. It would be useful to set up a database of ex-participants to this end.
- ➔ It would be also possible to advertise JNTO's events and disseminate information to ex-participants particularly in the focused major cities. Use of social media such as Facebook and SMS might be more convenient and suitable for them to receive this kind of event information and to share it with friends and family, which would be a great help for JNTO.

### 2-3.3.2 Trends and Needs in Public Administration

#### < Collaboration with Japanese municipalities >

Yokohama city has been active in cooperation with ex-participants and has pioneering activities for international cooperation through and among municipalities/local governments. The survey team learned good practices of collaboration between JICA ex-participants and Yokohama city, and extracted some useful lessons applicable to other cases for effective

networking.

Waterworks Bureau of Yokohama city has received trainees from many countries since 1973, amounting to 2,600 trainees by 2013, out of which 74 were from Indonesia, mostly from Medan Waterworks Authority. Yokohama city maintains communication with these trainees and organized events such as “the 3rd Executive Forum for Asian Waterworks.”<sup>26</sup> By using such opportunities where ex-participants attend, Yokohama city maintains practical network with ex-participants.

In another case, Yokohama city and an ex-participant developed a project of Public-Private Partnership Program, a recent key program of JICA. The ex-participant who had joined a training in Yokohama 17 years ago returned to Yokohama as a chairperson of North Sumatra Waterworks Authority and requested a support. Yokohama Waterworks Bureau in response to his request formulated and submitted a proposal of a project to improve water leakage in the services of North Sumatra Waterworks Authority, jointly with a Japanese SME which developed a device for searching water leakage. Yokohama city also has implemented Bali Mynah Conservation Project as JICA Partnership Program in order to protect Bali Mynah,<sup>27</sup> an endangered species. The city dispatched experts to its habitat site and also received Indonesian trainees twice in 2004. Ex-participants of this project are now active to set up legislations to protect endangered species, establish a conservation association and develop habitation area suitable for the bird.

Yokohama city has also implemented Y-PORT Project<sup>28</sup> to expand knowledge and technology of urban development of Yokohama City to developing countries. Collaboration with Indonesia has begun in this scheme and Batam Island has requested Yokohama city to extend its assistance to Batam for waste incineration management, which is currently under consideration for future collaboration. Yokohama city also hosts an annual conference of Asian Smart City every autumn and delegations of Asian countries gather in Yokohama once a year. In 2014, 22 municipalities participated and Jakarta and Makassar were among them from Indonesia. Yokohama city is also a member of a network called Asia-Pacific Intercity Cooperation Network “CITY-NET.”<sup>29</sup> The network has over 130 member cities aiming to tackle with urban problems and to improve livelihood through the partnership. Various activities are organized through the network such as project identification, implementation,

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<sup>26</sup> The forum was held in July 2014 co-hosted by Yokohama city and JICA. Thirty participants were invited to the forum from Asian countries including Indonesia and approximately 300 domestic participants attended from waterworks business and municipalities.

<sup>27</sup> The project was launched in 2003 for technical cooperation. Yokohama city has breeding centers specialized for rare species of animals where Bali Mynah was also bred.

<sup>28</sup> Y-PORT stands for Yokohama Partnership of Resources and Technologies. Y-PORT Project aims to share technical knowledge and experience of Yokohama city for urban development with other countries. Business sector including SMEs is involved in the project. So far there is 9 projects are selected for implementation under JICA Private-Public Partnership.

<sup>29</sup> CITY-NET was established in 1987. As of December 2013, there is 24 countries and regions are covered with 135 members (86 urban cities and 49 organizations).

trainings, and information sharing. JICA ex-participants have potential to participate in these international meetings and multiregional cooperation network to take part in joint projects and information exchange.

In Indonesia, demand for urban planning, traffic control and clean water management are increasing in recent years according to the Embassy of Indonesia in Tokyo. Expectation to Japanese local governments for cooperation are becoming high accordingly, as Indonesian delegations from Makassar and other cities visited Smart City Project. There are also some Indonesian local governments integrating Japanese city management system into their local administration.

Collaboration and partnership between Indonesian and Japanese local governments are mutually beneficial to the both counties: while there are needs to be tackled with in Indonesia, there is increasing number of Japanese municipalities particularly in rural areas willing to extend their services to overseas in an effort to revitalize depopulating domestic communities. Under this circumstances, ex-participants who have knowledge on both sides have great potential to bridge Japanese and Indonesian local governments and to create synergetic impacts on both sides.

Good practices extracted from the experience of Yokohama city to maintain the network with JICA ex-participants are as follows:

Good practices of Yokohama city

- ➔ CITY-NET has very active communication among members by using communication tools as newsletter issues three or four times a year, mailing list and social media such as Facebook. Use of social media is counted as essential for active communication.
- ➔ Yokohama city maintains a database of ex-participants (list of JICA ex-participants received training in Yokohama) and makes the best use of it during and after the training, in which recent trainees are registered with photos.
- ➔ Cooperation tends to sustain for short term or to be just one-shot if it is without a framework of cooperation agreed by participating cities. It is desirable to establish a collaboration framework or agreement between municipalities for sustainable cooperation.
- ➔ In the case of the chairperson of North Sumatra Waterworks Authority, he revisited Yokohama city based on his trust and attachment with Japanese colleagues in Yokohama which led to formulation of a new cooperation project. How deep a participant had trust and appreciation to the host community/organization during the training seems to affect sustainability of relationship and possibility of actual collaboration.
- ➔ It is not financially durable for many of Japanese local governments to sustain network with ex-participants by its own finance, thus Yokohama city makes use of available schemes at JICA, such as Partnership Program.
- ➔ Compared with civil servants working for central ministries, public servants in



municipality and local government have less frequent personnel rotation. Therefore they seem to have fewer disruptions in communicating between each other.

#### < Collaboration in other sectors in public administration >

Common idea for collaboration with ex-participants proposed by some central ministries of Japan is to tie-up with ex-participants at events and activities organized by Japanese ministries and agencies held in Indonesia. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan (MAFF) for instance promotes a food system in collaboration with private sector based on a concept of value chain to add more values on agricultural products from production to consumption, as announced in the Global Food Value Chain Strategy in June 2014. The ministry aims to expand a Japanese model of food industry and food-related infrastructure underpinning safe and efficient food supply chain in ASEAN countries with Japanese and local companies in collaboration with JETRO and JICA. Such events as food fair and exhibition to introduce Japanese agro-products are planned, in which ex-participants are welcomed to join for interacting with related partners and also expected to support PR of events. Aside from MAFF, there seems similar calls for tie-up with ex-participants under the framework of the Japan-Indonesia Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA).

When promoting collaboration and networking with ex-participants in the sector of public administration, particularly between central ministries of both countries, a practical challenge is how to overcome frequent rotations of key persons at both sides and how to transform personal ties of individual ex-participants to organizational ties between ministries. Most of JICA ex-participants are civil servants who joined country-focused training or group training and have frequent job rotation and changes of assignment, as in Japan. Indeed there are many cases reported that due to rotation ex-participants lost contact with Japanese colleagues whom they had met during the training. So the challenge is how to integrate or transform personal relations established during the training into organizational network.

Communication between Indonesian participants and Japanese counterparts is maintained in many cases personally. In order to extend this personal relations up to the level of organizational relationship, it may need some sort of grouping or concentration of pro-Japan ex-participants and pro-Indonesia Japanese counterpart-officers at both sides of ministries. It would not be easy even in a ministry to organize such groups among ex-participants who joined different trainings at different timing, and needless to say it is more difficult across ministries as is the case of alumni association of IKA-JICA, which was established in 1981 among civil servants ex-participants but has been inactive for long time.

In order to build network particularly among civil servants in ministries, a key to success would be how to generate practical incentives for them to join the network. Forming a group which shares same interests and expertise in a specific area of public administration would be

more realistic to sustain networking activities, so that communication in the group is focused on issues beneficial to members for daily work and for their career development, while it would also remain necessary to have a key person with strong leadership and commitment for sustaining this kind of communication as the case of HID/AOTS alumni association.

### 2-3.3.3 Trends and Needs in academia and education sector

Globalization of universities and attracting foreign students to Japanese universities are key agenda in academia and education sector in Japan. A strategy of Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology called “Global 30 Project” aims to attract 300,000 foreign students to Japan by 2020. Under the initiative Tokyo Institute of Technology (TITECH) is keen to attract foreign students including Indonesian students, particularly graduate students and researchers as core promoters to conduct research. Foreign students in PhD and master courses yields 20 % of total students in the university currently. Under the circumstances ex-participants especially in Indonesian academia would be a great support to Japanese academic institutions if they could recruit/recommend potential Indonesian students and researchers. Recruitment would not be limited only to university students and researcher but also teenagers and Indonesian youth who are willing to study at high school in Japan and to be a bridge between Indonesia and Japan in the future.

The interview with TITECH also reveals a potential area of contribution by ex-participants in assisting job-search and career development of Indonesian graduates from Japanese academic institutions when returning back to Indonesia. More precisely, the university would like to establish a network with ex-participants particularly civil servants in central ministries who are able to interact with Indonesian students planning to return to Indonesia for a job in order to give them advices. Bridging Indonesian students in Japan and pro-Japan ex-participants would be a potential action to this end which also strengthens Japan - Indonesia relationship.

It might be useful to set up an opportunities and a network where ex-participants interact with an association of Indonesian students currently studying in Japan called PPI<sup>30</sup> and an association of Indonesian alumni who studies in Japan called PERSADA.<sup>31</sup> PPI- TITECH branch for instance provides scholarship to promote science education and organizes annual symposium on science education by inviting students and business persons from Indonesia. PPI also holds quadrennial world gathering where Indonesian students studying all over the world gather at one place to meet each other with various stakeholders as ambassadors. Ex-participants would be involved in these functions as resource person. PPI and PERSADA can be a platform not only for communication among members but also for encouraging

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<sup>30</sup> PPI is very active both at a university level and at inter-university level.

<sup>31</sup> Perhimpunan Alumni Dari Jepang. PERSADA is a voluntary non-profit organization located in Jakarta with 13 branches over the country to network Indonesian ex-students who studied in Japan and to strengthen its relationship with Japan.

students to serve for development in Indonesia with what they acquired during their stay in Japan and also to strengthen Indonesia-Japan partnership. There is similar orientation lying between Indonesian students studying in Japan and ex-participants.

According to the Embassy of Indonesia in Japan, the status of Japanese academic institutions are regarded as high as U.S and German intuitions in Indonesia and Japan is recognized as an attractive study destination. Besides, Indonesia has the second largest population of Japanese language learners in the world so the demand for Japanese education is high. Consequently ex-participants who experienced homestay in Japan and joined Youth Friendship Program/Young Leaders Training Program have potential to contribute to assisting Japanese language study and Japanese culture study in high schools and universities in Indonesia.

Finally it is noted that ex-participants in academia would be better encouraged to carry out their research if some follow-up supports are provided for maximizing their academic achievement in Japan, such as a subsidies for scientific research expenses (Kaken-hi) from Japanese government and other academic fund and scholarship funded by private sponsors for joint research with ex-participants.

#### **< International cultural exchange and youth training >**

There are glowing number of Japanese Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) engaged in youth training. Development Association for Youth Leaders (DAY) in Japan is among them to promote youth education and international exchange program between ASEAN countries and Japan, based on its long-term experience as an implementing partner of JICA Youth Friendship Program/Young Leaders Training Program<sup>32</sup> in collaboration with ex-participants of the youth programs. Ex-participants of Youth Friendship Program established an alumni association “KAPPIJA 21” in 1985 while other ASEAN ex-participants also organized themselves into a similar national alumni association. The representatives of these national associations including KAPPIJA 21 set up ASEAN-Japan Friendship Association for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (AJAFA-21) as a united alumni associations in ASEAN. DAY has been an observer of AJAFA-21 meetings and maintained active communication with Indonesian and other ASEAN alumni. It has currently launched program called “Global Education Tour (GET)” to send Japanese youth to ASEAN countries for exchange program and KAPPIJA 21 supports this program as a host organization in Indonesia: give orientation at the site and arrange homestay and school/university visits and so on.

Ex-participants of Youth Friendship Program had enjoyed home stay, international cultural exchange in Japanese communities with participants from other countries while staying in Japan. The program provided participants with great opportunities to encounter Japanese

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<sup>32</sup> Youth Friendship Program was abolished in 2006 in the course of reform of governmental agencies and succeeded by Youth Leaders Program in 2007.

society and culture and present theirs to Japanese and other participants for mutual understanding. The ex-participants of Youth Friendship Program therefore tend to maintain active communication with host families, host organizations and among the participants themselves even after years of their program. Many of them are still motivated to keep and strengthen the tie with Japanese and Indonesia-Japan relationship, as observed in KAPPIJA 21 activities. After Youth Friendship Program was changed to a more sector-oriented training program and renamed as Youth Leaders Program in 2007, it appears that recent ex-participants have less chances to have such emotional attachment with Japan/Japanese and rather seek to build professional relations with Japan/Japanese in a specific field of their expertise.

DAY is keen to have regular meeting opportunities to maintain partnership with KAPPIJA 21 members who are active in supporting Japanese visitors to Indonesia including students. DAY is also enthusiastic to provide exchange program for youth in ASEAN countries in collaboration with KAPPIJA 21 and other ASEAN alumni networks.

Besides DAY there are similar exchange programs for youth education increasing such as study tours in Indonesia and ASEAN countries, homestay programs, internships and more NGO/NPO take part in these programs. Indeed JICA overseas offices and JICA projects recently have more visits of NGOs and students. There seem to be a growing potential that KAPPIJA 21 and willing ex-participants get further involved in collaboration with these NGOs and provide programs/activities to Japanese students and visitors in a way to strengthen a collaboration between the two countries and among other ASEAN countries.

Japan Foundation plans to dispatch 1,900 Japanese volunteers to Indonesia as a Japanese language partners over a few years from 2015 and 350 volunteers is set to arrive as the first batch. These volunteers will be assigned to schools to teach Japanese language as an assistant teacher to support local teachers to increase opportunities for students to speak with a Japanese native. While Japan Foundation expressed its expectation on good collaboration between their Japanese language partners and JICA/JOCV, it would be also useful for them to be connected with KAPPIJA 21 at their locality. It is recommended for KAPPIJA 21 and JICA Indonesia to facilitate communication with them to this end.

Japan Foundation also promotes intellectual exchange between Japan and other countries. Since 2011, it has focused particularly on post-disaster reconstruction and disaster preparedness. It held seminars on disaster preparedness inviting foreign scholars of Japanese studies and officers in charge of disaster management around the world including an Indonesian officer of Disaster Prevention Agency who is also an ex-participant. "Japanese Studies" which used to focus on studies of Japanese language, literature and culture, has currently expanded to multidisciplinary academic fields of history, sociology, social science, engineering and so on. Disaster prevention is related to engineering, technology and

environment. Therefore, ex-participants with these expertise have potential to contribute to the multidisciplinary intellectual and professional discussions that Japan Foundation promotes.

Japan Foundation also collaborate with PERSADA in various ways. Implementation of Japanese Language Aptitude Test is among them and PERSADA carries out the Test as a secretariat. KAJI-Kai is also a collaboration partner of Japan Foundation to host events. Culture of Japan is popular in Indonesia. “Bunkasai” has now become a word of Bahasa Indonesia and many high schools and universities carry out Bunkasai events in many parts of Indonesia that sometimes attract thousands of Indonesian fans of Japanese pop-culture.

#### **< Collaboration between Embassy of Japan in Indonesia and various Indonesia-Japan friendship organizations >**

Embassy of Japan has relationship with network organizations as PERSADA, KAJI-KAI, JICA Alumni, Alumni of Ship for South East Asian Youth Program, JENESYS (Japan-East Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths) Programme, Habibi Scholarship Program and so on. The Embassy calls for participation to related organizations among them. The Embassy also hosts “All Japan Meeting” annually with participants of all Japanese governmental organizations active in Indonesia including Japan Foundation, JETRO and JICA for discussing social, economic and political issues on Indonesia-Japan relations. Executive members of PERSADA was also invited to the meetings until last year. More movement of people are observed between Indonesia and Japan for study, tourism as well as for economic activities under EPA. It is expected to activate horizontal networking between PERSADA, KAJI-KAI, JICA alumni and other Japan related organizations in Indonesia as a platform for discussion and dialogue. The Embassy of Japan also hosts Jakarta Japan Festival “Matsuri” in collaboration with Jakarta Provincial Government and other cultural events almost every week in many parts of Indonesia.

#### **2-3.3.4 Collaboration with ex-participants within JICA technical cooperation**

JICA Domestic Strategy and Partnership Department in an interview with the survey team proposed to consider possibilities to collaborate with ex-participants within JICA activities itself in the process of project formulation and implementation where their knowledge, experience and network in their professional expertise and/or in their residential area would contribute to better cooperation for Indonesia. Such opportunities to apply their expertise into JICA’s programs/projects will surely expand their potential to further serve for development of Indonesia with synergetic impact on both JICA and organizations/ministries they belong to. As noted above, HIDA has been working closely with HIDA/AOTS alumni by interacting with them daily, which leads to an active networking of alumni members and alumni organization

itself strengthened.

It is remarkable that JICA's cooperation covers wider needs in various sectors in partnership with a variety of organizations that would put JICA into a more challenging environment to locate where the need for ex-participants' support is and to identify a best-fitting resource person out of many ex-participants. Matching the needs with available expertise among ex-participants is essential but more effort-taking in the context of JICA. Nonetheless, it would be a crucial investment for JICA and Japan to identify resources persons motivated for contributing to development in Indonesia with professional expertise and to establish collaborative relationship with them in order to strengthen the bilateral relationship with Indonesia. To this end, it is worth considering the possibility to develop a functional database of ex-participants and identify resources persons.

## 2-4 Analysis of the Survey Results

Some potentials in terms of activities and networking target Ex-Participants will be further discussed and derived based on the overall survey results and trends described in from section 2-1, 2-2, and 2-3 above. The possible and effective activities and networking for Ex-Participants are indicated in the tables below.

Table 2-9: Potentials in Activities and Networking for Ex-Participants

No.	Items	Potentials derived from the Survey Results
1	Information on JICA Alumni of Ex-Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is confirmed that quite a number of respondents of questionnaire survey and FGD participants have strong interest in knowing Ex-Participants' networking. They expect more active information sharing by JICA Alumni organizations. Quite a number of Ex-participants showed their intention to actively participate in the alumni meeting if conducted.</li> <li>KAPPIJA 21 is considered one of the most active JICA related alumni organizations. Even so, KAPPIJA 21 also faces difficulty to smoothly organize national scale network to reach and interact with regional groups. Therefore, Indonesian specific approach for effective networking needs to be tried out.</li> </ul>
2	Exchange and Communication after JICA Training Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is the strength of Indonesian Ex-Participants to have smooth and frequent communication or exchange among Ex-Participants of the same program after returning to Indonesia. This is considered as high demand among Ex- Participants. to be connected with fellows in Japan. This advantage should be applied to their networking to link with other sectors.</li> <li>The impact of homestay with Japanese family is strongest among all socio-cultural exchange programs. Ex- Participants experiences homestay in Japan tend to maintain contact with Japanese host family for long time, which can be lifelong in some cases. It should be considered to revive homestay program in the current training programs as most effective exchange activity.</li> </ul>
3	Alumni activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The percentage of active alumni members is not great. However, the active alumni members have strong intentions to conduct meetings and activities for sharing outcomes of their training programs with colleagues. They are also active in proposing and planning institutional improvement and policy measures.</li> <li>It can be interpreted that less participation in meetings and cultural events conducted by alumni organization since those events have not been organized.</li> <li>In comparison between members and non-members aspects, alumni members tend to be more engaged in networking with others in their regions, Japanese in Indonesia, ex- trainees of other donor programs, stakeholders in ASEAN than non-members. Alumni members have stronger interest in inviting Japanese companies to Indonesia or their</li> </ul>

		regions than non-members.
4	Status of Networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Networking among Ex-Participants is likely functioning in the same offices or institutions, same sectors or specialties, and same regions. There are many cases of networking through sharing and dissemination of knowledge and skills outcomes from the training programs. More than a half of respondents have organized study groups to share new knowledge and technology. Around a half of respondents have conducted social contribution/ volunteer work with fellows at same offices or institutions, in same sectors and regions.</li> <li>• In contrast, only less than 30% of respondents have participated in Japanese cultural events. This shows the participation and chance to Japanese cultural events are quite limited.</li> <li>• There are some cases that domestic and intraregional networks among Ex-Participants are functioning as outcomes of JICA cooperation projects. Such intraregional networks can be effectively linked with Ex-Participants' alumni networks for information sharing.</li> </ul>
5	Impression on Japan during training program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ex-Participants have very positive impression on Japanese characters, attitudes and culture of work. It is confirmed that Ex-participants are very impressed with especially punctuality, cleanliness, diligence, work efficiency.</li> <li>• Regarding Japanese culture, Ex-Participants have very good impression with tourism, traditional culture, home visit (including homestay).</li> <li>• Regarding Japanese food, around a half of respondents became to like Japanese food. The level of impression is lower than other events.</li> <li>• Maintaining contact/ Communication with Japanese or Japanese host organization depends on degree or depth of cultural or expertise exchange in Japan.</li> </ul>
6	Interests and intentions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ex-Participants have very strong interests in field of their specialty and academic oriented activities. This trend is confirmed by both questionnaire survey and FGD. Particularly, they have strong interests in studying in Japan and participating in training program in Japan in their fields and in joint study with Japanese. They also have interest in inviting Japanese students in Indonesia although the degree is lower than others.</li> <li>• After interests in sector and academic oriented activities, the degree of their interests in travel to Japan, leaning Japanese language, and food culture are relatively high. Japanese movie and animated film are not as high as the degree of above mentioned items.</li> <li>• Their interests in business oriented activities marked lower than sector, academic, and socio-cultural oriented activities noted above. Their interests in working with Japanese in same projects or at same companies are relatively high while their interests in inviting Japanese company to their regions, entrepreneurship with Japanese,</li> </ul>



		<p>and business with Japanese companies are relatively low.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On the other hand, they have very strong interest in regional activities with ASEAN countries. They also have quite strong interests in social contribution/ volunteer work, and NGO activities.</li> <li>• Quite a number of Ex-Participants consider that knowing Japanese way of thinking and behavioral patterns is very meaningful and valuable. Therefore, activities of ‘learning by doing (authentic experience)’ with Japanese can be suggested as effective event.</li> <li>• Based on the above results on trend of their interests, combined activities of social contribution in their regions and Japanese cultural activities such as Japanese movie are considered as attractive activities.</li> <li>• Ex-participants have high expectation on involvement in regional activities in larger scale: e.g. relationship building in ASEAN, Indonesia, and Japan.</li> <li>• It is reconfirmed in the Survey that Ex-Participants have strong awareness of their contribution possibility to regional and community development. They seek for collaboration with Japanese CSR, EOJ, and Japanese consulates in social support or community development in both Jakarta metropolitan and regions.</li> </ul>
<b>7</b>	Correlation between networking and interests and intentions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are high potentials in regional networking combined with academic oriented, culture oriented, social contribution, volunteer work and NGO work, other donors’ and business oriented activities.</li> <li>• Ex-participants, who have been conducting frequent activities in their specialized field, also have strong interests in academic oriented, volunteer/ NGO work, and other donor’s activities. Therefore, it will be effective if any activities are planned related “region” and “their specialized field” or event with combined activities.</li> </ul>
<b>8</b>	Trends by profiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is assumed that special approach need to be taken to activate networking in Central Java since the collected data indicates the weakness in their networking in the province.</li> <li>• There has already been some interaction between Ex-Participants and participants in ASEAN countries and other donor’s activities.</li> <li>• It is observed that Ex-Participants in South Sulawesi have active interaction with Japanese in Indonesia.</li> <li>• Ex-participants in Banten marked strong interest in studying in Japan. Ex-participants in Jakarta, West Java, and Batam have strong interest in traveling in Japan.</li> <li>• There are high potentials in 4 regions, where FGD was conducted, to implement influential events based on locality and regional needs. These 4 regions will create momentum and affect other regions in their networking and start mutual exchanges.</li> <li>• As a result of age wise analysis, it is expected that 30s in Ex-Participants will be driving force in their networking from now on. 40s also have lager networks with Japanese host organization and</li> </ul>

		participants in other donor’s programs in their offices/ institutions, sectors, and regions. 40s can be considered more influential groups related to their status as well.
<b>9</b>	Means of networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is high demand alumni activities and information sharing, which they can easily access and participate.</li> <li>• Ex-Participants networking should not be limited only among Indonesian. Mutual exchange and collaboration between Indonesian and Japanese who used to work in JICA cooperation projects or some schemes or Japanese of host organizations. Expanding targets in the networking will lead to enrich and deepen the information and interaction.</li> </ul>

Table 2-10: Potentials for exchange and collaboration with Japan related institutions

No.	Items	Reference Cases and Potentials derived from the Survey Results
<b>1</b>	Similar cases of alumni networking (AOTS/HIDA Alumni society)	<p>The following aspects and strategies of AOTS/ HIDA Alumni Society can be positive reference as alumni networking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• carrying out various and frequent activities such as exchange events, conducting seminars on specialized field/ technology/ business management, implementation of subcontracted programs</li> <li>• financially self-sufficient with own income (membership fee)</li> <li>• having influential persons and philanthropists as supporters in Indonesian business sector</li> <li>• implementing projects with industry – public – university partnership beyond single organization</li> <li>• approved legally as NPO and possible to conduct independent activities</li> <li>• having mutual exchange between alumni and HIDA as equal partners</li> <li>• having frequent communication among alumni</li> <li>• HIDA is currently implementing “Study on model development of industrial human resources in ASEAN, Indonesian case study”. Ex-trainees of HIDA, such as vice-president of Astra Group, are participating in and contributing to the study with their expertise. The study consists of conducting needs survey on skills and abilities that Japanese companies require, design human resource development curriculum, and implementing a pilot program at the University of Dharma Persada (basic course on 5S, communication, etc.) and at Polytechnic (basic course on electronic engineering).</li> <li>• HIDA hosts “Success Story Contest” in every 4 years. HIDA invites 10 nominees from all over the world to the final contest and provides awards to the winners.</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	Similar cases of alumni networking (IKAMAJA)	<p>IKAMAJA is an alumni organization of Indonesian Ex-Participants who participated in human resource development project (MAFF ODA program) for Asian young farmers. IKAMAJA can be positive reference as alumni networking as follows.</p>

	Alumni)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IKAMAJA has been supported institutionally by MOA</li> <li>• They work on activities such as agricultural technology advice and agricultural business seminars for local farmers in Indonesia.</li> <li>• Members initiate market research and started their business network for sweet potato, Melingo, seeds, restaurants ingredients (good practices)</li> <li>• There are periodical mutual activities and social gatherings between Japanese receiving farmers and IKAMAJA members. MOA-led reunions that invite Japanese receiving farmers to Indonesia have been organized in collaboration with Japanese implementing agencies.</li> <li>• Secretariat and members communicate each other via SMS. There are local farmers who do not have access to Internet and they communicate by mobile phone.</li> </ul>
3	Business/ economic sector	<p>&lt; SME support &gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Japanese SMEs advancing to Indonesia are seeking for managerial knowledge and advice about tax, law, labor and environmental regulation/friendliness from Indonesian experts. Having connection with pro-Japan Indonesians whom they can casually ask opinion and advices about these managerial issues fits their needs.</li> <li>• It is highly possible that interaction/networking with pro-Japanese Ex-Participants of JICA training program would be meaningful for Japanese SME's expatriates who have needs local information resource.</li> </ul> <p>&lt; CSR &gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are potentials for Ex-Participants to collaborate with and be involved in CSR activities in their regions, bridge between Japanese companies (CSR providers) and local community leaders and key-persons, cooperate with and participant in community campaign and events, and introduce candidates for internship (as CSR) from the community.</li> </ul> <p>&lt; Business collaboration &gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are some Ex-Participants from private and business sector although its percentage is quite small. They have been the strong promoters of alumni organizations. There will be potentials for business collaboration between Ex-Participants from private and business sector and Japanese companies.</li> </ul> <p>&lt; Agribusiness and food industry &gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MAFF is promoting Global Food Value Chain Strategy, which tries to export food-related infrastructure and process management system by collaborating with JICA, JETRO and Japanese and local companies in ASEAN countries. It is effective if the MAFF could collaborate with Ex-Participants' network when they hold events such as Japanese food fair to promote export of Japanese</li> </ul>

		agricultural and marine products.
4	Academic field and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A strategy of Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) called “Global 30 Project” aims to attract 300,000 foreign students to Japan by 2020. Under the initiative Tokyo Institute of Technology (TITECH) is keen to attract foreign students including Indonesian and ASEAN students, particularly graduate students and researchers as core engine to conduct research. Foreign students in PhD and master courses yield 20 % of total students in the university currently.</li> <li>• Ex-Participants especially in Indonesian academia would be a great support to Japanese academic institutions if they could recruit/recommend potential Indonesian students and researchers. Recruitment would not be limited only to students and researcher but also teenagers and Indonesian youth who are willing to study at high school in Japan and become a bridge between Indonesia and Japan.</li> <li>• There is a potential area of contribution by Ex-Participants in assisting job-search and career development of Indonesian graduates from Japanese academic institutions when returning back to Indonesia. The university would like to establish a network with Ex-Participants particularly civil servants in central ministries who would be able to interact with Indonesian students who are planning to return to Indonesia for a job in order to give them advices. Bridging Indonesian students in Japan and pro-Japan Ex-Participants would be a potential action to this end, which would also strengthen Japan - Indonesia relationship. Additionally, creating all Japan platform (cross institutional) to support Indonesian students in pre and post studying at Japanese universities.</li> </ul>
5	Government administration and municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yokohama city has already been active in cooperation with Ex-Participants and realizing pioneering activities for international cooperation among municipalities in the world (e.g. technical cooperation in waterworks, smart-city development- Y-Port, public private partnership, environment- Bali Mynah conservation-endangered bird, international networking among cities-CITY-NET, hosting TICAD V, and so forth. JICA Yokohama has also been supporting the international exchange initiatives by Yokohama City. Such cases as including industry-public- university cooperation and international networking among Japanese municipalities are increasing lately. In addition, Indonesian municipalities such as Makassar and Surabaya dispatched their delegations to Japanese municipalities to learn and introduce Japanese practices and experiences into their regions. Ex-Participants’ networking will be useful in the international municipalities exchange and cooperation activities.</li> <li>• Waterworks Bureau of Yokohama city has received trainees from many countries since 1973, amounting to 2,600 trainees by 2013, out</li> </ul>

		<p>of which 74 were from Indonesia, mostly from Medan Waterworks Authority. Yokohama city maintains communication with these trainees and organized events such as “the 3rd Executive Forum for Asian Waterworks” through the network with them. By using such opportunities where Ex-Participants attend, Yokohama city maintains practical network with Ex-Participants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ex-participant who had joined training in Yokohama 17 years ago returned to Yokohama as a chairperson of North Sumatra Waterworks Authority and requested a support. Yokohama Waterworks Bureau in repose to his request formulated and submitted a proposal of a project to improve water leakage in the services of North Sumatra Waterworks Foundation, jointly with a Japanese SME, which developed a device for searching water leakage.</li> <li>• Yokohama city has implemented Bali Mynah Conservation Project as JICA Partnership Program in order to protect Bali Mynah, an endangered species. The city dispatched experts to its habitat site and also received Indonesian trainees twice in 2004. Ex-Participants of this project are now active to set up legislations to protect endangered species, establish a conservation association and develop habitation area suitable for the bird.</li> <li>• Yokohama city is also a member of a network called Asia-Pacific Intercity Cooperation Network “CITY-NET.” The network has over 130 member cities aiming to tackle with urban problems and improve livelihood through the partnership. Various activities are organized through the network such as project identification, implementation, trainings, and information sharing. JICA Ex-Participants has potential to participate in these international meetings and multiregional cooperation network to take part in joint projects and information exchange.</li> <li>• Besides Yokohama City, Kitakyushu City has also been proactively promoting international exchange programs and promoting local companies’ overseas advancement with influential academic advisor.</li> <li>• Indonesian delegations from Makassar, Surabaya, and other cities visited Smart City Project including Yokohama. There are even some Indonesian local governments integrating Japanese city management system into their local administration in South Sulawesi. This type of inter-municipality exchange and cooperation will increase from now on.</li> </ul>
6	Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government of Japan is welcoming Indonesian tourists to Japan including the Japanese learners and those who are interested in Japan. Japan National Tourism Organization (JNTO) opened its office in Jakarta in March 2014 to attract Indonesian tourists targeting both individual travelers and Indonesian travel agencies.</li> <li>• Japanese visa is no longer required for Indonesian IC passport</li> </ul>

		<p>holders for a short stay in Japan since December 2014. Some local governments in Japan are now eager to attract Indonesian tourists to their localities, such prefecture as Aichi, Gifu, and Shizuoka do marketing of tours going around automobile factories, theme/entertainment parks and hot-springs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JNTO boosts up its PR activities and organizes events/fairs in major cities as Jakarta, Surabaya, Medan with the first priority and Bandung and Makassar with the second priority according to population size and accessibility to Japan.</li> <li>• JNTO has already have good network with KAPPIJA 21 and KAPPIJA invited JNTO to AJAFA meeting in Jakarta in spring 2014 where JNTO set a promotion booth.</li> </ul>
7	International exchange and youth training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Association for Youth leaders (DAY) in Japan has been promoting youth education and international exchange program between ASEAN countries and Japan, based on its long-term experience as an implementing partner of JICA Youth Friendship Program/Young Leaders Training Program in collaboration with Ex-Participants of the youth programs. Ex-Participants of Youth Friendship Program established an alumni association called “KAPPIJA 21” in Indonesia in 1985 while other ASEAN Ex-Participants also organized themselves into a similar national alumni association. The representatives of these national associations including KAPPIJA 21 set up ASEAN-Japan Friendship Association for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (AJAFA-21) as united alumni associations in ASEAN.</li> <li>• DAY has been an observer of AJAFA-21 meetings and maintained active communication with Indonesian and other ASEAN Ex-Participants alumni. It currently launches program called “Global Education Tour (GET)” to send Japanese youth to ASEAN countries for exchange program and KAPPIJA 21 supports this program as a host organization in Indonesia: give orientation at the site and arrange homestay and school/university visits and so on.</li> <li>• DAY is keen to have regular meeting opportunities to maintain partnership with KAPPIJA 21 members who are active in supporting Japanese visitors to Indonesia including students. DAY is also enthusiastic to provide exchange program for youth in ASEAN countries in collaboration with KAPPIJA 21 and other ASEAN alumni networks.</li> <li>• There seem to be a growing potential that KAPPIJA 21 and willing Ex-Participants get further involved in collaboration with these NGOs and provide programs/activities to Japanese students and visitors in a way to strengthen a collaboration between the two countries.</li> <li>• Japan Foundation promotes intellectual exchange between Japan and other countries. Since 2011, it has focused particularly on post-disaster reconstruction and disaster prevention and held</li> </ul>

		<p>seminars on such theme with foreign scholars of Japanese studies and stakeholders in disaster prevention around the world including an Indonesian officer of Disaster Prevention Agency who is also an ex-participant. Disaster prevention is related to engineering, technology and environment; therefore, Ex-Participants with these expertise have potential to contribute to multi-disciplinary intellectual and professional discussions that Japan Foundation promotes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Bunkasai” has now become Bahasa Indonesia and many high schools and universities carry out Bunkasai events in many parts of Indonesia that sometimes attract thousands of Indonesian fans of Japanese pop-culture.</li> <li>• EOJ has been jointly sponsoring ‘Jakarta Nihon Matsuri’ with the steering committee and Special Capital Region of Jakarta annually. Japan Festival in Indonesia, Sakura Matsuri, En-nichi sai, Bunkasai at high schools and colleges have been organized frequently.</li> <li>• Representatives of Japan related alumni attend All Japan Meeting (AJM) hosted by Embassy of Japan. Japanese consulates, JICA, JF, JETRO, JJC and other Japan related institutions attend the AJM and discuss all sorts of topics. The topics of AJM are mainly politics and economy. However, there will be more demand to discuss exchange and networking from now on.</li> <li>• There are various Japan related alumni associations such as Persada, KAJI Kai, Ship for World Youth (Seinen no Fune), BPPT (Habibi) scholarship alumni, JENESYS, and JICA’s alumni (a leader of Bonsai Association). For socio-cultural events open in public (Jakarta Nihon Matsuri, Japan Festival, Sakura Matsuri, Ennichi-sai, etc.), EOJ informs above noted Japan related alumni association.</li> <li>• Several Japan related alumni associations demand to create linkage/ platform among all Japan-related alumni networks to support Indonesia-Japan relations. Before establishing such platform, it is expected that the degree of self-sufficient management of each network should be achieved.</li> </ul>
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Based on needs and potentials of Ex-Participants and Japan related institutions derived from the data and information analysis, suggestions and recommendations will be discussed in the following session (2-6).

## 2-5 Inputs from Result Sharing Seminar on the Survey

The Result Sharing Seminar of JICA Data Collection Survey on Indonesian Ex-Participants of JICA Training Program was held on January 17, 2015 in Jakarta. Representatives of SETNEG, Ex-participants of JICA training programs (including 3 persons from regions), Japan related institutions, Japan related associations, JICA Indonesia Office, and JICA Survey team (46 participants in total) participated in the seminar. The attendance rate of both Indonesian and Japanese was significant at the seminar even though it was on Saturday. The high attendance rate indicates participants' strong interest in the future direction of Indonesia – Japan networking as important assets for both sides.

Table 2-11: Seminar Program

Time	Program
8:45 – 9:20	Opening Remarks by SETNEG and JICA Indonesia Office
9:30 – 9:40	Coffee Break
9:40 – 10:50	Results of Data collection Survey on Indonesian Ex-Participants of JICA Training Program and Suggestion for Effective Networking by JICA Survey Team
10:50 – 12:00	Good Practice Sharing of JICA Ex- Participants Alumni Activities and other Alumni Organization: By MOI Team, KAPPIJA21 Team, and AOTS/HIDA Alumni Society
12:00 – 12:15	Q&A and Orientation on Discussion Session
12:00 – 13:05	Lunch Break
13:05 – 14:30	[Discussion Session] For Action-Oriented Networking between JICA Ex-Participants and Multi-Stakeholders - Suggestions and Actions – [Sharing Session]
14:30 – 14:40	Closing Remarks by JICA Indonesia Office

The program is shown in Table 2-11. There were remarks and presentations in the morning on the survey results and some good practices of networking. Group discussion, open for all participants, involves action plan was conducted with participatory manner in the afternoon. 5 Topics were selected for Group Discussion as below.

“Group Discussion for Action-Oriented Networking between JICA Ex-Participants and Multi-Stakeholders”

- 1) Business collaboration (Industries)
- 2) Business collaboration (Agribusiness and food industry)
- 3) Social contribution/ community development support/ CSR
- 4) Cultural exchange and Tourism
- 5) Regional activities and collaboration in ASEAN



Participants were free to choose the group based on their own interests. One facilitator and one interpreter each were assigned to assist and facilitate the group discussion.

The substantial information and remarkable inputs and perspectives brought up at the seminar are summarized as follows. Some key terms are indicated in boldface.

- GOI admires the great contribution by GOJ to foster Indonesian human resources through wide variety of training programs and provide programs to enhance the relationship between Indonesia and Japan.
- GOI appreciates JICA's cooperation to facilitate GOI to shift from recipient country to supporters to other countries such as South-South Cooperation.
- There are several successful cases to disseminate or initiate to apply outcomes of the training programs in Japan although there are still some issues to be solved in the training program of Indonesian side.
- SETNEG appreciates the Survey results to be applied into the monitoring system of post JICA training programs and significant feedback to GOI as well.
- Ex-participants' database managed by JICA Indonesia Office covers mainly Ex-Participants of training programs since 1990s. Only limited number of Ex-Participants of the programs before 1990s have been reached thus far and need to be included in the database.
- Quite a number of Ex-participants are currently high rank officials at ministries and managers level at business sector. This network is the **precious assets** for not only for Ex-Participants but also both Indonesian and Japanese.
- Now is the **golden time/ era** for the relationship between JICA and Ex-Participants in this prosperous era of Indonesia. We can build a new partnership between two countries based on the foundation of trust.
- **Mutual networking** between Indonesia and Japan as **equal partners** is crucial.
- Institutional or governmental relationships can be occurred though **personal/ individual bonds/ linkages**.
- This kind of network will be substantial in the global interdependency circumstance.
- MOI team introduced their inter ministerial practice and collaboration in linkage with JICA training program to improve quality of Indonesian export products as a good practice of Ex-Participants. The case also suggests a room for potential collaboration with Japanese companies.
- The participants reconfirmed that the Ex-Participants' network is the precious asset and information on alumni organizations need to reach more/ all Ex-participants.
- Ex-Participants of YLTP have been applying the impacts and outcomes in their current activities. They as "fostered young leaders" have been very actively networking inside and outside of Indonesia and ASEAN.
- AOTS (HIDA) Alumni Society has been a **close partner** in HIDA's programs to support Indonesian business/ private sector. They have been implementing several joint

programs: Corporate Management Program for Indonesia, METI Global Internship Program, ASIA Monozukuri Conference (in 4 regions), Success Story Competition/ World Convention of HIDA-AOTS Alumni Societies, and so forth.

- There is no follow-up after registration of IKA JICA and even some surveys on training programs (stated by one Ex-Participant).
- There is a potential that Ex-Participants support the process of invitation of Japanese enterprises and SMEs to be based **in regional cities**.
- IKA JICA used to be very active and awarded by JICA headquarters as the best performing alumni organization. Unfortunately, IKA JICA is now sleeping mode now. We need to wakeup and revitalize/ refresh IKA JICA with especially **younger power**.
- We need to know that running such alumni organization requires **self-dedication** and sacrificing some extent of private time. **Strong commitment** is required in activating such organization.
- **Emotional relationship/ bond with Japan and Indonesia** keeps alumni to be committed to the networking. It is very influential and goes on/ passes over generations.
- The following concrete ideas or activities were discussed in the group discussion session:
  - ✧ Agricultural mechanization (as business collaboration opportunity),
  - ✧ Product standardization certification system,
  - ✧ CSR to provide agri-mechanization equipment,
  - ✧ Effective examples of homepages,
  - ✧ Business forum/ exhibition,
  - ✧ Sustainable supply chain,
  - ✧ Environmental awareness campaign,
  - ✧ Community socialization through media,
  - ✧ Annual cultural event on Japan and Indonesia,
  - ✧ Training of tourism facilitators,
  - ✧ Cultural campaign of “Yokoso Japan and Wonderful Indonesia”, and
  - ✧ ASEAN Regional Forum on economy, industry, trade, culture, tourism, etc.

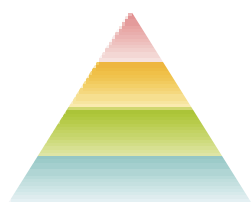
## 2-6 Measures for Effective Networking

The following measures are suggested to support Ex-Participants' networking based on analysis of survey results mentioned in 2-1 to 2-3.

### 2.6.1 Networking

#### Suggestion 1: Approach Shift to New Networking Building

- Managing countrywide organization is quite challenging in Indonesia due to geographical situation. Therefore, the networking approach should be adjusted in Indonesian context.
- Even KAPPIJA21, which is considered as an active organization, has not been able to reach some regions.
- Conventional organization management tends to be “vertical/ pyramid style” with centralized manner and not flexible with new demands and interests among members and potential targets. This style requires strong leadership and constant communication and activities for effective and efficient management. The degree of activity depends on how active the steering committee is. If the center/ steering committee is not active, lower layers will not be active and be stiff and passive.

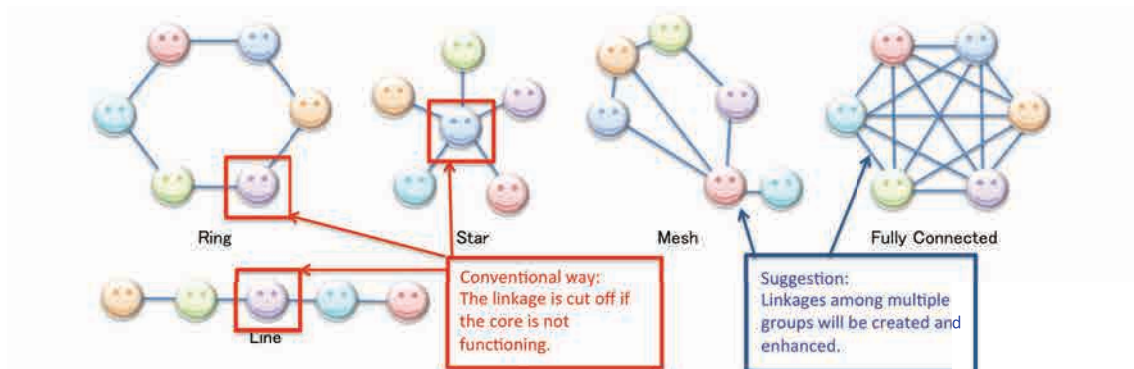


Vertical/ Pyramid Style



Horizontal/ Side by side Linkage Style

- Orientation of alumni organization is suggested to be shifted from “vertical/ pyramid style” to “horizontal/ side-by-side linkage style”. (from centralization with powerful leadership to networking among smaller sized/ flexible organization and groups)
- Ex-Participants have strong interests in sector, academic, and region- oriented activities. There are the potentials to form groups according to Ex-Participants interests and create linkages between the diverse individual groups. It might be effective to have constant communication to cover all groups and have periodical meetings.
- “Mesh” “Fully Connected” type linkages are recommended for networking to maintain long-term linkage. “Mesh” “Fully Connected” types linkage can keep functioning even if some of actors in the network tend not to be active or disappear. “Mesh” “Fully Connected” type linkages tend to be flexible to involve and accept new actors.



Suggestion 2 : Providing information on Ex-Participants Networks (including alumni organization) thoroughly to both Ex-Participants and new participants

- Half of respondents are not aware of existence and membership of JICA Ex-Participants alumni or networks.
- The reason above is not knowing the alumni organizations or Ex-Participants networks.
- Majority of Ex-Participants have strong interest and willingness to be involved in JICA or Japan related activities (98% of respondents showed strong intentions to support JICA related activities).
- More Ex-Participants should be reached and connected to be in the networks through information sharing or some creative activities no matter which one they are (members or not).
- Sufficient information on alumni organization or networking should be provided to the new participants before, during, and after the training program in Japan.
- Alumni members tend to be relatively more active in related activities than non-members. Therefore, it is considered to be effective if the information on alumni organization and activities is provided to more Ex-Participants.
- Alumni activities should not be limited only for alumni members. The activities should be open for all Ex-Participants.

Suggestion 3: Revitalize / Activate Existing Networks

- Current activities among Ex-Participants are conducted more in same institutions, same sectors, and same regions. Especially, regional group has higher potentials for active participation in terms of their interests. The regional groups already conducting activities can be prioritized in the Ex-Participants networking.
- Regarding age groups, 40s is the most active in the networking. The age groups who have strong intention in join the networking are 30s and 40s. 30s and 40s can be prioritized in the networking.
- The most popular activity is sharing and dissemination of knowledge and skills obtained in Japan. The networking can be activated/ revitalized through follow-up of JICA training program.

Suggestion 4: Realizing Active and Effective information sharing and dissemination

- Homepage for Ex-Participants is useful media for majority of Ex-Participants. Their expectation towards improvement of JICA Alumni homepage is very high. Facebook and other social media are also effective for information sharing.
- To make homepage for Ex- Participant effective, useful and attractive information should be uploaded and displayed in the user-friendly layouts. The suggested information will be:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sector-oriented information</li><li>• Advanced technology and practices</li><li>• Updates of academic exchange or joint studies</li><li>• JICA updates (projects/ strategies)</li><li>• Social contribution activities/ community development support</li><li>• Socio-cultural exchange activities</li><li>• Tourism in Japan</li><li>• Japanese food and cooking (recipes)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Japan updates</li><li>• Indonesia-Japan updates</li><li>• Business collaboration/ linkage</li><li>• Introduction of Ex-Participants' activities</li><li>• Brief on JICA Training program</li><li>• My 'Ichi Oshi' (best recommendation) of Japan and Indonesia</li><li>• Q&amp;A</li><li>• Information for families</li><li>• Useful links</li></ul>
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- E-newsletter will be also effective to inform homepage updates to Ex-Participants through ML and SMS of mobile phone.
- Updating of Ex-Participants database is crucial to maintain the networking. The database needs to be updated constantly (at least annually). The updating procedure needs to be clarified at JICA Indonesia Office. Personal information protection policy should be strictly followed in the process of updating and utilization of the database.

Suggestion 5: Creating Mutual Exchange between Indonesian and Japanese in the Networks

- Ex-Participants also have strong interest in having communication and exchange activity.
- The majority of Ex-Japanese JICA experts and project related Japanese also have same interest to keep contact with Indonesian counterparts and fellows through working together at JICA projects.
- Mutual communication and exchange have potentials to activate Ex-Participants networking. Contents of information sharing are expected to be enriched and more fruitful through connecting with Japanese and creating mutual communication between Indonesian and Japanese.

2.6.2 Activities

Suggestion 6: Implementing Sector, Academic, and Social Contribution- oriented Activities

- Ex-Participants have shown strong interests in sector, academic, and social contribution-oriented activities. In concrete, Ex-Participants indicated their strong interests in following activities:
  - ✧ Studying their expertise related field in Japan
  - ✧ Joint study with Japanese academia/ experts
  - ✧ Hosting Japanese students in Indonesia
  - ✧ Travel to Japan
  - ✧ Learning Japanese
- Interests in business collaboration are not as high as other interests according to the questionnaire survey results. However, the potentials assumed to be high considering the ratio of respondents from private sector is low compared to respondents from government sector.
- Japanese movies and animated movies are not as popular as others.
- “Learning through authentic experience/ Learning by doing” type of activities are appreciated among Ex-Participants since they learn many things when they stayed in Japan and spent time with Japanese.
- Regarding social contribution and community support activities strongly motivate Ex-Participants. They can apply their expertise into the activities.
- Collaboration with Embassy and Consulate of Japan and CSR of Japanese companies will be potential areas for Ex-Participants in their social contribution activities.
- Based on the survey results, conducting combined activities between sector, academic, issue, and social contribution and cultural exchange, Japanese food will be effective attractive for Ex-Participants.

#### Suggestion 7: Establishing and Activating Regional Activities and Linkage

- Many Ex-Participants showed strong intention to reorganize or establish regional groups to conduct activities. They feel the regional groups organization will be more flexible and effective for Ex-Participants based in regions. They observe that many JICA activities used to be quite Jakarta centered and do not reach Ex-Participants in regions.
- Regional administration has been decentralized and regional/ local initiatives have progressed to facilitate Ex-Participants to create own regional networks. They can be connected with Japanese or Japanese companies based in regions for business activities or volunteers and deepen their region-based relations.
- Combined activities of social contribution and cultural exchange such as Japanese movie and Japanese food will be very attractive for Ex-Participants in all age groups.
- Information sharing of regional activities through homepage or social media will be quite effective.
- Potential networking activities in larger scale are:
  - ✧ Good practice sharing symposium (annual)
  - ✧ Awards for social contribution (Lomba)

- ✧ Competitive subsidy for community support (Lomba)

#### Suggestion 8: Creating Opportunity of Regional Exchange in ASEAN

- It is confirmed that Ex-Participants have strong interest in activities and collaboration in ASEAN. They have higher interest in social contribution, voluntary support, and NGO activities.
- They indicated wider regional collaboration in ASEAN or Indonesia – ASEAN – Japan and expect to strengthen the relations in the region.
- Substantial and effective activities need to be planned and implemented in the context of ASEAN regional exchange and cooperation.

#### 2.6.3 Potentials of Collaboration with Japan- Related Institutions

##### Suggestion 9: Enhancing Exchange with Other Japan Related Alumni/ Associations

- It will be effective for Ex-Participants to be connected and have exchange opportunity with other similar associations such as HIDA/ AOTS Alumni, IKAMAJA, PERSADA, KAJI-Kai, and Seinen no Fune (Ship for World Youth) Alumni.
- Japan related events such as “Omatsuri” (festival) can be good opportunity for Ex-Participants.
- “All Japan Meeting” (open session) hosted by Embassy of Japan will have great potentials to be a platform for all Japan related associations to create productive exchange for all groups or pro-Japan Indonesian groups.

##### Suggestion 10: Potentials of Collaboration in Economic and Business Sector

- For feasible interaction and collaboration with Ex-Participants, matching needs of both Japanese SMEs side and Ex-Participants side. Constant coordination meeting among JETRO, HIDA, and JICA Indonesia office will be effective for information exchange in this respect. Casual collaboration can be tested/ tried out for the first step of business collaboration.
- Creating a group of Ex-Participants in industry and business sector gather with Japanese SMEs and Indonesian business partners through casual occasions to discuss potentials for business collaboration and SME development.
- Public relations of CSR by Japanese companies can target Ex-Participants for community involvement around the project sites. Ex-Participants can be strong supporters and partners for CSR for community development in their regions.
- Sector wise database of Ex-Participants who have interests in CSR, Public- Private Partnership (PPP), and community development support will be useful to identify potential resource persons for CSR and realize the actual collaboration.
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan (MAFF) promotes a food system with a concept of value chain to add more values on agricultural products from

production to consumption and expands a Japanese model of food industry and food-related infrastructure underpinning safe and efficient food supply chain in ASEAN countries in partnership with private sector and academia. Ex-Participants are welcomed to join events organized by MAFF such as food fair and exhibition to introduce Japanese agro-products and expected to interact with related partners as well as to support PR of events.

- Ex-Participants have a great potential as a promoter of pro-Japan networking and a partner of Japan related organizations in conducting social and economic activities in Indonesia (this should not limited only for Agricultural sector).

#### Suggestion 11: Potentials of Collaboration in Education and Academic Sector

- The number of Japanese language learners in Indonesia is ranked at the 2nd place in the world (1<sup>st</sup> place is China). The joint support by “All Japan Team” from the entrance of studying in Japan (recruiting excellent high-school students) to the exit (job hunting with Japanese companies in Japan and Indonesia). “All Japan Team” will consist of Japanese universities, government, and business sector. The establishment of all Japan platform support system for Indonesian students needs to be urgently considered.
- Holding academic and issue-oriented seminars or symposiums will provide effective inputs for Ex-Participants. Such seminars and symposiums will great opportunity for inter- organizational exchange among multi sectorial stakeholders with diverse backgrounds.
- Japan Foundation requests Ex-Participants all over Indonesia for support to “Japanese Partners” dispatched by JF. “Japanese Partners” are Japanese volunteers to support Japanese Language education at mainly Indonesian high schools (SMA, SMK) and will stay for a half year to a year in regions all over Indonesia. JF appreciates contribution by Ex-Participants if they can get connected with and support the “Japanese Partners” of JF.

#### Suggestion 12: Enhancing Collaboration between Municipalities across Regions

- Yokohama City and Kitakyushu City take initiatives to promote pioneering activities of cooperation between local governments of Indonesia and Japan in collaboration with JICA. International cooperation through and among local governments is deemed to expand.
- Indonesian expectation to Japanese local governments for cooperation is confirmed high and some cities as Makassar and Surabaya have already sent missions to observe Yokohama and other rural municipalities in Japan. Collaboration and partnership between Indonesian and Japanese municipalities are mutually beneficial, where Ex-Participants who have knowledge on both sides have great potential to bridge Japanese and Indonesian local governments to create synergetic impacts on both sides. There might be other mechanisms required to facilitate cooperation among municipalities in addition to CITY-NET.



- Yokohama city has good practices to promote international cooperation between local governments such as publication of newsletters of CITY NET, utilization of functional database of Ex-Participants with face photos attached and exchanging agreements and setting-up framework of collaboration among cities and regions involved.

Suggestion 13: Promoting Tourism in Japan

- Sightseeing tours to Japan are popular not only in capital area but also in rural Indonesia. There are strong interests in traveling to Japan even among Ex-Participants. Japan National Tourism Organization (JNTO) in Jakarta will start issuing newsletter and is willing to distribute it to the Ex-Participants if a list of those Ex-Participants are available. It would be useful to set up a database of Ex-Participants to this end.
- It would become also possible to advertise JNTO's events and disseminate information to Ex-Participants particularly in the major cities as Jakarta, Surabaya, Medan, Bandung and Makassar. Use of social media such as Facebook and SMS might be more convenient and suitable for them to receive this kind of event information and to share it with friends and family, which would become a great help for JNTO.

Feasible Support by JICA for the Networking (based on the suggestions)

The followings can be considered as feasible and effective support activities by JICA to enhance Ex-Participants' networking.

- To re-establish information collection mechanism to cover all related ministries and organizations to constantly update Ex-Participants' database (to establish ministry-wise and organization-wise Ex-Participants' database).
- To trace unreached groups or Ex-Participants as many as possible, who have not reached or covered yet.
- To establish region-wise Ex- Participants' database.
- To establish resource persons list (resource person mapping: topic wise and issue wise)
- To establish communication system for frequent information provision to Ex-Participants (information system to outreach all Ex-Participants in all over Indonesia)
- To hold periodical coordination and information sharing meetings among coordinators of all alumni organizations and groups.
- To provide occasion of exchange between Ex-Participants and Japan related institutions.
- To build a platform among JICA related alumni organizations/ groups and similar Japan related alumni or friendship organizations (to initiate larger scale of AJM)
- To create mutually beneficial cooperation mechanism/occasion with Ex-Participants through JICA project cycle from project identification, planning, implementation, and to evaluation.
- To Support sharing occasion for best practice of Ex-Participants' activities (competitive selection will be effective).

## **ANNEX**

**ANNEX 1: Questionnaire of Web Survey**

**ANNEX 2: Survey items for Japan-Related Institutions**

**ANNEX 3: Records of Focus Group Discussion**

**ANNEX 4: Results of Ex-Participants Web Survey**

**ANNEX 5: Fieldwork Schedule, Appointees/ Interviewees, and Reference Materials**

**ANNEX 6: Report on Web Questionnaire Survey and Online Questionnaire**

# ANNEX 1: Questionnaire of Web Survey

## Questionnaire of JICA Data Collection Survey on Indonesian Ex-Participants of JICA Training Program (4th Draft)

You will be requested to respond to most of the questions in the form of a 5-point scale. When the scale is shown as part of question, please select the number (from 1-5 or 6) that best describes your opinion with respect to each of the statements and write it in the appropriate box.

Please follow the instructions carefully for each question and answer as many questions as possible.

Answers and information you will provide in this survey are used only for this survey purposes. The survey team is responsible for confidentiality of your answers and personal information.

### 1 JICA Training Program you participated in

1) Title of training program					
2) The start and finish dates	From: Month	Year	To: Month	Year	
3) Training program duration	Months			Days	

### 2 What impression did you have when you participated in the JICA training program (the Training)?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Not experienced

- |   |       |  |
|---|-------|--|
| 1) The level of technology introduced in the training program was high. ....  | ..... |  |
| 2) The level of content and professionalism was high. ....  | ..... |  |
| 3) The contents of the training program was carefully designed for applicability in our country. ....   | ..... |  |
| 4) The contents of the training program was right level for me to understand and adopt. ....  | ..... |  |
| 5) The contents of the training was useful and appropriate for me to adopt just after coming back to Indonesia. ....                                      | ..... |  |
| 6) Japanese organization where I visited was well managed. ....   | ..... |  |
| 7) I noticed through Japanese institutions visit that Japanese are diligent for their work. ....  | ..... |  |
| 8) I learned at Japanese Institutions that Japanese work efficiently. ....  | ..... |  |
| 9) I learned that Japanese have strong awareness of cleanliness. ....   | ..... |  |
| 10) I learned that Japanese have strong sense of punctuality. ....  | ..... |  |
| 11) I enjoyed tourist spots I visited during my stay in Japan. ....   | ..... |  |
| 12) I enjoyed experiencing and viewing Japanese tea ceremony, flower arrangement (Ikebana), martial arts, traditional music during my stay in Japan. .... | ..... |  |
| 13) I became a fan of Japanese food during my stay in Japan. ....   | ..... |  |
| 14) I enjoyed visiting Japanese family during my stay in Japan. ....  | ..... |  |

### 3 Change of attitude/behavior after participating in the Training

What do you think of attitude/behaviors among your superior and your colleagues after you completed the Training?

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree

- |  |       |  |
|--|-------|--|
| 1) My superior tried to create an atmosphere at our office to share and utilize knowledge and skills I obtained in Japan. .... | ..... |  |
| 2) My superior made an effort to secure certain budget to utilize knowledge and skills I obtained in Japan. ....               | ..... |  |
| 3) My superior promoted me to a higher position. ....  | ..... |  |
| 4) My superior showed less interest in knowledge and skills I obtained in Japan. ....  | ..... |  |
| 5) My colleagues have accepted/endorsed my opinion more often. ....  | ..... |  |
| 6) My colleagues have supported to utilize knowledge and skills I obtained in Japan. ....                                      | ..... |  |
| 7) My colleagues showed less interest in knowledge and skills I obtained in Japan. ....  | ..... |  |

**4 Contact/communication with Japanese or Japanese organizations you visited during the Training**

**4.1 What kind of contact / communication do you have with Japanese you met during the Training?**

1	----	2	----	3	----	4	----	5	----	6
Not at all		Occasionally		Sometimes		Frequently		All the time		Joined some activities before, but not now

I maintain contact with

- |   |       |                      |
|---|-------|----------------------|
| 1) Japanese friends to access and collect new information about Japan.        | ..... | <input type="text"/> |
| 2) Japanese friends to ask them advice about work-related matters.            | ..... | <input type="text"/> |
| 3) Japanese friends to be connected with Japan.                               | ..... | <input type="text"/> |
| 4) Japanese friends to get necessary support when I or my family go to Japan. | ..... | <input type="text"/> |
| 5) the host organization in Japan to ask advice about work-related matters.   | ..... | <input type="text"/> |
| 6) the host organization in Japan to implement join projects.                 | ..... | <input type="text"/> |

**4.2 What is the reason that you don't maintain any contact / communication with Japanese friends or organizations?**

- |   |        |       |       |                      |
|---|--------|-------|-------|----------------------|
| 1) I became too busy to keep contact with my Japanese friends.  | 1. Yes | 2. No | ..... | <input type="text"/> |
| 2) My Japanese friends stopped contacting me.                   | 1. Yes | 2. No | ..... | <input type="text"/> |
| 3) I lost interest in Japan.                                    | 1. Yes | 2. No | ..... | <input type="text"/> |
| 4) I prioritize relations with other countries more than Japan. | 1. Yes | 2. No | ..... | <input type="text"/> |
| 5) Other (Please specify: _____)                                |        |       |       |                      |

**5 Impression of Japan**

**5.1 Visit Japan / Indonesia**

**1) Visit Japan**

- a. How many times have you visited Japan after the Training ?  
Please write the number in the box. If none, please write '0' in the box. ....
- b. What was your purpose of visit to Japan? Please select one number best describes your purpose of visit.
- |   |                |                       |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Participating in a training program  | 2. Business    | 4. Studying (private) |
| 3. Studying (Sent from an organization) | 5. Sightseeing | 6. Visiting friends   |
7. Other (Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_) .....

**2) Visit Indonesia**

- a. How many times has your Japanese friend who you met during the Training visited Indonesia?  
Please write the number in the box. If none, please write '0' in the box. ....
- b. What was your friends' purpose of visit to Indonesia?  
Please select one number best describes your friends' purpose of visit.
- |             |             |                |                     |  |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--|
| 1. Business | 2. Studying | 3. Sightseeing | 4. Visiting friends | 5. A part of Japanese government program |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--|
6. Other (Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_) .....

**6 Contact/communication with other ex-participants after the Training**

**6.1 1) Have you contacted/communicated with other ex-participants of the Training?**

1	----	2	----	3	----	4	----	5	----	6
Not at all		Occasionally		Sometimes		Frequently		All the time		had some contacts before, but not now

**2) What means do you use to communicate with other ex-participants?**

Please choose the three means you use most frequently from the following options, rank them in order of frequency and fill in the appropriate boxes with the numbers.

- |                                  |                      |                      |                      |                 |        |          |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------|----------|
| 1. E-mail                        | 2. Facebook          | 3. Twitter           | 4. Line              | 5. Mobile Phone | 6. SMS | 7. Skype |
| 8. Other (Please specify: _____) |                      |                      |                      |                 |        |          |
| .....                            | First                | Second               | Third                |                 |        |          |
|                                  | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |                 |        |          |

6.2 1) Have you contacted/communicated with other ex-participants of the Training in foreign countries? .....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Not at all	Occasionally	Sometimes	Frequently	All the time	had some contacts before, but not now

2) What means do you use to communicate with other ex-participants?  
Please choose the three means you use most frequently from the following options, rank them in order of frequency and fill in the appropriate boxes with the numbers.

1. E-mail    2. Facebook    3. Twitter    4. Line    5. Mobile Phone    6. SMS    7. Skype  
8. Other (Please specify: )

.....	First	Second	Third

7 Relation with JICA after JICA training program

7.1 Are you a member of the alumni of JICA training participants?    1. Yes    2. No   

7.2 If you answered 'No' to 7.1, please answer the following.  
What is the reason you are not a member of the alumni of JICA training participants?

1) I thought that there is no alumni organization.	1. Yes	2. No	.....	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
2) The alumni office is located in far distance area from my area.	1. Yes	2. No	.....	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
3) I have less interest in the alumni activity.	1. Yes	2. No	.....	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
4) The atmosphere of the alumni is unsuitable for me.	1. Yes	2. No	.....	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
5) There are few advantages for me to join the alumni.	1. Yes	2. No	.....	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
6) Other (Please specify: )				<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>

7.3 If you answered 'Yes' to 7.1, please answer the following.  
What kind of impression do you have towards the alumni of JICA training participants?

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree

1) I can exchange useful information with alumni members.	.....	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
2) Events organized by the alumni is meaningful.	.....	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
3) I look forward to the alumni event.	.....	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
4) I feel that the atmosphere of the alumni fits me.	.....	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
5) Being a member of the alumni is advantageous for me.	.....	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
6) Other (Please specify: )	.....	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>

7.4 How are you currently involved in the alumni of ex-participants of the Training ?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Not at all	Occasionally	Sometimes	Frequently	All the time	Joined some activities before, but not now

1) I attend the regular meetings of the alumni.	.....	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
2) I participate in events to introduce Japanese culture.	.....	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
3) I exchange information on Japan with other alumni members.	.....	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
4) I organize volunteer activities based on experience in Japan.	.....	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
5) I exchange knowledge and skills obtained in Japan with other alumni members.	.....	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
6) I try to disseminate knowledge and skills obtained in Japan (to other alumni members).	.....	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
7) I propose activities applying knowledge and skills obtained in Japan (to JICA alumni).	.....	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>

8 What kind of (networking) activities are you conducting?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Not at all	Occasionally	Sometimes	Frequently	All the time	Joined some activities before, but not now

- 1) **With my colleagues in my office/institution**
  - a. Disseminating knowledge and skills obtained through the Training .....
  - b. Holding a study group on new knowledge and technology .....
  - c. Conducting events to introduce Japanese culture .....
  - d. Conducting volunteer activity for social contribution .....
- 2) **With my working partners in the same sector**
  - a. Disseminating knowledge and skills obtained through the Training .....
  - b. Holding a study group on new knowledge and technology .....
  - c. Conducting events to introduce Japanese culture .....
  - d. Conducting volunteer activity for social contribution .....
- 3) **With-neighboring communities**
  - a. Disseminating knowledge and skills obtained through the Training .....
  - b. Holding a study group on new knowledge and technology .....
  - c. Conducting events to introduce Japanese culture .....
  - d. Conducting volunteer activity for social contribution .....
- 4) **With the ex-participants of the same program from other countries**
  - a. Disseminating knowledge and skills obtained through the Training .....
  - b. Holding a study group on new knowledge and technology .....
  - c. Conducting events to introduce Japanese culture .....
  - d. Conducting volunteer activity for social contribution .....
- 5) **With people from ASEAN countries**
  - a. Disseminating knowledge and skills obtained through the Training .....
  - b. Holding a study group on new knowledge and technology .....
  - c. Conducting events to introduce Japanese culture .....
  - d. Conducting volunteer activity for social contribution .....
- 6) **With Japanese hosting organization during JICA training program**
  - a. Disseminating knowledge and skills obtained through the Training .....
  - b. Holding a study group on new knowledge and technology .....
  - c. Conducting events to introduce Japanese culture .....
  - d. Conducting volunteer activity for social contribution .....
- 7) **With ex-participants who joined training program with other donors' support**
  - a. Disseminating knowledge and skills obtained through the Training .....
  - b. Holding a study group on new knowledge and technology .....
  - c. Conducting events to introduce Japanese culture .....
  - d. Conducting volunteer activity for social contribution .....
- 8) **With Japanese in Indonesia**
  - a. Disseminating knowledge and skills obtained through the Training .....
  - b. Holding a study group on new knowledge and technology .....
  - c. Conducting events to introduce Japanese culture .....
  - d. Conducting volunteer activity for social contribution .....

9 To what extent of intention or interest do you have in participating in following activities?

1	---	2	---	3	---	4	---	5
Strongly disagree		Somewhat disagree		Neither agree nor disagree		Somewhat agree		Strongly agree

**I have an intention/interest in participating in**

- (Sector oriented)
- 1) activity related to my specialty/ expertise/ field/ sector .....   
(Such as; )
- (Business oriented)
- 2) activity related to business of Japanese companies .....
  - 3) activity related to working with Japanese in Japan .....
  - 4) activity related to working with Japanese in Indonesia .....
  - 5) activity related to entrepreneurship with Japanese .....
  - 6) activity related to inviting Japanese company (to our region) .....

- (Academic oriented)
- 7) activity related to joint study with Japanese .....
  - 8) activity related to studying in Japan .....
  - 9) activity related to a study tour in Japan .....
  - 10) activity related to hosting Japanese students (study tour, studying in Indonesia) .....
- (Japanese culture oriented)
- 11) activity related to Japanese language learning .....
  - 12) activity related to Japanese traditional culture .....
  - 13) activity related to Japanese movies and animated films .....
  - 14) activity related to Japanese food culture .....
  - 15) activity related to tourism in Japan .....
- (Others)
- 16) activity related to regional exchange in ASEAN including Japan .....
  - 17) activity related to volunteer for social service and NGO work .....
  - 18) activity organized by other donor related alumni .....
  - 19) Other (Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_) .....

**10 How do you access information regarding Japan?**

Please choose the three means you use most frequently from the following options, rank them in order of frequency and fill in the appropriate boxes with the numbers.

- 1.Internet    2.Domestic TV programs    3.Books    4.Newspaper    5.JICA    6.JICA Alumni
- 7.Ex-Participant    8.Japanese Company    9.Host Organization in Japan    10.Japanese living in Indonesia
- 11.Indonesian Friend
- 12. Other (Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_) ..... 

First	Second	Third

**11 How to apply the outcomes from JICA training program**

**11.1 Have you shared any outcomes from JICA training program with your superiors and colleagues?**

.....

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Considerably	Greatly

**11.2 Proposal and implementation of project and policy making based on training outcomes**

Please read the following questions about your activities and write the appropriate numbers in the column. If none, please write '0' in the column.

- 1) How many projects have you proposed based on knowledge and skills obtained through the Training? .....
- 2) How many projects that you proposed have been implemented? .....
- 3) How many new policies have you proposed based on knowledge and skills you obtained through the Training? .....

**12 Information about you**

1) Name			
2) E-mail Address			
3) Age	a. At time of training program:	b. At present :	
4) Region you currently live (Choose one number from the region list* below.)	Region No.		
5) Gender (Male 1, Female 2 )			
6) Your Organization/Company at time of the training program, Job Title **	Job Title No. :		
7) Your Current Organization/Company Job Title**	Job Title No. :		
8) Your Family	Number of Child(ren)		( ) persons

\* Code of province where you currently live

- |                         |                         |                              |                       |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Aceh                 | 2. Sumatera Utara       | 3. Sumatera Barat            | 4. Riau               | 5. Kepulauan Riau |
| 6. Jambi                | 7. Sumatera Selatan     | 8. Kepulauan Bangka Belitung | 9. Bengkulu           |                   |
| 10. Lampung             | 11. DKI Jakarta         | 12. Jawa Barat               | 13. Banten            |                   |
| 14. Jawa Tengah         | 15. DI Yogyakarta       | 16. Jawa Timur               | 17. Bali              |                   |
| 18. Nusa Tenggara Barat | 19. Nusa Tenggara Timur | 20. Kalimantan Barat         | 21. Kalimantan Tengah |                   |
| 22. Kalimantan Selatan  | 23. Kalimantan Timur    | 24. Kalimantan Utara         | 25. Sulawesi Utara    |                   |
| 26. Gorontalo           | 27. Sulawesi Tengah     | 28. Sulawesi Selatan         | 29. Sulawesi Barat    |                   |
| 30. Sulawesi Tenggara   | 31. Maluku              | 32. Maluku Utara             | 33. Papua             | 34. Papua Barat   |

\*\* Code of type of job

- |                                  |                             |                    |                                 |                       |             |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1. Planning                      | 2. Administration           | 3. Governance      | 4. Public works/ infrastructure |                       |             |
| 5. Agriculture                   | 6. Fishery                  | 7. Mining          | 8. Energy                       | 9. Commerce/ Business | 10. Tourism |
| 11. Education/ Human Development | 12. Health/ Medical science | 13. Social welfare | 14. Retired                     |                       |             |
| 15. Other (Please specify:       |                             |                    |                                 |                       | )           |

**13 Change of job**

1) Have you changed your job since participating in the Training ?

1. Yes 2. No .....

2) What was the reason to change your job?

Please choose **one** reason why you changed your job from the following and fill in the box with the number.

- 1. The previous job was not suitable to me.
- 2. I was headhunted by other organization/company.
- 3. I established a new company.
- 4. Other (Please specify: )

.....

**14 Are you interested in being contacted by JICA if JICA needs collaboration with you or your support?**

1. Yes 2. No .....

☆☆☆ Thank you very much for your kind cooperation! ☆☆☆



ANNEX 2: Survey items for Japan-Related Institutions

<b>A</b>	<b>Institution profile and contact information of person in charge of international exchanges/ overseas trainees/ former students in Japan</b>
A1	Name of institution :
A2	Name of department :
A3	Number of staff :
A4	Name of person in charge :
A5	Address of the institution :
A6	Phone number of the institution :
A7	Fax number of the institution :
A8	Phone number of person in charge :
A9	E-mail address of person in charge :
<b>B</b>	<b>Japan-related institution's perception and interests toward Indonesia and ASEAN</b>
B1	Does your institution currently have any collaborations/ interactions with Indonesia and ASEAN in your business or activities?
B2	If the answer to the question B1 is yes, what kind of collaborations do you have specifically?
B3	Does your institution have a mind to strengthen collaborations/ interactions with Indonesia and ASEAN?
B4	What kind of collaborations and activities do you think is expected to expand or is newly necessary?
B5	Other than B4, what kind of activities do you think have potential for collaborations/ interactions in your institution's sector?
<b>C</b>	<b>Information on activity of similar alumni of ex-participants/ network of former students in Japan</b>
C1	Do you know that there exist network and alumni society of ex-participants of JICA training program in Indonesia?
C2	Do you think that there are opportunities that your institution could collaborate with network and alumni society of ex-participants of JICA training program? (Do you think that there are opportunities and potential that ex-participants of JICA training program could help for various activities in your institution?)
C3	If the answer to the Question C2 is yes, in what kind of activities and sectors could ex-participants of JICA training program help specifically? (What kind of potential do you think there would be specifically?)
C4	JICA organizes network and alumni society of ex-participants of JICA training program. Does your institution have similar kind of network and alumni society?
C5	If the answer to the question C4 is yes, how big the network of your institution is?
C6	If the answer to the question C4 is yes, what kind of communication tool does your institution use? (e.g. newsletter, mailing list, WEB, social media, etc)
C7	If the answer to the question C4 is yes, what kind of activities does your network engage in?
C8	Among activities in the question C7, which ones are popular?
C9	What do you think is the reason that activities in the question C8 are popular?
C10	Among activities in the question C7, which activities' participation situation were not very good?

C11	What do you think is the reason that participation situation of activities in the question C10 was not very good?
C12	Among activities of networks and alumni society in your institution, could you tell activities that are considered as good examples, despite the number of participants?
C13	What kind of activity requests are there in your institution's network and alumni society?
C14	Are there any collaborations/ interactions between networks and alumni society in your institution and ex-participants of JICA training program?
C15	If the answer to the question C14 is yes, what kind of collaborations/ interactions are there?
C16	Other related information in terms of C
<b>D</b>	<b>Possibilities/opportunities of participation and collaboration for ex-participants of JICA training program in exchange programs, socio-cultural promotion projects and private sector promotion projects.</b>
D1	Have any members of your institution ever participated in activities of ex-participants of JICA training program?
D2	If the answer to the question D1 is yes, what kind of activities did he/she participate specifically?
D3	If the answer to the question D1 is no or not sure, do you think that these activities beyond institution are effective?
D4	If the answer to the question D3 is yes, what kind of exchange activities do you think are effective?
D5	Other related information in terms of D
<b>E</b>	<b>Needs of ex-participants/ former students in Japan toward various exchanges (expertise, socio-cultural areas, Japan-related events, periodic exchange activities, etc)</b>
E1	How do your institution's network and alumni society recognize needs of ex-participants/ former students in Japan? (e.g. questionnaire, mailing list, web, social media, etc)
E2	If your institution recognizes any needs from ex-participants/ former students in Japan, what kind of needs have you identified?
E3	Other related information in terms of E
<b>F</b>	<b>Expectations for networking and alumni of ex-participants of JICA training program in Indonesia</b>
F1	Do you have any expectations that network and alumni society of ex-participants of JICA training program play a role?
F2	In terms of the question F1, what kind of expectations do you have specifically?
F3	In terms of the question F2, when thinking about Japan-Indonesia relationship in broader perspectives, does your institution have any future strategies and visions that take advantage of network and alumni society of ex-participants of JICA training program? If so, please let us know your thoughts.
F4	Other related information in terms of F
<b>G</b>	<b>Activities/ Programs in ASEAN countries</b>
G1	Does your institution have any activities/projects within ASEAN targeting at networks and alumni society of ex-participants?
G2	If the question G1 is yes, what kind of activities do they organize?
G3	Other related information in terms of G

<b>H</b>	<b>Cases of ex-participants' activities organized by other donors in the similar sectors</b>
H1	Please let us know good examples of activities that other countries' donors have organized for ex-participants in your institution's similar sector.
<b>I</b>	<b>Ideas and suggestions for effective collaboration with JICA training programs and ex-participants' networks</b>
I1	If you have any ideas and suggestion for the effective use of JICA training programs and networks of ex-participants of JICA training program, please let us know.
<b>J</b>	<b>Other related information</b>

### ANNEX 3: Records of Results of Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

<b>【FGD Jakarta 1】</b>	
Date, Time, Venue	12:00 – 14:30, Wednesday, 12 Nov 2014 @ Meeting room of MOI - Jakarta
Participants	4 persons (Ex-Participants of JICA Technical Training Programs/ and coordinator) 2 observers from MOI (Facilitator: Takasawa, Endriyani, Note taking: Matsuura, Interpreter: Yudi)
Results of FGD	
<p>Major Findings :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. One participant has known IKA since 2008 and have received information from IKA through email (but no chance to join any events), while two others who went Japan this year were not aware of JICA Alumni Association.</li> <li>2. Discussions were mostly focused on professional agenda rather than social/cultural exchanges. They highly appreciate follow-up programs of trainings, such as a program held in Bandung (theme: certification of products) with a Japanese lecturer.</li> <li>3. They are interested in keeping relations with Japanese professionals to gain updated information on technology in their fields, which leads to further collaboration in the future.</li> <li>4. In MOI, there was a workshop with JICA last year, but except that few networking activities has been taken place among JICA Ex-Participants.</li> <li>5. Mr. E, a person in charge of human resource development in the Ministry, has launched a “sharing knowledge program” in the Ministry for better communication and information sharing among who had training abroad, since October 2014. The 1st session was on e-government and communication organization, facilitated by 2 officials who studied in Korea. 40 officials attended. They will continue to have monthly session with 2 persons each time to present their knowledge. Mr. E expects this effort enable MOI to adopt foreign knowledge and apply them into MOI practice.</li> </ol> <p><b>Q1: Cultural exchange and social exposure activities they participated during their training program in Japan and their impression regarding the activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr.ES participated group trainings in 2008 and 2014. Recreation activities and sightseeing (Kyoto visit) were not included in the program in 2014 and transportation allowance was reduced, that caused less exposure to Japanese culture and community.</li> <li>• Mr. Y suggested to have some cultural/sport activities in the training program such as visit to a Japanese Football club, Japanese food and culinary experience etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>Q2: Advantages, disadvantages, and necessity of improvement of their training program in Japan</b> &lt;On SME&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theories and concepts introduced in the training were not applicable to Indonesia for practice, such as SME regulations and subsidies mechanism of Japan (i.e. SME definition and SME size/scales are different between Indonesia and Japan).</li> </ul>	

- A broad view and concept on SME subsidies were explained but detailed procedures (i.e. how to make a SOP) were not available.
- An Action plan was prepared at the end of the training but due to its timing, it was difficult to be presented to the Ministry for financing the plan as it was at the end of the FY.

<On Certification system>

- Limited no. of participants from a few ASEAN countries (Vietnam, Myanmar, Malaysia and Indonesia) had an advantage for participants know each other well, but on the other hand, it was better to include other ASEAN countries in order to meet the current regional needs.
- It was useful to have a follow-up program in Bandung (theme: certification of products) with a Japanese lecturer joined.
- Training material (text) was good and useful.
- Better coordination among lecturers on what they talk was needed, as there were many duplications and repetitions of what they presented especially in the introduction part (of ISO training). It was preferable that lecturers directly went into the main topic.

<In general>

- Assessment needs to be strengthened to match the background and needs of participants for special trainings.

**Q3: Convenience to join the alumni activities, good/best practices of the alumni activities, expectation towards alumni activities**

- Mr. Y and Mr. A joined training (group training) this year but did not know about the JICA Alumni Association in Indonesia.
- Mr.ES has known about the Association since 2008 and received information from them through email up to the point he changed his email address. Monthly newsletter from IKA had been circulated. So far no chances to attend events.

**Q4: Their expectation towards Japan in Asia and the world**

- New president o. Joko Widod expressed his welcome for Japanese investments in fisheries industry. Japan's investment into Indonesia is no. 2 after Singapore.
- They hope Japan to come to Indonesia not only for market chances but also for upgrading Indonesian technology and boosting up its technological capacity.
- They hope more Japanese tourists to come to Indonesia.
- They expect METI to improve IEC standardized traffic light by using solar-cell system.
- Standardization for disabilities is expected to be introduced from Japan to Indonesia as in Korea and China.

**Q5: The possibility of their contribution for further development of the relation between Indonesia and Japan**

- It is necessary for them to have updated information on technology in the fields of industry for further collaboration.
- Mr.ES has joined the Facebook among the training participates (20 participants with many countries) in 2008 and will be connected with them.
- SME policy is now cooperated by Koei with 3 regional focuses. (Mr. ES)

- Samosir island (north Sumatra) to promote Ulos (traditional fabrics)
- Tegal (west Java) to promote ship components (door/windows etc.)
- Palu (Sulawesi Central) to promote chocolate and Rattan exports

**Q6: Interests and experiences in activities organized by other donor-related alumni**

Other donor active in Indonesia

<China>

- Industrial Seminar for 21 days with 2-3 participants from each country (50%: lectures by Chinese, 50% sightseeing program)

<Korea :>

- Many training programs and opportunities
- A project to develop an industrial district of Boyolali in Central Java is on-going and trainings are conducted in Korea for this project. M/P, F/S and D/D are underway.

<Japanese NEDO>

- NEDO conducted training on electric power generation and Mr. E from MOI and 6 others Indonesians (staff of PT. Semen Padang) participated in 2012 for 10 days. The program was for 3 years and ended in 2013.

**Other discussions**

- In MOI, no networking activities has been implemented among Ex-Participants of JICA training, though there was one-shot workshop last year with JICA.
- Mr. E as a person in charge of human resource development in the Ministry has launched a “sharing knowledge program” in the Ministry for better communication and information exchange among who had training abroad, since last October. They had 1<sup>st</sup> sharing session on e-government and communication organization facilitated by 2 officials who studied in Korea with 40 attendants. It is expected to be monthly sharing by 2 persons to share knowledge with others. Through these efforts, Mr. E hopes to adopt foreign knowledge and apply them into MOI practice.
- Activities of HIDA and its alumni association were shared briefly as they have not known about HIDA.

<b>【FGD Jakarta 2】</b>	
Date, Time, Venue	18:00 – 21:15, Thursday, 6 Nov 2014 @ Mahakam Hotel - Jakarta
Participants	9 persons (Ex-Participants of YLTP) (Facilitator: Takasawa, Endriyani)
Results of FGD	
<b>Q1: Cultural exchange and social exposure activities they participated during their training program in Japan and their impression regarding the activities</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Impressed by Japanese hospitality.</li> <li>2. Kimono session, Origami, Japanese calligraphy.</li> <li>3. Heritage and culture are well maintained</li> </ol>	

4. The cultural exchange is very effective way in building a tight relationship between participants and Japan
5. Playing golf and barbecue party.
6. Homestay
7. Garbage management, and Japanese awareness on environmental cleanliness.

**Q2: Advantages, disadvantages, and necessity of improvement of their training program in Japan**

1. Homestay program is very valuable and impactful. This program may be considered to be implemented again by JICA.
2. The suitable of program length is about 1 month, so that program content and culture can be discovered.
3. Program that participated by several countries (ASEAN Country) is better than only participated by single country (G to G).
4. Maximum age for Youth Program may be extended (not limited to 35 year of age as max).
5. The program only 3 weeks, and full of content which was only concentrated in garbage management without any expanded contents such as; water and cesspit management. There were no cultural exchange activity, and the program was conducted in small town (?).

**Q3: Convenience to join the alumni activities, good/best practices of the alumni activities, expectation towards alumni activities**

1. Information can be received by actively involved as KAPPIJA member.
2. KAPPIJA and Regional Organization (ASEAN Japan Alumni Friendship Association) has regularly program, such as;
  - TV Conference
  - Youth Camp (with regional forum)
  - Executive Council Meeting in Regional Level
3. KAPPIJA is usually invited by Sekneg to deliver material in orientation for JICA training participant to Japan before departure. When the participants finished their program and come back to Indonesia, they will automatically be KAPPIJA member and paid registration fees as member (only once).
4. KAPPIJA members are voluntary basis membership.
5. KAPPIJA has financial support from JICA even though the amount is not big. Mr. M proposed to JICA to support more budget so that KAPPIJA could be more active in conducting activities.
6. In term of financial issues, KAPPIJA is also trying to involve some company to have cooperation with KAPPIA so that the company could donate some budget to KAPPIJA.
7. Some activities that conducted By KAPPIJA;

- Youth Camp Regional Leaders Forum in Yogyakarta, 2011.
- Donation for Tsunami disaster in Aceh
- Competition of Japanese and Indonesian traditional clothing, and painting competition. The competition was held to help Tsunami disaster in collection donation, KAPPIJA collaborated with TVRI in conducting the event.
- Seminar on Disaster management will be conducted on 6 December 2014, and will invite JICA and ANA to participate.

**Q4: The possibility of their contribution for further development of the relation between Indonesia and Japan**

**Q5. Their expectation towards Japan in Asia and the world (Q4 and Q5 are combined)**

1. Japan can be a good example especially in managing garbage.
2. Training program is can be offered more often so that the opportunity is wider for Indonesian joining to the program.
3. JICA could bridge for teachers who willing to continue their study to Master and Doctoral Program;
- Age of requirement might be extended.
- JICA can provide recommendation for ex-participant who wants to get scholarship.
4. Content of the Training program is encouraged to have more scheme on practical skill, and transfer technology.
5. JICA may take initiatives to arrange a meeting between IKA JICA and KAPPIJA, since there is no communication between KAPPIJA and IKA JICA. Besides, JICA may also bridge a meeting between Japanese Companies and KAPPIJA.
6. JICA is well known by national and local government of Indonesia, however government of Indonesia do not know about KAPPIJA. Actually, KAPPIJA can be a “public relation” for JICA.
7. KAPPIJA hope that there is a particular program from JICA for KAPPIJA members.
8. <Mr. D - vocational teacher> He proposed to JICA to invite an expert to be facilitator in Vocational school.

**Q6: Interests and experiences in activities organized by other donor-related alumni**

<no one has experiences with other donor alumni organization>



<b>【FGD Makassar】</b>	
Date, Time, Venue	10:00 – 12:00, Monday, 10 Nov 2014 @ Meeting room of UPTD Maminasata/ Dinas PU Propinsi Sulut – Makassar
Participants	10 persons (Ex-Participants of JICA Technical Training Programs) (Facilitator: Takasawa, Ricky)
Results of FGD	
<b>Q1. Cultural exchange and social exposure activities they participated during their training program in Japan and their impression regarding the activities</b>	
<p>Impression of Japanese culture and social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discipline (obviously seen in public facilities like on the train, at restaurant, or at road)</li> <li>• Hard worker</li> <li>• Clean</li> <li>• Comfortable in public places/not noisy</li> <li>• Honest</li> <li>• Effective use of time/punctual</li> <li>• Natural Environment were taken care nicely</li> <li>• Excellent management of public transportation system</li> <li>• Always showing respect and care to old generation and provide opportunity to keep them be productive</li> <li>• Very accountable</li> <li>• Traditional value and culture still reflected in many aspect of modern living</li> <li>• Effective and efficient function of public service units</li> </ul> <p>Interesting Activities related to social exposure and culture (mostly for YLTP participants)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learn to wear Kimono</li> <li>• Tea ceremony</li> <li>• Learn to cook/prepare Japanese food</li> </ul> <p><b>Q2. Advantages/Disadvantages of training, and suggestion for improvement</b></p> <p>Advantages/disadvantage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunity to be exposed to high technology is an advantages</li> <li>• Sometime the technology introduced during the training is not available in Indonesia makes it difficult to apply after get back (considered as disadvantage)</li> <li>• Learn and know about practice of land re-adjustment which is supported by law.</li> </ul> <p>Suggestion for improvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More time for technical training program to learn about Japanese culture.</li> <li>• Average optimal time for short training is suggested to be 3 weeks.</li> <li>• Advance study is suggested as follow-up of short course</li> <li>• Short course should be connected directly with the ongoing technical cooperation program of JICA in Indonesia</li> <li>• Best practice is selected by considering the appropriateness with available technology in</li> </ul>	

Indonesia

**Q3. Convenience to join the alumni activities, good/best practices of the alumni activities, expectation towards alumni activities**

- For KAPPIJA 21, many interesting activities have been conducted (like gathering of alumni from ASEAN country, Social campaign of washing hands with soap, campaign of reduce plastic and reuse papers, campaign of natural environment awareness.)

Expectation:

- It needs somebody to coordinate the ex-participant to organize the alumni organization.
- An active alumni organization is expected by Ex-Participants
- The existing alumni organizations need to be reorganized
- If Alumni were organized, the gathering of the member could be a medium for information sharing.
- A regular meeting of alumni is expected.

**Q4: The possibility of their contribution for further development of the relation between Indonesia and Japan**

**Q5. Their expectation towards Japan in Asia and the world (Q4 and Q5 are combined)**

- Ex participant can contribute to improve the relation between Japan and Indonesia through Alumni organization activities. Therefore the Alumni organization is expected to be exist and active.
- Japan is expected to continue the support for programs in Indonesia through their superiority in technology (in Makassar participants mention the need to support the MAMINASATA program)
- Expanding the relation of cooperation from inter governmental institutions to facilitate private sector cooperation.

**Q6: Interests and experiences in activities organized by other donor-related alumni**

- Other donor is considered (by the participants) have similar activities with JICA that concentrate in capacity building.
- Results of other donor activities is also effective and successful
- Alumni organization of other donor ex-training participant is available but also not active.
- The activity conducted by alumni of other donor that experienced by participant so far is reunion.
- Relation with Japan/JICA is as important as relation with other country/donor

**【FGD Bali】**

Date, Time, Venue	18:00 – 21:00, Tuesday, 11 Nov 2014 @ D' Cost Restaurant in Denpasar – Bali
Participants	6 persons (Ex-Participants of JICA Technical Training Programs) 1 observer from NGO (Facilitator: Takasawa, Ricky)
Results of FGD	
<p><b>Q1. Cultural exchange and social exposure activities they participated during their training program in Japan and their impression regarding the activities</b></p> <p>Interesting Activities related to cultural exchange and social exposure, and Impression of Japanese culture and social value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tea ceremony</li> <li>• Ikebana</li> <li>• Family home stay</li> <li>• Receptions and souvenir exchange</li> <li>• Neat environment</li> <li>• Functional public facility</li> <li>• Discipline (on the road)</li> <li>• Care for natural environment</li> <li>• Festivals that involving and interesting for all ages</li> <li>• Sincerity in helping others</li> <li>• Interesting cultural philosophy</li> <li>• Kampai</li> <li>• Very good and arranging and organizing an event thoroughly</li> <li>• Cleanliness that become a strong culture</li> <li>• Respect and appreciation to senior citizen.</li> </ul> <p><b>Q2. Advantages/Disadvantages of training, and suggestion for improvement</b></p> <p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obviously beneficial to improve the knowledge and insight</li> <li>• Can adapt the concept or system of management</li> <li>• Opportunity to learn from participants from other country</li> <li>• Learn the importance to look and manage an issue from comprehensively not just from single sector perspective.</li> <li>• Learn various systems to manage an issue.</li> </ul> <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sometime the technology introduced during the training is not available in Indonesia makes it difficult to apply after get back</li> <li>• Sometimes the method used by the resource person to give a lecture is not interesting for participants</li> <li>• Difficult to get the copy/file of the lectured material because of copyright issue.</li> </ul> <p>Suggestion for improvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Background of participants supposed to be from similar filed and level to ensure smooth</li> </ul>	

discussion

- Training program related to mangrove is still needed
- The selection of participant have to be improve to avoid candidates that have no potential to contribute in the future were selected/sent.

**Q3. Convenience to join the alumni activities, good/best practices of the alumni activities, expectation towards alumni activities**

- Alumni in Bali has just organized,
- Suggest JICA to a page in their website for Alumni with information of ex-training participants that can be access by alumni member.
- Suggest making an Alumni group in Facebook.
- Expecting the alumni organization can organize/conduct events that involving members from various background/sector to participate.
- Expecting the alumni organization can organize/conduct events that involving Japanese people who lives in Bali
- Potential activities:
  - Related to natural environment
  - Education for community based on members expertise

**Q4: The possibility of their contribution for further development of the relation between Indonesia and Japan**

- JICA expand the opportunity for Indonesian people to participate in training programs. Selection process can be tighter but by open selection.
- JICA facilitate training not merely about technical issues, but also soft skill issues or cultural issues. Japanese people have lived in a modern technology world but still conserving the traditional culture and its values.
- Since JICA has many offices in many countries, JICA could share important global information to Indonesia and help in anticipating it.
- JICA keep conducting program for capacity development of human resources.

**Q5. Their expectation towards Japan in Asia and the world**

- As agent to introduce best practices and good culture of Japan
- Start to get connected and build relationship with Japanese people who live in Indonesia
- The alumni organization starts to build relation with consulate/embassy and conducting joint activities.

**Q6: Interests and experiences in activities organized by other donor-related alumni**

- Other donor (ADS) always monitors the progress of their alumni's achievement and career. They used to conduct workshops that involving alumni members and non-alumni.
- Other donor used to conduct workshop that informing training and study opportunity that they offered.

- ADS make a mailing list for alumni members to share and inform various information including available opportunities.

<b>【FGD Yogyakarta 1】</b>	
Date, Time, Venue	9:00 – 11:30, Saturday, 15 Nov 2014 @ UNY Hotel – Yogyakarta
Participants	10 persons (Ex-Participants of JICA Technical Training Programs) (Facilitator: Matsuura, Endriyani, Interpreter: Pipit)
Results of FGD	
<p>Major Findings :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The existence of IKA and KAPPIJA were not known and all of the participants have very limited communication with JICA after the training.</li> <li>2. They are willing to re-establish relations with JICA and have ideas of activities to propose such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Community activities at schools and disaster response</li> <li>✓ Activities to develop Indonesian business potential and promote local products to Japan</li> <li>✓ Academic networking in their own expertise</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. They seek JICA’s facilitation to connect Ex-Participants and Japan-related organizations/stakeholders as well as expect financial support.</li> <li>4. As a good example of centralized online networking of alumni, a US initiative called International Exchange Alumni was introduced by a participant. Link: <a href="https://alumni.state.gov/about-international-exchange-alumni">https://alumni.state.gov/about-international-exchange-alumni</a></li> </ol> <p><b>Q1: Cultural exchange and social exposure activities they participated during their training program in Japan and their impression regarding the activities</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Participants impressed about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Punctual time of Japanese</li> <li>- Japanese are very helpful and tolerant since participants mostly Muslim and Japanese are considered that they don’t eat pork.</li> <li>- Japanese manner and politeness</li> <li>- Disabled people receive appropriate attention; including public transportation (bus) facilities are set for them, so they can easily enter to the bus.</li> <li>- Habit to not littering</li> <li>- &lt; Mr. W – Lesson Study Training Program &gt; He was impressed by students in Japan that they are aware to take care of their environment cleanliness.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Some cultural activities experienced by participants such as; origami, Japanese language class, tea ceremony, dance, kimono class, japan traditional art tools. Mr. Ak said that every year Perhimpunan Pelajar Indonesia /PPI Jepang (Indonesia Student Association in</li> </ol>	

Japan) conducted “charity day” that aims to collect donation for underprivileged students in Indonesia to continue their study. The form of Charity day was cultural day where Indonesian culture and Japanese culture performance are held.

3. During training all participants are prohibited to eat and drink, the smokers are strictly smoking in the special area/room.

**Q2: Advantages, disadvantages, and necessity of improvement of their training program in Japan**

1. Mr. Ak (Doctoral program in Japan)

- JICA scholarship is very good that is why he hopes that the opportunities could be offered for all Indonesian.
- Allowance rate is decreasing and allowance for housing is excluded whereas the cost for renting house is very expensive in Japan.
- As for transportation he suggested that the students are allowed to drive their own car since price of car is affordable in Japan, So that the students can press their transportation expenses.

2. Ms. Wd (Sakura program)

- Contents of program is useful and could be applied in Indonesia
- Very difficult to take a picture (it was very strict) and to access some documents, so she suggested that documents needed by participants can be accessed easier.
- There were no cultural activities or sites visitation in the program, it may be good that the participant could also get the cultural experiences during their program.

3. Training program was not interactive and mostly done in class and less of practice.

4. <Mr. Sh. Training program for agriculture> The training was too many theoretical concepts, and training in laboratory was not designed well. He expected that the program is more consist of practical skills.

5. <Ms. Um. Industrial Collaboration Program> She said that the content was good. But there are differences between industries in Japan and Indonesia, so that it was difficult to be implemented in Indonesia.

**Q3: Convenience to join the alumni activities, good/best practices of the alumni activities, expectation towards alumni activities**

1. Mr. Ak and also agreed by almost all FGD participants.

- There is no contact or connection after the program with JICA.
- They do not know about JICA alumni organization and what the organization vision.

2. Police Institution, There is an JICA alumni that initiated by the institution and this organization is quite active.

3. <participants>

- The JICA experts can facilitate establishment of Alumni Organization.
  - Some suggestion for Alumni activities:
    - o Alumni to accommodate community activity-related to aspect of alumni member.
    - o Activities to be conducted non only included social and cultural activities only.
    - o Thought alumni organization to collect and bridge regarding Indonesian potential local product to be marketed in Japan.
    - o
  - 4. <Input for JICA policy from Mr. Is>
- Regarding JICA policy on Long Term Collaboration to be reviewed, since some projects/program has good results, and it is still support form JICA to sustain the programs.

**Q4: The possibility of their contribution for further development of the relation between Indonesia and Japan**

1. <Mr. Ak>  
Exchange activities was conducted by UGM with one University in Japan under U to U collaboration. The university collaboration happened by using ex-participant JICA program network. The expenses for this exchange was covered by each University and the program coverage is still limited since under U to U collaboration.
2. Conducting promotion events and JICA may accommodate by inviting Japanese business man to come.
3. <Information from Participant> There was an promotion events last year in Yogyakarta and it was initiated by Local Government.

**Q5. Their expectation towards Japan in Asia and the world**

1. JICA could take initiative to facilitate student exchanges program in Asia.
2. JICA could provide some grants so that the Ex-Participants through alumni could access and as part of alumni organization activities.

**Q6: Interests and experiences in activities organized by other donor-related alumni**

1. Alumni US Program. The alumni organization provides grant especially for South Easy Asian Region and The world. The website and Facebook are available.
2. AUN SEED Net program. The alumni organization provides 3 categories of grant;
  - Individual grants; each alumnus is eligible to propose this grant.
  - Joint grants with Japanese institution.

Besides grants, some regular activities are also inducted by the alumni organization;

- Visitation Program to Japan
- Regional workshop/symposium for Asian Region.

The Alumni secretariat is managed by a staff who is hired by the organization. This staff will manage information in the organization and spread out the information to all alumni.

Communication channel at AUN SEED Net alumni are accommodated by the organization through website, mailing list and Facebook.

### 【FGD Yogyakarta 2】

Date, Time, Venue	13:00 – 15:30, Saturday, 15 Nov 2014 @ UNY Hotel – Yogyakarta
Participants	4 persons (Ex-Participants of YLTP) (Facilitator: Matsuura, Endriyani, Interpreter: Pipit)

#### Results of FGD

##### Major Findings :

1. There is a huge gap of emotional attachment with Japan/Japanese between previous and recent participants. The recent participants had very few cultural/social exchanges in Japan due to tight schedule of school visits.
2. KAPPIJA is not currently active in Yogyakarta but its network is maintained without holding many events.
3. Mr. Sp, an entrepreneur/NGO organizer, has taken significant initiative to bridge Japan and Indonesia in business, education and cultural sectors. He still has strong relation with DAY and will receive Japanese high school and university students in March 2015.
4. Recent Ex-Participants seems more interested in collaboration with JICA in their own specialties (education) rather than in social/cultural events.
5. Middle-aged participants maintain communication with Japanese host families by using telephone/mobile call. Young participants rarely stay in touch with Japanese whom they met during the training, while they are connected with other foreign participants of the training through Facebook.

##### **Q1: Cultural exchange and social exposure activities they participated during their training program in**

1. < Mr. Q – Friendship program in 1998 >
  - The program was very memorable. In school in Yokohama, he learn that every morning in each first class, before students start their study, the teacher asks to students about 1 benevolence that has been done by each student yesterday. He believes that this action can be built a good character in each student from beginning.
  - In other school, he learns that the school has regulation asking the student to read book as



many as the schools age. The books have to be read in a year.

- Japanese are discipline, hard work.
- Since his program was emphasized on cultural exchange, therefore that he got many experiences regarding Japanese culture such as; tea ceremony, watch kabuki , and involve in many arts activity.

2. <Mr. Sp – Friendship Program in 1985>

He experienced in making otemoya (?) (Calligraphy) and at that time he gave it to Mr. Governor of Kumamoto.

3. < Ms. Ap – Young Leader Program 2014>

- Students understand well about their responsibility in cleaning their school. The students clean up their school without any instruction from their teacher.
- In public area, especially in fast food corner, Japanese usually clean up their own garbage

4. <Ms. Ft– Young Leader Program 2013>

She experienced Japanese culture through Homestay program

**Q2: Advantages, disadvantages, and necessity of improvement of their training program in Japan**

1. < Ms. Ap and Ms. Ft – Young Leader Program>

- There was no cultural program during their training in Japan, but they had 1 day of free time for them to go anywhere without any assistance from Japanese committee.

2. <Mr. Sp>

- This network has been developing in ASEAN region and in Japan after he came back from he program. He is many times invited by DAYL to Japan for business presentation.

3. Communication with ex-homestay parents is still continuing and also communication with some trainers. Communication has been done through email and mobile phone.

**Q3: Convenience to join the alumni activities, good/best practices of the alumni activities, expectation towards alumni activities.**

1. KAPPIJA Yogya is not so active, the last big event was conducted by KAPPIJA and AJAVA in 2011. Meeting is not regularly conducted, usually Mr. Sp who invites (take initiative) for a meeting.
2. Communication/ coordination with KAPPIJA Headquarter has done by Mr. Sp, and the

communication itself is run smoothly.

3. The KAPPIJA Yogya members are aware that they are member of KAPPIJA, unfortunately they are rare come to meeting. Ms. Ft and Ms. Ap never had accessed KAPPIJA website before.
4. Communication among the members are done through social media (Facebook), however the member is limited to sectorial member or based on cohort of training. There is no communication between the FB groups.
5. Communication among KAPPIJA Yogya usually done by phone.
6. There were no a activities fundamental activities in KAPPIJA Yogya, so far the activities are only conducting seminars and workshops.
7. KAPPIJA in collaboration with MAVINDO conducted KODOMO nomi in Yogya.
8. Some of KAPPIJA's idea, that is cultural fair was adopted by UGM, so UGM conducted UGM Fair every year since 1987 to 1990 and supported by JICA.
9. Facilitate Local Government of Yogya in conducting sister city Yogya and Kyoto since 1990.

<expectation>

- KAPPIJA can be a media for its member to change and shared information.

**Q4: The possibility of their contribution for further development of the relation between Indonesia and Japan**

1. <Mr. Sp>.

- He succeeded to export live lobster to Japan in 1993 to 1997. At that time he exported the lobsters he was joining with Ms. Susi (the current Minister of Fisheries)
- He imported used-machine to produce car motorbike components from Yokohama in 1993 - 2000. Those machines were used by vocational school students to practice.
- Some activities with DAYL :
  - Japanese student (high school and Univ Student) visit to schools and universities in Yogya in march 2015
  - Exported Jamur kuping (kinoko) to Japan
  - Participating in Global Education in Vietnam

- Mr. S is now designing for “Desa Jepang” in Yogyakarta for Japanese who want to experience stay in Yogya for long time. The village will be built as an integrated village where some shop, market, and other services (one stop point) will be provided in that village. He will be invited by his company partner for presenting the business plan.
- He organized International Walking Event in Yogya (Borobudur and Prambanan route) and it was attended by participants from 13 countries.

**Q5. Their expectation towards Japan in Asia and the world**

< Ms. Ap >

1. JICA to facilitate exchange student from Bantul to Japan and Vice versa.

**Q6: Interests and experiences in activities organized by other donor-related alumni**

No one of participants have experienced in other donor-alumni.

## ANNEX 4: Results of Ex- Participant Web Survey

### Questionnaire of JICA Data Collection Survey on Indonesian Ex-Participants of JICA Training Program

#### 1 JICA Training Program you participated in

1) Title of training program					
2) The start and finish dates	From: Month	Year	To: Month	Year	
3) Training program duration				Months	Days

#### 2 What impression did you have when you participated in the JICA training program (the Training)?

1	---	2	---	3	---	4	---	5	---	6
Strongly disagree		Somewhat disagree		Neither agree nor disagree		Somewhat agree		Strongly agree		Not experienced

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Mean	S D	N=(6) is excluded
1) The level of technology introduced in the training program was high.	3	37	109	242	124	16	3.87	0.88	515
2) The level of content and professionalism was high.	3	10	40	286	191	1	4.23	0.71	530
3) The contents of the training program was carefully designed for applicability in our country.	1	10	116	266	137	0	4.00	0.76	530
4) The contents of the training program was right level for me to understand and adopt.	0	4	78	269	180	0	4.18	0.70	531
5) The contents of the training was useful and appropriate for me to adopt just after coming back to Indonesia.	0	3	117	242	168	1	4.08	0.74	530
6) Japanese organization where I visited was well managed.	1	2	3	157	368	0	4.67	0.53	531
7) I noticed through Japanese institutions visit that Japanese are diligent for their work.	1	1	6	129	392	2	4.72	0.51	529
8) I learned at Japanese Institutions that Japanese work efficiently.	1	0	8	176	342	4	4.63	0.54	527
9) I learned that Japanese have strong awareness of cleanliness.	2	0	4	107	418	0	4.77	0.49	531
10) I learned that Japanese have strong sense of punctuality.	1	1	3	83	443	0	4.82	0.44	531
11) I enjoyed tourist spots I visited during my stay in Japan.	0	3	20	216	273	19	4.48	0.60	512
12) I enjoyed experiencing and viewing Japanese tea ceremony, flower arrangement (Ikebana), martial arts, traditional music during my stay in Japan.	2	14	56	169	121	169	4.09	0.83	362
13) I became a fan of Japanese food during my stay in Japan.	6	56	179	179	102	9	3.60	0.96	522
14) I enjoyed visiting Japanese family during my stay in Japan.	3	26	36	113	113	240	4.05	0.98	291

#### 3 Change of attitude/behavior after participating in the Training

What do you think of attitude/behaviors among your superior and your colleagues after you completed the Training?

1	---	2	---	3	---	4	---	5
Strongly disagree		Somewhat disagree		Neither agree nor disagree		Somewhat agree		Strongly agree

	1	2	3	4	5	Mean	S D	N
1) My superior tried to create an atmosphere at our office to share and utilize knowledge and skills I obtained in Japan.	11	54	180	245	41	3.47	0.86	531
2) My superior made an effort to secure certain budget to utilize knowledge and skills I obtained in Japan.	19	111	241	137	23	3.06	0.88	531
3) My superior promoted me to a higher position.	30	119	213	140	29	3.04	0.97	531

4) My superior showed less interest in knowledge and skills I obtained in Japan.	63	301	130	30	7	2.28	0.79	531
5) My colleagues have accepted/endorsed my opinion more often.	1	18	236	260	16	3.51	0.62	531
6) My colleagues have supported to utilize knowledge and skills I obtained in Japan.	0	10	152	326	43	3.76	0.62	531
7) My colleagues showed less interest in knowledge and skills I obtained in Japan.	53	334	127	17	0	2.20	0.65	531

#### 4 Contact/communication with Japanese or Japanese organizations you visited during the Training

##### 4.1 What kind of contact / communication do you have with Japanese you met during the Training?

1	---	2	---	3	---	4	---	5	6
Not at all		Occasionally		Sometimes		Frequently		All the time	Joined some activities before, but not now

I maintain contact with

1) Japanese friends to access and collect new information about Japan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Mean	S D	N=(6) is excluded
	75	152	151	107	32	17	2.75	1.13	517
2) Japanese friends to ask them advice about work-related matters.	156	158	112	73	15	20	2.29	1.13	514
3) Japanese friends to be connected with Japan.	154	164	101	84	14	17	2.30	1.14	517
4) Japanese friends to get necessary support when I or my family go to Japan.	277	103	71	52	24	7	1.94	1.21	527
5) the host organization in Japan to ask advice about work-related matters.	201	159	82	59	18	15	2.10	1.14	519
6) the host organization in Japan to implement joint projects.	249	120	86	48	16	15	1.96	1.14	519

##### 4.2 What is the reason that you don't maintain any contact / communication with Japanese friends or organizations?

	Yes	No
1) I became too busy to keep contact with my Japanese friends.	182	350
2) My Japanese friends stopped contacting me.	243	291
3) I lost interest in Japan.	1	532
4) I prioritize relations with other countries more than Japan.	11	522
5) Other (Please specify:)		

#### 5 Impression of Japan

##### 5.1 Visit Japan / Indonesia

###### 1) Visit Japan

a. How many times have you visited Japan after the Training ?

Please write the number in the box. If none, please write '0' in the box.

	Mean	S D	N
	0.45	1.21	534
No. of visits	0	1	2
	405	80	29
	9	3	4
	0	1	1
	10	11	12
	1	0	1

b. What was your purpose of visit to Japan? Please select **one** number best describes your purpose of visit.

1. Participating in a training program	2
2. Business	0
3. Studying (Sent from an organization/ government)	2
4. Studying (private)	0
5. Sightseeing	1
6. Visiting friends	0
7. Other (Please specify:)	1

###### 2) Visit Indonesia

a. How many times has your Japanese friend who you met during the Training visited Indonesia?

Please write the number in the box. If none, please write '0' in the box.

No. of visits	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	344	88	42	25	11	15	2	0	1	0
	10	11	12	13	14	15				
	2	1	1	0	1	1				
	Mean	S D	N							
	0.86	1.77	534							

- b. What was your friends' purpose of visit to Indonesia?  
Please select one number best describes your friends' purpose of visit.

1. Business	0
2. Studying	1
3. Sightseeing	2
4. Visiting friends	1
5. A part of Japanese government program	4
6. Other (Please specify:)	5

**6 Contact/communication with other ex-participants after the Training**

**6.1 1) Have you contacted/communicated with other ex-participants of the Training?**

1	2	3	4	5	6	Mean	S D	N=(6) is excluded
Not at all	Occasionally	Sometimes	Frequently	All the time	had some contacts before, but not now			
31	126	151	145	59	22	3.15	1.10	512

**2) What means do you use to communicate with other ex-participants?**

Please choose the three means you use most frequently from the following options, rank them in order of frequency and fill in the appropriate boxes with the numbers.

1. E-mail 2. Facebook 3. Twitter 4. Line 5. Mobile Phone  
6. SMS 7. Skype 8. Other (Please specify:)

	1st	2nd	3rd
1. E-mail	189	127	77
2. Facebook	187	131	33
3. Twitter	1	3	7
4. Line	0	5	12
5. Mobile Phone	82	75	106
6. SMS	24	101	109
7. Skype	0	9	18
8. Other	10	5	20

**6.2 1) Have you contacted/communicated with other ex-participants of the Training in foreign countries?**

1	2	3	4	5	6	Mean	S D	N=(6) is excluded
Not at all	Occasionally	Sometimes	Frequently	All the time	had some contacts before, but not now			
217	140	98	47	12	15	2.02	1.09	514

**2) What means do you use to communicate with other ex-participants?**

Please choose the three means you use most frequently from the following options, rank them in order of frequency and fill in the appropriate boxes with the numbers.

1. E-mail 2. Facebook 3. Twitter 4. Line 5. Mobile Phone  
6. SMS 7. Skype 8. Other (Please specify:)

	1st	2nd	3rd
1. E-mail	158	113	11
2. Facebook	142	103	3
3. Twitter	0	2	12
4. Line	1	3	20
5. Mobile Phone	3	9	22
6. SMS	2	10	36
7. Skype	0	8	34
8. Other	3	2	10

**7 Relation with JICA after JICA training program**

**7.1 Are you a member of the alumni of JICA training participants?**

Yes	No
283	251

**7.2 If you answered 'No' to 7.1, please answer the following.**

What is the reason you are not a member of the alumni of JICA training participants?

	Yes	No
1) I thought that there is no alumni organization.	198	50
2) The alumni office is located in far distance area from my area.	144	102
3) I have less interest in the alumni activity.	27	221
4) The atmosphere of the alumni is unsuitable for me.	15	232
5) There are few advantages for me to join the alumni.	16	232

**7.3 If you answered 'Yes' to 7.1, please answer the following.**

**What kind of impression do you have towards the alumni of JICA training participants?**

1	---	2	---	3	---	4	---	5
Strongly disagree		Somewhat disagree		Neither agree nor disagree		Somewhat agree		Strongly agree

1) I can exchange useful information with alumni members.	1	2	3	4	5	Mean	S D	N
	7	4	28	81	48	3.95	0.96	168
2) Events organized by the alumni is meaningful.	6	2	49	79	33	3.78	0.90	169
3) I look forward to the alumni event.	5	0	18	80	66	4.20	0.85	169
4) I feel that the atmosphere of the alumni fits me.	7	0	56	77	30	3.72	0.90	170
5) Being a member of the alumni is advantageous for me.	5	0	26	91	47	4.04	0.84	169
6) Other (Please specify):								

**7.4 How are you currently involved in the alumni of ex-participants of the Training ?**

1	----	2	----	3	----	4	----	5	----	6
Not at all		Occasionally		Sometimes		Frequently		All the time		Joined some activities before, but not now

1) I attend the regular meetings of the alumni.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Mean	S D	N=(6) is excluded
	152	82	22	6	7	11	1.63	0.90	262
2) I participate in events to introduce Japanese culture.	174	70	20	4	4	8	1.52	0.82	266
3) I exchange information on Japan with other alumni members.	83	129	43	13	7	6	2.01	0.93	268
4) I organize volunteer activities based on experience in Japan.	111	88	46	18	12	5	2.01	1.10	268
5) I exchange knowledge and skills obtained in Japan with other alumni members.	71	130	44	22	9	5	2.15	1.00	269
6) I try to disseminate knowledge and skills obtained in Japan (to other alumni members).	56	97	62	41	21	4	2.54	1.19	270
7) I propose activities applying knowledge and skills obtained in Japan (to JICA alumni).	64	87	63	44	19	4	2.51	1.20	270

**8 What kind of (networking) activities are you conducting?**

1	---	2	---	3	---	4	---	5	---	6
Not at all		Occasionally		Sometimes		Frequently		All the time		Joined some activities before, but not now

<b>1) With my colleagues in my office/institution</b>										
a. Disseminating knowledge and skills obtained through the Training										
1	2	3	4	5	6	Mean	S D	N=(6) is excluded		
32	193	165	93	45	7	2.86	1.05	528		
b. Holding a study group on new knowledge and technology										
199	185	90	39	13	8	2.02	1.03	526		
c. Conducting events to introduce Japanese culture										
376	104	33	7	3	7	1.39	0.72	523		
d. Conducting volunteer activity for social contribution										
242	185	67	25	10	6	1.82	0.96	529		
<b>2) With my working partners in the same sector</b>										
a. Disseminating knowledge and skills obtained through the Training										
92	232	118	65	20	6	2.41	1.03	527		
b. Holding a study group on new knowledge and technology										
238	175	77	28	10	4	1.86	0.98	528		

c. Conducting events to introduce Japanese culture	384	106	25	9	1	7	1.36	0.67	525
d. Conducting volunteer activity for social contribution	273	171	51	19	12	5	1.72	0.94	526
<b>3) With-neighboring communities</b>									
a. Disseminating knowledge and skills obtained through the Training	162	219	92	40	19	2	2.13	1.04	532
b. Holding a study group on new knowledge and technology	310	156	43	12	6	5	1.57	0.83	527
c. Conducting events to introduce Japanese culture	373	120	21	10	2	7	1.38	0.69	526
d. Conducting volunteer activity for social contribution	258	189	42	26	11	5	1.75	0.95	526
<b>4) With the ex-participants of the same program from other countries</b>									
a. Disseminating knowledge and skills obtained through the Training	359	119	35	11	3	2	1.44	0.76	527
b. Holding a study group on new knowledge and technology	425	80	17	3	2	2	1.25	0.58	527
c. Conducting events to introduce Japanese culture	465	43	7	2	3	4	1.14	0.49	520
d. Conducting volunteer activity for social contribution	447	58	9	3	8	3	1.22	0.65	525
<b>5) With people from ASEAN countries</b>									
a. Disseminating knowledge and skills obtained through the Training	373	112	33	4	4	3	1.39	0.71	526
b. Holding a study group on new knowledge and technology	430	78	14	5	1	3	1.24	0.56	528
c. Conducting events to introduce Japanese culture	468	50	5	2	1	2	1.13	0.42	526
d. Conducting volunteer activity for social contribution	468	47	4	4	2	3	1.14	0.48	525
<b>6) With Japanese hosting organization during JICA training program</b>									
a. Disseminating knowledge and skills obtained through the Training	289	143	65	13	9	12	1.67	0.91	519
b. Holding a study group on new knowledge and technology	358	117	31	13	4	8	1.45	0.78	523
c. Conducting events to introduce Japanese culture	394	89	29	2	7	9	1.35	0.72	521
d. Conducting volunteer activity for social contribution	409	86	19	6	4	8	1.30	0.67	524
<b>7) With ex-participants who joined training program with other donors' support</b>									
a. Disseminating knowledge and skills obtained through the Training	358	132	32	6	1	2	1.41	0.67	529
b. Holding a study group on new knowledge and technology	409	95	17	5	1	2	1.28	0.59	527
c. Conducting events to introduce Japanese culture	445	69	8	1	2	2	1.18	0.49	525
d. Conducting volunteer activity for social contribution	436	72	13	3	5	1	1.24	0.62	529
<b>8) With Japanese in Indonesia</b>									
a. Disseminating knowledge and skills obtained through the Training	338	122	48	14	5	4	1.53	0.84	527
b. Holding a study group on new knowledge and technology	394	93	28	8	1	6	1.34	0.67	524



c. Conducting events to introduce Japanese culture	423	81	18	2	2	5	1.25	0.57	526
--	-----	----	----	---	---	---	------	------	-----

d. Conducting volunteer activity for social contribution	436	67	18	2	3	4	1.23	0.58	526
--	-----	----	----	---	---	---	------	------	-----

**9 To what extent of intention or interest do you have in participating in following activities?**

1	---	2	---	3	---	4	---	5
Strongly disagree		Somewhat disagree		Neither agree nor disagree		Somewhat agree		Strongly agree

**I have an intention/interest in participating in**

*Sector oriented*

1) activity related to my specialty/ expertise/ field/ sector	1	2	3	4	5	Mean	S D	N
	8	6	44	234	244	4.31	0.79	536

*Business oriented*

2) activity related to business of Japanese companies	10	59	189	198	76	3.51	0.93	532
3) activity related to working with Japanese in Japan	3	24	121	249	136	3.92	0.84	533
4) activity related to working with Japanese in Indonesia	3	13	104	272	141	4.00	0.78	533
5) activity related to entrepreneurship with Japanese	5	36	155	227	109	3.75	0.89	532
6) activity related to inviting Japanese company (to our region)	3	25	174	231	100	3.75	0.83	533

*Academic oriented*

7) activity related to joint study with Japanese	2	8	52	228	242	4.32	0.74	532
8) activity related to studying in Japan	2	6	51	192	281	4.40	0.74	532
9) activity related to a study tour in Japan	2	12	57	192	268	4.34	0.79	531
10) activity related to hosting Japanese students (study tour, studying in Indonesia)	3	14	102	228	185	4.09	0.83	532

*Japanese culture oriented*

11) activity related to Japanese language learning	2	17	79	264	169	4.09	0.79	531
12) activity related to Japanese traditional culture	1	16	88	278	149	4.05	0.76	532
13) activity related to Japanese movies and animated films	4	35	118	241	134	3.88	0.89	532
14) activity related to Japanese food culture	2	20	93	264	153	4.03	0.80	532
15) activity related to tourism in Japan	1	13	57	239	221	4.25	0.76	531

*Others*

16) activity related to regional exchange in ASEAN including Japan	2	12	67	247	204	4.20	0.77	532
17) activity related to volunteer for social service and NGO work	2	35	132	233	130	3.85	0.88	532
18) activity organized by other donor related alumni	4	27	130	253	118	3.85	0.85	532
19) Other (Please specify: _____)								

**10 How do you access information regarding Japan?**

Please choose the three means you use most frequently from the following options, rank them in order of frequency and fill in the appropriate boxes with the numbers.

- 1.Internet 2.Domestic TV programs 3.Books 4.Newspaper 5.JICA 6.JICA Alumni  
 7.Ex-Participant 8.Japanese Company 9.Host Organization in Japan 10.Japanese living in Indonesia  
 11.Indonesian Friend  
 12. Other (Please specify:

	1st	2nd	3rd
1. Internet	476	36	10
2. Domestic TV programs	17	157	59
3. Books	4	80	72
4. Newspaper	1	40	66
5. JICA	26	107	66
6. JICA alumni	2	28	45
7. Ex-participant	2	16	53
8. Japanese company	0	8	17
9. Host organization in Japan	1	13	20
10. Japanese living in Indonesia	1	21	29
11. Indonesian friend	2	17	82
12. Other	2	5	6

**11 How to apply the outcomes from JICA training program**

**11.1 Have you shared any outcomes from JICA training program with your superiors and colleagues?**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Considerably	Greatly

1	2	3	4	5
3	101	201	170	60

Mean	S D	N
3.34	0.93	535

**11.2 Proposal and implementation of project and policy making based on training outcomes**

Please read the following questions about your activities and write the appropriate numbers in the column. If none, please write '0' in the column.

1) How many projects have you proposed based on knowledge and skills obtained through the Training?

No. of projects	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	161	134	112	59	22	36	2	2	0	1

	10	11	12	13	14	15
	5	0	1	0	0	1

Mean	S D	N
1.71	1.90	536

2) How many projects that you proposed have been implemented?

No. of projects	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	247	151	75	37	11	8	1	1	1	0	4

Mean	S D	N
1.04	1.45	536

3) How many new policies have you proposed based on knowledge and skills you obtained through the Training?

No. of policies	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	241	152	79	44	7	8	1	2	0	0	2

Mean	S D	N
1.03	1.33	536

**12 Information about you**

1) Name											
2) E-mail Address											
3) Age	a. At time of training program:					b. At present:					
4) Region you currently live (Choose one number from the region list* below.)											Region No.
5) Gender (Male 1, Female 2 )											
6) Your Organization/Company at time of the training program, Job Title **											Job Title No. :
7) Your Current Organization/Company	Job Title**					Job Title No. :					
8) Your Family	Number of Child(ren)										( ) persons

3) Age

age	- 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 -
at the time of training	14	104	192	94	59	41	21	5	1
at present	2	40	131	156	82	62	38	16	6

	Mean	S D	N
at the time of training	35.0	7.25	531
at present	38.9	7.69	533

4) Region you currently live

1. Aceh	6	13. Banten	42	25. Gorontalo	1
2. Sumatera Utara	10	14. Jawa Tengah	25	26. Sulawesi Utara	4
3. Sumatera Barat	8	15. DI Yogyakarta	22	27. Sulawesi Tengah	2
4. Riau	6	16. Jawa Timur	25	28. Sulawesi Selatan	31
5. Kepulauan Riau	3	17. Bali	12	29. Sulawesi Barat	0
6. Jambi	5	18. Nusa Tenggara Barat	4	30. Sulawesi Tenggara	3
7. Sumatera Selatan	7	19. Nusa Tenggara Timur	2	31. Maluku	2
8. Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	3	20. Kalimantan Barat	4	32. Maluku Utara	1
9. Bengkulu	1	21. Kalimantan Tengah	7	33. Papua	0
10. Lampung	2	22. Kalimantan Selatan	6	34. Papua Barat	1
11. DKI Jakarta	153	23. Kalimantan Timur	2		
12. Jawa Barat	133	24. Kalimantan Utara	1		

5) Gender

Male	Female
349	185

6), 7) Job Title

	6) at participation	7) at present
1. Planning	40	32
2. Administration	3	2
3. Governance	148	144
4. Public works/ infrastructure	42	42
5. Agriculture	15	14
6. Fishery	7	7
7. Mining	1	2
8. Energy	1	2
9. Commerce/ Business	8	7

	6) at participation	7) at present
10. Tourism	1	2
11. Education/ Human Development	86	88
12. Health/ Medical science	33	32
13. Social welfare	2	2
14. Retired	0	1
15. Other	148	155

13 Change of job

1) Have you changed your job since participating in the Training ?

Yes	No
76	460

2) What was the reason to change your job?

Please choose **one** reason why you changed your job from the following and fill in the box with the number.

1. The previous job was not suitable to me.	0
2. I was headhunted by other organization/company.	21
3. I established a new company.	1
4. Other (Please specify:)	55

14 Are you interested in being contacted by JICA if JICA needs collaboration with you or your support?

Yes	No
526	10

ANNEX 5: Fieldwork Schedule, Appointees/ Interviewees, and Reference Materials

Fieldwork Schedule

[Fieldwork 1]

Date	AM	PM
2/11/2014 Sun		<i>Takasawa's arrival in Jakarta (NH855)</i>
3/11/2014 Mon	Preparation for Web-Survey tender Revising of web-survey questionnaire	<b>Meeting with SIEP JICA Indonesia Office Team</b> <b>Interview with EOJ (Mr. Kubo)</b>
4/11/2014 Tue	<b>Web-Survey Tender meeting</b>	<b>Interview with JJC (Mr. Yoshida)</b>
5/11/2014 Wed	Preparation for FGD in Makassar and Bali	<b>Courtesy call to SETNEG (Ms. Rika)</b> (Takasawa)
6/11/2014 Thu	<b>Interview with Japan Foundation (Mr. Ogawa)</b>	<b>FGD Jakarta1 (KAPPIJA)</b>
7/11/2014 Fri	Preparation for Web-Survey contract	Arrangement for FGD in 4 regions
8/11/2014 Sat	Proposal appraisal of the Web-Survey tender	Proposal appraisal of the Web-Survey tender
9/11/2014 Sun	Preparation for Web-Survey contract	<i>Move to Makassar (Takasawa)</i> <i>Matsuura's arrival in Jakarta (NH855)</i>
10/11/2014 Mon	<b>FGD Makassar</b> <b>Interview with Mr. Shimura, HIDA</b>	<i>Move to Bali (Takasawa)</i> <b>Meeting with JICA Indonesia Office</b>
11/11/2014 Tue	<b>Contract negotiation with the candidate firm</b>	<b>FGD Bali</b> <b>Meeting with Mr. Eko and Mr. Wildan, Ministry of Agriculture/IKAMAJA</b>
12/11/2014 Wed	<i>Back to Jakarta (Takasawa)</i>	<b>FGD Jakarta 2 (MOI)</b> <b>Signing contract with LP3ES and kick-off of web-survey work</b>
13/11/2014 Thu	Documentation/FGD arrangement	<b>Brief Reporting to JICA Indonesia Office</b> <i>Takasawa's departure from Jakarta (NH856)</i>
14/11/2014 Fri	FGD preparation	<i>Move to Yogyakarta (Matsuura)</i>
15/11/2014 Sat	<b>Yogyakarta FGD 1</b>	<b>Yogyakarta FGD 2 (KAPPIJA)</b>
16/11/2014 Sun	<i>Back to Jakarta (Matsuura, Endriyani)</i>	Documentation
17/11/2014 Mon	Documentation/Appoint arrangement	<b>Interview with Mr. Ozawa and Mr. Yaguchi (SME support), JICA Indonesia</b>
18/11/2014 Tue	<b>Interview with Mr. Nishi, Marketing Advisor, Pt. Sumitomo Forestry</b>	<b>Interview with Mr. Ishizaki, Executive Director, JNTO</b>
19/11/2014 Wed	Meeting with Ms, Endriyani, Research Assistant	<b>Interview with Mr. Kamata, Investment Advisor, SMEJ/JETRO</b>
20/11/2014 Thu	<b>Interview with Mr. Saptodarsono, former Chairperson of IKA</b>	<b>Brief Reporting to JICA Indonesia Office</b> <i>Matsuura's departure from Jakarta (NH856)</i>

[Fieldwork 2]

Date	AM	PM
13/1/2015, Tue	<i>Takasawa's arrival in Jakarta (GA 875)</i> 11:00 Meeting with Ms. Endriyani and check the venue	<b>13:30 Meeting with Ms. Suda-Interpreter</b>
14/1/2015, Wed	Seminar preparation	<i>Matsuura's arrival in Jakarta (NH855)</i> <b>Seminar preparation</b> <b>19:30 Meeting with 4 Interpreters</b>
15/1/2015, Thu	<b>10:00 Meeting with Mr. Andi (Moderator/ Facilitator) @ Sultan</b>  Seminar preparation	<b>14:00 Meeting with JICA Indonesia Office Team (1)</b>  Seminar preparation
16/1/2015, Fri	Seminar preparation	Seminar preparation
17/1/2015, Sat	<b>Result Sharing Seminar at Hotel Sultan</b>	<b>Seminar at Hotel Sultan</b> <b>15:00 (after the seminar) Meeting with JICA Indonesia Office Team (2)</b>
18/1/2015, Sun	Documentation	Documentation <i>Takasawa's departure from Jakarta (GA87)</i>
19/1/2015, Mon	<i>Takasawa's arrival in Tokyo</i> Post seminar logistics	Post seminar logistics <i>Matsuura's departure from Jakarta (NH856)</i>
20/1/2015, Tue	<i>Matsuura's arrival in Tokyo</i>	

#### List of Appointees/ Interviewees

No.	Institution	Name	Status/ Post
1	Ministry of State Secretariat	Ms. Rika Kiswardani	Head of Bureau for Technical Cooperation
2	Ministry of Agriculture	Mr. Wiweko Setiawan	Assistant Deputy for Cooperation and Agriculture Training Center Sub Division, Agency of Extension and Agricultural Human Resources Development
3	IKA JICA	Mr. Saptodarsono	Former Chairperson of IKA Chairman, Indonesian Bonsai Society
4	Tokyo Institute of Technology	Dr. Yuriko Sato	Associate Professor International Student Center Dept. of Environmental Science and Technology
5	Ministry of, Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI)	Mr. Shinji Maruyama	Deputy Director, Technical Cooperation Division
6	METI	Ms. Yuka Soyama	Deputy Director, Technical Cooperation Division
7	METI	Mr. Katsunori Oki	Deputy Director, Technical Cooperation Division
8	METI	Mr. Atsuhiko Minowa	Deputy Director, Technical Cooperation Division
9	METI	Mr. Kimiyoshi Tabe	Assistant Director, Technical Cooperation Division
10	METI	Mr. Kentaro Oshima	Chief Officer, Technical Cooperation Division
11	METI	Mr. Masahito Iwahana	Deputy Director, International

			Cooperation Division, International Department, Secretariat General
12	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)	Mr. Tomoyuki Shinada	Deputy Director, International Cooperation Division, International Affairs Department, Minister's Secretariat
13	MAFF	Mr. Masahito Iwahana	Deputy Director, International Cooperation Division, International Affairs Department, Minister's Secretariat
14	Development Association for Youth Leaders (DAY)	Mr. Koji Kato	Executive Director, Secretary General
15	Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia	Dr. M. Iqbal Djawad	Education Attaché
16	Overseas Human Resources and Industry Development Association (HIDA)	Mr. Yuji Shimo-osawa	General Manager, General Affairs and Planning Department
17	HIDA Headquarters	Mr. Kazuhisa Ogawa	Chief Researcher, Global Strategy Group and World Convention Group, HIDA Research Institute
18	HIDA Headquarters	Ms. Miho Furuhashi	Researcher, Global Strategy Group HIDA Research Institute
19	Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) Headquarters	Mr. Manabu Tsukada	Deputy Director, Asia Pacific Division, Overseas Research Department
20	Yokohama City	Ms. Mikiko Uchiyama	Manager, Office of International Policy Bureau
21	Yokohama City	Mr. Takashi Kondo	Manager, International Technical Cooperation Division, Y-PORT (Yokohama Partnership of Resources and Technologies)
22	Yokohama City	Mr. Toshihiro Yamaguchi	Manager, International Project Division, Yokohama Waterworks Bureau
23	Yokohama City	Dr. Emi Sunaga	Director of Preservation and Research Center, Environmental Planning Bureau
24	Embassy of Japan	Mr. Hiroyuki Kubo	Cultural Exchange
25	Japan Foundation	Mr. Tadashi Ogawa	Director
26	JETRO Jakarta Office	Mr. Yoshiaki Kamata	EPA Trade/ Investment Advisor
27	HIDA Jakarta Office	Mr. Takuya Shimura	Chief Representative
28	Japan National Tourism Organization (JNTO) Jakarta Office	Mr. Katsuhisa Ishizaki	Executive Director
29	Jakarta Japan Club (JJC)	Mr. Susumu Yoshida	Secretary General
30	Pt. Sumitomo Forestry Indonesia	Mr. Shuhei Nishi	Marketing Advisor
31	JICA Yokohama	Mr. Masaru Honda	Director, Training Program Division
32	JICA Headquarters	Mr. Masao Watanabe	Director, Training Program Planning Division, Domestic Strategy and

			Partnership Department
33	JICA Headquarters	Ms. Makiko Nakano	Training Program Planning Division, Domestic Strategy and Partnership Department
34	JICA Indonesia Office	Ms. Dinur Krismasari	Senior Representative
35	JICA Indonesia Office	Mr. Shigeki Nakazawa	Project Formulation Advisor
36	JICA Indonesia Office	Ms. Angel	Program Officer
37	JICA Indonesia Office	Mr. Masaya Yaguchi	Representative
38	JICA Indonesia Office	Mr. Taisuke Ozawa	Project Formulation Advisor
39	JICA Indonesia Office	Ms. Nita Arianti	Secretary/ Interpreter

### Reference Materials

No.	Title	Source	Date
1	JICA (2010) <i>Indonesia's Development and JICA' Cooperation, Final Report</i>	<a href="http://libopac.jica.go.jp/images/report/P0000254213.html">http://libopac.jica.go.jp/images/report/P0000254213.html</a> <a href="http://libopac.jica.go.jp/images/report/P0000254214.html">http://libopac.jica.go.jp/images/report/P0000254214.html</a>	
2	Prime Minister's Office, Japan, (2013) <i>National Security Strategy</i>	<a href="http://www.cas.go.jp/jp/siryou/131217/anzenhoshou/nss-j.pdf">http://www.cas.go.jp/jp/siryou/131217/anzenhoshou/nss-j.pdf</a>	
3	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (2012) <i>Evaluation of Training and Dialogue Programs</i>	<a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/shiryo/hyouka/kunibetu/gai/kenshuin/sk11_01_index.html">http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/shiryo/hyouka/kunibetu/gai/kenshuin/sk11_01_index.html</a>	
4	JICA (2013) <i>Ex-post Evaluation and Monitoring Survey of Training and Dialogue Programs in Japan JFY2012</i>	<a href="http://libopac.jica.go.jp/images/report/P1000010362.html">http://libopac.jica.go.jp/images/report/P1000010362.html</a>	
5	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (2014) <i>Opinion Poll on Japan in Seven ASEAN Countries</i>	<a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/press/release/press23_000019.html">http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/press/release/press23_000019.html</a>	
6	Sato, Yuriko (2010) <i>Evaluation of Japan's Foreign Student Policy From the Perspective of Human Resource Development, Friendship Promotion and Economic Effect</i> , Toshindo	Publication	
7	Yokohama City's International Cooperation through Public Private Partnership	Provided by Yokohama City	November 18, 2014
8	Press Release on JICA Public Private Partnership Project	Ditto	Ditto
9	Material on CITY-NET	Ditto	Ditto
10	Tokyo Tech Profile (2013-2014)	Provided by TI Tech	October 17, 2014
11	Tokyo Tech Data Book (2014-2015)	Ditto	Ditto
12	Data on Foreign Student by Countries	Ditto	Ditto
13	Newsletter of DAY (Spring, 2014)	Provided by DAY	October 31,

			2014
14	History of Youth International Exchange	Ditto	Ditto
15	Material on KAPPIJA21	Ditto	Ditto
16	KAPPIJA21 Newsletter	Ditto	Ditto
17	Material on AJAFA21	Ditto	Ditto
18	Material on Activities of JJC	Provided by JJC	November 4, 2014
19	List of Japanese Companies by Product Groups (October 30, 2014)	Ditto	Ditto
20	Introduction of Investment in Indonesia by JETRO 2014-2015	Provided by JETRO Jakarta	November 19, 2014
21	Indonesia Update	JETRO Asia and Oceania Division	October, 2014
22	Guide of JNTO 2014	Provided by JNTO Jakarta	November 18, 2014
23	Annual Report of IKAMAJA (in Indonesian)	Provided by IKAMAJA	November 11, 2014
24	Copy of MOU between MOA and Japanese Host organization (in English)	Ditto	Ditto
25	Sumitomo Group Report: Power of Forest Empowers the Future	Provided by Sumitomo Forestry	November 18, 2014
26	Sumitomo Forestry Group Profile “Power of Forest Empowers the Future”	Ditto	Ditto
27	Pamphlet: Japanese Technology Changes the World – Support for Japanese SME Overseas Advancement	Provided by SME Support Team, JICA Indonesia Office	November 17, 2014
28	Indonesia Project Map –Public and Private Sector	Ditto	Ditto

\* Reference Material No. 1 – 22 and 25 – 28 are all in Japanese.



## ANNEX 6: Report on Web Questionnaire Survey and Online Questionnaire

### Web Survey for JICA's Data Collection Survey on Indonesian Ex-Participants of JICA Training Program

#### A. Sending Link Process

In online survey for JICA's data collection survey on Indonesian Ex-Participants of JICA Training Program, E-mail and Short Message Send (SMS) has been sent to the respondents on Tuesday, November 18, 2014, by using 3 methods, namely:

1. Send an e-mail containing a *link* and SMS notifications.

We send an e-mail containing a *link* followed by the SMS notification. This method is used for respondents who have e-mail addresses and Hand Phone number.

Example:

*"Mr/Ms of ex-participant of jica Training Program. JICA has sent you an email (aangkunaefy@hotmail.com ) to collect information from ex-participants of JICA training program, Thank you"*

2. Send an e-mail containing a *link* without SMS notification.

We send an e-mail containing a link without SMS notification for respondents who only have the e-mail address.

3. Send an SMS containing a *link*.

We send SMS containing the *link* only to ex-participants who have a mobile phone number, due to invalidity or N/A of e-mail address.

Example:

*"Mr / Ms of ex-participants of JICA training programs, JICA is expecting that you please take the time to fill out a questionnaire survey to collect information ex-participants of JICA training programs. You can fill out the survey form via a mobile phone or personal computer / laptop by visiting the following link: <http://siep-jica.lp3es.or.id/kuesioner/psvy/8dd48d6a2e2cad2>*

*Note:* dispatch of Email and SMS to the respondent was done two time: first on 18 November 2014 and the second on 23 November 2014. Resend was done when the response of the respondents to fill out the questionnaire began to decline and the response increased after resending is done.

#### B. Failed delivery E-mail (mailer daemon)

In the process of sending e-mail, not all e-mail addresses listed in the database are valid. To address these issues we use two steps as follow:

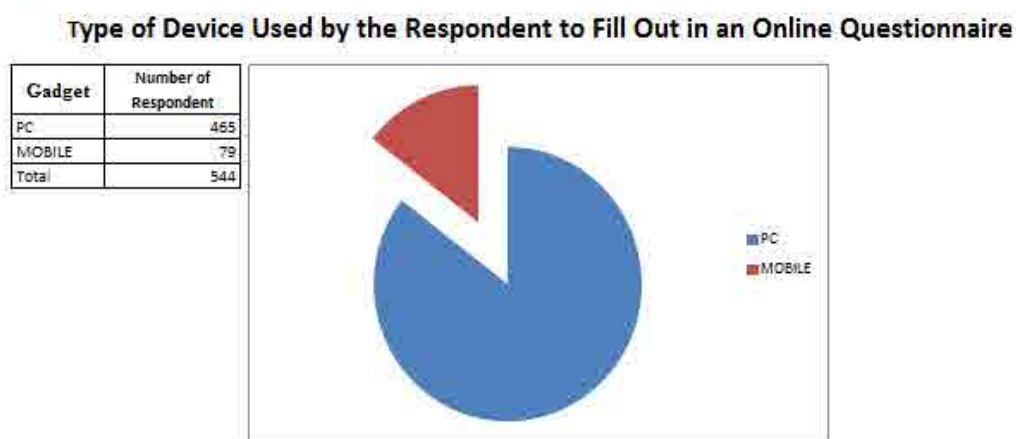
1. The first step, we made a recap of the ex-participants invalid E-mail address , then browsed other E-mail address of the ex-participans if they have, and we also traced the hand phone number of ex-participans.
2. The second step, we send e-mail containing a *link* to the ex-participans who have alternative e-mail address. If the alternative email address is also undeliverable, then we solve it by sending an SMS containing a *link* to a handphone number that has been identified.

### C. Re-sending *link*

We resend e-mail to the ex-participans who has invalid email address. They are generally directly responding by SMS gateway and informed that their e-mail address is wrong, and they asked the link to be sent to the correct e-mail address. Resending precess of the e-mail is divided into three (3) phases. The first phase was sent at 09.00 pm, the second phase was sent at 15:00 pm, and the third phase was sent at 21:00

### D. The device used to fill the questionnaire respondents

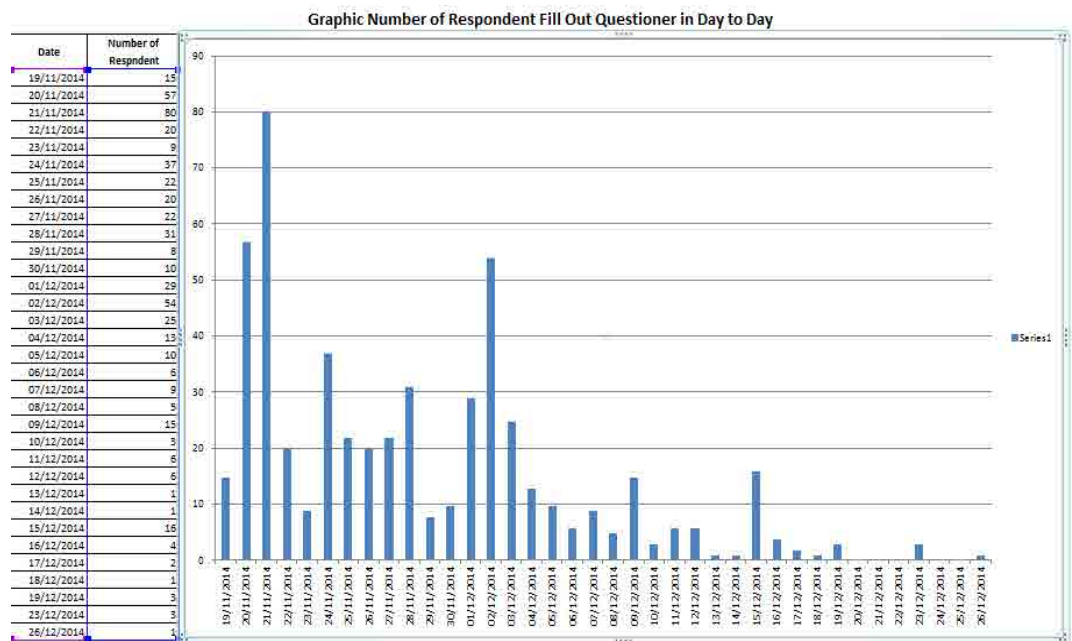
There are two types of devices used to fill questionnaire online respondents, namely using Mobil Phone and PC. We can clearly be seen in the following graph

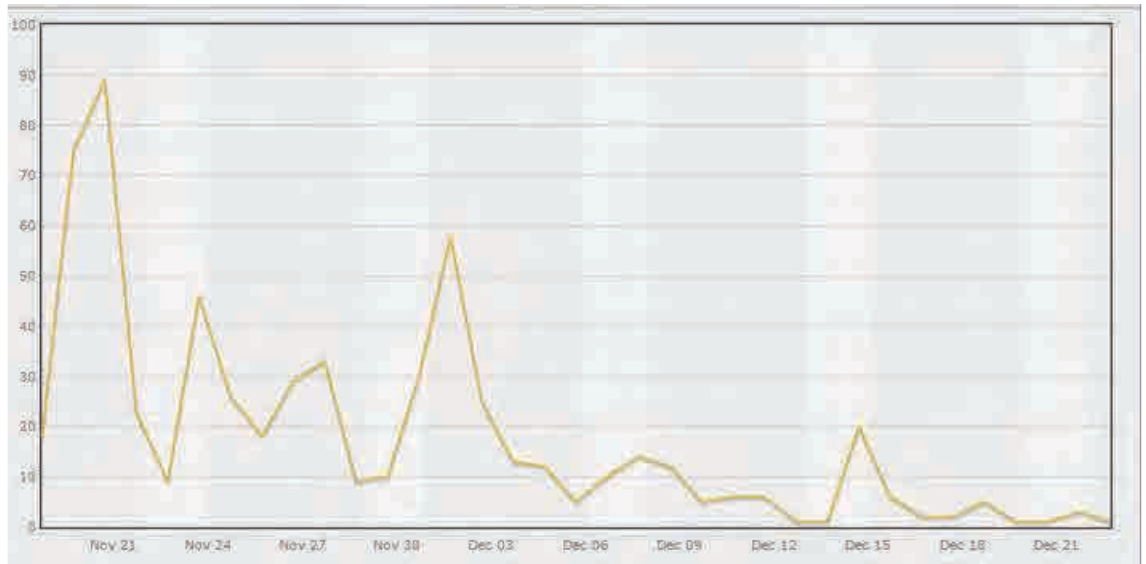


### E. Monitoring Process

In the process of entering data monitoring, helpdesk operator can see the progress of the incoming data stream every day. The ex-participants, who communicated regarding the survey, are mostly using SMS.

After a survey run a week, the incoming data from the ex-participants was decline. Most of ex-participants had filled out questionnaires completely, while some of them had not filled until finished. For the ex-participants who have not finished filling out the questionnaire after a week, then we send the questionnaire again to their e-mail and SMS to remind them. The ex-participants usually responses the reminder and they completed to fill out the questionnaire, so that the incoming data is increasing. The ex-participants who did not fill out the questionnaire yet, informed us that they were out of town, or they were busy, and ECT. They promised to fill questioner once they have time. The fluctuations in the incoming data were illustrated in the following graph:





**F. The Submit Data Report**

The submit of the result of data survey ex-participants JICA training via web application online was done in two phases namely:

**1. The First phase**

On November 28, 2014 have been sent progress report to IDCJ. Achievement the result of collecting data when the progress report submitted more than 50%. Data Ex-Participants of JICA Training Program that has filled completely namely 310 people from 510 that targeted. While there are some ex-participants who are in the process of filling out the questionnaire and unfinished about 100 respondents. Therefore, the total number of respondents who had filled completely and in the process of filling out the questionnaire is about 410 respondents.

After the progress report submitted, the IDCJ find an error in the choice answer questionnaire number 7.3 that should be there are 5 answer choices listed only two answers choice. More details are as follows:

The Right questionnaire:

*7.3. If you answer 'Yes' on number 7.1, please answer the next part. What kind of impression that you got to the alumnus of participants of JICA trainees?*

1	2	3	4
-----			
5			
<i>strongly disagree;</i>	<i>disagree</i>	<i>can Yes can Not;</i>	<i>agree; strongly</i>

agree

1. *I can exchange the useful information with alumnus*
2. *The program that organized by the alumnus are very significant*
3. *I am waiting for alumnus's event/activities*
4. *I feel the atmosphere in the alumni suitable for me*
5. *become alumnus member worthwhile for me*
6. *Others (mention please)*

The previous questionnaire that listed on web site:

7.3. *If you answer 'Yes' on number 7.1, please answer the next part. What kind of impression that you got to the alumnus of participants of JICA trainees?*

1 .....	2
<i>disagree</i>	<i>Agree</i>

1. *I can exchange the useful information with alumnus*
2. *The program that organized by the alumnus are very significant*
3. *I am waiting for alumnus's event/activities*
4. *I feel the atmosphere in the alumni suitable for me*
4. *Become alumnus member worthwhile for me*
5. *Others (mention please)*

Question number 7.3 is a leap question so not all respondents fill out it. Respondents who fills incorrect has reached as many as 234 people of the total respondents who complete as much as 310.

To handle the error was done resubmission the questionnaire numbers 7.3 that have revised to all respondents. The result, there are 116 that refill out and 118 are not refill out questioner.


Until the online web in the lid (was closed), the total number of respondents is as much as 537, although not all respondents refill out the question number 7.3, but statistically already eligible for analyzed. Thus, no need to resend the respondents who do not respond to questions numbers 7.3 that have revised.

## **2. The Second Phase (Final)**

On December 24, 2014 was submitted the second phase of the data by the total respondents reached 537 people, where the number has exceeded the target of 510 respondents. Closure of online web made December 26, 2014, earlier than planned to date January 2, 2015.

[Online Questionnaire]

**ABOUT**



**SURVEI PENGUMPULAN DATA DAN INFORMASI TENTANG EX-PESERTA PROGRAM PELATIHAN JICA DARI INDONESIA**

**# LATAR BELAKANG**  
JICA memulai program pelatihan di Jepang untuk peserta dari Republik Indonesia pada tahun 1954, di mana saat ini total peserta Indonesia yang pernah mengikuti program tersebut telah mencapai lebih dari 23.000 orang (per Tahun Anggaran Jepang 2012). Para ex-peserta program pelatihan ini secara signifikan telah berkontribusi terhadap pembangunan social-ekonomi di Indonesia.

Menu

- ABOUT**
- RESPONDEN
- REPAIR
- CHART
- CHATBOX
- STATISTIC
- PRIVACY
- FGD
- LOGOUT

Asosiasi alumni Program Pelatihan Pemimpin Muda / Young Leader Training Program (sebelumnya Youth Invitation Program) KAPPIJA – 21 adalah salah satu contoh dari sedikit kasus yang telah mempromosikan kegiatan-kegiatan mereka sendiri dengan memperluas dan memperkuat jaringan di kawasan ASEAN. Jaringan individu-individu semacam ini masih menjadi tren yang sangat topical dan terbatas di kalangan kelompok-kelompok tertentu.

JICA berharap akan ada ruang untuk pendekatan yang lebih efektif bagi jejaring ex-peserta karena dianggap sebagai asset berharga untuk membangun kemitraan Indonesia-Jepang di masa depan. Berbagai hasil evaluasi mengenai para ex-peserta Indonesia yang dilakukan oleh Kementerian Luar Negeri Jepang (2012) juga merekomendasikan perlunya peningkatan hubungan JICA dan para ex-peserta pelatihan dari perspektif jangka panjang.

Dalam rangka perumusan mekanisme kerjasama yang efektif antara ex-peserta pelatihan dan JICA di masa depan, JICA mulai dengan mengumpulkan dan menganalisa informasi dasar, terkait motivasi para ex-peserta pelatihan dalam menjalin hubungan dengan JICA serta ketertarikannya baik terhadap JICA maupun Jepang.

Untuk survei pengumpulan data dan informasi tentang ex-peserta program pelatihan, JICA mendelegasikannya kepada International Development Center of Japan (IDCJ) selaku konsultan pelaksana. Di Indonesia, IDCJ bermitra dengan LP3ES yang didukung oleh para peneliti IDCJ dengan rekam jejak yang dapat dipertanggungjawabkan serta pengalamannya dalam melakukan survei. Survei tidak hanya focus pada JICA dan isi-isu ODA, tetapi juga aspek sosial-budaya Jepang.



## # TUJUAN

Survei ini secara ekstensif akan mengumpulkan dan menganalisa informasi dasar tentang motivasi dan ex-peserta dari Indonesia untuk penumusan mekanisme kerjasama yang efektif antara para ex-peserta dan JICA.

## # PENANGANAN INFORMASI PERSONIL

1. Kami menjaga privasi responden kami secara bijaksana dan dengan penuh kehati-hatian.
2. Kami hanya akan mengumpulkan informasi personal yang relevan dengan tujuan survei.
3. Kami hanya akan menyimpan dan menggunakan informasi personal responden selama informasi tersebut masih relevan dengan tujuan survei.

## # KEAMANAN INFORMASI PERSONIL

Perlindungan data adalah masalah kepercayaan dan privasi anda sangat penting bagi kami. Kami memastikan bahwa seluruh informasi yang dikumpulkan tersimpan dengan aman. Kami menjaga informasi pribadi anda dengan cara:

1. Membatasi akses ke informasi pribadi.
2. Mengikuti kemajuan teknologi pengamanan untuk mencegah akses komputer tidak sah.
3. Menggunakan teknologi enkripsi 128-bit SSL (secure socket layer) saat memproses pengisian kuesioner dan informasi personal responden.

## # KONTAK KAMI

Jika Anda memiliki komentar, saran atau keluhan, Anda dapat menghubungi kami melalui e-mail di [siep-jica@lp3es.or.id](mailto:siep-jica@lp3es.or.id) , melalui bantuan online yang tersedia pada halaman web survei.

## # Pengumpulan Informasi Personal

Ketika Responden mengisi kuesioner survey atau memberikan informasi personal responden melalui kuesioner yang ada di website, informasi personal yang kami kumpulkan dapat meliputi: Nama, Alamat Rumah, Alamat Kantor, Alamat Email, Nomor Telepon, Nomor Ponsel, Tanggal Lahir, Jenis Kelamin.

Responden harus memberikan informasi yang akurat, lengkap dan tidak menyesatkan. Responden bisa menginformasikannya kepada kami apabila ada perubahan data dan informasi. Kami akan melakukan verifikasi informasi yang Responden berikan (spotcheck).

### Penggunaan dan Pengungkapan Informasi Personal

Informasi personal yang kami kumpulkan dari Responden dapat digunakan, atau dibagikan dengan pihak ketiga yaitu JICA untuk beberapa atau semua tujuan berikut:

1. Untuk memfasilitasi penggunaan Layanan survey online.
2. Untuk memberi informasi kepada ex participant.
3. Untuk memverifikasinya informasi ex participant dalam rangka memastikan keakuratan informasi.

## # Penarikan Persetujuan

Responden dapat mengkomunikasikan keberatan Responden atas pengungkapan informasi personal responden untuk tujuan dan dengan cara tersebut di atas dengan menghubungi kami di alamat email kami di bawah:

### Memperbarui Informasi Personal Responden

Responden dapat memperbarui Informasi personal responden dengan menghubungi operator kami secara online dalam Platform web survey atau responden dapat menghubungi kami pada alamat email di bawah:

### # Keamanan Informasi Personal Responden

Perlindungan data adalah masalah kepercayaan dan privasi responden sangat penting bagi kami. Kami memastikan bahwa seluruh informasi yang dikumpulkan tersimpan dengan aman. Kami menjaga informasi personal Responden dengan cara:

1. Membatasi akses ke informasi personal.
2. Mengikuti kemajuan teknologi pengamanan untuk mencegah akses komputer tidak sah.
3. Menggunakan teknologi enkripsi 128-bit SSL (secure socket layer) saat memproses pengisian kuesioner dan informasi personal Responden.

Jika Responden yakin bahwa privasi Responden telah dilanggar oleh kami, silahkan hubungi kami di alamat e-mail kami di bawah.

### # Pengumpulan Data Komputer

Kami mungkin menggunakan cookies, web beacons, dan teknologi serupa lainnya untuk menyimpan informasi dalam rangka memberi Responden pengalaman yang lebih baik, lebih cepat, lebih aman dan personal ketika Responden mengakses web survey.

Ketika Responden mengunjungi web survey, server kami akan secara otomatis menyimpan informasi bahwa browser Responden mengunjungi sebuah website. Data ini mungkin termasuk:

1. Alamat IP komputer Responden.
2. Tipe browser.
3. Halaman Web yang Responden kunjungi sebelum Responden datang ke platform kami.
4. Halaman-halaman dalam Platform yang Responden kunjungi.
5. Waktu yang dihabiskan pada halaman tersebut, barang dan informasi yang dicari pada Platform, waktu akses dan tanggal, dan statistik lainnya.

Informasi ini dikumpulkan untuk analisa dan evaluasi guna membantu kami meningkatkan Platform yang kami sediakan.

### **# No Spam, Spyware, or Virus**

Spam, Spyware, atau virus tidak diperbolehkan dalam Platform. Responden tidak memiliki izin atau tidak diizinkan untuk menambahkan pengguna lain ke milis Responden (email atau surat fisik) tanpa persetujuan kami. Jika Responden ingin melaporkan pesan yang mencurigakan, silahkan hubungi kami di alamat email kami di bawah.

### **# Perubahan pada Kebijakan Privasi**

Kami dapat secara berkala meninjau kecukupan Kebijakan Privasi ini. Kami berhak untuk memodifikasi dan mengubah kebijakan privasi setiap saat. Setiap perubahan kebijakan ini akan dipublikasikan pada Platform.

### **# Menghubungi Kami**

Jika Responden ingin menarik persetujuan Responden dalam penggunaan informasi personal, meminta akses, dan / atau koreksi dari informasi personal Responden, memiliki pertanyaan, komentar atau masalah, atau memerlukan bantuan mengenai hal-hal teknis atau terkait dengan survey online, jangan ragu untuk hubungi kami di [siep-jica@ip3es.or.id](mailto:siep-jica@ip3es.or.id).

## PRIVACY



### **KEBIJAKAN PERLINDUNGAN INFORMASI PERSONAL**

Kami menjaga privasi responden kami dengan serius dan kami hanya akan mengumpulkan, merekam, menyimpan, dan menggunakan informasi personal responden seperti yang diuraikan di bawah

1. Kami menjaga privasi responden kami secara bijaksana dan dengan penuh kehati-hatian.
2. Kami hanya akan mengumpulkan informasi personal yang relevan dengan tujuan survey.
3. Kami hanya akan menyimpan dan menggunakan informasi personal responden selama informasi tersebut masih relevan dengan tujuan survei.



## Selamat Datang Aang Kunaefi

### Kuesioner Survei Pendataan JICA terhadap Mantan Peserta Program Pelatihan JICA dari Indonesia

Anda diminta untuk menanggapi sebagian besar pertanyaan dalam bentuk skala 5-poin. Ketika skala ditunjukkan sebagai bagian dari pertanyaan, silahkan pilih nomor (1-5) yang paling tepat menggambarkan pendapat anda terkait tiap pernyataan dan menuliskannya dalam kotak yang sesuai.

Mohon ikuti petunjuk dengan cermat setiap pertanyaan dan jawablah sebanyak mungkin pertanyaan yang ada.

Jawaban dan informasi yang anda berikan untuk survei ini digunakan hanya untuk tujuan survei. Tim Survei bertanggung jawab secara tegas melindungi jawaban dan informasi pribadi anda terhadap penggunaan lainnya.

Pertanyaan akan dibagi menjadi 14 tahap dan akan disimpan otomatis setiap tahapnya, artinya jika Anda tidak dapat menjawab seluruh pertanyaan sekaligus atau karena suatu sebab Anda harus meninggalkan pada saat sedang menjawab Anda dapat meneruskan kembali jawaban Anda nanti dengan mengunjungi link yang Kami kirimkan melalui email dan atau SMS. Kami akan mengarahkan Anda ke tahap terakhir yang Anda isi.

[→ Klik disini untuk memulai menjawab pertanyaan](#)



## STEP 1 dari 14 : Program Pelatihan JICA yang anda ikuti?

Nama Program Pelatihan:

Mulai Pelatihan Pada:

Bulan

Tahun

Akhir Pelatihan Pada:

Bulan

Tahun

Durasi Pelatihan:

Bulan

Hari

[→ Simpan, lanjut ke tahap berikutnya.](#)

**STEP 2 dari 14 : Kesan apa yang anda dapatkan ketika ikut dalam program pelatihan JICA (Pelatihan)?**

1. Tingkat teknologi yang diperkenalkan dalam pelatihan adalah tingkat tinggi.
  - Sangat tidak setuju.
  - Tidak setuju.
  - Bisa Ya bisa Tidak.
  - Setuju.
  - Sangat setuju.
  - Tidak sempat mengalami.
2. Tingkatan isi dan profesionalisme pelatihan tergolong tinggi.
  - Sangat tidak setuju.
  - Tidak setuju.
  - Bisa Ya bisa Tidak.
  - Setuju.
  - Sangat setuju.
  - Tidak sempat mengalami.
3. Isi dan program pelatihan dirancang secara seksama agar dapat diterapkan di negara kami.
  - Sangat tidak setuju.
  - Tidak setuju.
  - Bisa Ya bisa Tidak.
  - Setuju.
  - Sangat setuju.
  - Tidak sempat mengalami.

4. Isi dan program pelatihan ada pada tingkatan yang tepat bagi saya untuk dipahami dan diadopsi/digunakan:
- Sangat tidak setuju
  - Tidak setuju
  - Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
  - Setuju
  - Sangat setuju
  - Tidak sempat mengalami
5. Isi dan pelatihan sesuai dan berguna bagi saya untuk diadopsi/digunakan segera setelah kembali ke Indonesia:
- Sangat tidak setuju
  - Tidak setuju
  - Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
  - Setuju
  - Sangat setuju
  - Tidak sempat mengalami
6. Organisasi Jepang yang saya kunjungi dikelola dengan baik:
- Sangat tidak setuju
  - Tidak setuju
  - Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
  - Setuju
  - Sangat setuju
  - Tidak sempat mengalami
7. Saya amati dan kunjungan ke Lembaga-lembaga Jepang, orang Jepang rajin dalam pekerjaan mereka:
- Sangat tidak setuju
  - Tidak setuju
  - Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
  - Setuju
  - Sangat setuju
  - Tidak sempat mengalami



8. Saya pelajan pada Lembaga-lembaga Jepang bahwa orang-orang Jepang bekerja secara efisien.

- Sangat tidak setuju.
- Tidak setuju.
- Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
- Setuju.
- Sangat setuju
- Tidak sempat mengalami.

9. Saya pelajan bahwa Orang Jepang memiliki kesadaran yang kuat akan kebersihan.

- Sangat tidak setuju.
- Tidak setuju.
- Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
- Setuju.
- Sangat setuju
- Tidak sempat mengalami.

10. Saya pelajan bahwa orang Jepang memiliki kepekaan yang kuat akan ketepatan waktu.

- Sangat tidak setuju.
- Tidak setuju.
- Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
- Setuju.
- Sangat setuju
- Tidak sempat mengalami.

11. Saya menikmati tempat-tempat wisata yang saya kunjungi selama saya di Jepang.

- Sangat tidak setuju.
- Tidak setuju.
- Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
- Setuju.
- Sangat setuju
- Tidak sempat mengalami.

12. Saya menikmati melihat dan mengikuti tradisi minum teh, merangkai bunga (ikebana), seni bela diri, musik tradisional selama saya di Jepang.
- Sangat tidak setuju
  - Tidak setuju
  - Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
  - Setuju
  - Sangat setuju
  - Tidak sempat mengalami
13. Saya menjadi penggemar masakan Jepang selama saya tinggal di Jepang.
- Sangat tidak setuju
  - Tidak setuju
  - Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
  - Setuju
  - Sangat setuju
  - Tidak sempat mengalami
14. Saya menikmati kunjungan ke keluarga Jepang selama saya tinggal di Jepang.
- Sangat tidak setuju
  - Tidak setuju
  - Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
  - Setuju
  - Sangat setuju
  - Tidak sempat mengalami
- **Simpan, lanjut ke tahap berikutnya.**

### STEP 3 dari 14 : Perubahan sikap/perilaku setelah ikut serta dalam Pelatihan

# Apa pendapat anda tentang sikap/perilaku di antara atasan dan rekan sekerja setelah anda menyelesaikan pelatihan?

1. Atasan saya mencoba menciptakan suasana di kantor kami agar bisa berbagi dan menerapkan pengetahuan serta keterampilan yang saya peroleh di Jepang.
  - Sangat tidak setuju.
  - Tidak setuju.
  - Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
  - Setuju.
  - Sangat setuju.
2. Atasan saya mengupayakan tersedianya anggaran tertentu untuk memanfaatkan pengetahuan dan keterampilan yang saya dapat di Jepang.
  - Sangat tidak setuju.
  - Tidak setuju.
  - Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
  - Setuju.
  - Sangat setuju.
3. Atasan saya mempromosikan saya ke posisi yang lebih tinggi.
  - Sangat tidak setuju.
  - Tidak setuju.
  - Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
  - Setuju.
  - Sangat setuju.

**STEP 4 dari 14 : Kontak/komunikasi dengan orang Jepang atau organisasi Jepang yang anda temui/kunjungi selama Pelatihan.**

**# 4.1 Kontak/komunikasi bagaimana yang anda miliki dengan orang-orang Jepang yang anda temui selama Pelatihan? :**

1. Teman-teman Jepang untuk mengakses dan mengumpulkan informasi baru tentang Jepang

- Tidak sama sekali
- Sesekali
- Beberapa kali
- Seringkali
- Selalu
- Ikut serta dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak.

2. Teman-teman Jepang untuk meminta saran mereka tentang hal-hal terkait pekerjaan.

- Tidak sama sekali
- Sesekali
- Beberapa kali
- Seringkali
- Selalu
- Ikut serta dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak.

3. Teman-teman Jepang untuk hubung dengan Jepang.

- Tidak sama sekali
- Sesekali
- Beberapa kali
- Seringkali
- Selalu

Ikut serta dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak

4. Teman-teman Jepang untuk mendapatkan dukungan yang diperlukan manakala saya atau keluarga saya pergi ke Jepang.

Tidak sama sekali

Sesekali

Beberapa kali

Seringkali

Setahu

Ikut serta dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak

5. Organisasi penyelenggara pelatihan di Jepang untuk meminta saran tentang hal-hal terkait pekerjaan:

Tidak sama sekali

Sesekali

Beberapa kali

Seringkali

Setahu

Ikut serta dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak

6. Organisasi penyelenggara pelatihan di Jepang untuk mengimplementasikan proyek bersama:

Tidak sama sekali

Sesekali

Beberapa kali

Seringkali

Setahu

Ikut serta dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak

**# 4.2 Apa alasan sehingga anda tidak lagi memiliki kontak/komunikasi dengan organisasi atau teman-teman di Jepang?**

1. Saya terlalu sibuk untuk terus melakukan kontak dengan teman-teman Jepang.

- Ya
- Tidak

2. Teman-teman Jepang saya berhenti mengontak saya.

- Ya
- Tidak

3. Saya kehilangan minat terhadap Jepang.

- Ya
- Tidak

4. Saya memprioritaskan hubungan dengan negara-negara lain dibanding Jepang.

- Ya
- Tidak

5. Lainnya harap sebutkan:

→ **Simpan, lanjut ke tahap berikutnya.**

## STEP 5 dari 14 : Kesan tentang Jepang (Mengunjungi Jepang/Indonesia).

### # 5.1 Mengunjungi Jepang

1. Berapa kali anda mengunjungi Jepang setelah mengikuti pelatihan tersebut? Harap tuliskan jumlahnya di kotak. Jika tidak pernah, harap tuliskan '0' di kotak.

Jawab :

2. Apa tujuan kunjungan anda ke Jepang? Harap pilih satu angka yang paling menggambarkan tujuan kunjungan anda.

1. ikut serta dalam program pelatihan
2. Bisnis
3. Studi (Dikirim oleh organisasi/pemerintah)
4. Studi (Pribadi)
5. Jalan-jalan
6. Mengunjungi teman
7. Lainnya, harap sebutkan:

### # 5.2 Mengunjungi Indonesia

1. Berapa kali teman-teman Jepang yang anda kenal saat pelatihan datang berkunjung ke Indonesia Harap tuliskan jumlahnya di kotak. Jika tidak pernah, harap tuliskan '0' di kotak.

Jawab :

2. Apa tujuan kunjungan teman anda ke Indonesia? Harap pilih satu angka yang paling menggambarkan tujuan kunjungan teman anda.

1. Bisnis
2. Studi
3. Jalan-jalan
4. Mengunjungi teman
5. Bagian dari Pemerintah Jepang
6. Lainnya, harap sebutkan:

→ [Simpan, lanjut ke tahap berikutnya.](#)

## STEP 6 dari 14 : Kontak/komunikasi dengan mantan peserta lainnya setelah pelatihan.

### # 6.1 Hubungan dengan mantan peserta lain yang berasal dari Indonesia.

1. Pernahkah anda mengontak/berkomunikasi dengan mantan peserta pelatihan lainnya?
- Tidak sama sekali.
  - Sesekali.
  - Beberapa kali.
  - Seringkali.
  - Selalu.
  - Melakukan beberapa kontak sebelumnya tapi sekarang tidak.
2. Cara apa yang anda gunakan untuk berkomunikasi dengan mantan peserta lainnya? Harap pilih tiga cara yang paling sering anda gunakan dan yang berikut ini, urutkan menurut tingkat keseringan dan isilah kotak-kotak yang sesuai dengan angka-angka.
- Pertama:  • Kedua:  • Ketiga:
1. Email
  2. Facebook
  3. Twitter
  4. Line
  5. Telepon Selular
  6. SMS
  7. Skype
  8. Lainnya, harap sebutkan:

### # 6.2 Hubungan dengan mantan peserta lain yang berasal dari negara lain.

1. Pernahkah anda mengontak/berkomunikasi dengan mantan peserta pelatihan lainnya yang dari negara lain?
- Tidak sama sekali.
  - Sesekali.
  - Beberapa kali.
  - Seringkali.
  - Selalu.
  - Melakukan beberapa kontak sebelumnya tapi sekarang tidak.
2. Cara apa yang anda gunakan untuk berkomunikasi dengan mantan peserta lainnya? Harap pilih tiga cara yang paling sering anda gunakan dan yang berikut ini, urutkan menurut tingkat keseringan dan isilah kotak-kotak yang sesuai dengan angka-angka.
- Pertama:  • Kedua:  • Ketiga:
1. Email
  2. Facebook
  3. Twitter
  4. Line
  5. Telepon Selular
  6. SMS
  7. Skype
  8. Lainnya, harap sebutkan:

→ [Simpan, lanjut ke tahap berikutnya.](#)

## STEP 7 dari 14 : Hubungan dengan JICA setelah program pelatihan JICA.

# 7.1 Apakah anda anggota alumni peserta pelatihan JICA?

- Ya
- Tidak

# 7.2 Jika jawaban anda 'Tidak' pada nomor 7.1, harap menjawab bagian 7.2 berikut ini: Apa alasannya anda tidak menjadi anggota alumni peserta pelatihan JICA?

1. Saya kira tidak ada organisasi alumni

- Ya
- Tidak

2. Kantor organisasi alumni letaknya jauh dari tempat saya

- Ya
- Tidak

3. Saya kurang tertarik dengan kegiatan alumni

- Ya
- Tidak

4. Suasana organisasi alumni kurang cocok untuk saya

- Ya
- Tidak

5. Kurang manfaatnya bagi saya untuk bergabung dengan organisasi alumni.

- Ya
- Tidak

# 7.3 Jika anda menjawab 'Ya' pada nomor 7.1, harap menjawab bagian 7.3 dan 7.4 berikut ini. Kesan seperti apa yang anda dapatkan terhadap alumni peserta training JICA?

1. Saya dapat saling bertukar informasi berguna dengan anggota alumni.

- Sangat tidak setuju
- Tidak setuju
- Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
- Setuju
- Sangat Setuju

2. Acara yang diorganisir oleh alumni sangat berarti.

- Sangat tidak setuju
- Tidak setuju
- Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
- Setuju
- Sangat Setuju

3. Saya menantikan acara/kegiatan alumni.

- Sangat tidak setuju
- Tidak setuju
- Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
- Setuju
- Sangat Setuju



4. Saya merasa suasana di alumni cocok bagi saya.
- Sangat tidak setuju
  - Tidak setuju
  - Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
  - Setuju
  - Sangat Setuju
5. Menjadi anggota alumni bermanfaat bagi saya
- Sangat tidak setuju
  - Tidak setuju
  - Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
  - Setuju
  - Sangat Setuju
6. Lainnya, harap sebutkan:

#### # 7.4 Bagaimana anda terlibat di alumni peserta latihan?

1. Saya menghadiri pertemuan rutin dari alumni
- Tidak sama sekali
  - Sesekali
  - Beberapa kali
  - Seringkali
  - Selalu
  - Terlibat dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak
2. Saya ikut serta dalam acara-acara memperkenalkan budaya Jepang
- Tidak sama sekali
  - Sesekali
  - Beberapa kali
3. Saya bertukar informasi tentang Jepang dengan anggota-anggota alumni lainnya
- Tidak sama sekali
  - Sesekali
  - Beberapa kali
  - Seringkali
  - Selalu
  - Terlibat dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak
4. Saya melakukan kegiatan sukarela berdasarkan pengalaman saya di Jepang
- Tidak sama sekali
  - Sesekali
  - Beberapa kali
  - Seringkali
  - Selalu
  - Terlibat dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak

5. Saya bertukar pengetahuan dan keterampilan yang diperoleh di Jepang dengan anggota alumni lainnya.
- Tidak sama sekali
  - Sesekali
  - Beberapa kali
  - Seringkali
  - Selalu
  - Terlibat dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak.
6. Saya mencoba mendiseminasikan pengetahuan dan keterampilan yang diperoleh di Jepang.
- Tidak sama sekali
  - Sesekali
  - Beberapa kali
  - Seringkali
  - Selalu
  - Terlibat dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak.
7. Saya mengusulkan kegiatan-kegiatan yang menerapkan pengetahuan dan keterampilan yang diperoleh di Jepang.
- Tidak sama sekali
  - Sesekali
  - Beberapa kali
  - Seringkali
  - Selalu
  - Terlibat dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak.

→ **Simpan, lanjut ke tahap berikutnya.**

## STEP 8 dari 14 : Kegiatan pertukaran informasi apakah yang anda laksanakan?

### # 8.1 Dengan rekan-rekan kerja di kantor/lembaga saya

a. Mendiseminasikan pengetahuan dan keterampilan yang diperoleh melalui Pelatihan

- Tidak sama sekali.
- Sesekali.
- Beberapa kali.
- Seringkali.
- Selalu.
- Ikut serta dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak.

b. Mengadakan kelompok studi mengenai pengetahuan dan teknologi baru

- Tidak sama sekali.
- Sesekali.
- Beberapa kali.
- Seringkali.
- Selalu.
- Ikut serta dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak.

c. Menyelenggarakan acara-acara untuk memperkenalkan budaya Jepang

- Tidak sama sekali.
- Sesekali.
- Beberapa kali.
- Seringkali.
- Selalu.
- Ikut serta dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak.

### # 8.2 Dengan mitra-mitra kerja di sektor yang sama

a. Mendiseminasikan pengetahuan dan keterampilan yang diperoleh melalui Pelatihan

- Tidak sama sekali.
- Sesekali.
- Beberapa kali.
- Seringkali.
- Selalu.
- Ikut serta dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak.

b. Mengadakan kelompok studi mengenai pengetahuan dan teknologi baru

- Tidak sama sekali.
- Sesekali.
- Beberapa kali.
- Seringkali.
- Selalu.
- Ikut serta dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak.

c. Menyelenggarakan acara-acara untuk memperkenalkan budaya Jepang

- Tidak sama sekali.
- Sesekali.
- Beberapa kali.
- Seringkali.

d. Melaksanakan kegiatan sukarela sebagai kontribusi sosial

- Tidak sama sekali
- Sesekali
- Beberapa kali
- Seringkali
- Selalu
- Ikut serta dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak.

#### # 8.5 Dengan orang-orang dari negara-negara ASEAN

a. Mendiseminasikan pengetahuan dan keterampilan yang diperoleh melalui Pelatihan

- Tidak sama sekali
- Sesekali
- Beberapa kali
- Seringkali
- Selalu
- Ikut serta dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak.

b. Mengadakan kelompok studi mengenai pengetahuan dan teknologi baru.

- Tidak sama sekali
- Sesekali
- Beberapa kali
- Seringkali
- Selalu
- Ikut serta dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak.

c. Menyelenggarakan acara-acara untuk memperkenalkan budaya Jepang

- Tidak sama sekali.
- Sesekali
- Beberapa kali.
- Seringkali.
- Selalu.
- Ikut serta dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak.

d. Melaksanakan kegiatan sukarela sebagai kontribusi sosial

- Tidak sama sekali.
- Sesekali.
- Beberapa kali.
- Seringkali.
- Selalu.
- Ikut serta dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak.

#### # 8.6 Dengan organisasi penyelenggara saat program pelatihan JICA

a. Mendiseminasikan pengetahuan dan keterampilan yang diperoleh melalui Pelatihan

- Tidak sama sekali.
- Sesekali.
- Beberapa kali.
- Seringkali.
- Selalu.
- Ikut serta dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak.

b. Mengadakan kelompok studi mengenai pengetahuan dan teknologi baru

- Tidak sama sekali
- Sesekali.
- Beberapa kali.
- Seringkali.

b. Mengadakan kelompok studi mengenai pengetahuan dari teknologi baru

- Tidak sama sekali.
- Sese kali.
- Beberapa kali.
- Seringkali.
- Selalu.
- Ikut serta dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak.

c. Menyelenggarakan acara-acara untuk memperkenalkan budaya Jepang

- Tidak sama sekali.
- Sese kali.
- Beberapa kali.
- Seringkali.
- Selalu.
- Ikut serta dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak.

d. Melaksanakan kegiatan sukarela sebagai kontribusi sosial

- Tidak sama sekali.
- Sese kali.
- Beberapa kali.
- Seringkali.
- Selalu.
- Ikut serta dalam beberapa kegiatan sebelumnya, tapi sekarang tidak.

➔ [Simpan, lanjut ke tahap berikutnya.](#)

**STEP 9 dari 14 : Sampai sejauh mana niat atau ketertarikan anda untuk ikut serta pada kegiatan-kegiatan berikut ini?**

**(Berorientasi sektoral)**

1. Kegiatan terkait spesialisasi/keahlian/bidang/sektor saya:

- Sangat tidak setuju
- Tidak setuju
- Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
- Setuju
- Sangat setuju

Seperti:

**(Berorientasi bisnis)**

2. Kegiatan terkait dengan bisnis perusahaan-perusahaan Jepang

- Sangat tidak setuju
- Tidak setuju
- Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
- Setuju
- Sangat setuju

3. Kegiatan terkait dengan bekerja bersama orang Jepang di Jepang

- Sangat tidak setuju
- Tidak setuju
- Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
- Setuju
- Sangat setuju

9. Kegiatan terkait dengan study tour di Jepang :
- Sangat tidak setuju.
  - Tidak setuju.
  - Bisa Ya bisa Tidak.
  - Setuju.
  - Sangat setuju.
10. Kegiatan terkait dengan menjadi tuan rumah bagi siswa/mahasiswa Jepang (study tour, studi di Indonesia)
- Sangat tidak setuju.
  - Tidak setuju.
  - Bisa Ya bisa Tidak.
  - Setuju.
  - Sangat setuju.
- (Berorientasi budaya Jepang)**
11. Kegiatan terkait dengan pembelajaran bahasa Jepang
- Sangat tidak setuju.
  - Tidak setuju.
  - Bisa Ya bisa Tidak.
  - Setuju.
  - Sangat setuju.
12. Kegiatan terkait dengan budaya tradisional Jepang
- Sangat tidak setuju.
  - Tidak setuju.
  - Bisa Ya bisa Tidak.
  - Setuju.
  - Sangat setuju.



13. Kegiatan terkait dengan film Jepang dan film animasi Jepang
- Sangat tidak setuju
  - Tidak setuju
  - Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
  - Setuju
  - Sangat setuju
14. Kegiatan terkait dengan budaya kuliner Jepang
- Sangat tidak setuju
  - Tidak setuju
  - Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
  - Setuju
  - Sangat setuju
15. Kegiatan terkait dengan pariwisata di Jepang
- Sangat tidak setuju
  - Tidak setuju
  - Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
  - Setuju
  - Sangat setuju
- (Lainnya)**
16. Kegiatan terkait dengan pertukaran regional di ASEAN termasuk Jepang
- Sangat tidak setuju
  - Tidak setuju
  - Bisa Ya bisa Tidak
  - Setuju
  - Sangat setuju
17. Kegiatan terkait dengan sukarelawan untuk layanan sosial dan kerja LSM
- Sangat tidak setuju
  - Tidak setuju

## STEP 10 dari 14 : Bagaimana anda mengakses informasi mengenai Jepang?

- 1) Bagaimana anda mengakses informasi mengenai Jepang? Harap pilih tiga cara yang paling sering anda gunakan dari yang berikut ini, urutkan menurut tingkat kesenangan dan isilah kotak-kotak yang sesuai dengan angka-angka.

Pertama:  » Kedua:  » Ketiga:

1. Internet
2. Program TV lokal
3. Buku-buku
4. Surat Kabar
5. JICA
6. Alumni JICA
7. Mantan peserta
8. Perusahaan Jepang
9. Organisasi penyelenggara di Jepang
10. Orang Jepang yang tinggal di Indonesia
11. Teman orang Indonesia
12. Lainnya, harap sebutkan:

➔ **Simpan, lanjut ke tahap berikutnya.**

## STEP 11 dari 14 : Bagaimana menerapkan hasil-hasil dari program pelatihan JICA?

### # 11.1 Pernahkah anda berbagi hasil pengetahuan dari program pelatihan JICA dengan atasan atau rekan kerja?

- Tidak sama sekali
- Sesekali
- Beberapa kali
- Seringkali
- Selalu

### # 11.2 Usulan serta pelaksanaan proyek dan pembuatan kebijakan berdasarkan hasil pelatihan.

Harap membaca pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut mengenai kegiatan-kegiatan anda dan tuliskan angka yang sesuai pada kotak. Jika tidak, tuliskan '0' pada kolom.

1. Berapa banyak proyek yang pernah anda usulkan berdasarkan pengetahuan dan keterampilan yang didapat melalui Pelatihan?

Jawab:

2. Berapa banyak proyek yang anda usulkan yang telah dilaksanakan?

Jawab:

3. Berapa banyak kebijakan baru yang pernah anda usulkan berdasarkan pengetahuan dan keterampilan yang diperoleh melalui Pelatihan?

Jawab:

➔ **Simpan, lanjut ke tahap berikutnya.**

## STEP 12 dari 14 : Informasi mengenai diri anda.

Nama Anda:	<input type="text"/>
Alamat Email:	<input type="text"/>
Umur:	Pada saat pelatihan: <input type="text"/> Sekarang: <input type="text"/>
Provinsi Tempat Tinggal Anda Saat Ini:	Pilih Provinsi <input type="text"/>
Jenis Kelamin:	Jenis Kelamin <input type="text"/>
Organisasi/Perusahaan Anda Saat Program Pelatihan:	<input type="text"/>
	Bidang: <input type="radio"/> Perencanaan <input type="radio"/> Administrasi <input type="radio"/> Pemerintahan <input type="radio"/> Pekerjaan umum/ Infrastruktur <input type="radio"/> Pertanian <input type="radio"/> Perikanan <input type="radio"/> Pertambangan <input type="radio"/> Energi <input type="radio"/> Perdagangan atau bisnis <input type="radio"/> Pariwisata <input type="radio"/> Pendidikan/ Pengembangan SDM <input type="radio"/> Kesehatan/ Sains medis <input type="radio"/> Kesejahteraan Sosial <input type="radio"/> Pensiun <input type="radio"/> Lainnya, harap sebutkan: <input type="text"/>
Organisasi/Perusahaan Anda Saat Ini:	<input type="text"/>
	Bidang: <input type="radio"/> Perencanaan <input type="radio"/> Administrasi <input type="radio"/> Pemerintahan

Perencanaan  
 Administrasi  
 Pemerintahan  
 Pekerjaan umum/ Infrastruktur  
 Pertanian  
 Perikanan  
 Pertambangan  
 Energi  
 Perdagangan atau bisnis  
 Pariwisata  
 Pendidikan/ Pengembangan SDM  
 Kesehatan/ Sains medis  
 Kesejahteraan Sosial  
 Pensiun  
 Lainnya, harap sebutkan:

Organisasi/Perusahaan Anda Saat Ini:

Bidang  
 Perencanaan  
 Administrasi  
 Pemerintahan  
 Pekerjaan umum/ Infrastruktur  
 Pertanian  
 Perikanan  
 Pertambangan  
 Energi  
 Perdagangan atau bisnis  
 Pariwisata  
 Pendidikan/ Pengembangan SDM  
 Kesehatan/ Sains medis  
 Kesejahteraan Sosial  
 Pensiun  
 Lainnya, harap sebutkan:

Keluarga Anda: Jumlah Anak:  Orang:

[→ Simpan, lanjut ke tahap berikutnya.](#)

### STEP 13 dari 14 : Perubahan Pekerjaan

1. Apakah anda pindah kerja sejak ikut dalam Pelatihan ?

Ya  
 Tidak

2. Apa alasan anda untuk berpindah kerja? Harap pilih satu alasan mengapa anda pindah kerja dari yang berikut ini dan isi pada kotak dengan angka.

Pekerjaan sebelumnya tidak cocok bagi saya  
 Saya ditawarkan dengan lebih menarik oleh organisasi/perusahaan lain.  
 Saya membangun perusahaan baru  
 Lainnya, harap sebutkan:

[→ Simpan, lanjut ke tahap berikutnya.](#)

**STEP 14 dari 14 : Apakah anda bersedia untuk dihubungi, apabila JICA ingin berkolaborasi atau membutuhkan dukungan anda?**

1. Apakah anda bersedia untuk dihubungi, apabila JICA ingin berkolaborasi atau membutuhkan dukungan anda?

- Ya  
 Tidak

+ Simpan, selesai.

**JICA | LP3ES**  
JICA'S DATA COLLECTION SURVEY

**JICA'S DATA COLLECTION SURVEY ON INDONESIA**

Chart (Click on row for details)

#	Name	Title	Responden
1	Step 1	Program Pelatihan JICA yang anda ikut?	661
2	Step 2	Kesan apa yang anda dapatkan ketika ikut dalam program...	652
3	Step 3	Perubahan sikap/perilaku setelah ikut serta dalam Pelatihan	637
4	Step 4	Kontak/komunikasi dengan orang Jepang atau organisasi Je...	624
5	Step 5	Kesan tentang Jepang (Mengunjungi Jepang/Indonesia),	615
6	Step 6	Kontak/komunikasi dengan mantan peserta lainnya setelah ...	612
7	Step 7	Hubungan dengan JICA setelah program pelatihan JICA.	597
8	Step 8	Kegiatan pertukaran informasi apakah yang anda laksanakan...	577
9	Step 9	Sampai sejauh mana niat atau ketertarikan anda untuk ikut ...	558
10	Step 10	Bagaimana anda mengakses informasi mengenai Jepang?	555
11	Step 11	Bagaimana menerapkan hasil-hasil dari program pelatihan J...	552
12	Step 12	Informasi mengenai diri anda.	546
13	Step 13	Perubahan Pekerjaan	545
14	Step 14	Apakah anda bersedia untuk dihubungi, apabila JICA ingin b...	544

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