



Annual Report of Indonesia's South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) 2015



NATIONAL COORDINATION TEAM OF SSTC



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Bappenas*



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NATIONAL COORDINATION TEAM OF SSTC

Message from
The Chairman of
Technical Team of
SSTC's National
Coordination Team

In September 2015, the world has adopted the global development agenda for sustainable development, well known as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It marked the new commitment of the international community to address global challenges, including “unfinished business” during the MDGs period such as poverty and inequality.

Given the global challenges and changes in the international development cooperation landscape, South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) is recognized as a means of implementation, and is able to provide solutions for those challenges, at global and regional level, as well as to achieve national development targets.

2015 was the first year of the new period of the National Medium term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019. In the context of international development cooperation, it's been mandated to “improve Indonesia's leadership and contribution in international cooperation”. As stated in the RPJMN, the Government's efforts to strengthen Indonesia's role in international development cooperation will be conducted through:

- i) policy intervention to strengthen Indonesia SSTC,
- ii) enhancing institutional capacity;
- iii) establishment of eminent persons group;
- iv) promoting SSTC at global and national level; and
- v) developing incentive mechanism for actors involved in SSTC.

This year also became the milestone for the National Coordination Team on South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), which has entered its fifth year since it was established in 2010. A lot of achievements and improvements have been made within these five years. Indonesia SSTC has become acknowledged by stakeholders along with its effort to increase Indonesia's role in SSTC. We are proud that the 60th Asia-Africa Conference Commemoration conducted this year adopted South-South Cooperation as its main theme.

With the spirit of solidarity, mutual benefit and opportunity, as initiated by our founding fathers 60 years ago, Indonesia's future SSTC is expected to achieve our national self-reliance, improving national economy and development, as stated in our long term development vision: “A self-reliance, developed, just, and prosperous Indonesia”. ▶



DEWO BROTO JOKO PUTRANTO

Chairman of
Technical Team of NCT

CONSISTENTLY PURSUING COOPERATION BASED ON THE ASIAN AFRICAN CONFERENCE SOLIDARITY

2015 was a very impressive year for Indonesia's South-South and Triangular Cooperation. Sixty years after the Asia Africa Conference (AAC), all countries once again gathered with the same spirit and solidarity as Southern countries in the context of commemoration of the Conference. Asian African Conference Commemoration (AACC) 2015 brought a specific theme of "Strengthening South-South Cooperation to Promote World Peace and Prosperity".

Based on the spirit of solidarity, the Asian African country leaders at AACC acknowledged the significance and urgency of new economic order to support stability and equality of the two continents. South-South Cooperation is perceived as one of the most effective mechanism to share knowledge and experience, to strengthen partnership, and to discuss strategies on tackling development challenges in the countries. This commitment is relevant to the spirit established in the South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) mechanism.

Indonesia itself has been working closely with developing countries known as Southern Countries since the first AAC in 1955. Nowadays, Indonesia has committed to enhancing its role and contribution in the development cooperation between Southern partners and international partners through Indonesia's South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC).

In 2015, along with its economic development as a middle income country, Indonesia's contribution to development has increased. Indonesia is starting to become 'provider' country which attempts to establish better partnership and further cooperation under the framework of SSTC.

Through this report, we are proud to state that in 2015, Indonesia's SSTC has made progress in its efforts to strengthen and improve development partnerships.

To give a better understanding on Indonesia's SSTC, we are glad to provide you with this Annual Report 2015 that will present a detailed explanation on its context, structure, focus, programs and achievements in 2015. There will be highlights, especially on certain programs which had greater impact and relevancy to the development of Southern countries within the framework of SSTC. This report will also be an actual proof of Indonesia as an emerging provider country which is continuously trying to increase shared prosperity among the countries. ►



RIKA KISWARDANI

Chairperson of
Working Group 3
NCT of SSTC

ARKO HANANTO

Vice Chairperson of
Working Group 3
NCT of SSTC

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INDONESIA'S SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION 2015

Jan-March

16%
of 8 Identified Programs

1. **Development Issues (88 %)**
 - o Agricultural Machinery
 - o Artificial Insemination
 - o Sustainable Food Security
 - o Irrigation and Rice Cultivation
 - o Education
2. **Good Governance and Peacebuilding: (12 %)**
 - o Legislative Election

April-June

24%
of 12 Identified Programs

1. **Development Issues (84 %)**
 - o Disaster Risk Management
 - o Agriculture Sector
 - o Road Maintenance
 - o Maritime
 - o Technical Training Welder
 - o Technology of Processing Products
 - o Strengthening Teacher Education for Special Needs
2. **Good Governance and Peacebuilding: (16 %)**
 - o Democracy and Innovation in Good Governance
 - o Human Rights
 - o Tourism and Antiquities

57
identified programs

652 peserta
4 continents
42 countries

July-Sept

33%
of 17 Identified Programs

1. **Development Issues (82%)**
 - o Seashell Crafting
 - o Family Planning
 - o TV Documentary Program Production
 - o Women Empowerment
 - o Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) Services
 - o Technology Process and Design of Souvenir
 - o Rice Cultivation and Harvest Technology
 - o Artificial Insemination
 - o Integrated Farming System
 - o Food Diversification, Added Value and Agricultural Products
 - o Infrastructure
 - o Demonstration Plot
2. **Good Governance and Peacebuilding: (12 %)**
 - o Capacity Building for Government (Information and Technology)
 - o Comparative Advantage on SSTC
3. **Economic Issues (6 %)**
 - o Fiscal Decentralization

Oct-Dec

27%
of 14 Identified Programs

1. **Development Issues (86 %)**
 - o Artificial Insemination
 - o Prevention of Violence against Women and Children Protection
 - o Planning and Budgeting
 - o Entrepreneur Boot Camp
 - o Automotive Technician
 - o Community Based Freshwater Aquaculture
 - o Coconut Shell Product Development
 - o Seashell Crafting
2. **Economic Issue (7 %)**
 - o Capital Market Development
3. **Good Governance and Peacebuilding: (7%)**
 - o Corruption Eradication



**ECONOMIC
ISSUE**



1

Capacity Building on Fiscal Decentralization for the Republic of the Union of Myanmar

2

Capacity Building on Capital Market Development for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam (BCLMV) Countries

**GOOD
GOVERNANCE
AND
PEACEBUILDING**



1

Capacity Building on Human Right for Timor Leste

2

Training on Records and Archives Management for Palestine (Program 2009-2015): Digitizing of Records and Archives (2015).

3

Peace Through Development in Disadvantaged Areas (PTTDA) Project - Strengthening Women's Leadership & Participation in Social Cohesion and Peacebuilding

4

Knowledge Sharing on Indonesia's Comparative Advantage on SSTC

5

International Training Workshop on Tourism and Antiquities for Palestine 2015

6

International Workshop on Democracy and Innovation in Good Governance 2015

7

International Workshop on Corruption Eradication for Africa and Middle East Countries 2015

8

International Workshop on Legislative Election: Indonesia's Experiences

9

Training on Capacity Building of Government of Timor Leste in The Field of Information and Technology

28

Training Course on Functional Foods Diversification, Added Value and Competitiveness on Agricultural Products Through Zero Waste Processing System for MSG/Pacific Countries

29

Training Course on Artificial Insemination for MSG/Pacific Countries

30

Training Course on Integrated Farming System for Extension Workers and Trainers (Indonesia, Sudan, Mesir dan Gambia)

31

International Training on The Strengthening Artificial Insemination for Cattle to Achieve Food Security in The Democratic of Timor Leste Phase-2

32

Tim Advance Mission to Gambia in order to Identify Training Needs and Experts for Capacity Building of Gambia 2015

33

Strengthening of the Artificial Insemination of Livestock. A Reverse Linkage Project between Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, and Islamic Development Bank (IDB)

34

Entrepreneur Boot Camp: International Workshop on Entrepreneurship for Asia Pacific



In 2015 Indonesia
was more
**devoted and
committed in
contributing
and taking
a role** for
the development
cooperation between
Southern countries and
international partners

Indonesia's SSTC at a Glance

ABOUT INDONESIA'S SSTC

Indonesia began its involvement in international development cooperation through the first Asian-African Conference (AAC) in 1955

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) becomes one of Indonesia's international development cooperations that supports other developing countries through knowledge-sharing-based cooperation by utilizing South-South or Triangular mechanism. Indonesia's SSTC provides

support in terms of project assistance, equipment support, internships, seminars/workshops, study visits, training and experts dispatch.

Since Indonesia has succeeded in maintaining sustainable economic growth, it becomes one

of the important actors in regional and global developments. SSTC also becomes an important instrument of Indonesia's foreign policy to promote nation building and world order based on freedom, lasting peace and social justice.



INDONESIA'S SSTC PROGRAMS



FUNDING

To realize the implementation of SSTC programs, the government utilizes some funding source alternatives, such as:

1. Entirely covered by the state budget (APBN)
2. Funded by development partners through Triangular Cooperation
3. Cost sharing with beneficiary countries
4. Partnership with private sectors
5. Trust fund (ex: South-South Facility WBI, Perez Guerrero Trust Fund, etc)

Nowadays, Indonesia has dual position as recipient and provider of foreign assistance to other developing countries. The demand for Indonesian development assistance has continued to increase year by year. It has motivated Indonesia to develop new methods for improving the coordination and implementation of more effective programs.

Through SSTC, Indonesia continuously committed to global development by implementing independent, active, and multi-directional foreign policy that includes expansion of SSTC.

FOCUS IN 2015

Learning from previous years and projecting Indonesia's position which is getting stronger in the context of South-south Cooperation, Indonesia's SSTC 2015 focuses to strengthening SSTC implementation through the one gate policy, reducing fragmentation in development efforts,

strengthening capacity and extending reach, ensuring transparency and accountability.

In order to strengthen coordination and effective implementation of SSTC, capacity of its human resources, involvement of local government, private sector, and development partners are continuously improved. ▶



INDONESIA'S SSTC PROGRAMS



Class training
**followed
by actual
practises
is one of the
most effective
ways**
for transferring knowledge.

SPECIAL ISSUE 1

SSTC : A New Paradigm of International Development Cooperation

An Interview with Dr. Rizal Sukma,
Indonesian Ambassador to the
United Kingdom

In this Chapter, Rizal Sukma, Indonesian Ambassador to the United Kingdom, Republic of Ireland, and International Maritime Organization (IMO) was sharing his perspective on Indonesia's South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) during interview through video conference on 22nd July 2016 in Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. Attending as interviewers were representatives of NCT of SSTC from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of State Secretariat, and Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas of the Republic of Indonesia.

WHY RIZAL SUKMA?

Talking about Indonesia's SSTC programs, Rizal Sukma's name is rarely mentioned although he is not a new actor in Indonesia's international cooperation, especially within the context of SSTC. In 2014, he was involved in NCT's study in collaboration with Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), and supported by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) about the Policy Implementation and Funding Partnership Strategy of SSTC. The

result of the study then became one of references to formulate the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019. He also contributed in the development of foreign politics policy, since he was in Jokowi's presidential election team in charge for the issue. Other than that, Rizal Sukma had organized activities related to SSTC initiated by Non-Government parties. The ambassador was also actively involved in various activities of SSTC



Rizal Sukma was enthusiastically sharing his perspective with interviewers

conducted by Ministry of Foreign Affairs, such as Bali Democracy Forum (in cooperation with the Institute for Peace and Democracy), and sharing knowledge on democracy with Egypt and Tunisia, as a prominent program in public diplomacy context.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN RIZAL SUKMA'S PERSPECTIVE

“Indonesia’s SSTC in its nomenclature is still considered as an instrument of public diplomacy. Is it only meant to escalate Indonesia’s image or does it have more strategic roles?”

The Indonesian intellectual who was once listed on the top 100 global thinkers by Foreign Policy Magazine believed that now is the time for international cooperation to be strategically regulated and managed. International development cooperation should not only be designed to escalate state image or international reputation, but is also expected to increase national economic status (as an economic diplomacy instrument). Therefore conventional tools of diplomacy should be reduced or replaced with more relevant ones, aligned with national economic development and the current era. In this case, Ministry of Foreign Affairs is expected to have more strategic role in SSTC, as it has strong dimensional of international relations and strong awareness of historical framework to support international development agenda.

NEW FACE OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN SSTC

Regarding the international cooperation situation, SSTC is viewed to offer a new paradigm to stakeholders, especially actors in SSTC. SSTC is presented as a new face of more equal cooperation through partnership concepts of triangular cooperation.

Rizal Sukma emphasized the equal partnership model as a more relevant answer to current development needs. This model enables every country to actively and proportionally contribute, to show their solidarity as Southern Countries that are committed to international development.

“So the relevance of SSTC can be seen through the shifting paradigm on foreign assistance (mechanism) that still needs to be promoted, especially through increasing roles of countries like Indonesia and other Asian Countries.”

INDONESIA AS A NEW EMERGING PARTNER IN SSTC

Rizal Sukma said that Indonesia’s international diplomacy achievement has shown its accomplishment. The rising position indicated that Indonesia experienced national economic increase and was recognized as a reliable development partner.

He highlighted the importance of strategy and tools that enabled



Situation of special interview session with Dr. Rizal Sukma through Video Conference, 22 July 2016

Indonesia to contribute more significantly. According to his study related to SSTC, it was found that to support a more strategic role of Indonesia, more organized, clearer, and more systemized regulation and structure are needed, one of them is through the establishment of a single agency.

DREAMING ABOUT SINGLE ENTITY

After more than 30 years of involvement in international development cooperation, are we ready to bring the idea of SSTC single institutional entity into reality?

To ease the articulation and implementation of Indonesia's SSTC strategy, strong coordination among line ministries is needed. Utilizing single agency has been projected as the bridge for government in managing cooperation more effectively, focused, and in maximizing its impact together with relevant line ministries and institution to answer coordination challenges and to increase efficiency of SSTC's financial resources. In this case, Rizal Sukma considered institutional restructuring which enables Ministry of Foreign Affairs to serve as center of this coordination. Other than that, this is also aligning the relations with external partners.

“Study I conducted about international development cooperation by Washington DC and Brazil showed that coordination becomes one of the obstacles.”

PROJECTING INDONESIA'S FUTURE WITHIN FRAMEWORK OF SSTC

In the future, Rizal Sukma expected there will be improvements in the framework of Indonesia's international cooperation under SSTC. These could be achieved through:

- **Strengthening of Indonesia's SSTC**

Legitimation: Strengthening the legal side can emphasize the relevance of SSTC implementation for Indonesia and Southern partners. This includes institutional regulation and working structure of SSTC. In this point, Rizal Sukma recommended if the revision of Foreign Affairs Regulation 1999 is still far from possible, this could be accommodated through establishment of a Presidential Decree.

- **Adjustment of National Economic Priority with international development program:**

Indonesia's SSTC should cover all interests/priorities of Indonesia's economic development, along with the interest of Southern partner and/or donor proportionally

- **Enhancement of SSTC's functions:**

Profile of Rizal Sukma

- Name : Rizal Sukma
- Date of Birth : 17 November 1964
- Occupation : Former of Executive Director at the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), now is assigned as

SSTC should be positioned not only as tools of public diplomacy, but also to be directed towards politic and economic diplomacy which bring national development. Ensuring SSTC's components in every implementation of economic function and program enhancement, not only in development issues, could be a strategic step taken by the government.

- **Strengthening involvement of Private stakeholders:** the involvement of the private sector could improve program effectiveness, if only the government could enlighten the private sector on SSTC's relevance. Therefore the government needs to identify which private sector to be involved, to create cooperation with them, and also to support them to independently follow up on business opportunities after the implementation of SSTC.

- **Creating a forum for emerging donor country:**

Rizal Sukma recommended forming a forum in which donor countries could learn from each other's experience, especially in managing international development cooperation. ▶

Indonesian Ambassador to the United Kingdom, Ireland and IMO

- Recent Education : S3, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), International Relations, 1997



Participants in every program have **always been enthusiastic in following all types of activities** provided by Indonesia's South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

Asian African Conference Commemoration 2015 And The Exhibition of Indonesia's SSTC

3.1 ASIAN AFRICAN CONFERENCE COMMEMORATION 2015

60 years after the first Asian African Conference, leaders of the countries once again gathered for the commemoration in 2015. This is living proof that the Bandung Asian African Conference in 1955 was a very influential step taken by the member countries. The conference encouraged the development process, democracy and good governance, peace and security, and economic issues for the countries.

Joko Widodo, the President of the Republic of Indonesia at the opening speech of AACC 2015 in Bandung emphasized that Asian African countries need to carry forward the Bandung Spirit, to continue efforts made by their country leaders 60 years ago, and to promote mutual understanding and development agendas of Southern countries. This is necessary considering that sixty years after the conference, the world still suffers from poverty, new colonialism, and socio-economic inequality.

International conflicts as happening in Palestine, also economic gaps between Northern and Southern hemispheres (developing countries) are real challenges that need to be addressed by all member countries.

Representatives of the Asia Africa leaders acknowledged that the commemoration in 2015, carrying out the theme of “Strengthening South-South Cooperation to Promote World Peace and Prosperity”, was a good opportunity to forge multilateral cooperation in

achieving economic growth, promoting global peace and security, and pursuing a path of sustainable growth.

During the closing ceremony of AACC 2015, President Jokowi also acknowledged three documents as the results of AACC 2015, Bandung Message 2015, New Asian-African Strategic Partnership Declaration, and Palestine Independence Declaration. Bandung Messages consist of targets to be achieved and cooperation plans to be implemented by Asia-Africa countries within democracy,



President Jokowi in Indonesia's SSTC Exhibition

human rights, governance, to UN reformation issue. Jokowi also considered the commemoration to support mutual partnerships as the bridge for the regional development gaps and to realize Palestine's independence. The conference succeeded in arranging the operational framework mechanism for those three documents to be implemented. Furthermore, Jokowi added the importance of strengthening South-South Cooperation through the technical cooperation development program. Zimbabwean President, Robert Mugabe, agreed on by other representatives, also stated that global economic transformation offers immense opportunities for deeper cooperation between Asian African countries through investment and

technology transfers. Therefore, South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) becomes one of the most relevant and effective mechanisms to achieve the mutual goals of Southern countries.

Indonesia has been working closely with Southern countries in the development within the framework of Indonesia's South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) since the first Asian African Conference in 1955. In accordance with that, the National Coordination Team of Indonesia's SSTC formed in 2010 was responsible for ensuring a better, more integrated, and more sustainable Indonesia SSTC implementation with mutual benefit. Nowadays, as a new emerging middle-

income country, Indonesia has been developing its own expertise and experience in supporting development in other nations. The role and contribution of Indonesia with regard to development has been increasing regionally and globally. Under President Jokowi's governance, the leadership and role of Indonesia in development cooperation among Southern countries has been strengthened. This was stated in the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019 in which shows the commitment of Indonesia to strengthen its role in global and regional forums in order to develop mutual cooperation as the bridge to address the development gap, and specifically to leverage the South-South movement.

During the period of AACC 2015, Indonesia's commitment to prioritise development within the southern countries was strengthened through bilateral meetings with other member countries. One of the meetings was the Japan-Indonesia Summit, attended by Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan and Joko Widodo, President of the Republic of Indonesia. Both countries discussed

cooperation opportunities within maritime and economic fields. President Joko Widodo expressed his expectations regarding investment in Indonesia's projects focusing in the energy and transportation infrastructures and maritime fields. While Prime Minister Abe urged the initiative to increase investment and export promotion. Both leaders also discussed regional

and international issues, including the proposal for the United Nations to establish the "World Tsunami Day". Both leaders conveyed their roles in this field and agreed to follow-up on these cooperation opportunities. This is in line with the position of Indonesia as a "New Emerging Partner in South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Development". ▶



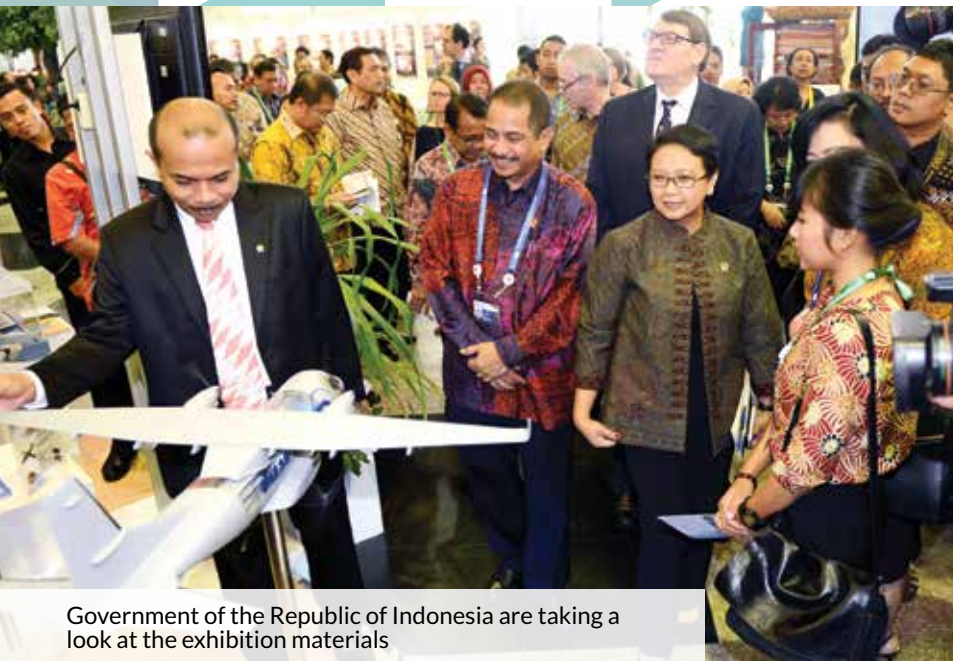
Ribbon cutting marking the opening of Indonesia's SSTC Exhibition, 19 April 2015

3.2 THE EXHIBITION OF INDONESIA'S SSTC

Through the Asian African Commemoration 2015, Indonesia with the support of UNDP and Norway through the project of Strengthening Innovative Partnership for Development Cooperation (SIP-DC), introduced its featured

program in the exhibition of Indonesia's SSTC which was successfully conducted by the National Coordination Team along with the ministries and institutions. Indonesia was certain to have a strategic role in leveraging global prosperity and

world peace. The National Coordination Team saw the importance in utilizing the Asian African Conference Commemoration as the perfect opportunity to improve the visibility of Indonesia's SSTC program through the exhibition.



Government of the Republic of Indonesia are taking a look at the exhibition materials

Overall, the exhibition had delivered its purpose to increase the active role and visibility of Indonesia's South-South Cooperation.

Exhibition materials from those institutions were collected by Working Group 3 of the National Coordination Team of South-South and Triangular Cooperation which was facilitated by its secretariat. The process started with the socialization of exhibition by NCT to the line ministries, coordination of printed promotion materials needed, material inventory and props by Working Group 3 and Team Secretariat, and finally the setting-up of materials at the exhibition hall.

NCT itself also developed the materials to promote Indonesia's South-South and Triangular Cooperation by producing flyers and video graphics of NCT profile, aside from other knowledge materials and product information previously published.

With the good work of Working Group 3, the exhibition went as planned. The materials had successfully grabbed visitor's attention. NCT noted that the 4 most viewed materials were:

1. Hand tractor
2. History video of Asian African Conference and

The exhibition promoted the theme "Advancing South-South and Triangular Cooperation". The aims of the exhibition were:

1. Promoting Indonesia's program and capacity in implementing South-South Cooperation for the Asian and African countries
2. Showing Indonesia's commitment in South-South partnership among Asian African countries
3. Introducing National Coordination Team as the gate of Indonesia SSTC for Asian African countries

The exhibition conducted on 19-23 April 2015 was targeting the participants of the Asian African Conference Commemoration in Jakarta. The participants were shown printed materials (poster, leaflets, and books) as well as multimedia materials with props such as hand tractor, clamshell cutter, hydroponics, batik tools,

and artificial insemination tools. These materials were sent and collected by these institutions:

1. Ministry of industry
2. Ministry of Health
3. Singosari National Artificial Insemination Centre (SNAIC)
4. Multi Media Training Center (MMTC), Ministry of Information and Telecommunication
5. Ministry of Public Works and Housing.
6. Ministry of Maritime and Fisheries Affairs
7. National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN)
8. Tsunami Disaster Management Risk Center (TDMRC)
9. Directorate of Technical Cooperation (KST), Ministry of Foreign Affairs
10. Bureau for Foreign Technical Cooperation (KTLN), Ministry of State Secretariat

National Archives of Indonesia

3. NCT video graphic
4. Poster of frozen cement from Singosari National Artificial Insemination Centre (SNAIC).

Indonesia's SSTC was promoted through several channels:

1. Listing of the exhibition on the Agenda of Asian African Conference, at the side events
2. Dissemination advisory media and press release
3. Exhibition Menu Card to be disseminated in the assembly room
4. Exhibition signage

The promotions were highly supported by the strategic positioning of NCT booth, right at the entrance. The booth arrangement was in accordance with the conference theme,

integrating knowledge products, props, reception desk, and sitting room for information meeting venue.

Indonesia's commitment and capacity in South-South and Triangular Cooperation was also introduced through materials dissemination. Materials about One Village One product (OVOP) was one of the most popular products, proven by the materials that were mostly wanted by visitors. Other programs that caught the visitor's attention were family planning, artificial insemination training, Indonesia's Capacity Building Program for Pacific, Indonesia's Contribution for Africa, Video of Documentation of TCTP International Training on TV Documentary Program Production, Video of Project Created by Participants International Training on TV Documentary Program Production.

Many delegations of the conference also visited hand tractor and the batik section at the exhibition.

The event was opened by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, followed by speech from representatives from 4 line ministries of NCT: Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of State Secretariat, and Vice Minister of Finance. Several echelon I and II from related ministries and development partners were attending the opening too.

During the exhibition, some visitors stated their interest to learn further about the exhibited materials and their probability to buy the equipment. Representative from Solomon Island expressed their interest to purchase the clamshell cutter tool. The hand tractor earned even higher interest from the visitor from Rwanda, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Fiji, and Vanuatu

The visitors' interests were also shown by high level representatives that visit the exhibition booth namely Prime Minister of Rwanda, Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Vice Prime Minister of Qatar, President of Madagascar, Prime Minister of Egypt, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Myanmar, and Head of Councilor Jamaica.

Overall, the exhibition had achieved its purpose to increase the active role and visibility of Indonesia South-South Cooperation. ▶



Visitors are taking a look at the batik making process in Indonesia's SSTC Exhibition



"Capacity Development on Road Maintenance of Timor-Leste with the Case of the National Road No. 1" is

a very successful SSTC project conducted by

Indonesia and was designed based on The Timor-Leste's strong demand.

Highlighted Programs

Through South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), Indonesia accomplished many programs in 2015. All programs were designed based on a demand-driven principle, and were trying to provide a strategic impact on development to Southern countries. In order to give more significant impact, Indonesia has been continuously working on the SSTC's programs improvement and developing project-based cooperation. This project type cooperation is acknowledged as an effective development technique since it is more integrated by involving several types of programs to Southern partners.

This Chapter itself will provide an explanation on the programs in 2015 that had meaningfully contributed to the development cooperation of South-South countries. Programs mentioned in this Chapter are: 1) representation of type of South-South Cooperation Program, and 2) representation of type of Triangular Cooperation Program involving development partner.

Each program was chosen based on the consideration regarding indicators of uniqueness or advantage of the approach, program coverage, effectiveness of the impacts, and priority in Southern partners. Timor Leste especially was a sample of project-based cooperation, involving On-the Job Training, Internship, and Expert Dispatch programs.

4.1 SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION PROGRAM Entrepreneur Boot Camp: International Workshop on Entrepreneurship for Asia Pacific

The need of job vacancies is one of the biggest challenges faced by every nation. Every individual as the future generation is required to have adequate skills to be able to compete in the future. Entrepreneur education becomes one of the solutions to overcome this challenge, considering the high unemployment rate all around the world these days.

Based on these needs, the Government of Indonesia showed its commitment to support the development in Pacific countries. Ministry of Foreign Affairs in cooperation with an institution concerned with entrepreneurship, Ciputra Incubator and Accelerator, conducted an Entrepreneur Boot Camp: International Workshop on Entrepreneurship for Asia

Pacific, in Jakarta, on 9-12 November 2015. Ciputra Foundation established by Ir. Ciputra is an entrepreneur educational institution with excellence in education quality in Indonesia.

Entrepreneur Boot Camp was created based on a demand-driven principle to match with the participants' needs, through NCT's standard evaluation

process, and involving field practice and observation. Not only that, this program also involved local participants to encourage networking development and cooperation among participants' countries including Indonesia, and at the same time acted as a catalyst for the foreign participants learning process. The most important thing was that participants did not only share their business success story but also shared negative experiences as lessons learned not to be repeated in the future.

“This program motivated me to develop my business with new ideas I thought I would never take”, said Mr. Junior Saladuadua Bali, one of the participants from Fiji.

Different from other capacity building programs in Indonesia, Entrepreneur Boot camp is a sustainable program and not a one-off project. The workshop

in November 2015 was the first activity of the program series until 2016. In 6 months, 3 workshops would be conducted for the same participants with the target of participants' final achievement.

The interesting part of this program was the period of time between workshops that would be utilized by participants to develop their business using the knowledge they gained during the workshop. During this period, participants would be supervised by appointed mentors. Therefore they could directly consult with the mentor through email and other communication tools about the business they were developing.

The program was attended by 27 participants, 13 from Fiji and 14 from Indonesia. The materials were arranged directly by expert team of Entrepreneurship Center of Ciputra University.

The workshop was divided into different sessions; therefore the participants received not only theory in class, but also direct practice and observation

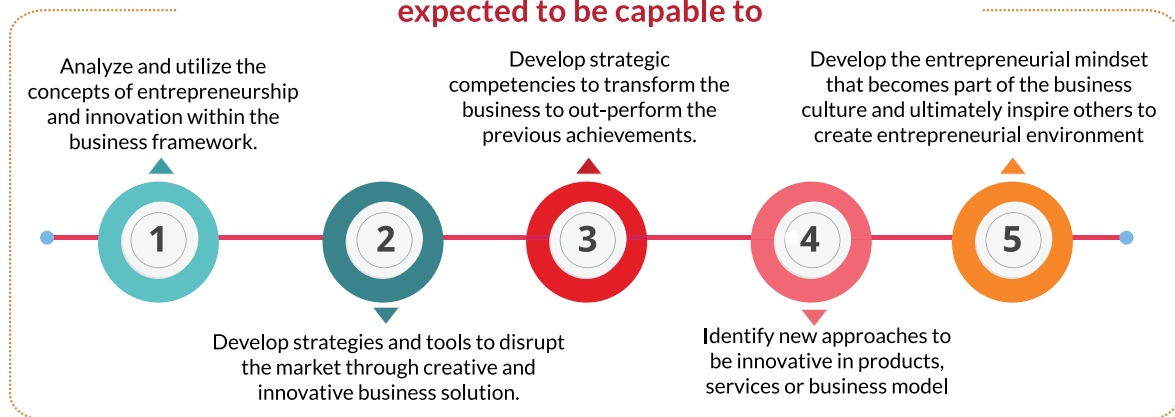
in the field. For example through the visit to products exhibition from small middle enterprises at Smesco Jakarta and several shopping centers in Jakarta.

The sessions were delivered by professional experts in the business sector such as Ivan A. Sandjaja (Director of International Relations and Ciputra Incubator and Accelerator) and Antonius Tanan (Senior Director of Ciputra Group). The participants were able to interact and get inspired by Ir. Ciputra as the figure of a successful businessman in Indonesia.

Due to the importance of this program, participants hoped this activity would become routine agenda of the Government of Indonesia. They also expected the workshop could be held for longer durations with more sessions of field observation. This helps because of tight schedule that held up Fiji participants to build network and better relationship with Indonesian participants.

The official closing ceremony was on

As the outcomes of the workshop, participants were expected to be capable to



11th November 2015 and attended by a representative of the Fijian Embassy in Jakarta. Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasized the importance of knowledge and experience the participants received when they got back to their own countries. It was also believed to encourage positive change

in entrepreneurship for participants' country.

Along with the message from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the participants also perceived this program as beneficial by adding knowledge, experience, and broader insight to develop their business further.

This program was expected to improve the entrepreneur capacity in participating countries as a part of the process to answer the challenge of the unemployment problem in the future. ▶

4.2 TRIANGULAR COOPERATION PROGRAM

4.2.1 Knowledge Sharing on Planning and Budgeting for Myanmar

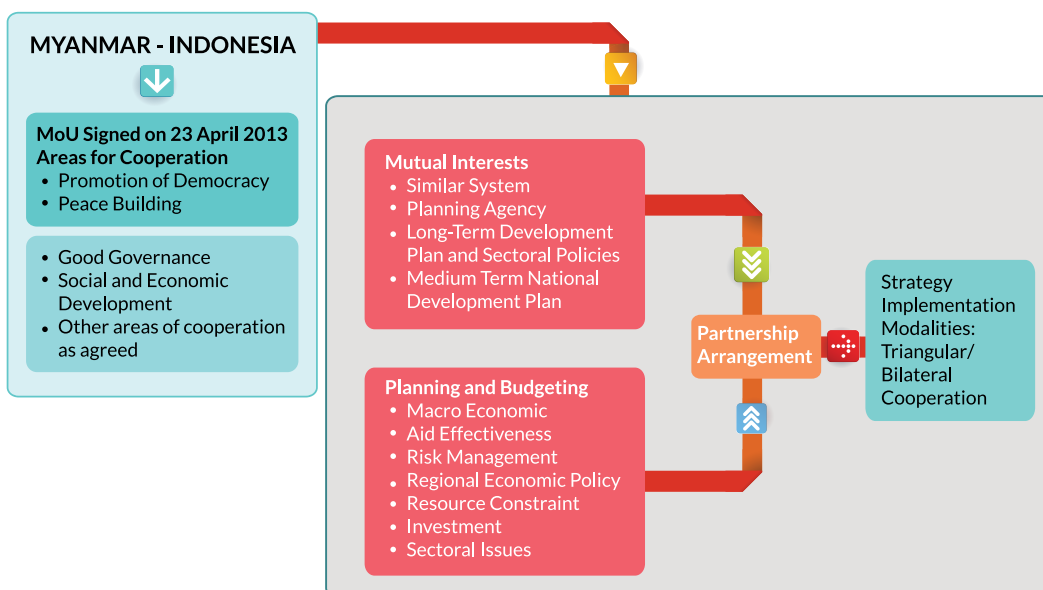
Global development in recent years influenced the internal condition in some countries, including South East Asian Countries. Indonesia and Myanmar both experienced significant change because of it.

Since 1999, Indonesia has transitioned into

a more democratic country, meanwhile, Myanmar, since 2011. To strengthen this change, cooperation to contribute to the development in both countries was considered necessary. Therefore the framework of partnership between the two countries is needed.

Discussion on Sharing of Experience on Planning and Budgeting Indonesia-Myanmar was held in Jakarta and Yogyakarta on the 25th-31st October 2015. The implementation was cooperations with Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development

Myanmar-Indonesia Development Cooperation Partnership Framework



Chronology of Indonesia Government cooperation with the Government of Myanmar

April 23, 2013

Government of Indonesia and Myanmar has begun the MoU of cooperation and capacity building

Indonesia's commitment was also stated in the proposal of Indonesia-Myanmar partnership for Development Cooperation

August 19, 2014

As the implementation of this agreement, Government of Indonesia through Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) and the National Coordination team of SSTC met H.E. U San Myint Oo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Republic of the Union of Myanmar to discuss the plan on knowledge sharing, especially on planning and budgeting topic.

December 16-18, 2014

The meeting was continued with the observation mission by Government of the Republic of Indonesia and Myanmar to implement the commitment of President Joko Widodo and Myanmar President, Thein Sein, during ASEAN Summit Meeting 2015 to update the cooperation on capacity building, economic, and investment.

2015

The cooperation then strengthened more after ASEAN Community 2015. Indonesia and Myanmar noticed the mutual interest in fastening the development of both party through bilateral relations and South-South Cooperation (SSC).

Planning Agency/Bappenas, Indonesia NCT, Myanmar, and supported by Norway and the United Nation Development Program (UNDP).

The activity was attended by 21 participants from 4 ministries in Myanmar, Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement.

The aim of this activity was to facilitate the knowledge sharing between Indonesia and Myanmar especially on planning and budgeting, also to provide opportunity where participants can share ideas, information, and experience.

After sharing knowledge and understanding planning and budgeting systems in

Indonesia, participants were expected to implement what they had learned according to the context in Myanmar.

In the discussion about Indonesia's planning and budgeting systems, there were some differences of systems between Indonesia and Myanmar. Other than different starts of the year, Myanmar delegation explained that until 2015, Myanmar still used centralization, while Indonesia has used a decentralization system since 2000.

Indonesia's delegation explained that Indonesia once applied a centralization system, but now with the decentralization system, local government was considered to understand their own needs.

In the presentation and discussion about planning and budgeting reformation, the Myanmar delegation asked about how the Government of Indonesia explained budget allocation transpiration to the media.

The speaker explained that planning and budgeting reformation in Indonesia had been seen since the making of the yearly planning document or government work plan (RKP) with Bappenas in charge.

After being allocated to various ministries and institutions, the budget was also published by the government so the people could access it. The budget proposal from Government of Indonesia to parliament could even be accessed by public.



The materials were delivered into 12 sessions

1. Planning and Budgeting System
2. Planning and budgeting Reform
3. Implementation of Planning and Budgeting system
4. Planning and Budgeting in Decentralized Era
5. Spatial Planning
6. Aid for Development Effectiveness
7. Planning and Budgeting in Education Sector
8. Case Study: Vocational Education
9. Policy, Strategy, and Program for the Poor
10. Case Study: Conditional Cash Transfer
11. Investment policy
12. Monitoring and evaluation System

Different from Indonesia, Myanmar usually made 5 years budgeting plan. They then divided the total budget to different ministries. Government of Myanmar had 7 priorities in budgeting such as electrical, water, job vacancy, etc. All these priorities were formulated by the president. Myanmar had also started the reformation in political, economic, and social sectors.

At the end of experience sharing discussions, evaluations were conducted by identifying relevance, effectivity, and efficiency of the activity. The committee gave 21 questionnaire to the participants. As a result, material delivery was considered very useful for participants and the program management was very satisfying. Participants were also enthusiast and actively participating in every discussion.

Tubagus A. Choesni (Director for IDC Bappenas) gave a good appraisal for this activity and hoped that there would be other opportunities for cooperation in decentralization, spatial planning and vocational education that was expected by the participants.

Wismana Adi Suryabrata (Deputy Minister for Development Funding Affairs, Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas) said that this activity was the medium to dig national and international planning to be shared with each other and also to be the start for better relations between Myanmar and Indonesia.

H.E. San Myint Oo (Ambassador of Myanmar) also welcomed the result that could help Myanmar in balancing and managing budgeting and planning system.

During the discussion about trilateral cooperation among Government of Indonesia, Myanmar, and Norway, President Joko Widodo also agreed to continue this cooperation in the future. ►

4.2.2 Capacity Development on Road Maintenance of Timor-Leste with the Case of the National Road No. 1

The progress of a country cannot be separated from how good transportation facilities could be provided by the government. Especially for a young country like Timor-Leste, reliability of road infrastructure must be maintained in order to support the pace of development of the country.

On the other hand, Indonesia is considered as a country that now has a comparative advantage in this field. It has many experiences in road maintenance through Japan Loan Projects

and other technical cooperation. Other than that, Timor-Leste and Indonesia have similar background as developing countries.

Road maintenance capacity development project for Timor-Leste has been conducted as part of South-South and Triangular

Cooperation among the Government of Indonesia, Timor-Leste, and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

There are some reasons why the capacity development project on road maintenance of Timor-Leste has been acknowledged as the most representative of Triangular Cooperation Program.

First, the issue of the road maintenance is relevant with the needs of Timor-Leste, since the road sector

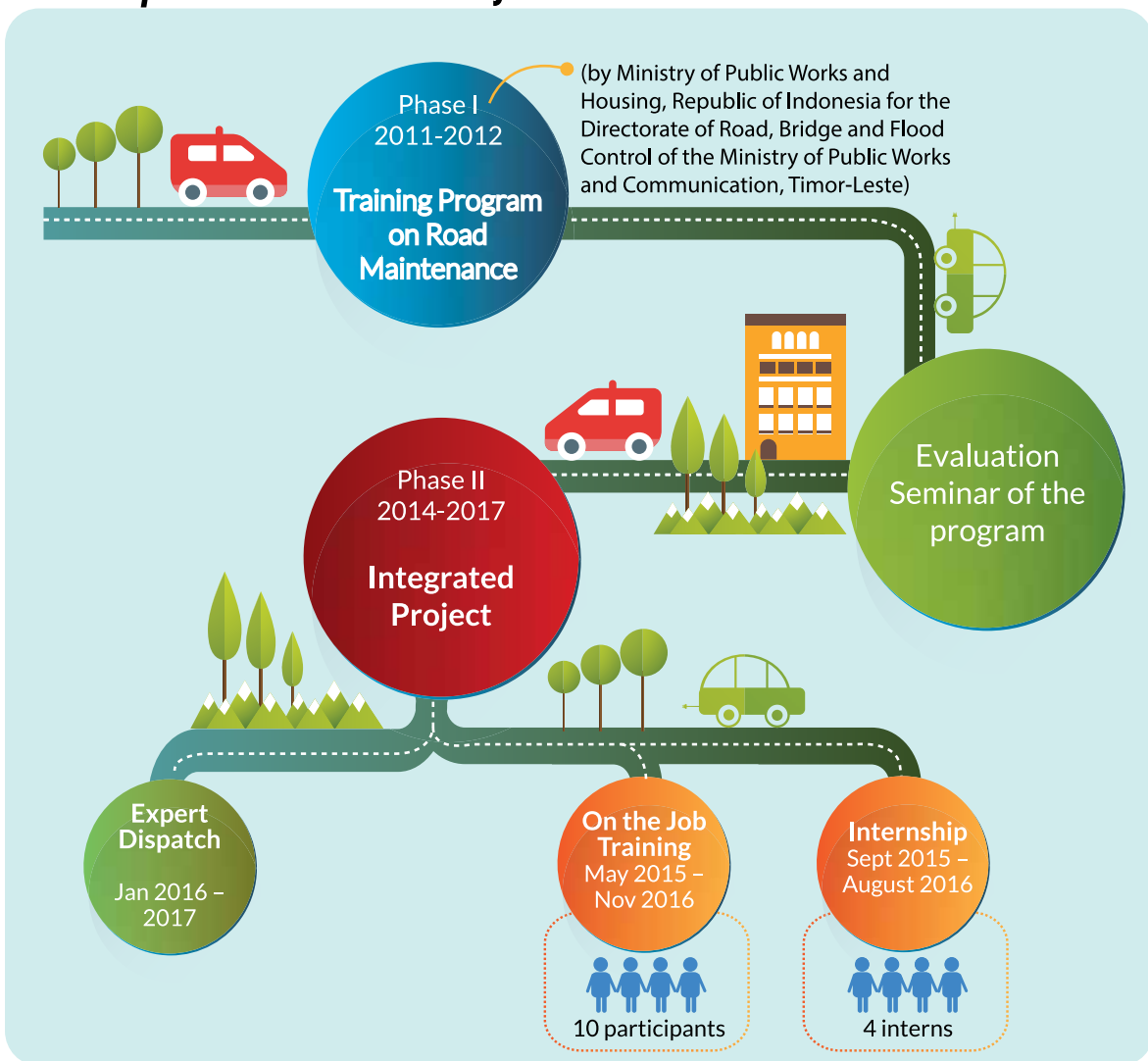
is essential for socio-economic development of the country. Unfortunately, there are still many national roads in Timor-Leste with vulnerable conditions due to heavy rains and lack of maintenance and repair. Moreover, Ministry of Public Works and Communication of Timor-Leste still faces many problems in reality, such as the obstacles in organization structure, limited human resources, limited regulation on road maintenance and the lack

of road maintenance fund. Therefore, this project was very significant for Timor-Leste.

Second, Indonesia and Timor-Leste have had a long history in the development cooperation context, This specific project has been successfully implemented as the Second Phase of Triangular Cooperation between Indonesia and Timor-Leste, involving JICA.

The first phase of the cooperation was initiated with

History of Road Maintenance Project of Timor-Leste





Workshop on Road Maintenance in Timor-Leste

and bridges maintenance equipment, and road laboratory test for rigid pavements.

This project was considered to be one of the best for triangular cooperation because starting from the planning, it involved all stakeholders including Timor-Leste for program harmonization of partners in Timor-Leste, so the project was designed based on the needs of Timor-Leste. The project was also formulated using PDCA (Plan-Do-Check-Action) technique, a structured approach to define problems, involve the right people, test and monitor solutions, and maintain the project's sustainability.

After the OJT and internship, Indonesian experts were sent to Timor-

the signing of the Record of Discussion on 28th December 2010 by the representatives from Indonesia, Timor-Leste, and JICA.

Furthermore, the cooperation in the field of infrastructure was confirmed through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), signed in Jakarta on the 22nd March 2011. The road repair and maintenance of Timor-Leste itself is part of the Strategic Development Plan of this country for period of 2011-2030.

The project was implemented in the form of an integrated project, consisted of On the Job Training (OJT) program and internship. OJT was divided into Lecture sessions in Bandung, from 18th-22nd May 2015 and OJT of three weeks in Bali. Focuses of the training were on routine maintenance, data collection, and small repair techniques. In total, 10 participants attended the program.

This project not only targeted the improvement of knowledge of participants, but also looked at the institutional challenges

experienced by Timor-Leste, therefore internships were conducted in order to enhance capacity in Timor-Leste.

The OJT participants are also expected to have training in the future with different subjects, for example road damage handling because of erosion and landslides, bridges maintenance survey, use and maintenance of roads



OJT on Road Inspection. May 2015, Denpasar, Bali

Leste to organise a seminar and discuss and improve the project planning. In September 2015, the internship program was held focusing on the areas of policy development/ planning and strategy, budgeting, legal framework, and organizational structure with participation of 4 interns. While the participants of OJT were expected to draft a road maintenance manual for Timor-Leste, the participants of the

internship were expected to draft an SOP for road administration. All activities were expected to result in improvement on the organizational structure and human resource development of the Ministry of Public Works and Communication of Timor-Leste, and also the promulgation of regulation in the road sector, especially on road maintenance and road management. For Indonesia, this project

will also give an improved image and international role of Ministry of Public Works that had been able to implement training of international level.

The continuation of this project in the future is very important to support the improvement of human resource capacity in Timor-Leste in order to support infrastructure development, especially in the roads and bridges sectors. ▶

4.2.3 Strengthening of The Artificial Insemination of Livestock: A Reverse Linkage Project Between Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan and Islamic Development Bank (IDB)



Training participants learn about artificial insemination of cattle in the field

Indonesia as a new emerging provider country becomes one of the leading countries to implement effective South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) in facing global development challenges. Southern countries start to strengthen the cooperation for mutual prosperity through a series of knowledge sharing programs.

The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) Group as a multilateral financial development institution that was first built based on Declaration of Intent resulted from a Conference of the Finance Minister of Muslim Countries in Jeddah in December 1973 also aimed to promote comprehensive human development focusing on the priority of poverty alleviation, health, education, government sector improvement, and public welfare.

To realize the aim, IDB introduced Reverse Linkage, a long term and sustainable partnership between the Government of Indonesia (GOI) with IDB within the framework of South-South Cooperation as a mechanism to share Indonesia's success story with other developing countries.

GOI perceived reverse linkage programs as one of the priority sectors for development partnerships with IDB for the period of 2015-2019.

This collaboration was marked by the signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of Indonesia through

the Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas and IDB in April 2013. For Indonesia, this MoU strengthened Indonesia's development partnership with IDB in expert dispatch, Indonesia's mechanism and technology that could be useful for other IDB member countries and support social and economic development. The MoU also showed Indonesia's commitment in South-South Cooperation in many sectors such as agriculture, poverty reduction, fiscal leadership issue management, macro-economy, and disaster risk management.

In this matter, Singosari National Artificial Insemination (SNAIC) was appointed to implement Reverse Linkage on the Strengthening of the Artificial Insemination of Livestock modality with Kyrgyzstan. SNAIC



Training of Reverse Linkage on the Strengthening of the Artificial Insemination of Livestock at SNAIC

Training within the Framework of Reverse Linkage

Training on Frozen Semen Production

5-18 October 2015

01

3

Participants

OBJECTIVE

1. To upgrade and improve of the knowledge and skill of Kyrgyzstan technicians on frozen semen production
2. To introduce the modern technology on frozen semen production
3. To observe the livestock condition in Indonesia
4. To learn the Indonesian best practice on artificial insemination management

OUTPUT

1. Participants have been able to achieve their expertise in semen collecting, evaluation, making dilution, filling and sealing, freezing as well as evaluation on post thawing motility, conforming to international standard "ISO 17025"
2. The improvement of participants' performance in frozen semen production

Training on Frozen Semen Handling

5-18 October 2015

02

10

Participants

OBJECTIVE

1. To upgrade and improve of the knowledge and skill of Kyrgyzstan technicians on frozen semen handling
2. To observe the livestock condition in Indonesia
3. To learn the Indonesian best practice on artificial insemination management

OUTPUT

1. The improvement of participants' knowledge and skill on frozen semen handling.
2. Participants have been able to determine the factor that affect to the success on artificial insemination program

Training on Artificial Insemination Management

5-18 October 2015

03

10

Participants

OBJECTIVE

1. To review recent development on animal reproduction technology particularly artificial insemination.
2. To share best practices on the management of artificial insemination program
3. To identify issues, challenges and opportunities in the implementation of artificial insemination program
4. To improve participants' skill and knowledge on the management of artificial insemination program

OUTPUT

1. Participants gained comprehensive understanding on the management of AI Program
2. Participants acquired inclusive understanding on breeding management
3. Participants improved their ability in encouraging the local stakeholder to establish the AI system

Training on Artificial Insemination of Cattle

15 November – 12 December 2015

04

19

Participants

OBJECTIVE

1. To transfer the technique and know-how related to artificial insemination
2. To train participants to gain comprehensive understanding on cattle production

OUTPUT

1. Participants acquire better understanding on the implementation of artificial insemination in the field
2. Participants improved their understanding on breeding strategy to improve local cattle productivity

represented knowledge service provider, while IDB was the cooperation facilitator between SNAIC and potential beneficiary countries.

On the 16th September 2015, an MoU of Strengthening of The Artificial Insemination of Livestock, A Reverse Linkage Project among Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) was signed by Minister of Agriculture of Indonesia, Minister of Agriculture and Melioration of Kyrgyzstan Republic and Vice President of IDB.

This Artificial Insemination (AI) program was in line with the priority of Kyrgyzstan Government in food security and food safety sectors. Government

of Kyrgyzstan expected support from Indonesia in providing facilities to develop scientific research institutions because frozen semen production in Kyrgyzstan was still operated under the old method, lack of facilities and infrastructure, and lack of human resources, especially after its independence in 1991 when many AI experts were called back to Russia.

With the MoU, cooperation in strengthening institutional capacity of AI program management, increasing production values of AI program, livestock productivity improvement, and system improvement/ frozen semen product distribution network, was agreed upon.

Monitoring and evaluation was also done in this training. That phase went on 4-7 November 2015 aiming to evaluate the effectiveness of project implementation.

Cooperation and further meetings between Indonesia and Kyrgyzstan were also assessed as an opportunity for SNAIC to expand its frozen semen product marketing.

In the evaluation, IDB as donor body agreed to send 5 officials from Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of National Development Planning, Ministry of Trade, and Kyrgyzstan national Agriculture University to attend the summit in Indonesia in 2016. ▶

4.2.4 Capacity Building Program on Fiscal Decentralization for Myanmar

In 2015, Indonesia's macro-economic growth showed the trend of improvement. Bank Indonesia's Annual Report of 2015 stated that this growth was indicated from stable and relatively higher economic growth in the second semester of 2015. The achievement was gained through a series of systematic and planned macro-economic policies. One of them was through a good fiscal policy. Since the early 2000's, Indonesia has implemented fiscal decentralization aiming to create independency of the

local region and lessen the fiscal gap between central government and local government.

Indonesia's success in its fiscal decentralization policy and practice, has encouraged other developing countries to learn from the experience. This was enthusiastically welcomed by Indonesia, especially considering the shifting status of Indonesia in South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) that has elevated from beneficiary country

to new emerging technical assistant provider country.

One of the capacity building programs within the framework of SSTC was the training requested by Minister of Finance of Myanmar, Win Shein, in bilateral meetings of the two countries, during the breaks of 2014 ASEAN Minister of Finance Meeting in Myanmar. This program namely the Capacity Building Program on Fiscal Decentralization was provided by the Government of Indonesia



Certificate awarding for participants of Capacity Building Program on Fiscal Decentralization for Myanmar

through Ministry of Finance based on the commitment of Indonesia's Minister of Finance to provide technical assistance for Myanmar in the context of fiscal decentralization policy making and implementation in Indonesia.

Demand on the technical assistance for Myanmar proposed in 2014 has been agreed by Indonesian Minister of Finance at that time, Chatib Basri, but considering there was limitation on the national budget, the activity was postponed. In 2015 ASEAN Minister of Finance Meeting, Minister of Finance of Myanmar discussed the previous request with the Minister of Finance of Indonesia that time, Bambang Brodjonegoro. Both parties agreed to implement the training in 2015.

This training showed Indonesia's capacity as a developing country which fiscal

decentralization implementation was appreciated by a lot of parties and acknowledged as one of the best fiscal decentralization implementations in the world.

Moreover, with the huge number of citizens and different characteristics of local regions, Indonesia succeeded in overcoming many obstacles and in the end Indonesia could

improve its economic growth. Myanmar as a developing countries still had many challenges in implementing fiscal decentralization. Myanmar's policy was more focused on deconcentration and its economic activities were still controlled by the central government. Local governments in Myanmar also needed capacity improvement to be able to manage its own finances. Myanmar was in the same phase of Indonesia in the early 2000's, so through this training, Myanmar was expected to learn from Indonesia's success.



Training on Fiscal Decentralization for Myanmar

Indonesia and Myanmar cooperated with the Government of Germany through German Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) in conducting this training. In four days (18th-21st August 2015), a number of Myanmar's policy makers and stakeholders shared knowledge and experience about fiscal decentralization in Indonesia. The training was conducted at the office of Ministry of Finance of Myanmar in Nay Pyi Taw, and was attended by 30 participants from several institutions such as: Ministry of Finance, Planning Agency, Equipment Control Committee, and Ministry of Construction.

The training was opened by the Deputy of Ministry of Finance from Myanmar, Dr. Lin Aung and the speech from Dr. Parjiono, Director of Center for Regional and Bilateral Policy, to deliver his appreciation. Germany was represented by Hirbod Aminlari, Principal Advisor of South-South/Triangular Cooperation and Network for Global Governance GIZ that expected similar activities could be implemented sustainably, so the cooperation among the three countries could be improved.

The speakers of the training were experts and practitioners of fiscal decentralization from Indonesia, such as high level figures from Directorate General of Fiscal Balance and Fiscal Policy Agency of Ministry of Finance, Deputy Country Director from Asia Development Bank (ADB), and expert from

Bavarian Ministry of Finance representing GIZ.

As a result, participants got the whole image of Indonesia's economic condition, the challenges faced, and how Indonesia anticipated this. Myanmar learned how to determine policy related to the amount of transfer from central to local government, how to implement systematic tax allocation and review of regulations concerning state financial. This policy would impact differently in Myanmar economic growth, as in Indonesia previously. Indonesia's fiscal decentralization policy was considered good although it still needed consistent and sustainable improvement.

Aside from training and presentation by all speakers, participants also got the opportunity to join comprehensive discussions. This session was initially the session to give recommendations to Myanmar about how to implement its fiscal decentralization. The discussion panelist was Maung Maung Win, Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Finance of Myanmar, Prof. Robert Simanjuntak, Senior Adviser to the Minister of Finance for Fiscal Policy Sector, and also Peter Dineiger from GIZ. Discussion was led by Putut Hari Satyaka, Director of Local Tax and Retribution, Directorate General of Fiscal Balance (DJPK).

Recommendations from speakers were welcomed warmly by the Government of Myanmar

Agenda and materials of the training

Planning and budgeting Myanmar (Union Budget Plan)	01
Current Macroeconomic Condition and Outlook	02
German Experience in Fiscal Decentralization	03
Introduction to Fiscal Decentralization in Indonesia	04
Fiscal Decentralization: International Good Practice	05
Intergovernmental Fiscal in Indonesia	06
Improving Local Revenue and Financing	07
Integrated Local Financial Management Information System	08
Local Information System	09
Lesson Learned from Indonesia	10
Transfer System and Local Financial Management Portrayal	11
Comprehensive discussion with the Senior Adviser to the Minister of Finance, Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Finance of Myanmar, and expert from GIZ	12

as guidance to develop decentralization policies in Myanmar. Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Finance Myanmar expected Myanmar to form Grand Designs to implement fiscal decentralization, including clear authority sharing between central and local governments, capacity improvement of central and local governments, especially about financial and tax management.

For Indonesia, this training became one of best opportunities to set Indonesia's decentralization system as an international benchmark. ▶



Most of the participants of Indonesia's SSTC program were

more interested in field observation as it was fun yet enriching

their practical knowledge

Overview of Programs in 2015

2015 was remarked as a meaningful year for Indonesia in the context of global development cooperation. The shifting of Indonesia's status, from beneficiary country to provider country within the framework of SSTC has escalated its political position and image among developing countries. Indonesia does not only receive technical supports from Southern partners, but also contributes as "an active provider" to other countries.

By "an active provider" it means that Indonesia is continuously cooperating or collaborating with other international partners in their development process, in order to achieve better prosperity and global economic equality.

Better partnership with Southern countries and international development partners is a concern that has always been pursued over the years. Indonesia also attempts to improve its capacity on three flagships ; 1) Development issues, 2) Good governance and peacebuilding, 3) Economic issues. As a

result, in 2015, Indonesia's SSTC had reached out to wider partner countries as participants, more development partner's contribution, and gave a greater impacts through various types of cooperation activities.

This Chapter will explain about those trends and achievements gained by Indonesia's SSTC during 2015. The data was gathered through questionnaires contained open-ended and close-ended questions related to program explanation and evaluation. Survey instruments were

deployed to Ministries and institutions that conducted Indonesia's SSTC programs to get an overall assessment on the effective programs. Other than that, information related to program was also collected from Program Reports, and had been processed by mapping out the bigger picture of Indonesia's SSTC in 2015. Furthermore, the next sub-chapter will present more detailed and elaborative facts of highlighted programs.

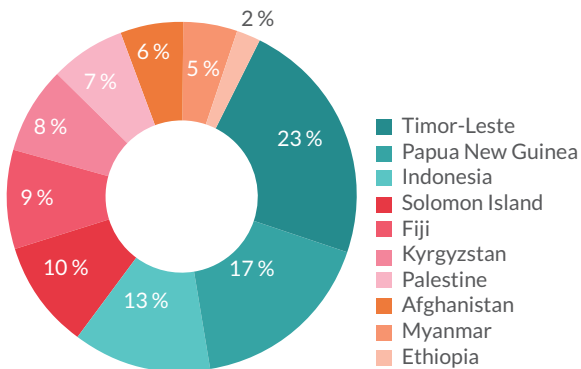
Sub-chapters below are the visualization of program analysis and featured programs.

5.1 PROGRAM ANALYSIS

5.1.1 PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

In 2015, Indonesia had conducted development cooperation under the framework of SSTC engaging with various countries around the world. Based on data from programs in 2015, it is recognized that top participant countries came from Asia and Oceania continents. The top 10 Most Participating Countries were Timor Leste (23%), Papua New Guinea (17%), Indonesia (13%), Solomon Islands (10%), Fiji (9%), Kyrgyzstan (8%), Palestine (7%), Afghanistan (6%), Myanmar (5%), and Ethiopia (2%). While distribution based on the continents were Asia 60%, Oceania 30%, and Africa 10%.

Top 10 Most Participating Countries



*) Data was calculated from 57 identified programs
Mostly came from Oceania and Asia continent

Every program of Indonesia's SSTC has always been selected under some consideration of :

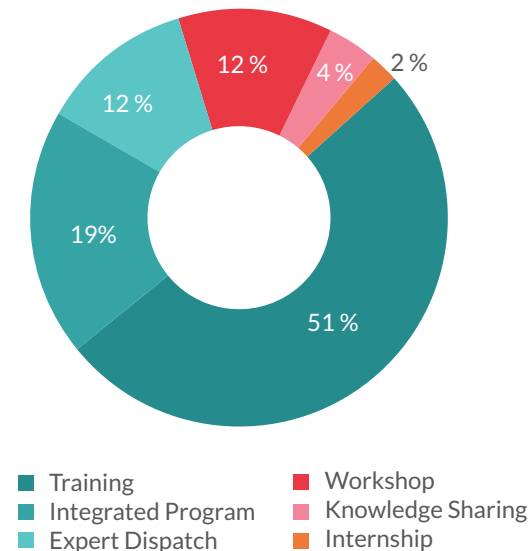
- 1) Demand-driven principle,
- 2) Following the standardized evaluation process by NCT,
- 3) Involving practice and field observation,
- 4) Encouraging participation from local people,
- 5) Not only sharing positive or success story, but also lessons learned from other Southern partners.

It means that programs for participant countries mentioned above were selected systemically and strategically in order to fulfill the needs of participants and to boost the development process in those countries.

5.1.2 TYPE OF PROGRAM

Development programs of Indonesia's South-South and Triangular Cooperation 2015 were divided into several forms of activity; Training, Knowledge Sharing, Workshop, Expert Dispatch, Internship, and Integrated activities. Each type aimed at improving knowledge and capacity of Southern partners in developing their nations. This diagram shows the program distribution of Indonesia's SSTC in 2015 based on the type of project.

Distribution based on Type of Program

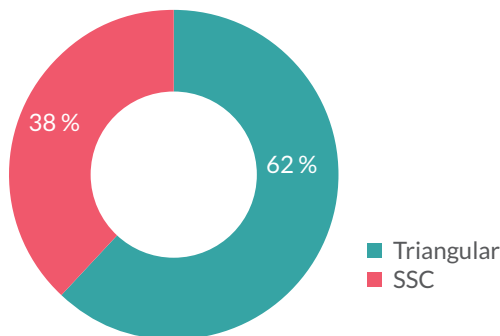


*) Data was calculated from 51 identified data of programs

Reflecting the graphic above, Training became the most frequent type of program held under Indonesia's SSTC (51%), followed by Integrated programs (19%), Workshop and Expert Dispatch (12% each), Knowledge Sharing (4%), and Internship (2%). Training mechanism enables participants to improve their knowledge and network. During the training, activities conducted were in-class training equipped with field visit or study visit to relevant destination. Reflecting the result, training was perceived as an effective technique as a knowledge exchange mechanism to partner countries.

5.1.3 TYPE OF COOPERATION

Program distribution based on type of cooperation



*) Data was calculated from 39 identified data of programs

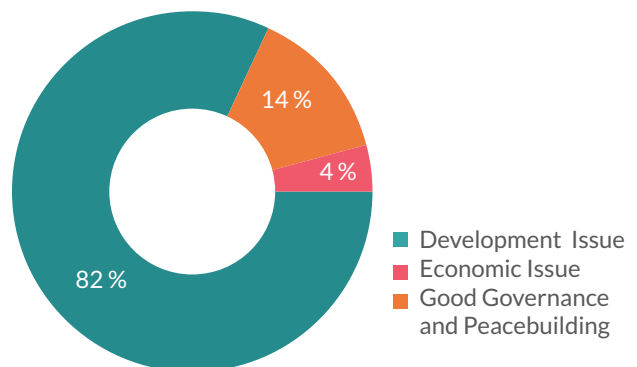
Programs of Indonesia's SSTC in 2015 were dominated by Triangular Cooperation (62%), involving support from Development Partners. It indicates that Indonesia's SSTC 2015 reached a broad collaboration with Southern countries and development partners. This is an actual proof of Indonesia as a new emerging donor country.

5.1.4 PROGRAM BASED ON FLAGSHIP

Analyzing the data of programs in 2015, the composition of programs were dominantly under Development Issues (82%), while Economic Issues (4%) and Good Governance and Peacebuilding were 14%. It can be understood since development issues covering many topics in Family Planning, Disaster Risk Management, Maternal and Child Health, Education, and Community Empowerment. This issue was still acknowledged as most the relevant programs in 2015 for Southern countries and raised high demands on the development cooperation within the framework of Indonesia's SSTC. Aside from that, Economic Issue also had raised average demand, especially in the context of economic empowerment through Small and Medium Scaled Enterprise

(SMEs) mechanism. Good Governance and Peacebuilding Issues were also significant to improve a better system and policies in development.

Program Distribution based on Flagship in 2015

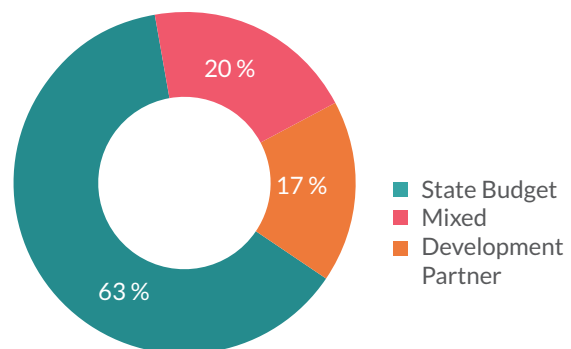


*) Data was calculated from 57 identified programs

5.1.5 SOURCE OF FUNDING

From identified data of Cooperation made in 2015, programs were mostly covered by Indonesian State Budget (63%), while Mixed Budget between Development Partners and State Budget were 20%, and the rest 17% were from development partners. This fact indicates that Indonesia's contribution in SSTC has been greater, as Indonesia becomes a new emerging donor/provider country.

Program Distribution based on source of funding



*) Data was calculated from 35 identified data of programs

5.2 FEATURED PROGRAM

a. Training Course on Developing Strategic Partnership with Moslem Religious Leaders in Family Planning

There are still many members of South-South Countries facing development problem on the population control, family planning and development. One of the solutions to tackle this problem is through education and special training, as conducted in Indonesia this year.

There were 17 representatives from 8 countries; Indonesia, India, Nepal, Maldives, Philippines, Chad, Pakistan, and Afghanistan participating in the Training Course on Developing Strategic Partnership with Moslem Religious Leaders in Family Planning.

Together with UNFPA, as the development partner, and National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) as the implementing agency, the program was held in Yogyakarta on 2-9 August 2015. This program aimed at improving knowledge of participants on the family planning, community-based project, and family empowerment program.

Participants also conveyed that they have got a comprehensive learning on demography, family planning, and development in Indonesia after following a 20% of in-class training,

a 70% of field visit in Yogyakarta, Bali, and West Java, and a 10% of action plan development activity.

Head of Training Division of the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN), Muhammad Bawardadi, S.Pd,M.Sc, who became the program coordinator said that materials designed for participants were highlighting a featured program on family planning in Indonesia. He also explained that through the training, participants also could understand rules and perspective in Islam related to family planning issues.

“The most important thing is that participants could understand Islam’s perspective on the humanity, human rights, gender equality, the concepts of marriage, family, children, and family planning”, said Bawardadi.

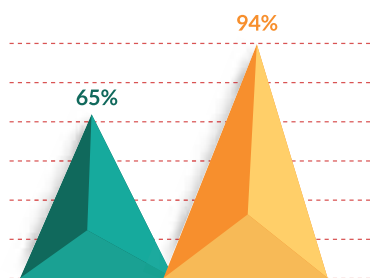
Not only for the participants, this training is expected to also improve the image of Indonesia in the eyes of the international community. The implementation of this program is also expected to increase the Indonesian government’s commitment (both central or local) to family planning and development programs

While for development partners, this program is aiming to be real evidence of their commitment on the development, in order to gain support on the demographic, and family planning programs.

There will be some potential challenges in the future if this program is to be implemented continuously, one of them is location. For now, the program is only to be held in Yogyakarta, Bali, and West Java because only those three provinces are regarded sufficiently to have a good resources and programs related to family planning.

At the end of the program, participants and Bawardadi expected that this program to be continued. Involving more participants from other South-South Countries who have never participated in this type of program. They also hoped that there will be evaluations on the action plan from participants. ►

Program Evaluation Result



- 94 % participants declared that their knowledge on the training subjects were improved and their target were achieved
- 65% of participants agreed that Subject and Materials of the training were relevant with the policy context in their own countries

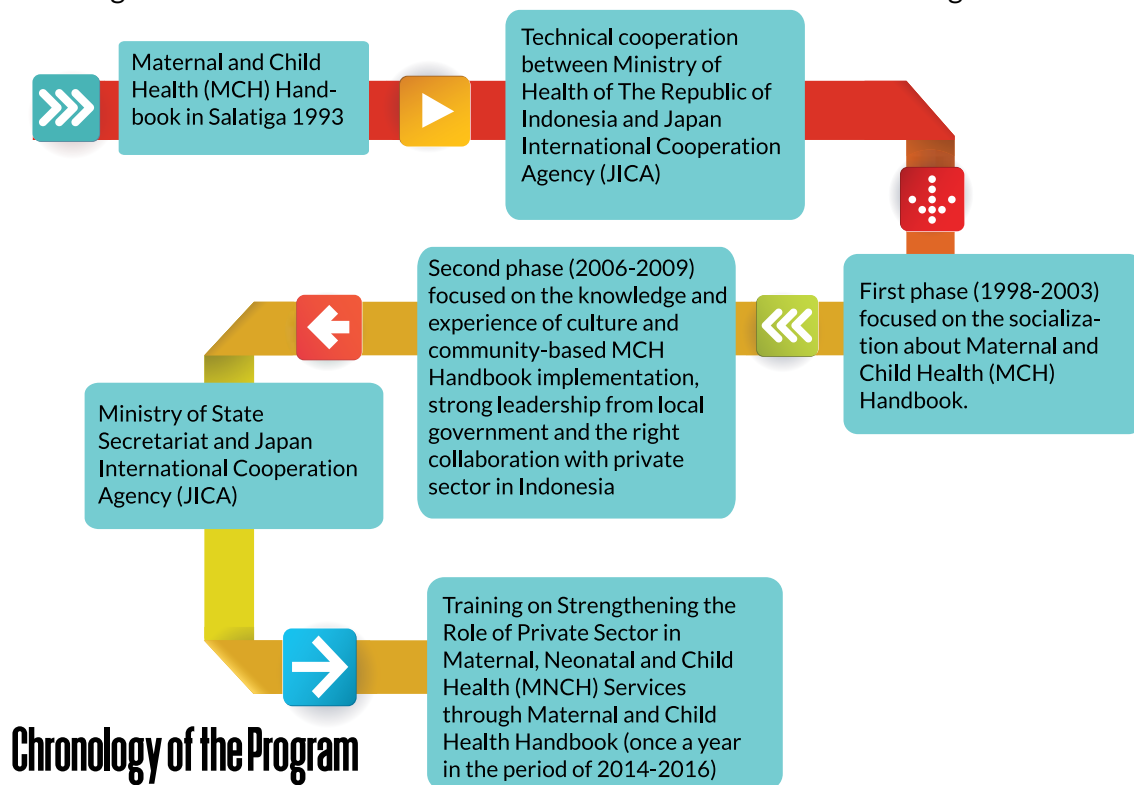
b. Third Country Training Program (TCTP) on Strengthening the Role of Private Sector in Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) Services through Maternal and Child Health Handbooks

Effort in mother and child health improvement in a country involves many sectors. As the manual for mother and child health improvement, Southern Countries have the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Handbooks. However in the implementation, training is needed to spread the knowledge.

Indonesia has been acknowledged in successfully implementing the MCH Handbooks through Maternal and Child Health Program in many sectors.

One target of the second phase of Third Country Training Program (TCTP) of South-South Countries was knowledge and experience and sharing about it.

The training on Strengthening the Role of Private Sector in Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) Services through



Maternal and Child Health Handbook 2015 was conducted in a week from 30th August to 5th September 2015 and was attended by 18 participants from 6 countries (Myanmar, Vietnam, Laos, Afghanistan, Uganda, and Kenya).

Participants were those who worked in the sector of Maternal and Child Health services of public and private sectors. Indonesia was the country to share their knowledge to the participants.

In general, this training aimed to give knowledge and the right techniques in MCH Services, improving knowledge about MCH officers in implementing MCH Handbook, sharing experience in succeeding the implementation of MCH Handbook in each country, also discussing strategies to expand MCH service scope through cooperation with related programs and sectors.

During the training, participants learned a lot from medical officers that worked in MCH services, about how to develop cooperation with various sectors and stakeholders for MCH Handbook implementation. For example improving MCH through the cooperation with religious leaders.

Participants also learned about the role of local government, community participation, and how to develop MCH Handbook implementation at hospitals and other private health service centers.

In the end, participants are expected to integrate the service of MCH with the pocket book from field experience. More than that, participants were able to make the plan with other programs related to MCH Handbook implementation.

The training was at first going to be held in Manado, North Sulawesi. The participants were already at Soekarno-Hatta Airport prior to the training, but because of the eruption of Mount Lokon, all flights were cancelled.

The training was then moved to Ibis Arcadia Hotel in Jakarta. The field visit such as the visit to a health service center in Manado and Minahasa, were moved to Rumah Sakit Lembaga Kesehatan Budi Kemuliaan, Puskesmas Gambir, and Rumah Sakit Premier Bintaro, Tangerang Selatan.

The change of training location showed the responsibility of Indonesian government as the host to ensure the safety of the participants. In addition to that, in difficult situations and with the sudden change of place, the capacity of implementing agency and training management teams was said to be very impressive.

In evaluation phase, participants were considered motivated enough during the training. This was shown by the on time presence of participants and the way they enjoyed the discussion about issues discussed by the speakers.

They admitted that they received many benefits from learning and participating during training, but one week period was too short for them.

They asked for longer training with more participants in the future.

Training process was considered precise with very minimum language obstacles, because most of the speakers are very proficient in English. Communication among speakers, Master of Training facilitators, and commuting staff was good. The speakers were able to deliver their knowledge to the participants smoothly.

With the follow up of this program, the implementing agency then developed the alumni forum and gathered Plan of Action (PoA) made by participants during the training for each of their countries. Through the mailing list, the implementing agency then watching the PoA until the purpose of TCTP was fulfilled. ►

c. International Training on Disaster Risk Management for MSG (Melanesian Spearhead Group) Countries

Natural disasters are something unavoidable. Humanity needs to be ready for every possible condition that might happen by preparing the capacity of disaster mitigation and recovery. This capability should have been developed by the society, especially government officials with the authority to make the policy and regulation related to disaster handling and mitigation.

Archipelagic countries are vulnerable and at risk of being attacked by flood, erosion, and extreme climate change. For countries in Pacific islands, mitigation capability is very crucial because of the climate change that has resulted in the rising of sea levels gradually.

Not only countries in the Pacific Islands, countries located along the plate of the ring fire also see potential for big disasters such as earthquakes and volcano eruptions.

As a country that has been through a lot of disasters, Indonesia has a lot of experiences in this disaster mitigation. The President of

the Republic of Indonesia stated his commitment to give technical assistance to countries in the Pacific Islands and Timor-Leste.

To support the President's commitment, Ministry of State Secretariat in cooperation with Tsunami Disaster and Mitigation Research Centre (TDMRC), Syiah Kuala University Banda Aceh conducted International Training on Disaster Recovery and Mitigation for Coastal Areas.

The training was funded by state budget and attended by five participants from Fiji and two participants from Timor-Leste. As a matter of fact, participants from Vanuatu and Papua New Guinea were also invited, but the selection process took too long so they did not send any participants.

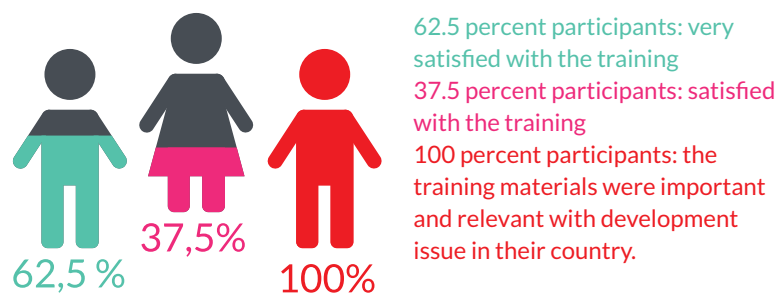
The training was conducted on 6th-15th July 2015 in Banda Aceh, Aceh province. It was made into three series of activities each targeting different segment of participants. The training was conducted in different methods, from in class

training, application use, field visit to the coastal areas and direct dialog with the community.

The participants received the explanation about disaster risk management, mitigation, and practice at the laboratory of TDMRC, Syiah Kuala University in Banda Aceh. They also visited tsunami disaster-prone locations in Aceh to gather and soak up experience from the communities there when facing disasters.

The training provided opportunities to share ideas and knowledge among participants and the speakers about geographical conditions and disasters management experience. Meanwhile, the speakers received many valuable inputs about mitigation processes implemented in Fiji and Timor-Leste.

A small evaluation was the language obstacles during the training. English proficiency of some participants was passive so it was difficult for them to deliver their ideas.



Program Evaluation Result



Recommendation

There should be minimum requirement of English proficiency for the next training so that participants can be active during the training.

Making more specific training based on the needs of participants or the participating countries with more practices.

For Southern partners, this training was expected to improve the capacity and knowledge of policy makers and government officials in disaster management, mitigation, and recovery. The choice of Pacific Island countries as target countries was already appropriated based on the priority countries of Indonesia's South-South and Triangular Cooperation program.

As for Indonesia, by conducting this training, we promoted Indonesia's capacity in the effort for knowledge sharing in disaster management, especially tsunamis. This training also promoted Indonesia's special research center. ▶

d. Women's Empowerment through International Training on Seashell Crafting

Indonesia has some geographical similarities with several Pacific countries.

As archipelagic countries, the marine and coast of Indonesia and the Pacific has provided tremendous benefits for the people who live nearby.

Not only seafood that can be a source of food, but also other materials that when processed with creativity

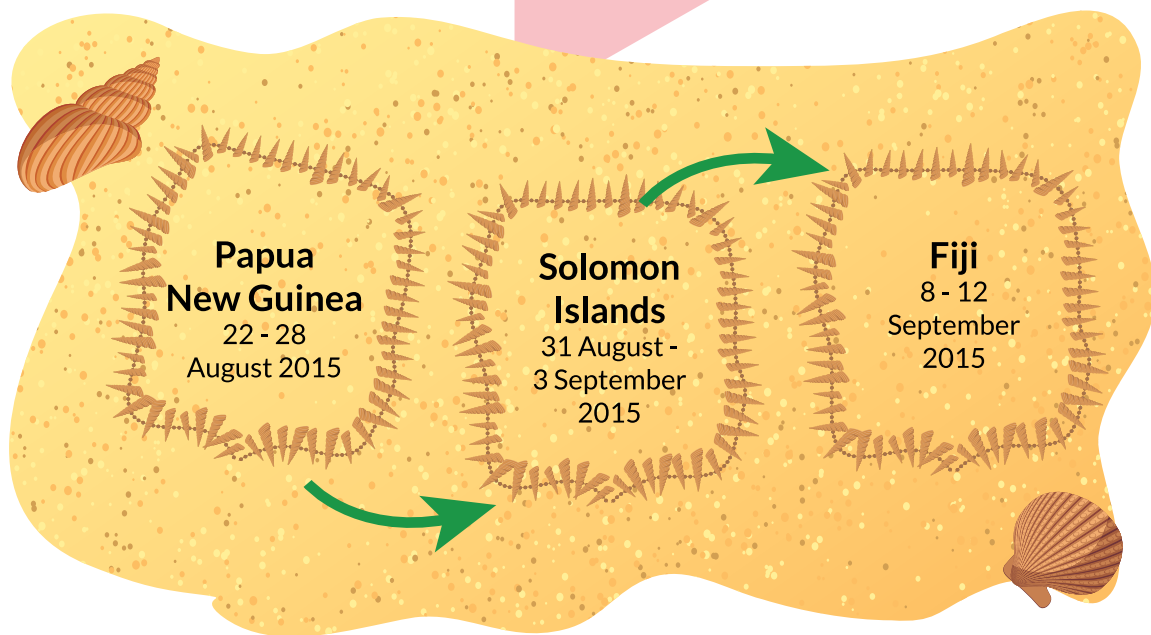
becomes interesting stuffs and it can even become a source of income for the people. For example seashells that could be transformed into various beautiful ornaments from fashion accessories to home interior decoration.

In order to share knowledge and creativity in managing seashells into craft based items, the Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs conducted a series of international training events for several Pacific countries, such as Papua New Guinea (PNG), Solomon Islands and Fiji.

International Training on Seashell Crafting for

Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) Countries was facilitated by a team from the Directorate of Technical Cooperation Directorate General of Information and Public Diplomacy (IDP), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and experts on seashell crafting from Citra Handycraft as the partner Agency for Human Resources Development Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (BPSDM KKP).

The training was a follow up of the Minister of Foreign Affairs's visit, Retno LP Marsudi to PNG, Solomon Islands and Fiji. It was an implementation of Indonesia's commitment through capacity building to help MSG countries as



Series of Training on Seashell Crafting

members of Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF), Minister of Foreign Affairs handed over a set of seashell craft machines to PNG Woman in Business (PNG WIB). It was then followed by another craft machine handed over by the Indonesian Scoping Mission Team to the same organization on June 11th, 2015 visit.

In August-September 2015, training on seashell crafting had involved 40 participants of WIB from PNG and 40 participants from PNG Women's Chamber of Commerce and Industry (WCCI), 47 participants from Solomon Islands Women in Business Association (SIWIBA), and 25 participants from different backgrounds in Fiji.

The participation of women and a number of women's business people organization was because Indonesia believed in the empowerment of women as

one of the important sectors in supporting a countries economy.

All the skills of making flowers from seashells and arranging it to create fashion accessories were taught through simple yet effective technology. Even the materials for arranging seashell on training in Fiji were collected by the participants from the beach. The participants were also encouraged to creatively use the materials other than seashells such as sea sand and grain.

During the training, communication between committees and participants went quite smoothly with the support of translators from the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia. Ms. Sri Sulastri from Citra Handycraft, speaker of this training event also shared stories about the challenges that she faced in developing the seashells crafting business.

From the evaluation through questionnaires, the participants that are housewives of remote areas have good interest and creativity. They also asked the Government of Indonesia to provide another training and additional knowledge about seashell crafting, so that they were able to get more knowledge. For example, with the materials about the development of Small and Medium Enterprises industries like in Indonesia.

This training provides economic benefit for the participants and also Indonesia, through seashell mowers sales and the establishment of cooperation in the field of seashell crafting industry. The participants also expressed their interest in visiting the Indonesia Trade Expo 2015 and seashell crafting industry center in Indonesia as their reference. ▶

e. Irrigation and Rice Cultivation Project (IRCP) Phase II in Manatuto

As a relatively young country, there are matters that require attention and arrangements in Timor-Leste. One of them is in terms of agriculture. As a pillar of the economy, the Government of Timor-Leste will continue to increase their agricultural production as an effort of poverty reduction. The purpose was in accordance with the Strategic Development Plan for 2001-2030 as well as the Millenium Development Goal of Timor-Leste.

Although 75 percent of Timor-Leste citizens

were engaged in agriculture and fisheries, only 25 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) derives from the agricultural sector.

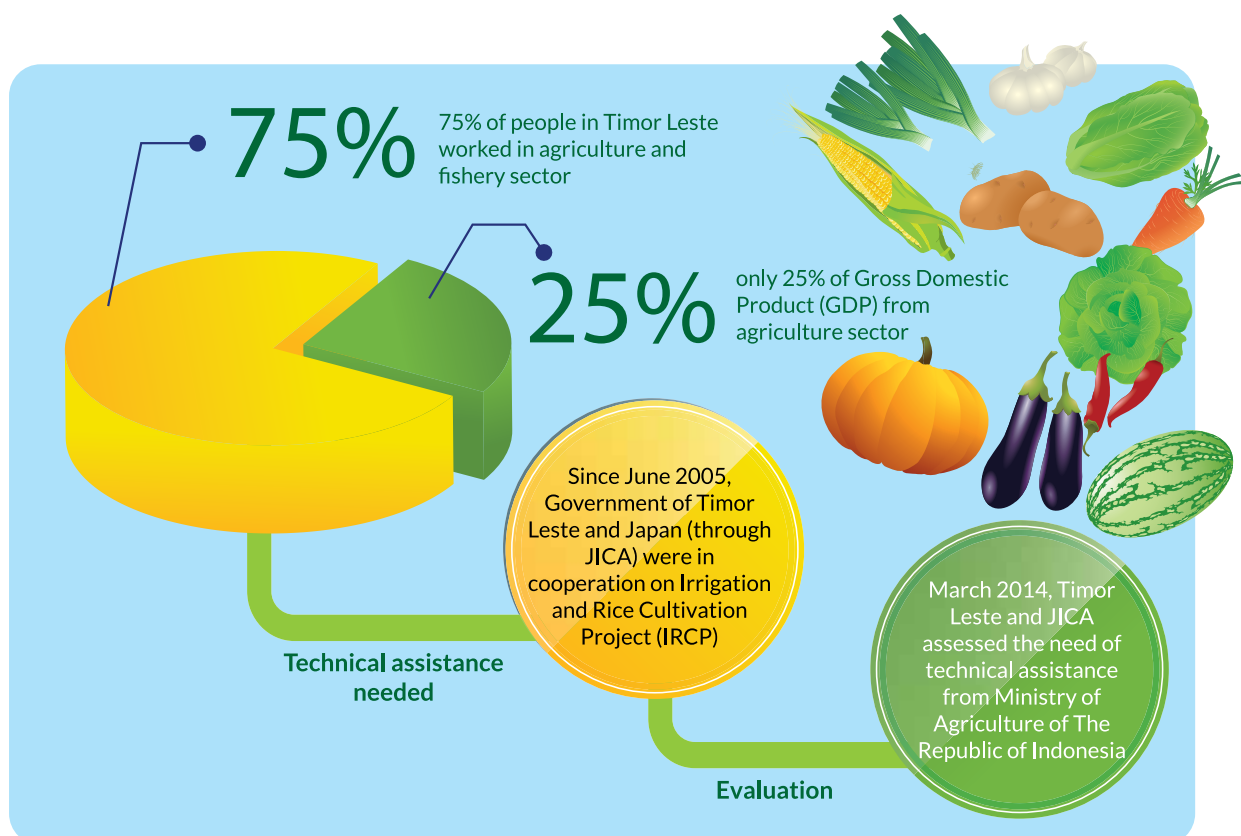
For example in Manatuto District, the average farmers in the district were small-scale farmers that did not consider the agricultural sector to be enlarged.

The Government of Timor-Leste felt the need to get technical assistance to solve this issue. Especially for pre

and post-harvest technology until the marketing of rice.

The Government of Timor-Leste and Japan through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has been working on agriculture cultivation in Manatuto, Timor-Leste since June 2005. This program dubbed, the Irrigation and Rice Cultivation Project (IRCP). This project aims to improve the rice cropping system, quality of seeds, planting lines, and weeding management.

In March 2014, after being evaluated, both countries considered the need for technical assistance from the



Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia.

To transfer knowledge about appropriate agricultural technologies, improving agricultural production and marketing management, programs to increase agricultural production called Irrigation and Rice Cultivation Project (IRCP) Phase-II in Manatuto, was conducted.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of Timor-Leste was responsible for this program by cooperating with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) Manatuto District Office as a partner.

This Irrigation and Rice Cultivation Project (IRCP) was divided into several stages. The second phase was conducted on March 12th-April 29th 2015.

There were six districts included in the irrigation

schemes, Laclo, Sau, Malarahun, rembor, Sumasse, and Dirimane.

As for paddy rice cultivation this took place in Kameeana'leen, Wesor narro, Sau, Mataes, and the Hatu Sadan.

Manatuto people along with the experts designed a modified rice milling machine that could increase rice production. Other than modifying rice milling machines, the team was also assigned to make handbooks for the operation of the machine so that it can be operated by farmers.

The experts also gave direction for operation and centralized milling management, analyzed and calculated the cost of operation, until a plan was designed to modify the milling warehouse.

Participants also learned how to farm, starting with

planting, harvesting and using machines to grind the rice. They also learned easy methods to ensure quality of rice using simple equipment.

From the training, it was revealed that, apparently farmers used to delay the harvest. The harvested rice was usually stockpiled while waiting for the grain threshing machine. As a result, the quality of rice produced was not a priority. Farmers planted rice only for their own consumption.

Some recommendations from this training was that MAF Manatuto should continue supporting the ownership of the threshing machine for their business development. Rice center should conduct a training program for users and owners of rice mills that related to the functions and role of the institution. ►

f. International Workshop on Community Based Freshwater Aquaculture for Pacific and African Countries

Potential market of freshwater fish products in Africa and the Pacific is still very big. Innovation and various alternatives of the production process is needed. Therefore on the 9th-15th November 2015, Indonesia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in cooperation with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Republic of Indonesia conducted an

international workshop on community based freshwater cultivation for Pacific and African countries.

The program was an International Workshop on Community Based Freshwater Aquaculture for Pacific and African Countries.

Other than in class training, participants were

also invited to visit the aquaculture facility for catfish, ikan patin (variant of catfish), tilapia fish; to observe the way to keep the fish sanity, water quality management, fish food control, cultivation of resulting sales, discussion, and conducting field visits.

In one of the sessions, participants were also asked to visit a traditional

7 days of training



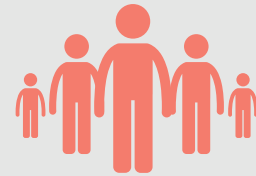
13

countries

(Angola, Burundi, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Namibia, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Mozambique, Fiji, Vanuatu)

31

participants



fish market, Pasar Ikan Cisaat and to observe the community based freshwater cultivation practice at an Independent Center of Marine and Fisheries (P2MKP) Deejeffish, Sukabumi, and to observe how the fishermen operate floating nets in Waduk Cirata.

Participants showed their interest in Indonesia's freshwater fisheries products such as broodstocks, fingerlings, medicine, and simple fishing tools like water regulators.

Participants stated that the training was very useful, both from theory and practical aspects alike. The delegation from Kenya also hoped that Indonesia could always supervise them until

they became independent in fisheries cultivation although the program had ended. For example by dispatching fisheries experts from Indonesia to their countries for supervision. They also expected that similar programs could be re-conducted to increase the fisheries community capacity in the Asia Africa region.

Welcoming the participants' enthusiasm, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources assessed that understanding the potential fisheries product market in Africa and the Pacific was important. This aimed to help the training alumni market their products through networking to filter the potential technical assistance request or the request for fisheries products.

On the 15th November 2015, the training was closed by Directorate General of Information and Public Diplomacy Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Asian African Conference Museum. In his speech, the Director stated that Indonesia would always

strengthen the South-South cooperation in order to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030. Training participants will always be supported to cooperate in applying the knowledge they receive to ensure that Asian African citizens have equal and safe access to fishing products.

The closing ceremony was also attended by the secretary of the Agency for Human Resource Development Marine affairs and Fisheries (BPSDMKP) and the representative of the Development Center for Freshwater Aquaculture Sukabumi.

Representing Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, the secretary also delivered appreciation for the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the implementation of capacity development for developing countries in the fisheries sector. KKP also committed to always opening opportunities to collaborate again in capacity development implementation in the future. ▶

Calendar of Major Events 2015

January

- 4-31 Validation Mission for the Reverse Linkage Project between Indonesia and Senegal in Disaster Management

February

- 6 Discussion of Draft of MoU Reverse Linkage on Artificial Insemination
- 23 Workshop on Priority Mapping of Technical Assistance Recipient 2016
- 25 Coordination Meeting on Assistance Commitment on Capacity Building Indonesia-Timor Leste

March

- 4 Ethiopia's government visit
- 12 Workshop on Country Programme Document (CPD) UNDP 2016-2019
- 20 Workshop on Collaborating Learning and Adapting (CLA)

April

- 6-10 USAID Private Sector Engagement and Partnership Training in Morocco

May

- 4 Introduction Workshop – Myanmar Technical Teacher Workshop 2015 TVET
- 13 FGD for Asian African Center Establishment
- 21 Workshop on Asset and Grants Management in the context of Technical Cooperation with GIZ

June

- 4-13 Strengthening of Law Enforcement Personnel for General Election (Police Training)
- 11 Workshop on Development Cooperation between Indonesia-Jerman
- 22 Workshop on the IDB Public Sector Engagement Strategy in Indonesia Aligned with the RPJMN (2015-2019)

July

- 2-3 FAO Asia-Pacific Regional Consultation on South-South Cooperation in Bangkok

August

- 10-15 Comparative Study and Training Needs Assessment for Project COMCEC-OIC in Gambia
- 25-26 High Level Multi Stakeholders Strategy Forum in Macao
- 25 Socialization of "SSTC Optimization in order to support agricultural development
- 25-26 Private Sector Engagement and Partnership Workshop

September

- 22 Participation of NCT in South-South Market Place at Asia-Pacific Regional Forum on Climate Change Finance and Sustainable Development
- 26 High Level Roundtable on South-South Cooperation in New York

November

- 11 VIP USAID Visitor AA Jon Stivers
- 26-27 Colombo Plan Gender Focal Point Conference 2015 : Advancing Women and Child Development

December

- 7-12 Advance Mission Team as a Follow Up on the Training on Artificial Insemination
- 10 Partner Dialogue on Indonesia's SSTC (Donor Meeting)
- 17-18 Bi-national Steering Committee Meeting on South-South Cooperation between Indonesia and Phillipines

Matrix of Indonesia's SSTC Programs in 2015

No	Name of Program	Period of Implementation	Southern Partners	Implementing Agencies	Development Partners	Participants
1	International Training on Disaster Risk Management for MSG (Melanesian Spearhead Group) Countries	6-15 June, 2015	Timor Leste & Fiji	Tsunami and Disaster Mitigation Research Center (TDMRC)	-	7
2	Training Course on Developing Strategic Partnership with Moslem Religious Leaders in Family Planning	2-9 August, 2015	Afghanistan, Chad, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Philippine.	National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN)	UNFPA	17
3	Third Country Training Program on TV Documentary Program Production by Using Digital Technology	2-29 August, 2015	Bhutan, Cambodia, Timor Leste, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Zambia	Multi Media Training Center (MMTC), Ministry of Communication and Information Technology	JICA	12
4	Training on Empowering Women Through Family Planning and Economic Development Intervention	13-19 September, 2015	Vietnam, Papua New Guinea, Bhutan, India, Iran, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Phillipine, Fiji, Thailand	National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN)	Colombo Plan	17
5	Third Country Training Program (TCTP) on Strengthening The Role of Private Sector in Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) Services through Maternal and Child Health Handbook	30 August - 5 September, 2015	Afghanistan, Kenya, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Uganda, Vietnam	Ministry of Health, Child Health Directorate	JICA	22
6	Sharing Best Practice on Prevention of Violence against Women and Assistance for Women and Child Protection	5-9 October, 2015	Afghanistan	Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection	Colombo Plan	18
7	Training on Food Development and Security of Technology of Processing Cassava Products		Bangladesh, Myanmar, Lao PDR, Nepal, Srilanka	Center for Agro Based Industry (CABI), Ministry of Industry	UNIDO	10
8	Capacity Development on Road Maintenance of Timor-Leste with The Case of The National Road No. 1	Training in May and June, Internship in September-October	Timor-Leste	Ministry of Public Works and Housing	JICA	10

No	Name of Program	Period of Implementation	Southern Partners	Implementing Agencies	Development Partners	Participants
10	Capacity Building on Human Rights for Timor-Leste	(31 May 2013 - 31 May 2015)	Timor-Leste	National Commission on Human Rights	-	9
11	Training on Records and Archives Management for Palestine (Program 2009-2015): Digitizing of Records and Archives (2015).	2009-2014 and 2015 (Additional)	Palestine	The National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI)	-	19
12	Peace Through Development in Disadvantaged Areas (PTDA) Project - Strengthening Women's Leadership & Participation in Social Cohesion and Peacebuilding Initiatives Through South-South and Triangular Cooperation Between Indonesia and Myanmar (WLP-SSTC)	(Program Q4 2014-Q1 2015)	Myanmar	Ministry of Village, Disadvantaged Region Development and Transmigration and The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	UNDP	2
13	Joint Research or Joint Expedition between Indonesian Scientists and Other Related Member States of South-South Region.	May 2015 - December 2016	Timor-Leste, Philippines, India, China, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar, Singapore, Vietnam, Seychelles, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Iran	Research Center for Oceanography-LIPI	-	40
14	Knowledge Sharing on Indonesia's Comparative Advantage on SSTC	September 4, 2015	Bhutan, Cambodia, Nepal	Bappenas	UNDP	10
15	Short Term Training in Indonesia for The Project for Strengthening Teacher Education for Special Needs Education Phase 2 (STESE 2) JFY 2014	2-26 April 2015 (Training 6-24 April 2015)	Afghanistan	Indonesia University of Education (UPI) - Department of Special Needs Education (CRICED UPI)	JICA	15
16	Third Country Expert Agricultural Machinery (Manatuto District), Irrigation and Rice Cultivation Project (IRCP) Phase II	12 March - April 2015	Timor-Leste	Agricultural Training Center of Batangkaluku	JICA	27
17	Rice Cultivation and Paddy Pre and Post Harvest Tehnology	12 July - 12 September, 2015	Timor-Leste		JICA	
18	TCIP in Capacity Development of Mathematics and Science Teacher Educators		Ethiopia	Indonesia University of Education (UPI) ; Ministry of Education of Ethiopia	JICA	8

No	Name of Program	Period of Implementation	Southern Partners	Implementing Agencies	Development Partners	Participants
20	International Training Workshop on Agriculture Sector for African and Middle East Countries 2015	17 May 2015 - 21 May 2015	Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Sudan and Tanzania	Ministry of Agriculture	Non Aligned Movement Center for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM CSSTC)	12
21	International Training on Disaster Risk Management for IORA Member Countries, Southern American Countries and Caribbean Countries 2015	Banda Aceh 25 May 2015 - 05 Jun 2015	Sri Lanka, Uni Comoros, Tanzania, Mozambique, Madagascar, Saint Vincent and The Grenadines, and Indonesia	TDMRC, University of Syiah Kuala	USAID	12
22	International Workshop on Democracy and Innovation in Good Governance 2015	07 - 13 Jun 2015	Palestine, Egypt, Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Timor-Leste, Thailand, Tunisia, Yordania, Cambodia, Iraq, Myanmar, Fiji, Libya, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Lao PDR	The Corruption Eradication Commission of Indonesia; The State Administrative Institution LAN	USAID; NAM CSSTC	20
23	Dispatch Expert to Port Moresby: INTERNATIONAL TRAINING ON SEASHELL CRAFTING 2015	22 Aug 2015 - 28 Aug 2015	Papua New Guinea	Directorate of Technical Cooperation (KST) Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	80
24	Dispatch Expert to Solomon Islands: INTERNATIONAL TRAINING ON SEASHELL CRAFTING 2015	31 Aug 2015 - 03 Sep 2015	Solomon Islands	Directorate of Technical Cooperation (KST) Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	47
25	Dispatch Expert to Suva, Fiji: INTERNATIONAL TRAINING ON SEASHELL CRAFTING 2015	Suva, Fiji 08 Sep 2015 - 12 Sep 2015	Fiji	Directorate of Technical Cooperation (KST) Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	25
26	Dispatch Expert on Coconut Shell Product Development in Palau 2015	Koror, Palau 23 Nov 2015 - 27 Nov 2015	Bangladesh, Philippines,, and Palau	Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Industry	-	17
27	International Workshop on Corruption Eradication for Africa and Middle East Countries 2015	26 - 27 Nov 2015	Indonesia, Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, and Tunisia	Corruption Eradication Commission, Internationall Corruption Watch, Transparency International Indonesia	USAID	20
28	Internship Program for Alumni of the International Training on Seashell Crafting for Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) Countries 2015	Jakarta and Cirebon 01 Dec 2015 - 07 Dec 2015	Fiji, Papua, and Solomon Islands	Direktorat Kerja Sama Teknik, Kemlu -Others: KKP (Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan)	-	7

No	Name of Programs	Period of Implementation	Southern Partners	Implementing Agencies	Development Partners	Participant
30	International Workshop on Legislative Election: Indonesia's Experiences	3 March 2015	Palestine, Egypt, Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Timor-Leste, Thailand, Tunisia, Jordan, Cambodia, Iraq, Myanmar, Fiji, Libya, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Lao PDR	KBRI Cairo & Al Ah-Ram Center for Political & Strategic (ACPSS)	USAID	20
31	JICA- Third Country Training Program on Rice Cultivation (including participatory irrigation management, extension of the innovation technology, water management, management of agricultural cooperatives), in BBPP Batang Kaluku, Makassar	22 February-7 March 2015	Timor-Leste	Agency for Agricultural Extension and Human Resources Development (AAEHRD)	JICA	6
32	Training Course on Utilization of Homeyard in Supporting Sustainable Food Security for ASEAN Countries	29 March-11 April 2015	Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam	Agency for Agricultural Extension and Human Resources Development (AAEHRD)	ASEAN Secretariat, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)	20
33	International Training on Sustainable Livestock Farming through the Strengthening of Artificial Insemination for Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Timor Leste in BBIB Singosari Collaborate with Dit. KST Kemlu	16-29 March 2015	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Indonesia and Timor-Leste	Singosari National Artificial Insemination Centre (SNAIC), Ministry of Agriculture		12
34	Training Course on Functional Foods Diversification, Added Value and Competitiveness on Agricultural Products Through Zero Waste Processing System for MSG/Pacific Countries	2-15 August 2015	Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Fiji and Indonesia	Indonesia's Center for Agricultural Training (BBPP) Ketindan	No Development Partners	8
35	Training Course on Artificial Insemination for MSG/Pacific Countries	3-23 August 2015	Solomon Island, Papua New Guinea, and Fiji	National Animal Husbandary Training Center (NAHTC)	No Development Partners	8
36	Training on Capacity Building of Government of Timor-Leste in the Field of Information and Technology	28 September -3 October 2015	Timor-Leste	Bureau for Agricultural Training, The Agency for Agricultural Extension and Human Resources Development (AAEHRD))	No Development Partners	7

No	Name of Program	Waktu Pelaksanaan	Southern Partners	Implementing Agencies	Development Partners	Participants
37	Training Course on Integrated Farming System for Extension Workers and Trainers (Indonesia, Sudan, Mesir and Gambia)	31 August- 19 September 2015	Sudan, Egypt, and Gambia	Ministry of Agriculture, Gambia	-	30
38	International Training on The Strengthening Artificial Insemination for Cattle to Achieve Food Security in The Democratic of Timor Leste Phase-2	12 October - 01 November 2015	Timor-Leste	Singosari National Artificial Insemination Center (SNAIC)	-	8
39	Tim Advance Mission to Gambia in order to Identify Training Needs and Experts for Capacity Building of Gambia 2015	10-15 August 2015	Sudan, Egypt, and Gambia	Ministry of Agriculture, Gambia	-	6
40	International Training on The Strengthening Artificial Insemination for Cattle to Achieve Food Security in The Democratic of Timor Leste Phase-2	12 October - 01 November 2015	Timor-Leste	Singosari National Artificial Insemination Center (SNAIC)	-	8
41	Tim Advance Mission to Gambia in order to Identify Training Needs and Experts for Capacity Building of Gambia 2015	10-15 August 2015	Sudan, Egypt, and Gambia	Ministry of Agriculture, Gambia	-	6
42	Entrepreneur Boot Camp: International Workshop on Entrepreneurship for Asia Pacific	9-12 November 2015	Indonesia and Fiji	Ciputra University	-	27
43	Capacity Building on Fiscal Decentralization for the Republic of the Union of Myanmar	18-21 August 2015	Myanmar	Ministry of Finance	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	30
44	Capacity Building on Capital Market Development for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam (BCLMV) Countries	9-14 November 2015	Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, dan Vietnam	Ministry of Finance	-	15
45	Strengthening of the Artificial Insemination of Livestock. A Reverse Linkage Project between Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, and Islamic Development Bank (IDB)	5-12 December 2015	Kyrgyzstan	Singosari National Artificial Insemination Center (SNAIC)	Islamic Development Bank (IDB)	52

Photo Gallery



Short term training in Indonesia for The Project for Strengthening Teacher Education for Special Needs Education Phase 2



Short term training in Indonesia for The Project for Strengthening Teacher Education for Special Needs Education Phase 2



Participant on "TV documentary program production" shooting in Kasongan, Bantul



International Training Workshop on Tourism and Antiquities for Palestine



Capacity Building of Food Development and Security on Technology of Processing the Cassava Products in the Center for Agro Industry, Bogor



Preliminary survey also aimed to exchange ideas and opinion related to the Road Maintenance Project in Timor Leste



Participant practicing on Third Country Training Program on "TV Documentary Program Production" in Giriloyo, Wukirsari, Bantul



Participant shooting in Gamplong, Moyudan, Sleman for "TV Documentary Program Production"



Capacity Building on Capital Market Development for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam”



Participants on field observation on “Disaster Recovery & Mitigation for Coastal Area”



Training Course on Developing Strategic Partnership with Moslem Religious Leaders in Family Planning



Field Observation of “Capacity Development for Road Maintenance Maintenance with the Case of National Road No. 1 in Timor Leste”



Capacity Building Plate Welder I in the Center for Material and Technical Products (B4T), Bandung



Preliminary survey “Capacity Development for Road Maintenance Maintenance with the Case of National Road No. 1 in Timor Leste”



Capacity Building on Technology Process and Design of the Souvenir from Coconut Shell In the Centre for Handicraft and Batik, Yogyakarta, Ministry of Industry Republic of Indonesia, 23 August - 5 September 2015



Seminar of the comparative study on Integrated Farming System (case in East java and overview the Agriculture in Egypt, Gambia and Sudan) 2015

List of Abbreviations

AAC	: Asian African Conference	PNG WIB	: Papua New Guinea Woman in Business
AACC	: Asian African Conference Commemoration	PoA	: Plan of Action
AI	: Artificial Insemination	PTTDA	: Peace through Development in Disadvantaged Areas
ASEAN	: Association of South East Asian Nations	SIP-DC	: Strengthening Innovative Partnership for Development Cooperation
BCLMV	: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam	SIWIBA	: Solomon Islands Women in Business Association
CABI	: Center for Agro Based Industry	SMEs	: Small and Medium Scaled Enterprise
CPD	: Country Programme Document	SNAIC	: Singosari National Artificial Insemination Centre
CSIS	: Centre for Strategic and International Studies	SOP	: Standard Operating Procedure
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product	SSC	: South-South Cooperation
JICA	: Japan International Cooperation Agency	SSTC	: South-South and Triangular Cooperation
TCTP	: Third Country Training Program	STESE	: Strengthening Teacher Education for Special Needs Education
TDMRC	: Tsunami and Disaster Mitigation Research Center	UNDP	: United Nation Development Program
ADB	: Asia Development Bank	UNFPA	: United Nations Population Fund
CLA	: Collaborating Learning and Adapting	UNIDO	: United Nations Industrial Development Organization
GIZ	: Gesellschaft fur International Zusammenarbeit		
GOI	: Government of Indonesia		
IDB	: Islamic Development Bank		
IDP	: Information and Public Diplomacy		
IMO	: International Maritime Organization		
IORA	: Indian Ocean Rim Association		
IRCP	: Irrigation and Rice Cultivation Project		
MAF	: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries		
MAFF	: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries		
MCH	: Maternal and Child Health		
MMTC	: Multi Media Training Center		
MNCH	: Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health		
MoU	: Memorandum of Understanding		
MSG	: Melanesian Spearhead Group		
NAIC	: National Artificial Insemination Centre		
NAM CSSTC	: Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation		
NCT	: National Coordination Team		
OJT	: On the Job Training		
OVOP	: One Village One Product		
PDCA	: Plan-Do-Check-Action		
PIDF	: Pacific Islands Development Forum		
PNG	: Papua New Guinea		

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