

Annual Report of
**Indonesia's South-South
and Triangular
Cooperation (SSTC)**
2016



National Coordination Team of
South-South Cooperation



Kementerian
Luar Negeri



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Bappenas



Kementerian
Sekretariat Negara



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Keuangan

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2016**









Better Partnership for Prosperity

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Message from the Chairman of National Coordination Team (NCT) of SSC

Mohammad Syarif Alatas



In the year 2016, Indonesia's involvement in international development cooperation within the framework of South-South Cooperation (SSC) became more visible and significant. The increasing role and contribution of Indonesia's SSC is inseparable from the aspiration of Indonesia as a part of global community to deliver positive contribution to world development.

Through the implementation of SSC, Indonesia attempts to foster solidarity among developing countries as well as to strengthen strategic partnerships with other countries in order to achieve mutual independence and to accelerate its development to help solve global issues. SSC has been providing opportunities for Indonesia to learn variety of development experiences from other countries.

Numerous progress happened in 2016, marked by transition of leadership leadership of the National Coordination Team (NCT) of South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) from the Ministry of National Development Planning to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs commencing in 2017 as result of a Coordination Meeting at Ministerial level on December 23, 2016. With the transition, SSC implementation policy is expected to be more effective, structured and to have optimal benefits for Indonesian diplomacy.

As Chairman of the NCT of SSC in 2017, we would like to express our highest appreciation to the Ministry of National Development Planning who has led the NCT since 2010 until 2016. During the Ministry of National Development Planning leadership, many achievements became references to the development of Indonesia's SSC policy. Implementation of the policy is not only in the context of organizing SSC activities, but also preparing institutional framework towards the establishment of an independent institution, the Indonesia's Single Agency.

With the adoption of the global development agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), along with the progress on Indonesia's status as a Middle Income Country, Indonesia is expected to be more actively contribute in SSC. It would be a challenge for NCT to look for opportunities and explore the wider potential in developing Indonesia's SSC. The involvement of private sectors, academia, local government, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) as well as support from development partners through the triangular cooperation framework has been an integral part of the current Indonesia's SSC posture.

The diversity of stakeholders in the implementation of SSC also required NCT to enhance the promotion and

dissemination of information on SSC, both for Indonesian people as well as for international community. The development of SSC's national database, branding and communication strategy, have to be achieved by NCT, considering the limited public understanding of the importance of Indonesia's role in SSC. The production of this Annual Report is one of the means to enhance a better understanding of the issue.

One of the highlights in 2016 was the initiation of a national regulatory framework for Indonesia's SSC management aiming to the implementation of one door policy, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the coordinator. The main priorities of the NCT in 2017 are to accomplish the Draft of the Presidential Decree on SSC Management and to finalize the institutional instrument to be implemented in 2018.

Reflecting on 2016, as described in this annual report, it is expected the implementation of SSC will be improved, synergy of all stakeholders will be strengthened, and the profile of Indonesia's SSC in international fora will be more prominent.****

Foreword from the Co-Chairs of Working Group III, NCT of SSC



Co-Chair of Working Group III, National
Coordination Team of SSC 2017 :
Fikry Cassidy



Co-Chair of Working Group III, National
Coordination Team of SSC 2017:
Rika Kiswardani

We proudly present 2016 Annual Report of Indonesia's South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC). The Report lays out the context, structure, focus, program, and achievements of Indonesia's SSTC in 2016. The report highlights featured programs that have great development impact for developing countries within the framework of SSTC.

2016 became a crucial year for Indonesia's international development cooperation under the SSTC framework. It was the year that Indonesia became country provider in South-South Cooperation amid improvement of Indonesia's economic status as a middle-income country. Indonesia is committed to increasing its contribution to South-South Cooperation as Indonesia projected to be world's fifth largest economy by 2030.

This year, in line with the National Medium-Term Development Plan, the Government strengthen the inter-agency coordination, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. According to National Medium-Term Development Plan, the government will conduct inter alia:

1. Development of policy and legal instrument to strengthen Indonesia's SSTC;
2. Strengthen the capacity and capability of SSTC inter-agency institution;

3. Establishment of eminent persons group to support SSTC;
4. Promotion of SSTC at national and international levels;
5. Development of SSTC's stakeholders incentive model.

To complement the aforementioned Development Plan, the Government also engaged private sectors, academicians and Non-Governmental Organizations in carrying out SSTC programs.

Similar to the previous years, Indonesia continues to actively organize SSTC programs in response to demands coming from our Southern partners. These programs generally group into three flagships areas, namely development, good governance, and economic issues. Indonesia carried out these flagship programs with the spirit of knowledge sharing.

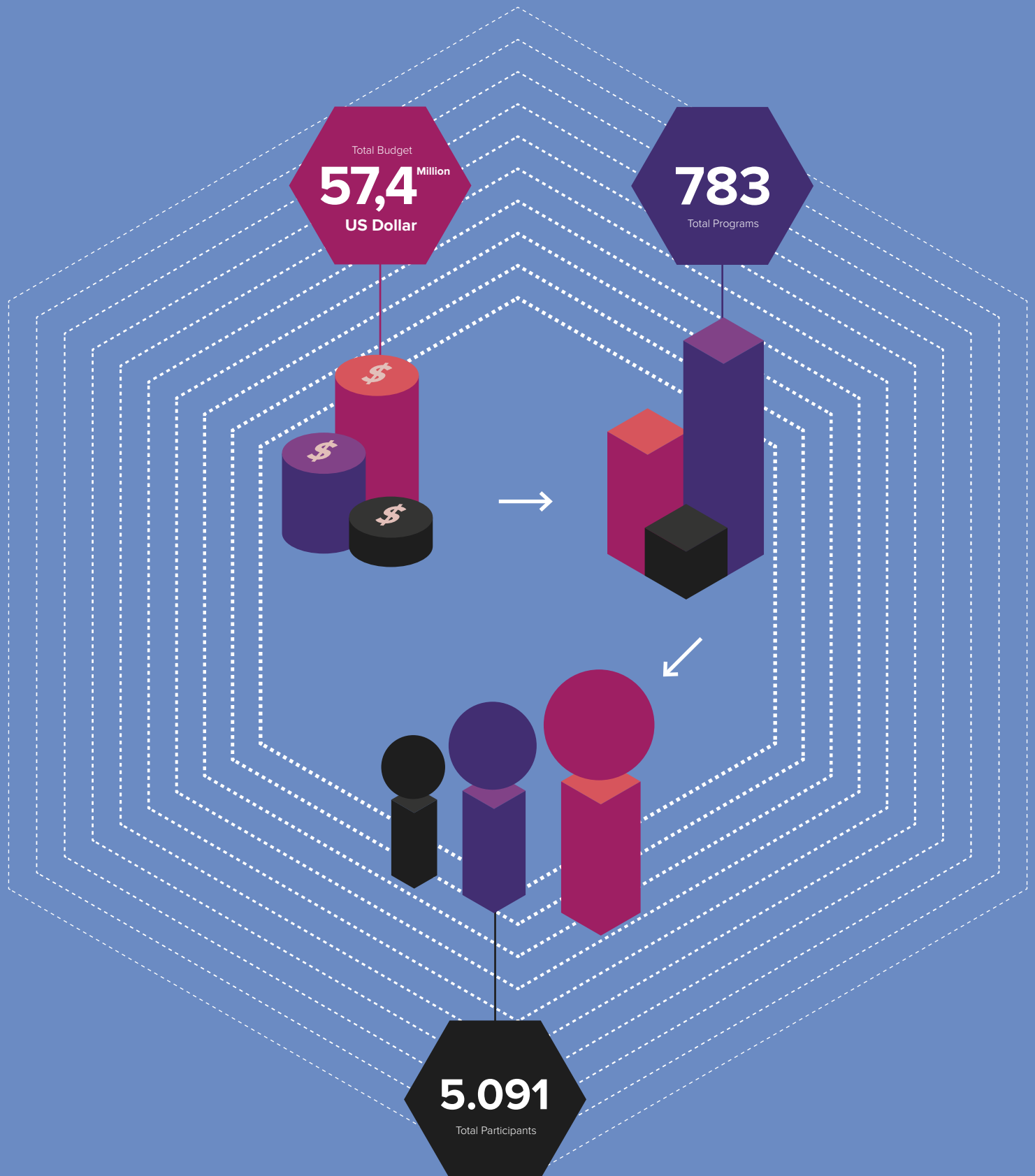
Throughout 2016 Indonesia has participated in numerous global fora to further South-South Cooperation, most significantly in the United Nations High Level Committee Meeting on South - South Cooperation in New York, the International Advisory Board Meeting of World Islamic Economic Forum (WIEF), and the 41st Annual Meeting of Board of Governors of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) Group.

In addition, Indonesia has also hosted the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

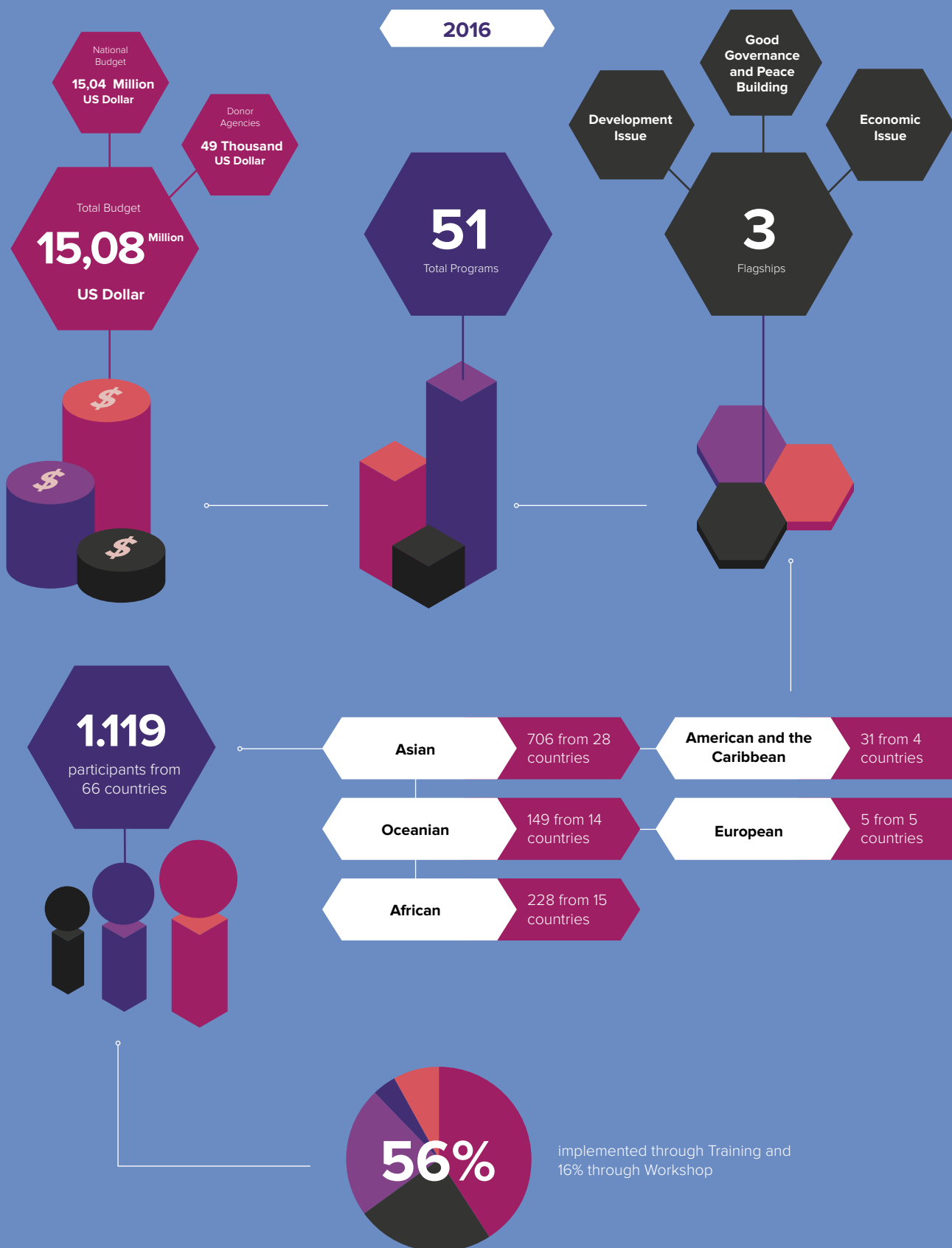
By the end of 2016, a new milestone occurred. The SSTC National Coordination Team (NCT) changed its leadership from the Ministry of National Development Planning to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs amid plan for better Indonesia's SSTC implementation.

Global Achievement of Indonesia's SSTC 2016

2000 - 2015



*) Sources : booklet of Indonesia's SSTC and Report of Indonesia's SSTC 2015



Chapter 1



South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) is one of the effective mechanisms to achieve partnership for prosperity. Every program of Indonesia's SSTC has always been selected under some consideration of demand driven principle, through a standardized evaluation process, involving practice and field observation, and encouraging the participation of local communities as a valuable lesson for other developing countries

Indonesia's SSTC at a Glance

Indonesia is increasingly involved in international development cooperation in line with the increasing of its political influence and economic status at the global level.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) has come as an initiative and act of solidarity from developing countries since 1960s. The main focus of SSTC is development cooperation to produce development solutions including on infrastructure, economic development, governance, social protection, education and health services, food and energy, environment and climate change, and others. Entering the 21st century, SSTC has become an important forum for developing countries to exchange information and experience, and to improve knowledge on development.

In order to enhance its role and influence in global partnerships, Indonesia takes a position as an important actor in SSTC's participation. It is based on three main considerations: the historical, political, and economic context. First, Indonesia has become a leader and initiator of international development cooperation in the form of Asian-African Conference (AAC) and Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) for developing countries. Secondly, the constitution has given clear direction in implementing active and free foreign policy by participating in the implementation of a world order based on freedom, abiding peace, and social justice. Thirdly, Indonesia has been acknowledged as a middle-income country and a member of the G20 that brings together 85% of the world's economy.

History of International Cooperation

- The initiator of the Asian-African Conference 1955
- Founder of the 1961 Non-Aligned Movement
- ASEAN Declarator

Political Context

- Active and Free Foreign Policy
- Solidarity among Southern Countries

Economic Context Nowadays

- G-20 members who control 85% of the global economy
- Middle-Income Country
- Projected to be among the 5 Great world economies in 2030 (Based on PwC research)

To prepare and support the planning, implementation and evaluation of SSTC's programs, Government of Indonesia in 2010 has established a National Coordination Team of SSTC (NCT of SSTC) consisting of four Ministries ; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of National Development Planning, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of State Secretariat. So far, Indonesia's SSTC has provided support in the form of assistance projects, equipment support, internship programs, seminars, workshops, study visits, trainings and experts dispatch to developing countries.

To understand more about the important stages of Indonesia's STTC involvement, as well as the history of international development cooperation among emerging developing countries, following are the milestones :

Four Pillars of SSTC's National Coordination Team

- **The Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

The coordination pillar of Indonesia's SSTC Program, is also the frontliner in diplomacy and foreign policy.

- **Ministry of National Development Planning**

Responsible for national development priorities and policies, development cooperation, and development funding.

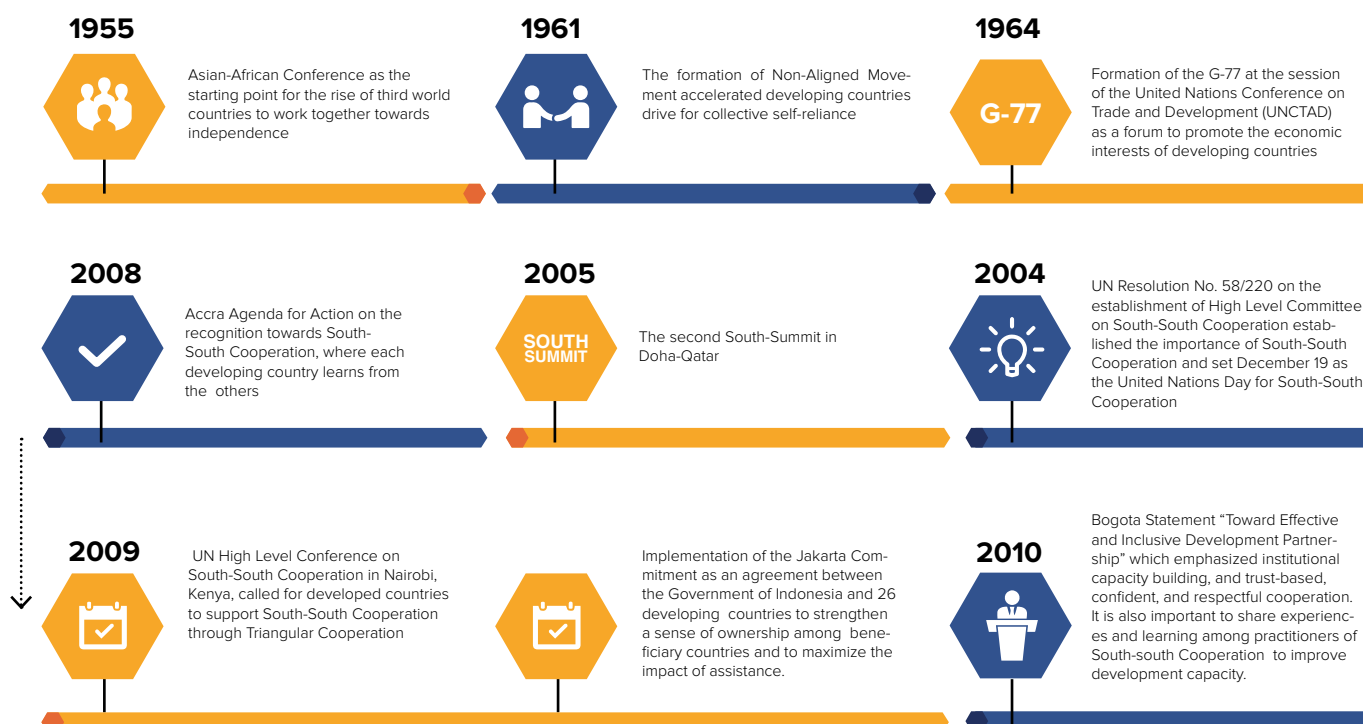
- **Ministry of Finance**

Responsible for the funding mechanism and budget allocation for Indonesia's assistance

- **Ministry of State Secretariat**

Supports and provides government administration and facilitation in international technical cooperation

Milestone of Indonesia Involvement within the Framework of SSTC



Three Working Groups of National Coordination Team (NCT)

- **Working Group 1**

Capturing demand

- **Working Group 2**

Program and funding

- **Working Group 3**

Monitoring and evaluation, public relations, and knowledge management

Funding

One of the implementation success factors was funding capacity . Funding for Indonesia's SSTC comes from several funding sources, these include :

1. State budget funding
2. Triangular partnership funds and international development partners
3. Cost sharing with the beneficiary countries

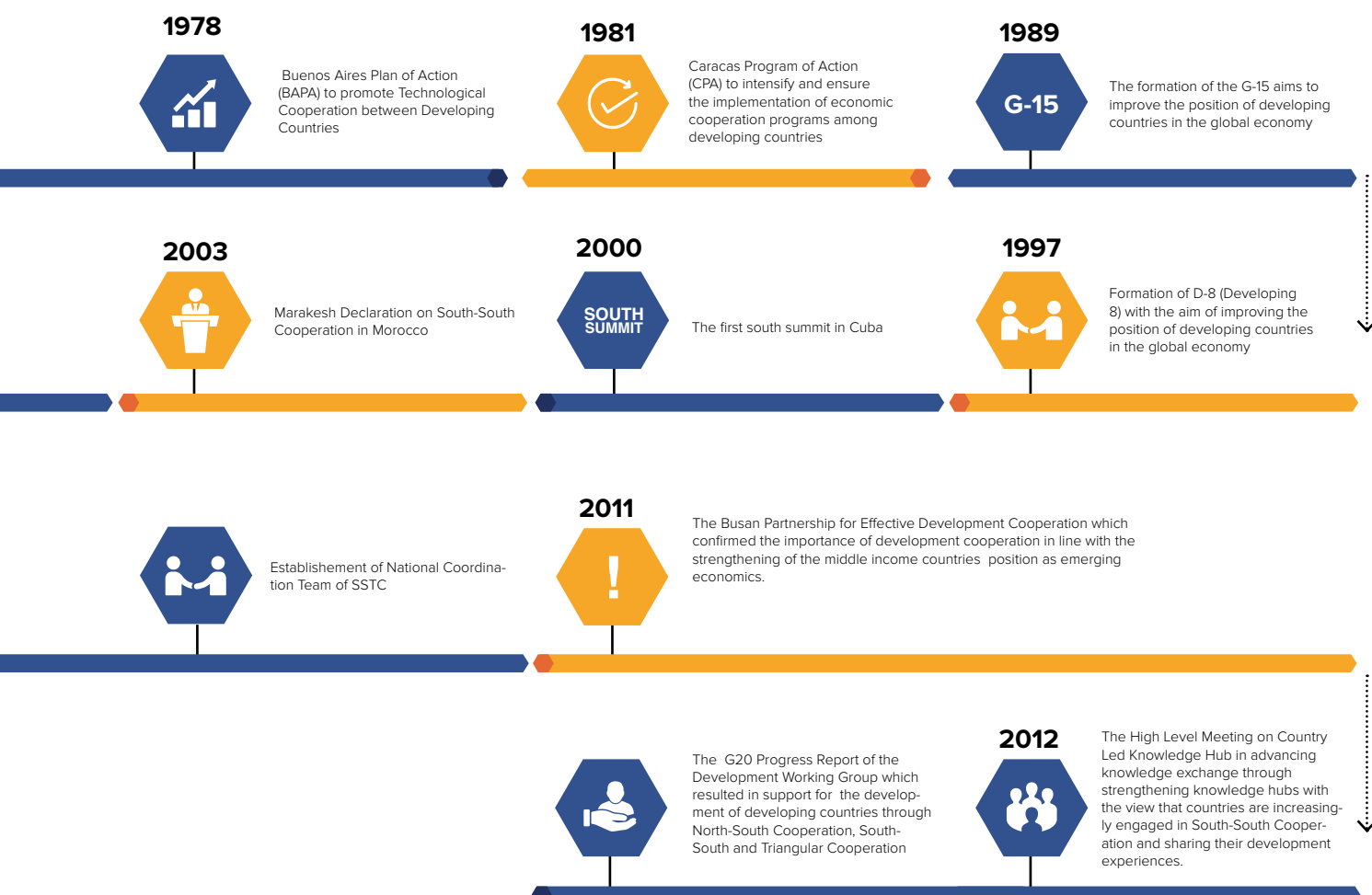
4. Private sector funds

5. Trust funds

In aggregate, funding for the implementation of the Indonesia's SSTC programs is still dominated by the state budget issued through the Ministries and State Agencies. The government hopes that funding for the implementation of Indonesia's SSTC in the future will not depend entirely on the state budget and can be strengthened by maximizing funds from third parties, especially from the private sector.

Focus in 2016

Under the management of NCT, Indonesia's SSTC programs has been implemented for six years and has reached its second period. In the first period, Indonesia started to successfully promoting itself as an international assistance provider country. For these efforts, Indonesia's position and influence on developing countries in the international development cooperation began to increase. In the second period, STTC's activities in 2016 are focused on providing assistance to 42 developing countries especially located in the South Pacific Islands region. The programs run by SSTC in 2016 related to development, economic, and governance issues.



Chapter 2



“Indonesia has been systematically and regularly sharing its development experiences with other countries, considering that Indonesia has experienced significant progress in poverty alleviation, education, transformation of central and local government relations (from centralized to decentralized), State-Owned-Enterprises reform. These valuable experiences should be shared.”

Special Interview with Sri Mulyani Indrawati, Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia

Realizing SDGs' Partnership Goals within the Framework of SSTC : Global Perspectives

Sri Mulyani Indrawati, Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia shared her views on Indonesia's South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) through an exclusive interview conducted on May 12, 2017 at the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia. The interview was attended by representatives of the National Coordination Team (NCT) of Indonesia's SSTC. The main purpose of the interview was to explore the Minister Sri Mulyani's perspective on the significance and urgency of international development cooperation, especially within the framework of Indonesia's SSTC.

Sri Mulyani, Indonesia and World Economic Development Policy Architect

This influential figure, born in Lampung on August 26, 1962, is one of the main architects of Indonesia's economic development policy over the last two presidential eras. Before serving as Minister of Finance under the President Joko Widodo's administration, she previously was appointed as the Minister of National Development Planning, Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs, and also the Minister of Finance during Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's administration. Her contribution was internationally recognized when she was appointed as Managing Director of the World Bank Group in 2009. In the last ten years, she has been listed as one of "*the 100 Most Powerful Women*" by Forbes several times. She was also awarded "Asia's Finest Finance Minister" in 2007 and 2008 by Emerging Markets.



Sri Mulyani talked about the significance of Indonesia's SSTC in the framework of international development

Sri Mulyani is a highly experienced figure in international development cooperation. Her experience as the Managing Director of World Bank Group, an international financial institution actively providing assistance to its member countries, is relevant to be exercised in national level, especially to strengthen Indonesia's status as potential development partner. As part of Indonesia's SSTC National Coordination Team, Sri Mulyani can directly utilize and transfer her knowledge and experiences to improve Indonesia's effectiveness in international development cooperation especially through the SSTC framework.

The Minister's Views on International Cooperation

At the beginning of the interview, the Minister shared her views on the current state of international cooperation. According to Sri Mulyani, the policies of developed countries are tending to be more inward looking. She considers this is due to the current political dynamics, global economic conditions and international geopolitics issues such as climate change, irregular immigrants, terrorism, pandemic diseases, etc. Meanwhile, Southern Countries are at different stages of development who are dealing with the pressure of global conditions and domestic challenges. She concluded that the biggest challenge for international cooperation today is building and maintaining the spirit of cooperation itself.

"The role of international cooperation nowadays is increasingly important, considering the global trend where the spirit of many countries tends to be more inward looking, especially among the big countries. The biggest challenge is how to maintain the spirit of cooperation itself."

Indonesia's position in SSTC

According to Sri Mulyani, Indonesia assisting other countries through the SSTC framework is part of the Country's fundamental purpose. This is stipulated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, namely to promote common prosperity and contribute to the implementation of the world order based on freedom, abiding peace, and social justice. Therefore, as part of its responsibilities as a global citizen, Indonesia pursues not only its own prosperity and justice, but also contributes to global security, peace, and welfare.

Sri Mulyani explained that in the early 1970s, Indonesia was categorized as Low-Income Country with income per capita less than a thousand US dollars. Indonesia then received assistance and support from other countries and international institutions. Indonesia's economic condition increased rapidly with it now categorized as a Middle-Income Country. Therefore, Indonesia needs to provide more assistance to other developing countries to help them progress.

To date, Indonesia has experienced progress in poverty alleviation, education and health services improvement, Central and Local Government relation transformation (from centralized to decentralized), State-Owned Enterprises reform, tax reform, and military reform. Those are extraordinary achievements, Indonesia can share with other countries.

"Indonesia's constitution states that we are part of the global community; therefore we want to contribute to maintaining world peace and enhancing global prosperity. It is a calling for Indonesia, taking into account that we have knowledge, experience, and expertise, to maintain good relations with other countries."

Challenges in Advancing Indonesia's SSTC

Minister Sri Mulyani also shared her perspectives on the challenges of Indonesia's involvement in SSTC. The challenges can be divided into 2 categories: external and internal. Both needs to be anticipated and addressed, so that Indonesia's contribution within the framework of South-South partnership will be more effective.

External Challenges :

External challenges relates to the global environment and domestic conditions of the Southern Country itself. According to Sri Mulyani, most issues experienced by countries nowadays are transnational issues, for example climate changes, terrorism, irregular immigrants, and etc. Developing Countries have to cope with these challenging transnational problems, while facing challenges with regard to their own institutional capacity and policy formulation. In addition, the stage of development among *Southern Countries* varies. Although they are broadly classified as developing countries, they have different level of economic growth and per capita income within this categorization. Some of these countries are relatively advance but few are still left behind. These differences pose challenges for international cooperation, especially in regards to South-South Cooperation.

"Southern Countries are not homogeneous. From the perspective of per capita income and economic size, some Southern Countries are relatively advanced and more developed compare to few others who left behind."

Internal Challenges :

At the moment, the implementation and funding of SSTC programs are scattered implementation occurring separately across line ministries. This creates difficulties for the government to measure the effectiveness and impacts of Indonesia's SSTC. One reason is that bilateral requests for assistance sent between ministries limit effective implementation of SSTC. This condition is understandable, considering Indonesia is still in its initial stages of providing assistance to other countries. Developed countries, like Australia, United States, United Kingdom, Sweden, and Canada, have specially dedicated agencies under one ministry or supervised by two or more ministries to provide their international assistance. Those countries, however, have lots of experiences and dedicated funding to be provided to development assistance. The Government has similar ideas regarding Indonesia's SSTC; that the policy, the implementation, and the funding for SSTC can be managed in a more systematic and organized way that aligns with national foreign policy and interests. According to Sri Mulyani, this will be an ongoing process as Government of Indonesia continuous to improve the SSTC management. The biggest challenge for Indonesia is to seek a balance between domestic interests and its desired international roles.

"Indonesia is in the process of developing more unified and better organized SSTC management. The President has already instructed some ministers in this regard. The idea is to make the arrangement of Indonesia's STCC more systematic."

Addressing Development Challenges through Partnerships between Southern Countries

Southern diversity provides challenges and opportunities. Sri Mulyani noted that this diversity creates room for developing countries to learn from and assist each other. Despite their differences, Southern countries have a relatively close development level. This unique characteristic has made SSTC as the right solution to address global development challenges nowadays. There are several rationales behind this. The closeness of development levels amongst Southern Countries contributes to a faster learning process among them. According to Sri Mulyani, developing countries can find it more difficult to apply experiences and knowledge from developed countries. More efforts are needed in applying those advanced experiences and knowledge to their level. On the other hand, it can be much easier for them to apply experiences and knowledge from peers.

Further, cooperation between countries at similar levels of development will also create a sense of solidarity encouraging strong ownership of the cooperation programs.

Developing countries also tend to face similar issues; it makes developing country's experiences relevant to be shared among its peers.

Finally, the ability of one developing country to address its development challenges will increase the level of confidence of other developing countries to solve similar issues.

"South-South Cooperation is important because Southern Countries share similar characteristics, including similar stages of development, and most importantly, this relevance can encourage solidarity among developing countries. Therefore, the acceptability and the ownership (of SSTC) are strong"

Chapter 3



In addition to the area of development, Indonesia's SSTC 2016 also actively held capacity development program in good governance area. Among them were training in public order management, protocol and office management, as well as official development assistance (ODA) management. Within the framework of SSTC, Indonesia shared its success stories to other development countries, and has provided technical assistance for more than 42 countries since 2010.

Indonesia's SSTC in the Global Fora

Indonesia reinforces its commitment to South-South and Triangular Cooperation. This is reflected by the presence of Indonesian delegations in international fora, coordinated by the United Nations. Indonesia has also become the host of several international fora related to the development of SSTC in global context.

During the Joko Widodo Presidency, the position of SSTC is at a strategic point in campaigning the narration of Indonesian active and free foreign policy. Through SSTC, the Government of Indonesia is able to promote its foreign affairs interests to the world, which aimed at maintaining a world order based on freedom, abiding peace, and social justice.

By 2016, the Government of Indonesia had become heavily involved in the global South-South Cooperation fora. The involvement of Indonesia has made a real contribution to international development cooperation, particularly in politics and economic aspects. In Chapter three, we will explain the implementation of the five international fora attended by the Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia related to South-South Cooperation.

Date	Forum	Venue	Indonesia's Delegation	Result
6-7 March 2016	The 5th Extraordinary OIC Summit	Jakarta, Indonesia	President of the Republic of Indonesia accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia.	Palestinian Resolution and Al-Quds Ash-Sharif (Masjidil Aqsha) and the Jakarta Declaration on Palestine and Al-Quds Ash-Sharif.
15-19 May 2016	Annual Meeting on Islamic Development Bank (IDB)	Jakarta, Indonesia	Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia, Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia.	<p>Republic of Guyana became the 57th member of Islamic Development Bank.</p> <p>Commitment to adjust IDB Group operations with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) established by the United Nations.</p> <p>To follow up the 10 Year Strategic Framework of IDB</p>
16-19 May 2016	19th High-Level Committee Meeting on South-South Cooperation (HLC SSC)	New York, USA	Director General of Information and Public Diplomacy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Accompanied by Director of Social Culture of OINB, staff of Directorate General of IDP, staff of BPPK, and elements of PTRI New York.	<p>"Acknowledges the importance of UNDP and UNOSCC to enhance the transparency, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness of UNOSCC.</p> <p>Recommendation to the UN General Assembly to discuss about options for following up the 40th BAPA in 2018"</p>
3-4 August 2016	12th World Islamic Economic Forum	Jakarta, Indonesia	President of Republic of Indonesia, with Minister of Finance of Republic of Indonesia.	Commitment of 900 million USD investment and the signing of 10 Memorandum of Agreement
28 November-1 December 2016	2nd High-Level Meeting on Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (HLM2-GPEDC)	Nairobi, Kenya	Ambassador of Nairobi	Nairobi Outcome Document Towards an Inclusive and Accelerated Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through Effective Cooperation

3.1

The 5th Extraordinary Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Summit

The implementation of the 5th Extraordinary OIC Summit 2016 manifests the Government of Indonesia's commitment to implementing foreign policy in order to maintain the stability of world security. The willingness of Indonesia to host the 5th Extraordinary Organization of the OIC Summit is inseparable from the framework of South-South Cooperation in international politics to support Palestinian independence.

The Summit aimed at addressing the security crisis in the heavily heated Middle East that came from restrictions by the Israeli authorities on Al-Quds (Al Aqsa Mosque Complex) at the end of 2014. The issue of Palestinian independence has also been on the main agenda of main foreign policy in the era of President Joko Widodo's administration.

The 5th Extraordinary Summit was held on 6-7 March 2016 at the Jakarta Convention Center. The event hosted 605 delegates from 55 OIC member states and 2 international organizations consisting of 12 heads of state / government and 40 ministerial-level delegates. The format of the event arranged for The 5th Extraordinary Summit was opened with a Senior Official Meeting (SOM) or High Official Level Meeting

to formulate the Resolution script for the Jakarta Declaration on Palestine and Al Aqsa Mosque Complex. The Indonesian delegation was represented by Hasan Kleib, the Director General for Multilateral Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as chairman of SOM.

Events proceeded with a Ministerial Meeting (MM) led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, Retno LP Marsudi. In her speech, Foreign Minister Retno conveyed that Indonesia is ready to support Palestinian reconciliation and declared that political support for Palestine must be backed by concrete actions stated in the Jakarta Declaration. The Ministerial Meeting resulted in the ratification of the Agenda Manuscript and the Working Program of the OIC Summit and the Discussion of the Document of Resolution and the Jakarta Declaration on Palestine and Al-Quds Ash-Sharif.

The Summit session was preceded by President Joko Widodo's Opening Speech, addressing the theme of the 5th Extraordinary Summit, "United for A Just Solution". The 5th Extraordinary Summit ended with an agreement over the adoption of the Jakarta Resolution Draft and the Jakarta Declaration on Palestine and Al-Quds Ash-Sharif. The Resolution contains the stated stance of OIC countries to condemn Israel's oppression and occupation of Palestine and to voice efforts to create peace and independence of Palestine. Meanwhile, the declaration contains 23 points of action that OI members are required to support the Palestinian struggle for independence. President Joko Widodo further stated that the 1955 AAC Implementation has successfully inspired Asian-African nations to escape colonization, including for Palestine, and as long as independence of the Palestinians has not been handed over to the Palestinian, the Indonesian nation stands challenging the Israeli occupation.

On the sidelines of events, bilateral meetings and honorary visits between the President and nine OIC Member delegates were convened Bilateral Meetings with (i) Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas; (ii) Prince Jordan, Prince Hassan bin Talal; (iii) Sudanese President, Omar Hassan Ahmed Al-Bashir; (iv) President of Pakistan, Mamnoon Husein; (v) Libyan President Faiz Al-Seraj; As well as Honorary Visits to President Joko Widodo from (vi) Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif; (vii) Saudi Foreign Minister Adel Al Jubair; (viii) Qatar Deputy Prime Minister, Ahmed bin Abdullah Al-Mahmoud, (ix) Chairman of the Oman State Council, Dr. Yahya bin Mahfgouz Al-Mundari.

3.2

Annual Meeting of Islamic Development Bank 2016

For the second time in 2016, Indonesia hosted an international event related to South-South Cooperation. The 41st Annual Meeting of Islamic Development Bank (IDB) was held in Jakarta for three days from 14 to 17 May 2016. The major theme of this event was "Enhancing Growth and Poverty Alleviation Through Infrastructure Development and Financial Inclusion".



Closing session of 41st IDB Annual Meeting 2016

The General session of the 41st IDB Annual Meeting was officially opened by Vice President Jusuf Kalla and was attended by IDB Governors from all member countries, the President and Management of IDB, a number of Ministers of the Cabinet, and leaders of state Institutions. 5390 delegates, including 924 official delegates who represented 57 IDB members and invited guests, and 4.466 representatives of national and international delegations attended. This is the largest participation in the history of any IDB Annual Meeting.

In the series of the Annual Meeting, there was a number of side events including 29 International Seminars were held as side events in 2016. International seminars focused on the issue of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which is also the main focus of South-South Cooperation. The 41st International Seminar of IDB Annual Meeting addressed a number of aspects that can drive the implementation of SDGs in developing countries, especially IDB member countries.



An exhibitor was demonstrating how to make batik in the exhibition of Indonesia's SSTC

The General Meeting of the IDB Governors Council was conducted by the Chairman of the Board of Governors, Minister of Finance of Indonesia generated several agreements two of which are closely related to South-South

development cooperation. The approval of the 10-year IDB Group Strategy Framework was directed to support the SDGs agenda based on the needs of the member countries. IDB member countries are asking for the IDB Group's active role in poverty eradication and inclusive economic development by conducting development financing effectiveness.



NCT of SSTC participated in the exhibition of the 41st Annual Meeting of IDB, 15-19 Mei 2016 in Jakarta

The General Meeting also produced several mutually agreed resolutions:

1. The Republic of Guyana became the 57th member of Islamic Development Bank.
2. A Commitment to adjust IDB Group operations in line with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) established by the United Nations.
3. Following up the IDB Group's 10 Year Strategy Framework.

During IDB Annual Meetings, Indonesia conducted several bilateral meetings with fellow countries. Specifically, Indonesia was asked to assist some countries such as Afghanistan and Egypt with capacity building in fiscal policy and customs.

Other than that, the C2 Constituency which brings together Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, and Suriname, agreed to strengthen cooperation in promoting investment and trade cooperation as well as committed to assist member countries of another constituency (Suriname) through South-South and Triangular Cooperation within the IDB framework.

The Annual Meeting was also enlivened with exhibitions from the 15th to 19th of May 2016, participated by 18 countries, 12 international institutions and 62 national institutions totaling 158 exhibition booths and 34 business presentations, talk shows and workshops. The theme of the exhibition was innovation, infrastructure development and inclusive finance. The exhibition was open to the public with the educational purposes. The Indonesian SSTC National Coordination Team also participated in the exhibition to introduce Indonesia's SSTC to the public as well as delegations of the Annual Meeting. The exhibition was opened by the Minister of

Finance and the President of IDB on 16 May 2016. Various programs of SSTC in the fields of economics, agriculture, fisheries, education, information technology, women empowerment, infrastructure development, disaster mitigation and health were able to draw the attention of 250 visitors to get a better understanding of Indonesia's SSTC programs

3.3

The 19th High-Level Committee Meeting on South-South Cooperation (19th HLC SSC)

The United Nations, as the main parent of cooperation of countries around the world, also accommodate the interests of Southern Countries development through South-South Cooperation (SSC) under the UNDP. Specifically, the UN convenes a bi-annual meeting called the High-Level Committee Meeting on South-South Cooperation. In 2016, the 19th HLC meeting on SSC was held on May 16-19 at United Nations Headquarters, New York, USA. The delegation of the Republic of Indonesia was chaired by the Director General of Information and Public Diplomacy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The meeting agreed to appoint the Indonesian representative as *rapporteur* during the 19th HLC on SSC. The 19th HC SSC Meeting Agenda was initiated by the UNDP Administrator's Speech, Helen Clark and was followed by a debate session featuring a General Debate and Thematic Debates, then concluded with the 19th SSC HLC Decision Session. In her opening address, Helen Clark highlighted three main topics related to the development of SSC by the UN :

1. The 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development recognizes the important role of SSC in global development. Similarly, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda welcomes the increasing contribution of SSC in poverty alleviation and sustainable development.
2. SSC is seen as complementary to North-South Cooperation
3. The United Nations seeks to advance SSTC to support achievements of the SDGs

The General debate sessions discussed three major agendas: reviewing the progress of the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA), the direction of the new strategy in SSC, and the Nairobi documents of the HLUNC SSC results; Follow-up issues that surfaced since the previous meeting of 2014; As well as a discussion of the UN Secretary-General's proposal on enhancing the role of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation. While thematic debate sessions presented best practices from various countries and international organizations that emphasized the key to effective collaboration are constant monitoring through annual reviews, reporting and meetings ensuring that each country's engagement and achievement can be measured.

The HLC SSC session was concluded with a trial decision reading divided into two parts: firstly, the determination of the

interim agenda for the implementation of the 20th HLC SSC by 2018. Secondly, the HLC SSC acknowledges the importance of UNDP and UNOSSC to enhance the transparency, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness of UNOSSC and thirdly, the meeting has agreed the recommendation to The UN General Assembly to discuss options for the adoption of the 40th Buenos Aires Plan of Action. In this opportunity, The Chairman of the Indonesian delegation delivered a speech on Indonesia's views within the UN framework of support for SSC namely:

1. Indonesia believes that a solid multilateral construction will ensure the sustainable implementation of the program and the funding dimension of SSC.
2. Therefore, Indonesia supports the optimization of the internal and organizational networks of the UN through UNDP and UNOSSC which are expected to work integrally to overcome the challenges of developing Southern countries.
3. Indonesia reaffirms its commitment to SSC in accordance with the spirit of AAC 1955 initiative through the establishment of the NAM Center for South-South Technical Cooperation which acts as an information hub and network for developing countries
4. Indonesia recommends the need for discussion of an action plan that specifically builds effective mechanisms and data networks that are qualified to achieve SDGs
5. Indonesia also sees the need for revitalization of UN agencies related to SSC such as UNCTAD which is the only UN body to discuss trade, investment and development issues in the Southern countries.

3.4

12th World Islamic Economic Forum (12th WIEF)

The World Islamic Economic Forum (WIEF) began in 2005 to address the need for inclusive economic cooperation among members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. In addition, the WIEF serves as a vehicle for the economic development of shari'ah and the Islamic economic community of 1.4 billion Muslims worldwide.

For the second time, Indonesia was honored to host the 12th WIEF in Jakarta. Earlier in 2009, Indonesia had hosted the fifth WIEF which was attended by 1,723 participants from 36 countries. The 12th WIEF was held for three days, from 2-4 August 2016 at the Jakarta Convention Center. The themes brought to the 12th WIEF were of Decentralizing Growth and Empowering Future Business.



Participants were following a series of panel discussions in WIEF

The Forum hosted 4200 participants and delegates from 73 countries. 63 percent of participants came from Indonesia, 24 percent of participants came from Malaysia, and the remaining 13 percent came from various countries around the world. The forum also succeeded in presenting 52 speakers in 23 panel discussion sessions and a masterclass, 22 speakers in the complementary program, and 20 presenters on Business Exchange. The exhibition, held as part of the forum, also featured 42 exhibitors from 13 countries, 9 state booths, and 2 state pavilions. In addition, about 250 journalists from international and national media helped to report on the achievements and future plans of the forum.

The 12th WIEF Forum was highlighted by the presence of heads of state and ministerial level officials representing heads of state. Also present were five heads of state, namely; President Joko Widodo as host, Malaysian Prime Minister Sri Dato 'Mohd Najib Tun Abdul Razak, President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, President of the Republic of Guinea Alpha Conde, and Sri Lankan Prime Minister Ranil Shriyan Wickremeshinghe; While 10 friendly ministers representing their respective heads of state were : Minister of Economy and Trade - Qatar, Minister of Industry and Mining - People's Republic of Algeria, Minister of Planning - Bangladesh, Minister of International Affairs and Cooperation - South Africa, State Minister for Industry, Trade And Investment - Federal Republic of Nigeria, Trade Minister - Pakistan, Minister of Culture and Tourism - Malaysia, Minister of International Cooperation - Republic of Guinea, Minister of Budget - Republic of Guinea, and Chairman of The General Authority for Suez Canal Economic Zone - Arab Republic of Egypt.

In his speech, President Jokowi canvassed the opportunity for Islamic economic development driven by the world's young Muslim population who average 23 years of age. The President added that youth is not enough without innovation.

This forum provided an opportunity for heads of state to convey the important message of building sharia economic structures for small businesses whereby they can become a

nation's economic backbone. In addition, international finance and business experts present also shared experiences and ideas for the development of a sharia economic and financial architecture, and creative and digital economy based industries for entrepreneurs from the Muslim world as well as the rest of the world. Conclusions of the 12th WIEF were presented by the Minister of Finance, Sri Mulyani Indrawati. There were three points which Sri Mulyani conveyed in the closing speech. First, to address the problem of knowledge about Islamic financial products, and company ability to see the long-term prospects offered by halal related businesses. Second, to strengthen long-term financing mechanisms including asset-based securities. Third, to build better collaboration between grassroots companies and mainstream industries.

The 12th WIEF has bridged the business world by providing various networking platforms for delegates who want to engage with potential business partners and investors, as well as for countries that want to showcase trading opportunities and expand their business reach. The 12th WIEF Forum also managed to record a total investment value of nine hundred million USD as well as the signing of ten Memorandums of Understanding.

3.5

Second High Level Meeting on the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation

Recognizing the importance of global partnerships in enhancing the effectiveness of development cooperation among developing countries, particularly among the South-South countries, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in 2011 decided to establish a global partnership forum.

The Second High Level Meeting on the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation held in Nairobi, Kenya discussed innovative approaches that contribute to the achievement of SDGs based on ownership principles, focus on outcomes, inclusive development partnerships, and transparency and accountability. The GPEDC HLM2 meeting was held on 28 November-1 December 2016 was attended by the Ambassador of RI for Nairobi as the Chairman of the RI Delegation. He was accompanied by the Task Force, Director of Technical Cooperation, Deputy Secretary of Directorate General of IDP, and elements of Embassy of Nairobi. The GPEDC HLM2 Forum was themed on Towards Inclusive and Accelerated Implementation of the 2030 themes of:

- Implementing the principles and commitment of development effectiveness;



The opening session of the GPEDC HLM2 meeting

- Identifying innovative approaches to sustainable development;
- Contribution of global partnership to the implementation of SDGs and Addis Ababa Action Agenda

The GPEDC HLM2 meeting was divided into three sessions: opening, plenary sessions, and inclusive and effective development cooperation sessions for achieving SDGs. The opening session was delivered by Kenyan President, Hon Uhuru Kenyatta. Also attending was the OECD Secretary General, Angel Gurría; UNDP Administrator & chair, Helen Clark; UN Secretary-General of the Department for Economic and Social Affairs; GPEDC Co-Chairs; Mexican Foreign Minister Claudia Ruiz Salinas; Minister of Foreign Trade and Dutch Development Cooperation, Lilliane Ploumen; a Minister of Finance and Economic Planning of Malawi, Goddall Gondwe. There were four main points discussed in the opening session; the need for assistance from the provider countries so that assistance can be felt directly by the recipient country, the need for SSC to be improved to support the achievement of SDGs, the importance of the multi-stakeholder role in supporting the implementation of the SDGs, and fourthly a synergistic approach to the implementation of the targets and objectives of the SDGs.

The plenary sessions produced five discussion points ; (i) the need for good will and strong partnership from various multi-stakeholders to realize SDGs 2030; (ii) the need for a regulatory and environmental framework that fosters business convenience; (iii) private sector involvement in poverty alleviation; (iv) assistance from ODA should be included in the recipient country development program; (v) an inclusive

database is needed which makes it easy to measure progress on the implementation of the SDGs. In the Session on inclusive and effective development cooperation for SDG achievement, more was explained from SSTC experiences such as; China's emphasis on SSTC's fundamental principles is demand driven and ownership; and the need to establish SSC institutions, especially in the Asia Pacific region.

The HLM2-GPEDC meeting resulted in an unanimous agreement to adopt the Nairobi Outcome Document Towards an Inclusive and Accelerated Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through Effective Cooperation.

The Indonesian delegation in the third session delivered several things that support the strengthening of SSC through global partnership, among others:

1. Multi-stakeholder partnerships are required;
2. SSC was initiated by Bandung spirit in AAC 1955 for solidarity among developing countries
3. Indonesia has provided capacity building programs in the fields of population, fisheries, agriculture, women, democracy and good governance to various countries in the Pacific Region, Asia and Africa.

Chapter 4



“From group work, we understand that in order to create a perfect Maternal and Child Health (MCH) book, a strong political commitment and coordination with other sectors or department is needed. I also learned about budget allocation of the program. To develop a good MCH book, we have to implement decentralization to local government in terms of budgeting and funding” – (Ms. Somphathay Bouathong, participant of MCH program from Lao PDR)

Policy Intervention towards Strengthening Indonesia's SSTC

“Pursuing a Single Identity for a Better Partnership for Prosperity”

The National Coordination Team of SSC consisting of four ministries took the initiative to support the government in an effort to strengthen the framework of Indonesia's SSTC. This is deemed necessary for immediate action considering Indonesia as a prospective provider country and holding a more prestigious South-South Cooperation position in the eyes of the world. The effort to strengthen the SSTC framework is done by building efficient, effective, transparent and accountable institutional governance by implementing a one door policy. The one-door policy aims to synergize stakeholders including Line Ministries / Institutions in the planning, implementation, and evaluation stages of Indonesia's SSTC.

This chapter will explain the two main activities undertaken by Indonesia's SSTC National Coordination Team of throughout 2016 to strengthen this institution. The first activity was a series of workshops aimed at formulating and finding the ideal form of a Single Agency to be implemented by the Government of Indonesia. The second activity was to reinforce rules and regulation on Indonesia's SSTC.

4.1.

Workshop Series in Strengthening Indonesia's SSTC

The National Coordination Team (NCT) has drawn up the necessary action plans to realize Indonesia's SSTC Single Agency. There are several activities that have been done, are being done, and will be done to build the Single Agency concept in accordance with the conditions and needs of Indonesia's SSTC.

Since 2013, pre-assessment activities have been undertaken by parties outside the NCT. Especially in 2016, NCT conducted 10 workshops related to institutional strengthening of Indonesia's SSTC. In the 9 workshops, technical and non-technical aspects including the preparation process, transition and the sustainability of a Single Agency were discussed. It was also emphasized in the discussion on Road Map formulation in the Framework of a Single Agency Workshop held on February 17, 2016.

There are five aspects that need to be considered in the establishment of an Indonesia's SSC Single Agency of:

- a. Institutional Set-up : The workshop was conducted to formulate the appropriate institutional form to be adopted by a Single Indonesian SSC.
- b. Legal and Regulatory Framework : The workshop was conducted to prepare a clear legal framework as the foundation for the establishment of Single Agency of Indonesia's SSC.
- c. Capacity Building : The workshop was conducted to identify the right management and system for capacity development of human resources for a Single Agency to conduct Indonesia's SSTC.
- d. Cooperation Model : The workshop was conducted to build a South – South Cooperation model by involving the private sector in development cooperation.
- e. The Financing and Budgeting Mechanism of SSTC : The workshop was conducted to formulate the financing and budgeting of Indonesia's SSTC.

To further understand the stages of preparation for the establishment of Indonesia's SSC Single Agency, we hereby advise :

Progress on the Establishment of the Indonesia's SSC Single Agency

1

First Stage

1. Studies conducted by LPEM UI (2013), CSIS (2014), UNDP (2014), and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2015)
2. Comparative Studies and Consultations conducted by GIZ, USAID, JICA, UNDP, and AMECXID.
3. The Presidential Decree No 11 of 2016 concerning the Establishment of Technical Assistance Agency- Ministry of Foreign Affairs

2

Second Stage

1. Formulation of the Road Map of Academic Review on Single Agency, February 17, 2016,
2. Workshop on Institutional Set-up I, April 15, 2016
3. Workshop on Institutional Set-up II, June 1, 2016
4. Workshop on the Utilization of SSTC for Private Sector, June 26, 2016
5. Workshop on the Non-Government Participation in SSTC, 19 July 2016
6. Workshop on Human Resource Management at a Single Agency, July 22, 2016
7. Workshop on Financing and Budgeting Mechanism for SSTC, July 26, 2016
8. Workshop on Cooperation Model, 8-9 September 2016
9. FGD on Financing Mechanism, 29 September 2016
10. Kick-Off Meeting of Academic Study Writing on the Single Agency Formation, November 18, 2016

4.1.1.

Workshop on Institutional Set-Up



Participants of the Institutional Set-up academic study workshops are discussing the plans for the establishment of Indonesia's SSTC Single Agency

Workshop discussions on institutional development of a Single Agency have been held twice. The details are:

1). Workshop on Institutional Set-Up I

The first workshop about Institutional Set-Up was held on April 15, 2016. This activity was organized by the State Secretariat Ministry in cooperation with the GIZ. In the first series of workshops, there were three main issues discussed: identifying the modalities needed for establishment of the Single Agency, seeking an ideal institutional format for the Single Agency, and identifying the mandates, duties, functions and authority of the Single Agency of Indonesia's SSTC. Participants involved consisted of representatives of NCT, ministries and implementing partners of Indonesia's SSTC, and scholars from UGM and Indonesian Institute of Sciences.

The workshop was opened by Dewo Broto Joko Putranto as the Chairman of NCT of SSTC in 2016. Guidance was given by Rika Kiswardani as Co-Chair of WG 3 of SSTC's NCT. In addition, in the panel discussion session Adriana Elisabeth attended as the keynote speaker in her capacity as Head of Center for Political Research LIPI and presented on "Indonesia's SSTC Single Agency of: Institutional Set-up" and Prof. Mochtar Mas'ood from UGM gave a paper entitled "Urgency to Form an Agency, Note on Institutional Set-up of a Single Agency for Indonesia's SSTC".

There were three important points discussed and agreed in the workshop on the Institutional Set-up by the Ministry of State Secretariat, namely:

The first point, Indonesia has a strong modality in the implementation of the SSTC and a provision for the establishment of a Single Agency. Three supportive Indonesian attributes are (1) the status of Indonesia in international eyes as a middle income country that has managed to become a donor country. (2) The principle of a free and active foreign policy that enables Indonesia to cooperate with any country. (3) Indonesian experience with democracy and pluralism can be a lesson for other countries.

Secondly, the Single Agency institutional form is adjustable to the priorities of the Government of Indonesia. There are two institutional structural options offered. The first option, a Single Agency as part of a Ministry strategically placed under a Deputy Minister strongly positioned and capable of coordinating with relevant ministries. The second option, a Single Agency becoming an independent agency directly responsible to the president.

The third point is related to the Single Agency's mandate, function and authority. Alternative mandates for a Single Agency could be either a mandate to deal with both international and national development cooperation or for only a mandate to handle international development cooperation. The function of Indonesia's SSTC Single Agency into the future is to assume a coordinative function where the Ministry / Institution becomes the implementing agency of Indonesia's SSTC activities.

2). Workshop on Institutional Set-Up II

The workshop on Institutional set-up II was organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNDP on June 1, 2016. It aimed to explore the basic elements expected of the SSTC governing body. There were three discussion sessions in the workshop. The first session discussed the functions and institutions of a Single Agency. The second session discussed the business process of a Single Agency and the last session discussed the structure of a Single Agency. The workshop was attended by 95 people from various related ministry / institution, academics, and development partners.

The second workshop session was opened by the Director for International Development Cooperation, from the Ministry of National Development Planning. The UNDP Country Director also gave a speech mentioning the establishment of a Single Agency as an important step that marks the progress of Indonesia's SSTC. In the first Session, the materials were presented by senior Advisors of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Director of Technical Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Director of International Development Cooperation of the Ministry of National Development Planning. The second session featured the Director of Bilateral and Regional Cooperation under the Ministry of Finance and a CSIS Researcher. The last session was filled by the Head of Foreign Technical Cooperation of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Ministry of State Secretariat and a Senior Advisor of UNDP.

During the discussion, four conclusions were agreed by the speakers:

Firstly, the Single Agency will have the authority to approve and direct the existing Ministries's Work and Budget Plans without eliminating their role as the implementing agencies of the activities. Secondly, if in the Institutional Set-Up Workshop I, the Single Agency model has not been decided yet, the Workshop on Institutional Set-Up II has decided to push that the Single Agency format be that of Non-Ministry Government Institution directly responsible to the President through coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Thirdly, after the Single Agency is established, the entire budget for Indonesia's SSTC will be concentrated in the Single Agency. It will be taken from the SSTC budget of the related Ministry/Institution. In the future, the Single Agency will have its own budget for SSTC implementation. Fourth, the Single Agency will have the authority to regulate Indonesia's SSTC where there are new functions and tasks whether planning and budgeting according to SSTC strategic plans, capacity building, monitoring and recording, or the development of SSTC's supporting policy.

4.1.2.

Workshop on Legal and Regulatory Framework

A Workshop discussion on the legal basis of establishing a Single Agency institution was held. The activities included :

Workshop on Academic Study Writing on Single Agency Formation

There were series of nine workshops related to academic studies during 2016. The workshop of was organized by Ministry of State Secretariat and supported by development partners from Germany, GIZ. The workshop was held on November 18, 2016 in Bandung. Participants who attended the workshop session were representatives of NCT of Indonesia's SSTC, development partners, study authors consultants, and the SSTC-NGG Project Team.

In the opening session of the workshop, The NCT leader of Indonesia's SSTC, Mr. Dewo Broto Joko Putranto provided direction to the team of writers and participants who attended. In his speech, he stated that the Single Agency is a government target included in the Medium Term Development Plan 2015-2019. Greetings were also delivered by Mrs. Dorris Becker, as Coordinator of Good Governance and Global Network, GIZ, she expressed her gratitude for this cooperation.

The results of the workshop on writing an academic review on the establishment of a Single Agency relating to the legal aspects and regulatory framework are as follows:

1. Presidential Decree No. 11 of 2016: has been included in the National Legislation Program regarding the initiation of the establishment of a technical assistance agency to overseas.

2. Under the terms of Presidential Decree number 11 of 2016, it is expected that the Presidential Decree on the establishment of a technical assistance agency (draft of executive order for Single Agency) will be completed by the end of this year. March 2017 was expected to see an executive order for Single Agency published.

4.1.3.

Workshop on Capacity Building



Workshop participants were discussing the policies related to HR management in Single Agency establishment

Workshop on Human Resource Management for Single Agency

An important pillar in developing a Single Agency is the improvement of human and institutional capacity. A Workshop on academic management of human resources in a Single Agency was organized by Ministry of State Secretariat in cooperation with German Government through GIZ and implemented on July 22, 2016. The Workshop was attended by representatives of the Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform of , SSTC's Coordination Team, a development partner, the implementing agency of Indonesia's SSTC, Academics, and the SSTC NGG Project Team.

The workshop discussed in the process of capacity building of human resources namely; institutional establishment of a Technical Assistance Agency and assignment of State Civil Apparatus to Technical Assistance Agency according to Law no. 5 year 2014 on State Civil Apparatus, the planning of the State Civil Apparatus and the Civil State Apparatus assignment procedure across Line Ministries/ Institutions, and the status of personnel, rank and payroll mechanism of Civil State Apparatus of Line Ministries/ Institutions assigned to Indonesia's SSTC Technical Assistance Agency.

The workshops on HR Management in a Single Agency by the Ministry of State Secretariat and GIZ resulted in a five points of conclusion, among others: First, the basic principle of institutionalization was that organizational arrangements previously fragmented were to be consolidated. This calls for strong coordination and a clear division of authority. Second, mapping the organization's vision and mission and objectives that will determine the organizational structure and affect the job analysis and analysis of human resource workload. Third, institutional strengthening can be done through strengthening the organization, human resources, the budget, and business process that require institutional legal frameworks. Fourth, if a Single Agency is in the form of non-ministerial government agency, then it will be under, and directly responsible to, the President through the Minister. Fifth, inter-agency personnel mobilization taking into account the clarity of individual salary and career clarity that will be assigned to a Single Agency.

4.1.4.

Workshop on Cooperation Model

Workshop activities on the development of a working model for a Single Agency have been conducted three times. Details are as follows:

1). Workshop on Utilization of SSTC for Private Sector

The first workshop about a cooperation model was held as the "SSTC Utilization Workshop for Private Sector" by the Ministry of National Development Planning in cooperation with USAID. The workshop was held on June 26, 2016 in Jakarta.

This activity aimed to gain input on the model and form of partnership between the Government of Indonesia and the private sector in various programs and activities of Indonesia's SSTC. The workshop also aimed to identify how the SSTC program can benefit the private sector in enhancing trade and investment in developing countries.

The event was attended by speakers from related ministries / institutions, private companies, State-Owned Enterprises representatives, and academics including Enny Sri Hartati as Indef Director, Nanang Setiya Pambudi as Head of Export Marketing Section for Quick Tractor, Rahmad Hidayat as Head of International Division, Bank Negara Indonesia, Ngalm Sagewa as Executive Director of Indonesia's EximBank, and Poltak Maruli JL Hutagaol from the Directorate of International Taxation of the Ministry of Finance.

The SSTC utilization workshop for Private Sector held by Ministry of National Development Planning and USAID produced six mutually agreed conclusions:

First, SSTC implementation should attend to national interests and recognize trade potential in destination countries that can increase investment and the economy. Secondly, SSTC has strategic value in improving the economy and investment opportunities of developing countries, whereby SSTC programs need to be implemented

thematically and country specifically. Third, there needs to be a matching program between the government and the private sector by sitting together to engage dialogue between the Government and the business world, and to map the potential of the private sector.

Fourth, SSTC's NCT is expected to strengthen coordination and communication with the private sector to facilitate market penetration, especially in the southern countries. Fifth, constraints faced by private parties in SSTC activities, such as the lack of banking facilities in the destination country can be overcome by cooperating with the banking sector. Sixth, the Government provides incentives for private companies, in the form of tax treaty and tax allowance to boost export growth. These incentives can be utilized by the private sector in the implementation of SSTC's various programs.

2). Workshop on the Potential of Non-Government Participation in Supporting SSTC

The second workshop which partially covered the theme of the cooperation model took the title of "a Workshop on Potential Participation of Non-Government Sector in Supporting SSTC". The workshop was held for three days on July 18-20, 2016, in Bandung, West Java, and was attended by representatives from Line Ministries / Institutions, the private sector, community organizations and universities.

Considering the importance of this workshop, the presenting speakers were high officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and ambassadors such as Siti Nugraha Mauludiah (Director of Technical Cooperation), and Ambassador Soemadi Brotodiningrat and representatives of Indonesian companies such as Windhu Hidiranto (PT Aurecon Indonesia) and Rahman Roestan (Bio Farma), as well as representatives from community organizations such as Abdy Irawan (Microfinance Innovation Center for Resources and Alternatives (MICRA) Indonesia) and Ivan Sandjaja (Ciputra Group).

The Workshop aimed at introducing and refreshing knowledge about SSTC and how the non-government sector can contribute to SSTC. In her speech, Director General of Information and Public Diplomacy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Esti Andayani conveyed the involvement of various parties including how the non-government sector needed to create a more varied and sustainable SSTC program, and be more able to create more economic opportunities for Indonesia.

Four important points were agreed in the workshop on the Potentials of Non-Government Participation:

First, Government and Non-government sectors need to work together to explore potentials, better align their SSTC motivation and orientation, Non-government sector participation can be in the form of providing trainers and training places. Second, especially those associated with Microfinance Institutions, have a role to play in reducing poverty by providing financial assistance to small entrepreneurs with easy terms.

Third, in involving the non-governmental sector in SSTC

implementation, the government plays an important role as facilitator and regulator and in liaison with international cooperation partners. Fourth, to arouse the interest of the non-government sector in participating in SSTC initiatives, stimulus is required by way of tax incentives and investment protection from the government.

3). Workshop on Cooperation Model

The cooperation models for Indonesia's SSTC tend to be



Participants were watching the video in the Workshop on SSTC Cooperation Model Workshop held in Palembang

passive where the Government of Indonesia awaits demand for development cooperation with other countries. Efforts by the government to increase the institutional capacity of Indonesia's SSTC through a Single Agency must be coupled with the development of cooperation models.

Therefore, discussion on cooperation model is necessary. A Workshop was held on 8-9 September 2016. Participants in the Workshop on Academic Studies of Cooperation Model included representatives of Indonesia's SSTC NCT, ministries/institutions as Indonesia's SSTC implementing agency, Line Ministries / Institutions within the presidential administration, academics, development partners, Representatives of State-Owned Enterprises, NGOs and the GIZ.

Three issues were discussed in this workshop related to a cooperative model for developing Indonesia's SSTC Single Agency, namely: First, the form and model of the cooperation program in supporting the short, medium and long term goals for Indonesian foreign policy. Second, the strategy for determining the appropriate form of cooperation program that can support Nawa Cita goals and achievement of the National Medium Term Development Plan targets for 2015-2019. Third,

to determine the priority mappings of recipient countries and promotion of what cooperation is appropriate to the needs of the beneficiary country.

The results of the workshop on a cooperative model implemented by the Ministry of State Secretariat together with GIZ were as follows: First, the cooperative model workshop implemented by Indonesia's SSTC is Indonesia's SSTC focal meeting aimed at identifying the needs of bilateral and multilateral recipients. Technically, the relevant and often deployed cooperative models includes capacity building, joint research, technology transfer cooperation, private partnerships, export linkages, and the establishment of knowledge hubs.

Related to funding, various Indonesia's SSTC programs are financed by government budget, co-financing with beneficiary countries, and triangular cooperation. Several future models of financing can be considered: to enter into an era of providing soft loans, export credits, trust funds (needs further exploration), and a South-South Exchange Facility coordinated by Ministry of Finance. Fourth, in practice, Indonesia's SSTC is expected to implement the concept of "brain and heart balancing". This is in line with Indonesia's SSTC's approach to program implementation in order to implement balanced political, economic and social objectives in order to strengthen relationships with partners. Fifth, the cooperative approach should not always be based on business interests, but also the need for an educational and socio-cultural approach.

4.1.5.

Workshop Series on Financing and Budgeting Mechanism of SSTC

Workshop on funding mechanism were conducted twice. Details are as follows :

1). Workshop on Financing and Budgeting Mechanism I

The workshop was conducted on July 26, 2016 and was a collaboration between the Ministry of Finance and USAID. The purpose of the workshop was to identify the funding and budgeting challenges of Indonesia's SSTC. The workshop was expected to explore other non-ministry funding and budgeting models as a reference point for the establishment of a Single Agency.

In the workshop, it was concluded that regulation formulation is the main requirement to support the implementation of Indonesia's SSTC through a Single Agency. This institution is expected to have a strong legal basis in the context of governance and finance management.

During the transition period, the operational budget will be derived from the NCT's Line Ministries/Institution's budget and implemented upon approval from the House of Representatives. Meanwhile the determination of the SSTC budget

allocation should consider government policy priorities, evaluation of the implemented programs, and the ongoing SSTC programs. These considerations become highly relevant under limited budgetary conditions.

2). FGD on Financing and Budgeting Mechanism II

The FGD on a Financing and Budgeting Mechanism aimed to gain information from the development partners' experiences on financing and budgeting mechanisms of international assistance. This activity was conducted by Ministry of Finance in collaboration with USAID on 29 September 2016.

The results of the FGD will be used as input for SSTC's NCT team which is currently in the process of preparing an academic script for the establishment of a Single Indonesian SSTC.Agency.

The FGD was attended by representatives from SSTC's NCT, Ministry of Industry, the National Agency of Drug and Food Control, the National Population and Family Planning Board, and development partners such as UNDP, GIZ, USAID, and JICA. The speakers were officials from Ministry of National Development Planning, GIZ Indonesia, CADEP JICA Indonesia, and USAID Indonesia.

In the FGD, it can be concluded that the planning and monitoring process are the main requirements for successful implementation of the program, especially in the case of budget absorption in a timely manner.

In the budget allocation planning process, according to development partners, the government should consider policy priority, the previous project evaluation, and existing projects implemented in beneficiary countries. Those factors are relevant to the possibility of limited government budget. Therefore, support from other stakeholders such as the private sector is necessary as an alternative funding source.

Workshop Theme	Series of Workshop	Workshop Result
Institutional Set-up	Workshop Institutional Set-up I	Indonesia has a strong modality and a provision for the establishment of a Single Agency
	Workshop Institutional Set-up II	Single Agency's institutional form is a non-ministerial government institution
Legal and Regulatory Framework	Workshop on Academic Study Writing on the establishment of a Single Agency	Presidential Decree No. 11 of 2016 has been included as a National Legislation Program on the initiation of the founding of a foreign technical assistance agency
Capacity Building	Workshop on Human Resource Management in Single Agency	Institutional strengthening is achieved through strengthening the organization, strengthening human resources, strengthening the budget, and strengthening business processes that require strengthening institutional legal frameworks
Cooperation Model	Workshop on Utilization of SSTC for Private Sector	The government and the private sector sit together, hold dialogue and map the potential of the private sector for SSTC implementation. Private sector involvement has strategic value in improving the economic and investment climate.
	Workshop on Non-Government Sector Participation in Support of SSTC	The government plays an important role as facilitator and regulator and liaison with international cooperation partners. To stimulate the interest of the non-government sector, stimulus is needed in the form of tax incentives and investment protection by the government.
	Workshop on Cooperation Model	SSTC Indonesia is expected to implement the concept of "brain and heart balancing" in accordance with the approach undertaken by SSTC Indonesia regarding its program and implementation in the field of politics, economy and social welfare
Financing of SSTC	Workshop on Funding Mechanism	The determination of the SSTC budget allocation takes into account the priorities of government policy, the evaluation of the implemented program, and the ongoing SSTC program.
	FGD on Funding Mechanism	In running the program SSTC needs good budget planning so that the budget can be absorbed on time and monitor the implementation of the budget.

4.2.

Strengthening Rules and Regulations on Indonesia's SSTC

Under the administration of President Joko Widodo, the leadership and role of Indonesia in SSC will be strengthened, as mentioned in Nawa Cita #1 where President Joko Widodo defined the implementation of SSTC as one of his government's priorities.

“...We will strengthen Indonesia's role in the global and regional cooperation to build mutual understanding among civilizations, promote democracy and world peace, strengthen South-South development cooperation and overcome global issues that threaten humanity...”

In the agenda for priorities for Indonesia's global role set by the President, an action plan is defined for “...**strengthening South-South and Triangular Cooperation** as part of the efforts to build a more equitable, equal, and mutually beneficial international cooperation and world order”.

However, until 2016, Indonesia didn't have a national legal regulation which governs SSC. Thus, to give effect to the policy of President Joko Widodo's government, the passing of Presidential Regulations on SSC is urgently required.

The strengthening of these rules and regulations was intended to enable the implementation of SSC to be administered and managed through a clear, accountable, comprehensive, sustainable legal framework, and integrated with the development agenda and foreign policy of Indonesia.

The proposal for drafting the Presidential Regulation has been included in the National Legislation Programs priority by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2016 (Presidential Decree Number 11, 2016). This decree was initially titled Presidential Decree on the Establishment of the Agency for Technical Cooperation (Single Agency for Technical Cooperation). However, it was changed into Presidential Decree on management of SSTC due to the importance of establishing regulation related to SSTC business process first.

Discussion on the Presidential Decree on the Management of SSC continues in 2017 and is being pursued in line with the rules and regulations set forth in the Government Regulation Draft on Procedures for Providing Grants to Foreign Governments/Foreign Institutions. Both regulatory frameworks are expected to be enacted by President Joko Widodo in 2017.

Chapter 5



"I can hardly express in words how Indonesia and the IDB have honored the Kyrgyz people. By providing this support for us, every family can live a good life and their children and grandchildren will not know what poverty is" (A. Kydyrmaev, Head of Kyrgyz Scientific Research Institute of Livestock and Pastures)

Indonesia's 2016 Contribution in Context

Program Analysis and Highlighted Programs

During 2016, National Coordination Team of SSTC together with Line Ministries/Institutions well as development partners have conducted 51 development cooperation programs which were executed based on a demand-driven principle in accordance with the needs of beneficiary countries. From time to time, the SSTC National Coordination Team attempts to improve SSTC program implementation in order to increase the quality of output and outcome from the programs.

The contribution of Indonesia's SSTC in international cooperation as mentioned above will be explained exclusively in this chapter. Chapter 5 will be divided into two sub-chapters; the first sub-chapter is Program Analysis which explains quantitatively Indonesia's SSTC's achievements during 2016, best described in pie charts and graphic. Data was collected from questionnaires of programs of Indonesia's SSTC that had been distributed to Line Ministries/Institutions as implementing agencies. Other than that, the data was collected from reports of Indonesia's SSTC 2016 programs made by relevant Line Ministries/Institutions.

The second sub-chapter talks about several feature programs of Indonesia's SSTC in 2016 which were selected according to uniqueness or the excellence of program, coverage, effective impact, and priority among Southern Countries.

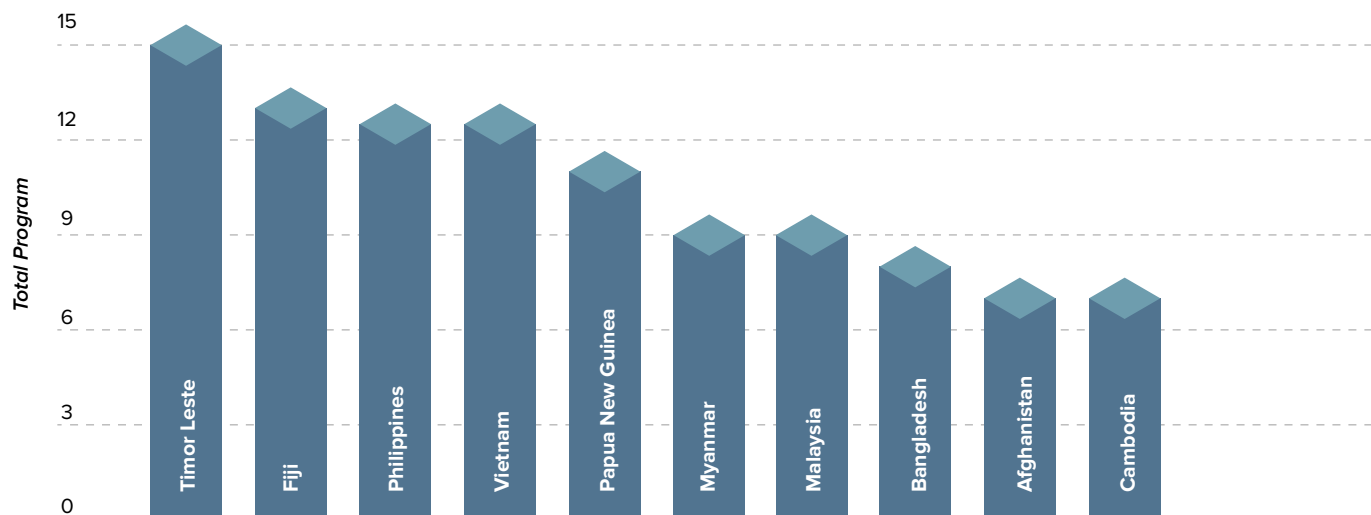
5.1

Program Analysis

5.1.1 Number of Programs by Country

In 2016, Indonesia has conducted numerous development cooperation programs under SSTC framework which engaged with various countries around the world. Throughout year 2016, Timor Leste received the most assistances with 15 programs, followed by Fiji with 14 programs, Papua New Guinea with 12 programs, Myanmar and Malaysia with 10 programs each, Bangladesh with 9 programs, and then Afghanistan and Cambodia received 8 programs each. Data showed that Indonesia's SSTC programs were still dominantly received by countries in the Asian region, most of which are still developing countries.

Top 10 Beneficiary Countries of Indonesia's SSTC Programs 2016



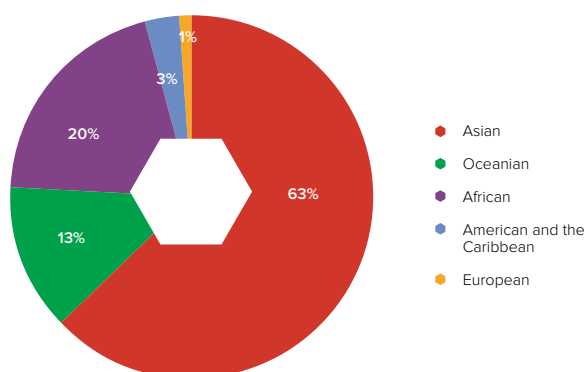
*) Data was calculated from 51 identified programs.

5.1.2

Participant Countries based on Regions

The percentage of participant countries based on regions, reveals that in 2016 participant countries of Indonesia's SSTC were predominantly from the Asian, including the Middle East (63%). This has been an area where developing countries are concentrated. Other participants came from the African (20%), Oceanian (including Pacific and Australia) (13%), American and Caribbean (34%) and the Europea (1%).

Percentage of Participant Countries based on Regions



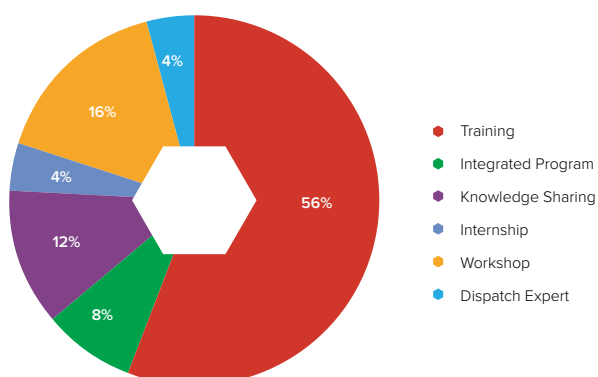
*) Data was aggregated from 51 identified programs

5.1.3

Types of Program

Development programs within context of Indonesia's South South and Triangular Cooperation 2016 were divided into several activities; Skills Training Programs, Expert Dispatch, Knowledge Sharing, Workshop, 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 2016 based on the type of the program :

Distribution based on Types of Programs



*) Data was aggregated from 50 identified programs

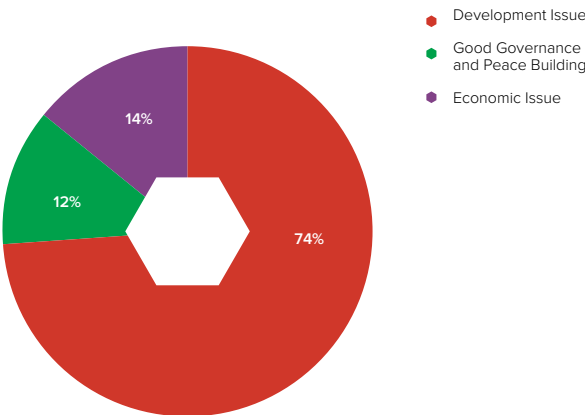
Reflecting the graphic above, Skills Training Programs became the most frequent type of program held under Indonesia's SSTC (56%), followed by Workshop (16%), Knowledge Sharing (12%), Integrated program (8%), Internship and Expert Dispatch (4%). During the training, activities conducted were in class training equipped with field visit or study visit to relevant destination.

5.1.4

Programs Based on Flagship

Analyzing data from 2016, programs were dominated by Development Issues (74%), while Economic Issues were only secondary (14%), and Good Governance and Peace Building Issues came in at 12%. It is understandable since Development Issues cover many diverse topics such as Student Exchanges, Development of Fishery Products, Anticipation of Digital Crime, Tourism Development, and Plant Processing Technology. Economic Issues also became a high percentage topic. It shows that Southern Countries in 2016 were focussed on economic matters, namely macro-economic management, public finance, as well as micro finance. While Good Governance and Peace Building Issues, which includes Human Resource Skills, Arrangement of Government Protocol, Various Programs and Policies implemented for gaining new knowledge are also important to achieve a better development system and better policies.

Distribution of Programs based on Flagship



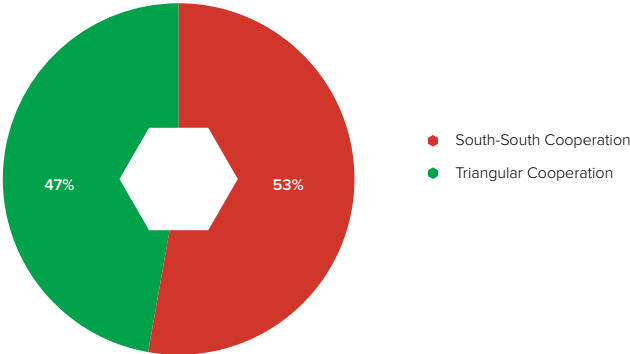
**) Data was aggregated from 51 identified programs*

5.1.5

Types of Cooperation

In contrast to 2015, programs of Indonesia's SSTC in 2016 were dominated by South South Cooperation (53%) that is cooperation and support among developing countries. The graph is presented below.

Program distribution based on types of cooperation



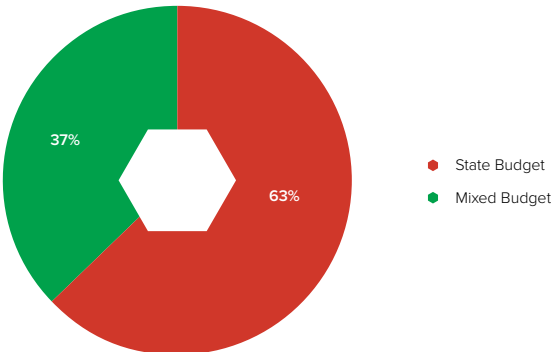
**) Data was aggregated from 51 identified programs*

5.1.6

Sources of Funding

Analyzing the data of programs in 2016, programs were funded through State Budget (63%) and Mixed Budget which includes State Budget and Development Partners budget (37% allocations. This indicates Indonesia's donor role is getting stronger and that ongoing support from donors or partners was still very important to Indonesia's SSTC during 2016.

Program Distribution based on Sources of Funding



**) Data was aggregated from 51 identified programs*

5.2

Featured Program

5.2.1. Entrepreneurship Boot Camp: International Workshop on Entrepreneurship for Asia Pacific Phase II



The Ciputra University Entrepreneurship Center team provides training and motivation session to Participants of the International Workshop on Entrepreneurship for Asia Pacific Phase II program coming from Fiji and Indonesia

There is a very close relationship between the economic progress of a given country with entrepreneurship. The more productive age people involved in entrepreneurial activity, the more prosperous the economy of the country is. Entrepreneurship now, has developed into one of the answers to global economic problems related to the availability of jobs, reduce unemployment, and to alleviate poverty.

Entrepreneurship is well recognized by the Government of Indonesia and by other South-South countries as an escalator for economic progress. One of the commitments made by Indonesia to the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Asian-African Conference was related to economic cooperation between the South-South countries. Especially between the Pacific countries.

Following up on the commitment, the Government, represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Directorate of Technical Cooperation in cooperation with the Ciputra Incubator and Accelerator a leading Indonesian entrepreneurship institution, held an Entrepreneur Boot Camp program: an International Workshop on Entrepreneurship for Asia Pacific Phase II, in Jakarta and Surabaya, from February 25th to March 5th, 2016. The Entrepreneur Boot Camp Program is an on going program of which phase I was implemented in November 2015. The Ciputra Incubator and Accelerator program is conducted under the Ciputra Foundation founded by Ir. Ciputra as a variety of entrepreneurship education activities with a mission to produce four million entrepreneurs in Indonesia spread from Sabang to Merauke.

This program trained 33 participants consisting of 14 from Fiji and 19 from Indonesia. There were also local participants from the Melanesian Provinces such as East Nusa Tenggara,

Maluku, and Papua. The involvement of local participants aimed to encourage the development of networking between the two sides in order to increase the trade volume between Indonesia-Fiji.

The training curricula were designed directly by the team from University of Ciputra Entrepreneurship Center to be more interesting and not locked up in classroom theory. Workshops were three phased so that participants could attend class sessions, field observations, market surveys, industry visits, field mentoring, and online mentoring.

The opening of the Entrepreneur Boot Camp was attended by the Director General of Information and Public Diplomacy and the Fiji Ambassador to Indonesia. In the opening remarks by the Director General of IDP, mentioned the capacity building program with the Pacific countries has been directed to areas with broader impacts including on entrepreneurship.

The Fijian Ambassador appreciated that the Indonesian Government had been very committed to assist economic development and human resources in Fiji. He hoped that the partnership between Indonesia and Fiji would continue to be enhanced in a more strategic direction.

A highlight of the second phase was the presence of Ir. Ciputra who personally addressed the class on motivation. He shared story about his struggle to start a small-scale business by relying on other people's capital and then growing to have numerous subsidiaries under the Ciputra Group with total assets worth 1.5 billion US dollars. The story of his life was an inspiration for participants to set their business development targets.

The Directorate of Technical Cooperation also invited a monitoring team from the Ministry of Education and the National Employment Center of Fiji to study the entrepreneurship curriculum developed by Ciputra University Surabaya. The Government of Fiji plans to adopt and implement the curriculum as a national curriculum.

The results of this activity evaluation are demonstrated by the satisfaction of the trainees who benefited greatly by increasing their knowledge and experience, and gaining broader insights to grow their business. Furthermore, they conveyed their hope that such activities would be a routine agenda of the Indonesian Government.

“This (Entrepreneurship Boot Camp) program motivated me to grow my business with new ideas that I thought I would never dare to take.” Junior Saladuaadua Bali (Participant from Fiji)

5.2.2

International Workshop on Cyber Crime and Digital Forensic for Palestinian Police Officers and International Workshop on Public Order Management for Asia Pacific Countries



Sharing and discussion session on International workshop on Cyber Crime and Digital Forensic for Palestine Police and Public Order Management for The Asia Pasific Countries

Technology development and the growth of the world's population are becoming a challenge to global security. The International Telecommunication Union has released data revealing that internet users will represent 47% of the world's 7 billion population by 2015. Cyber crime is now a serious threat not only for developed countries, but for developing countries as well.

Aware of the negative impact of cyber crimes and activities that disrupt public order, the Police of the Republic of Indonesia have the ability to counter the security threats caused by both. Indonesia's experience is very beneficial to developing countries. The Directorate of Technical Cooperation, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs sees this as an opportunity to engage in cooperation on cyber security and public order for South-South countries. Therefore, the Directorate of Technical Cooperation, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs cooperated with the Police of the Republic of Indonesia to organize an international workshop on the theme of cyber crime and public order management.

The Police Education Institute and the Mobile Brigade Corps held an International Workshop on Cyber Crime and Digital Forensics for Palestinian Police Officers held at the Police Science College in South Jakarta and an International Workshop on Public Order Management for the Asia Pacific Countries held at the Command Headquarters of Mobile Brigade Corps on 9 to 19 Mei 2016. The Cyber crime workshop was only for 10 Palestinian police participants. While the public order management workshop was intended for the Asia-Pacific countries. There were 4 participants from the Fiji police, 2 Afghan police officers, 2 Myanmar police participants, and 2 participants from the New Caledonian police force.

The purpose of this event was to develop the skills of the participants in cyber crime and riot prevention and the prevention of anarchist demonstrations. The materials given to the riot-prevention trainees were basic police, negotiation, and crowd control techniques and advanced crowd control, equipment familiarization, foot tactics, arrest methods, sit-in, less than lethal weapons, barricades, attack on units, vehicle Tactics, and breaking contact techniques.

The workshop was officially opened by the Head of Lemdikpol, Komjen Polisi Syafruddin, M.Si and was attended by high-ranking officials of the Indonesian Police, Ambassadors and representatives of embassies of related countries, and representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In his opening remarks, the Head of Lemdikpol said that he had conducted overseas cooperation especially for foreign police officers. This cooperation included traffic training, Reserse and Sabhara for Afghan male police officers, negotiator training, election security for Myanmar police, general development education for middle-level leaders from several other countries, and a type of specialist development education for East Timor police officers.

Ambassador Elias Ginting, delivered in his speech that training for the Palestinian police is part of the mandate of the Indonesian Constitution to support the independence of all nations, including Palestine. Meanwhile, anti-riot training becomes an important part to uphold democratic national life in the Asia Pacific region. The training was officially closed by Mr. Ghafur Akbar Dharmaputra representing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on May 19th, 2016 at the Command Headquarters of the Mobile Brigade Corps Kelapa Dua, Depok, West Java. The closing ceremony began with a demonstration of handling riots by the police of Asian Pacific countries together with the Indonesian police in front of assembled guests.

Evaluation of activities by participants generated feedback and expectations. Participants viewed the training program as beneficial. This was conveyed in a testimony by a participant from the Fiji Police, Farasiko Matawalu, in front of all participants and guests present.

Furthermore, the Fijian participants wanted to be given continued capacity building in the field of counter terrorism. Participants from Fiji also requested capacity building assistance for negotiation education and for training that was generally provided to Indonesian police officers in the Command Headquarters of the Mobile Brigade Corps for several months.

5.2.3.

Knowledge Sharing Program for the Egyptian Official Development Assistance (ODA) Management



Closing session of training related to Official Development Assistance (ODA) Management conducted in Jakarta on November, 8 th- 11th 2016

The knowledge sharing program on Official Development Assistance (ODA) management was conducted based on formal request from Government of Egypt. Fiscal Policy Agency, Ministry of Finance of Indonesia then organized the training with support from Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Cairo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of National Development Planning.

The three-day Knowledge Sharing Program for the Egyptian Official Development Assistance (ODA) Management training was conducted in Jakarta (Hotel Borobudur and Ministry of Finance Building of Frans Seda) from 8 to 11 November 2016. The participants were ten senior officials at the level of Echelon III to Echelon I from the Ministry of International Cooperation, Ministry of Finance, and Bank Central Egypt (CBE). The training was also attended by participants from Indonesian government institutions such as from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Development Planning, Indonesian Bank, and the Ministry of Finance.

The event was officially opened by Head of Fiscal Policy Agency. In his speech, the Head of BKF shared the story about Indonesia's experience in overcoming the economic crisis of 1997/1998 and the current condition of Indonesia state budget.

The organizer invited 7 speakers; they were officials from the Directorate of Technical Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Directorate of Foreign Policy and International Development Cooperation, Ministry of National Development Planning; APBN Policy Center, Macroeconomic Policy Center, Directorate of Financing Strategy and Portfolio, Directorate of Loans and Grants, and the Directorate of Evaluation, Accounting and Settlement, of the Ministry of Finance. The speakers shared their knowledge and experiences related to official development assistance (ODA) management, including : National Development Perspective, Foreign Policy, Macro

Economics, National State Budget, Strategy and Portfolio of Financing, Grants and Loan Management, Monitoring Payment and ODA Evaluation.

During the training, the Egyptian delegation was given the opportunity to present current economic conditions and ODA pertaining to Egypt. Egypt explained how it had experienced challenges in managing foreign debts with declining foreign exchange. Thus, the discussions were directed to meet Egypt's expectation based on their current situation. Therefore, the participant understood more about how to manage foreign debts by reflecting from Indonesia's experiences.

In Way Forward Session, the participant expressed their appreciation of the materials, speakers and facilities provided by the organizing committee. They expressed their desire to learn more about DMFAS, Data Base Analysis, Good Governance, Negotiation Technique, Risk Management (Interest Rate, Exchange Rate) and Mechanism of ODA Monitoring and Reporting.

The event was officially closed by the Director General of Risk Management and, Ministry of Finance of Indonesia. Before departing, the Egypt delegation made a courtesy call to Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia previously the Ambassador of Indonesia for Egypt, to share their appreciation and desire to improve good cooperation with Egypt.

The success of this training further demonstrates Indonesia's commitment and solidarity as a Southern nation; that it puts its heart into the development of other Southern countries. Indonesia over the last two years, for Egypt alone, has provided technical cooperation under the framework of SSTC on water hyacinth, women empowerment, and elections. Thus, through the implementation of technical assistance the cooperation between Indonesia and Egypt in development, trade, and investment are expected to be strengthened.

Training Materials, Speakers, and Lesson Learned during the Training

Training Materials	Speakers	Lesson Learned
National development perspective on ODA	Priyanto as representative of Directorate of Foreign Policy and International Development Cooperation, Ministry of National Development Planning	The position of ODA in the context of national development as a source of budgetary funding has shifted from deficit financing to development cooperation focused on knowledge transfer and increased investment.
Foreign policy perspective on ODA	Siti Sofia Sudarma, Acting Director of Technical Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	The principle Indonesia upholds in providing technical assistance is demand driven that is not dictated and based on the needs of the recipient country. Since 2010 there have been 42 countries receiving technical assistance covering good governance, economics and finance, education in Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, disaster management, and others.
A macroeconomic perspective on ODA	Dalyono represents the Center for Macroeconomic Policy, Fiscal Policy Agency, Ministry of Finance.	Indonesia's economic fundamentals are quite strong due to a steady increase in investment and inflation, a surplus balance of payments, as well as a healthy fiscal condition with a debt ratio of only 28 of GDP.
Perspective of State Budget Expenditure Budget on ODA	Rofyanto Kurniawan, Head of APBN Policy Center, Fiscal Policy Agency, Ministry of Finance	By 2020, the Government of Indonesia will reduce the budget deficit from 2.7 percent to 1.6 percent. 60% of the budget deficit will come from domestic financing and private sector through the Public Private Partnership scheme in infrastructure financing.
Financing Strategy and Portfolio	Erwin Ginting represents the Directorate of Financing Strategy and Portfolio, Directorate General of Budget Financing and Risk Management, Ministry of Finance	One of the main considerations in formulating a financing strategy is to determine the size of the loan portion and the portion of the securities. In this case it is necessary to consider the choice of loan currency, tenor, interest, risk, and potential securities investors. The speaker also detailed Indonesia's experience in facing the 1997/1998 financial crisis.
Grant and Loan Management (Regulation and Mechanism)	Tor Marbulang Lumban Tobing represents Directorate of Loans and Grants, Directorate General of Budget Financing and Risk Management, Ministry of Finance.	Loan management mechanisms, both loan and project loan, are conducted across ministries and agencies not only within the executive, but also with the legislative. Ministry of Finance works with Ministry of Development Planning, Line Ministries/Institutions, donor agencies, House of Representatives, Bank Indonesia, the Audit Board, and Public.
ODA Payments, Monitoring and Evaluation	Widjanarko, Director of Evaluation, Accounting, and Settlement, Directorate General of Budget Financing and Risk Management, Ministry of Finance.	<p>Process of ODA's monitoring and evaluation involve three ministries, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of National Development Planning, and recipient of ODA. Furthermore, the monitoring process consists of three stages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial and Managerial Report prepared by Line Ministries/Institutions as project implementer 2. Loan Monitoring System to know the effectiveness of project implementation. 3. Mitigation with project visit activities, coordination meetings, and recommendations on the project.
Way forward	Training Participants	Participants want to follow-up training by learning more about DMFAS, Data Base Analysis, Good Governance, Negotiation Technique, Risk Management (Interest Rate, Exchange Rate), and Mechanism of ODA Monitoring and Reporting.

5.2.4.

Sharing Best Practices and Experience on Women and Leadership



The opening session of Sharing Best Practices and Experience on Women and Leadership at Surabaya on September, 19th -23rd 2016

The gender gap has created a quality gap for women caused by a patriarchal view that limits women's roles and positions in everyday life. Such practices are generally more common in developing countries with lower levels of education and welfare. The UN through UNDP then launched the international development cooperation agenda within the framework of Sustainable Development Goals, one of which concerns gender equality campaigns and women's empowerment to address gender inequalities.

Indonesia since the reform era has continued to improve itself in reducing gender inequalities. One measure in supporting gender equality was to maximize the role of the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection in implementing gender mainstreaming. Indonesia has made gender transformations in economic, social and political fields.

Indonesia's gender mainstreaming action also applies in a global context. Indonesia through the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection has established a partnership within the context of the South-South and Triangular Cooperation Framework together with the Colombo Plan Secretariat in running the Colombo Plan Gender Affairs Program under the title Sharing Best Practices on Women and Leadership.

The Best Practices activity was held over five days from 19 to 23 September 2016 in Surabaya, East Java. The 18 participants came from 14 Colombo Plan Member countries in the Asia Pacific region covering Bangladesh, Bhutan, Philippines, Fiji, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Vietnam.

The purpose of this activity is to provide a platform for participants to share strategies, initiatives, challenges, benefits and issues in promoting women's leadership to support women's involvement in global social change. The program was conducted in three formats : class sessions (30%), field orientation (40%), and development of action plan (30%).

On the first day, activities were launched by Minister Yohana Yembise who conveyed the experiences and challenges faced by the Indonesian government in encouraging women's leadership in various sectors including the public and private sectors as well as within civil society. The event continued with a Talk Show highlighting the experiences and challenges faced by the Indonesian government in encouraging women's leadership in various sectors including the public and private sectors and civil society and the real support from men in improving women's leadership through the HeforShe program.

On the second day, the participants were invited to visit places such as Dolly and Jarak (former prostitution area), Child Friendly Village, Lawasan Village, Indonesia Women Entrepreneurship Association Batik Center and Al Barakah Women's Cooperative, Tuban. Field studies were conducted to gain experience and learn about the success of women empowerment programs that have been conducted in these four areas.

Participants attended class sessions on the third day facilitated by facilitators from the central government. Participants were given an understanding of the gender budget, the role of policymakers on issues of women's empowerment, feminization of poverty, and an international framework for gender

A highlight from these sessions on best practices was the invitation from the Mayor of Surabaya, Tri Rismaharini to visit the mayor's office. Risma gave a presentation on her experience and leadership exposure in Surabaya. The event was then officially closed by the Mayor of Surabaya by providing certificates and souvenirs to the participants.

This evaluation showed the satisfaction of the participants who gained valuable experience and lessons from Indonesia's experience in empowering Indonesian women. It is expected that the participants will apply the experience and leadership in their respective countries.

Development of Action Plan

1. Create Proposal Action Plan
2. Receive feedback Proposal of Action Plan
3. Present Proposal of Action Plan
4. Formulate program Evaluation

Field Trip

1. Visit to Kampung Dolly and Distance
2. Visit to Child Friendly Village
3. Visit to IWAPI

In-class Topics

1. Indonesian Policy in Improving Leadership and Making Decisions for Women
2. Women and Leadership: View from the Perspective Male Leaders
3. Women and Leadership: View from the Perspective of Women Leaders
4. Women Leaders in Economics
5. Women Leaders in Parliament
6. Women Leaders in Journalism
7. Women and Leadership located in the Colombo Plan Member Statef

5.2.5

OIC Workshop on Vaccine Management



Closing session of OIC VMG Meeting and OIC Workshop on Vaccine Management

Vaccination is seen as an attempt to reduce the threat of pandemic diseases that affect humans. In the context of human security, vaccination has a very important role as a bulwark against vaccine preventable diseases such as polio, tuberculosis, smallpox, and others.

Indonesia is experienced in the manufacture of vaccines independently through State Owned Enterprises through Bio Farma. , Indonesia's vaccination technology is superior to other developing countries because it has expertise and experience in producing vaccines covering more than 126 years and its products have been recognized by the World Health Organization. Therefore, the Organization of Islamic Conference in cooperation with the State Secretariat Ministry aims to organize vaccine management workshops for member countries as part of knowledge sharing in the framework of South-South Cooperation. In addition, Indonesia will benefit from promotion of the ability and production capacity of Bio Farma vaccine t in accordance with shariah criteria.

Workshop on vaccine management was held on 15-18 November 2016, located in Bandung, West Java. The workshop was initiated with OIC Vaccine Manufacturer Group (VMG) Session Meeting on 14-15 November 2016. The organization is supported by the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency and the Directorate General of Disease Prevention and Control of the Ministry of Health.

There are 10 member countries of OIC and international health organizations participating in workshop such as Pakistan, Turkey, Tunisia, Malaysia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Senegal, Egypt, Bangladesh and international organizations such as WHO, UNICEF, IDB, Social Research

and Training Center for Islamic countries (SESRIC), and the Global Alliance for Vaccine and Immunization (GAVI).

The OIC Vaccine Manufacturer Group meeting was held to discuss strengthening of the National Regulatory Authority and establishment of vaccine-related databases among OIC countries. The vaccine management-related workshops discussed the methods necessary to produce efficacious vaccines safely and of good quality. .

A four-day workshop on vaccine management split into seven discussion sessions and included a field visit to witness first hand the production, research and development process, and Bio Farma vaccine production facilities, along with introducing Indonesia's biodiversity and cultural and tourism potential.

Setya Utama, Executive Secretary of the Ministry of State Secretariat, stated that the workshop was in line with the Nawacita program, which aims to improve productivity and competitiveness in international markets. Through the promotion of Indonesia's capacity in the production of vaccines to OIC countries, it is expected that the vaccine industry in Indonesia can be marketed on a large scale worldwide and encourage the development of Islamic countries.

This workshop generated ideas for transforming and building the independence of Islamic countries in producing vaccines and their use for human health. Bio Farma's involvement in the SSTC program demonstrates the strong commitment of the non-governmental sector in promoting Indonesia's capacity to encourage development cooperation among developing countries.

ANNEXES

Calendar of Indonesia's SSTC International Events in 2016

January				
February				
March	6-7	Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) Extraordinary Summit on Palestine in Jakarta, Indonesia	18	Ministerial Strategic Dialogue on South-South Cooperation for Population and Development in Beijing
April	04	Dubai Global South-South Development Expo in United Arab Emirates		
May	15-19	41st IDB Annual Meeting – “Enhancing Growth and Poverty Alleviation through Infrastructure and Financial Inclusion” at Jakarta Convention Center (JCC) in Jakarta, Indonesia Exhibition of SSTC at 41st IDB Annual Meeting – “Indonesian SSTC’s Support in Enhancing Growth and Poverty Alleviation” at Exhibition Hall JCC in Jakarta, Indonesia	16-19	19 th High Level Committee Meeting on South-South Cooperation in New York
			19	Triangular Cooperation : Promoting Partnerships to Implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in Lisbon, Portuguese

	June				
	July	15-22	14 th Ministerial Conference United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Nairobi, Kenya		
	August				
	September	12	Celebration of United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation	28-30	The 45th Consultative Committee Meeting (CCM) of the Colombo Plan (CP) in Suva, Fiji
	October	6-7	The Third Busan Global Partnership Forum and the GPEDC Learning and Accelerating Program in Seoul	10-11	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Senior-Level Meeting in France
	November	7-9	South-South Cooperation Providers and SDG17 : Accelerating the Sustainable Development Goals Achievements in Beijing, China		
	December	30 Nov - 1 Dec	2nd High Level Meeting Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) in Nairobi, Kenya	14-15	Meeting of the International and Technical Cooperation Agencies –"South-South Cooperation with IDB in Reverse Linkage South-South Cooperation Program on the Strengthening Artificial Insemination of Livestock Program in the Republic of Kyrgyzstan" in Jeddah

Matrix of Indonesia's SSTC Programs in 2016

No.	Program	Period	Southern Partners	Implementing Agencies	Development Partners	Participants	Flagship
1.	Capacity Development Project on Road Maintenance of Timor-Leste with The Case of the National Road No. 1 through Triangular Cooperation by Timor Leste, Indonesia and Japan	Batch 1 : 18 May 2015 - January 2016 Batch 2 : 11 April – 12 August 2016 Batch 3 : 19 September 2016 – 8 February	Timor Leste	Ministry of Public Works and Housing	JICA	16	Development Issue
2.	Darmasiswa Scholarship	January - December		Ministry of Education and Culture			Development Issue
3.	Flagship Scholarship (Beasiswa Unggulan)	January - December		Ministry of Education and Culture			Development Issue
4.	Entrepreneurship Boot Camp: International Workshop on Entrepreneurship for Asia Pacific Phase II 2016	29 February - 5 March 2016	Timor Leste and Fiji	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Universitas Ciputra Entrepreneurship Center		33	
5.	Strengthen of Artificial Insemination to Achieve Food Security in the Republic of Democratic of Timor Leste	March & November 2016	Timor Leste	Ministry of State Secretariat and Singosari National Artificial Insemination Centre		29	Economic Issue
6.	International Training on Agriculture Sector for African Countries 2016	20 March - 12 April 2016	Afghanistan, Chad, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Training Centre for Agriculture, ARTFC Gambia		42	Development Issue
7.	Dispatch Expert on Batik for St. Vincent	4 - 9 April 2016	St. Vincent & The Grenadies	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Centre for Handicrafts and Batik		27	
8.	Project for Sustainable Tourism Development through Public-Private Partnership in Palestine	9 - 15 April 2016	Palestine	Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Religion	JICA	6	Development Issue
9.	Training Course on Developing Strategic Partnership with Moslem Religious Leaders in Family Planning	16 - 30 April 2016	Ethiopia, Maldives, Algeria, Bangladesh, Ghana, Nigeria, Chad, Philippines, Afghanistan, Guinea, Nepal	Ministry of State Secretariat and The National Population and Family Planning Board	UNFPA	24	Development Issue
10.	International Training Programme on Micro Hydro Power for Rural Development	19-25 April 2016	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources of Indonesia	NAM CSSTC	17	Good Governance and Peace Making Issue
11.	International Training on Cyber Crime and Digital Forensic for Palestinian Police Officers 2016	8 - 20 May 2016	Palestine	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Centre for Education and Training, Indonesian National Police		10	Development Issue

No.	Program	Period	Southern Partners	Implementing Agencies	Development Partners	Participants	Flagship
12.	International Workshop on Public Order Management for Asia Pacific 2016	9 - 19 May 2016	Afghanistan, Fiji, Myanmar, New Caledonia, Indonesia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Centre for Education and Training, Indonesian National Police		20	Good Governance and Peace Making Issue
13.	International Workshop on Sustainable Marine Fishery Product Development for African Countries 2016	21 - 31 May 2016	Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Suand, Zimbabwe, Indonesia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and Education and Training Centre for Fisheries Banyuwangi		19	Development Issue
14.	Training Course on Empowering Women through Family Planning and Economic Development Interventions	23 - 27 May 2016	Maldives, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Bhutan, Philippines, Afghanistan	Ministry of State Secretariat and Population and Family Planning Board		16	Development Issue
15.	International Training on Coconut Product Development 2016	27 May - 3 June 2016	Fiji, Cambodia, Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Timor Leste, Indonesia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Agriculture	NAM CSSTC	36	Development Issue
16.	Workshop on Protocol and International Conference Organizing 2016	30 May - 2 June 2016	Madagascar	Ministry of Foreign Affairs		102	Development Issue
17.	Dispatch Expert & International Workshop on Seaweed & Fisheries Product Development Management for MSG/ PIDF Countries 2016	27 June - 14 July 2016	Australia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, France, Samoa, Selandia Baru, Solomon Island, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries		55	Good Governance and Peace Making Issue
18.	Development of Community Policing Project in Timor Leste	17 – 22 July 2016	Timor Leste	Indonesian National Police	JICA	7	Development Issue
19.	Workshop on Capacity Building on Education Management	19 – 27 July 2016	Timor Leste	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	-	5	Development Issue
20.	Multimedia Training Course for Asia Pacific and African Countries 2016	25 July - 4 August 2016	Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Fiji, Indonesia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Vanuatu	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	18	Good Governance and Peace Making Issue
21.	TCTP on Strengthening District Health Planning in the Area of Decentralization for Improving of the Health Status of Children and Mother	31 July - 5 August 2016	Palestine, Afghanistan, Timor Leste, Cameroon, Kenya, Uganda, Lao PDR, Vietnam, Myanmar	Ministry of State Secretariat and Ministry of Health	JICA	18	Development Issue
22.	Training Program on Production and Processing of Herbal Ryzome and Leaves	31 July - 13 August 2016	Palestine	Ministry of Agriculture and Training Centre for Agriculture, Ketindan Malang	JICA	20	Development Issue

No.	Program	Period	Southern Partners	Implementing Agencies	Development Partners	Participants	Flagship
23.	International Training on Disaster Recovery and Mitigation for Coastal Area (Series 3)	9 - 20 August 2016	Fiji, Timor Leste, Tuvalu, Indonesia	Ministry of State Secretariat and Tsunami Disaster Risk Mitigation Centre		11	Development Issue
24.	International Training on Automotive for Border Community 2016	15 - 30 August 2016	Indonesia and Papua New Guinea	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Centre for Industrial Vocational Training, Papua Province		19	Development Issue
25.	International Training on Tourism 2016	21 - 29 August 2016	Fiji, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga	Ministry of Foreign Affairs		15	Development Issue
26.	Training for Nepalese Delegates on Developing Strategic with Moslem Religious Leaders on Family Planning	22 – 27 August 2016	Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Tunis, Iran, Egypt, Morocco, Senegal, Malaysia, Turkey, Bangladesh	Ministry of State Secretariat and The National Population and Family Planning Board		7	
27.	Annual Democracy Forum 2016 (ADF 2016): Learning from Democratic Transitions	25 – 26 August 2016	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, Indonesia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Republic of Indonesia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongol, International IDEA	NAM CSSTC	98	Development Issue
28.	Training course on post-harvest and processing technology on herbal	4 – 16 September 2016	Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand	Ministry of Agriculture and Training Centre for Agriculture Ketindan Malang		20	Development Issue
29.	Study Visit Ministry of Finance of Vietnam: Training on DMFAS 6.0	07 September 2016	Vietnam	Ministry of Finance (Fiscal Policy Agency)		9	Good Governance and Peace Making Issue
30.	Project for Enhancement of the Fair Competition Environment in Mongolia	13 – 16 September	Mongolia	Commision for the supervision of bisnis competition	JICA	11	Good Governance and Peace Making Issue
31.	Facilitating Trade in Investment for African Countries through Regional Economic Cooperation	18 - 24 September 2016	Sudan, Ghana, South Africa, Uganda, Serbia, Kenya	Ministry of Industry, Coordination Ministry of Economics, Investment Coordinating Board Indonesia Export Trading Center, ASEAN Secretariat	JICA	8	Economic Issue
32.	Sharing Best Practices and Experiences on Women and Leadership	19 - 23 September 2016	Fiji, Thailand, Malaysia, Myanmar, Bhutan, Pakistan, Philippines, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka	Ministry of State Secretariat and Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection	Colombo Plan Secretariat	18	Development Issue

No.	Program	Period	Southern Partners	Implementing Agencies	Development Partners	Participants	Flagship
33.	Indonesia-African Countries Dialogue on Accountable Governance: Responding Challenges and Building Cooperation 2016	22 September - 1 October 2016	Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Tunis	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia, The Supreme Audit Commission, National Administration Institute, and General Election Commission	NAM CSSTC	8	Good Governance and Peace Making Issue
34.	International Training on Comprehensive Right based Family Planning	3 - 22 October 2016	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Timor Leste	Ministry of State Secretariat, The National Population and Family Planning Board, and Universitas Gajah Mada	UNFPA	7	Development Issue
35.	Bridging Leadership Training on Family Planning Program for Bantul District Officials	4 – 6 October 2016		Ministry of State Secretariat and The National Population and Family Planning Board	UNFPA		Development Issue
36.	Enhancement of Pedagogical Content Knowledge in Sains and Mathematics through a Linkage between pre and in service Education	5 – 10 October 2016	Zambia	Ministry of Education	JICA	10	Zambia
37.	Joint Regional Training Workshop on Surveillance and Reporting of Substandard/Spurious/ Falely Labelled/Falsified/ Counterfeit (SSFFC) Medical Products	9-12 October 2016	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, Indonesia	Indonesia National Agency of Drug and Food Control	WHO and Asian Development Bank (ADB)	55	Development Issue
38.	Internship for Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao of the Philippines Muslim Leaders	9 – 15 October 2016	Philippines	Ministry of State Secretariat and The National Population and Family Planning Board	UNFPA	10	Good Governance and Peace Making Issue
39.	Internship for ARMM of Philippines Youth Moslem Leaders	9 - 15 October 2016	Philippines	Ministry of State Secretariat, The National Population and Family Planning Board, and PopCom (Department of Health, Comission on Population Philippines)	UNFPA	16	Development Issue
40.	International Workshop on Protocol and Office Management for MSG Secretariat and the Republic of Fiji 2016	23 - 29 October 2016	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Ministry of Foreign Affairs		8	Good Governance and Peace Making Issue
41.	Capacity building Program on Enhancing the Development of Small and Medium Industry	24 - 28 October 2016	Bangladesh, Bhutan, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Thailand	Ministry of State Secretariat and Ministry of Industry		19	Economic Issue

No.	Program	Period	Southern Partners	Implementing Agencies	Development Partners	Participants	Flagship
42.	International Training Programme on Bioenergy Development	26 - 31 October 2016	Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cuba, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Vietnam	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of RI, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources of Indonesia	NAM CSSTC	13	Development Issue
43.	Information and Communication Technology Capacity Building for Officials of Timor Leste	31 October - 4 November & 7 - 11 November 2016	Timor Leste	Ministry of State Secretariat, Ministry of Communications and Informatics, Centre for Training and Development of Information and Communication Technology, Cikarang and National Administration Institute.	KOICA	30	Development Issue
44.	ASTECHNOVA 2016: International Energy Conference "Advanced Energy Innovation"	2-3 November 2016	Cambodia, Cuba, Lao PDR, Vietnam, Jepang	Universitas Gadjah Mada, Chevron Indonesia, IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers) Indonesia Section	NAM CSSTC	80	Development Issue
45.	Reverse Linkage South-south cooperation program on the strengthening artificial insemination of livestock program in the republic of Kyrgyzstan	8 - 10 November 2016	Egypt	Ministry of National Development Planning, Singosari National Artificial Insemination Center, and Ministry of Agriculture		10	Development Issue
46.	Knowledge Sharing Program for the Egyptian Officials on Official Development Assistance (ODA) Management	8-10 November 2016	Egypt	Ministry of Finance (Fiscal Policy Agency)		10	Good Governance and Peace Making Issue
47.	Cassava Processing Training	13-19 Nov 2016	Timor Leste	Ministry of Industry Agro Industrial Institute	JICA	2	Isu Pembangunan
48.	Organization of Islamic Cooperation Vaccine Manufacturer Group (OIC VMG) Meeting and OIC Workshop on Vaccine Management	14-18 November 2016	Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Tunis, Iran, Egypt, Morocco, Senegal, Malaysia, Turkey, Bangladesh	Bio Farma, Ministry of State Secretariat, OIC General Secretariat Jeddah, Ministry of Health	WHO SEARO	30	Development Issue
49.	Follow Up Cooperation for Small and Medium Enterprise Development	5-9 December 2016	Malaysia, Filipina, Vietnam, Indonesia	Ministry of Industry	JICA	9	Development issue
50.	Observation Study Tour On Population, Reproductive Health and Family Planning for General Office for Population and Family Planning of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam	22 - 29 December 2016	Vietnam	PopCom (Department of Health, Commission on Population, Philippines)		10	Development Issue
51.	Training Course on Diversification of Food Production and Zero Waste Processing System		Malaysia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Singapore, Brunei, Indonesia	Ministry of Agriculture, Training Centre for Agriculture Ketindan		20	Development Issue

Photo Gallery



Police officers from several countries followed training on state security in International Workshop on Public Order Management for Asia Pacific 2016 in Jakarta



Participants were taught about automotive machines in the International Training on Automotive for Border Community 2016 program



A simulation of demonstration safe-keeping, played by police officers from Asia Pacific countries and Indonesia



Participants of International Training on Sustainable Marine Fishery Product Development for African Countries 2016 were following a training related to fisheries in Banyuwangi and Bali.



Participants of Expert Dispatch on Batik from St. Vincent and the Grenadines were very enthusiastic during their practice in making batik



Opening ceremonial of Dispatch Expert on Batik Program for St. Vincent and the Grenadines at Kingstown on April, 4th – 9th 2016



Participants of Multimedia Training Course enthusiastically participate in knowledge sharing activities on multimedia utilization



Egypt KSP participants were enthusiastic in following the series of discussions held at Hotel Borobudur, Jakarta



Participants of International Training on Coconut Product Development focus on participating the course of coconut processing



Participants of International Training on Coconut Product Development focus on participating the course of coconut processing



Discussion Session on TCTPon strengthening district health planning in the era of decentralization for improvement of the health status of children and mothers



Participants actively participate in the discussion session in Training Course on Empowering Woman through Family Planning and Economic Development Interventions



List of Abbreviation

AAC	: Asian-African Conference	IDP	: Informasi dan Diplomasi Publik (Information and Public Diplomacy)
AMEXCID	: Agencia Mexicana de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo	IWAPI	: Ikatan Wanita Pengusaha Indonesia (Indonesian Business Women Association)
APBN	: Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara	JCC	: Jakarta Convention Center
ASEAN	: Association of South East Asia Nations	JICA	: Japan International Cooperation Agency
BAPA	: Buenos Aires Plan of Action	KTM	: Konferensi Tingkat Menteri (Ministerial Conference)
CBE	: Central Bank of Egypt	LIPI	: Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (Indonesian Institute of Science)
CCM	: Consultative Committee Meeting	LPEM UI	: Lembaga Penyelidikan Ekonomi dan Masyarakat Universitas Indonesia (Institute for Economic and Social Research – Faculty of Economics and Business University of Indonesia)
CEDAW	: Convention on the Elimination of All Form of Discrimination Against Women	Mako	: Markas Komando (Command's office)
CP	: Colombo Plan	MDG's	: Millenium Development Goals
CPA	: Caracas Program of Action	MICRA	: Microfinance Innovation Center for Resources and Alternatives
CSIS	: Centre for Strategic and International Studies	MM	: Ministerial Meeting
DMFAS	: Debt Management and Financial Analysis System	MoF	: Minister of Finance
FGD	: Focused Group Discussion	MoFA	: Minister of Foreign Affairs
GAVI	: Global Alliance for Vaccine and Immunisation	MoIC	: Minister of International Cooperation
GIZ	: Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	NAM	: Non-Aligned Movement
GNB	: Gerakan Non-Blok (The Non-Alignment Movement)	NAM CSSTC	: Non-Aligned Movement Center for South-South Technical Cooperation
HLC SSC	: High Level Committee Meeting South-South Cooperation	NCT	: National Coordination Team
HLM2-GPEDC	: High Level Meeting on Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation	NGO	: Non-Governmental Organization
IDB	: Islamic Development Bank		

ODA	: Official Development Assistance
OECD	: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIC	: Organization of Islamic Conference
OIC-VMG	: Organization of Islamic Conference Vaccine Manufacturer Group
OINB	: Organisasi Internasional Negara Berkembang
SDG's	: Sustainable Development Goals
SOM	: Senior Official Meeting
SSC	: South-South Cooperation
SSTC	: South-South Triangular Cooperation
SSTC-NGG	: South-South Triangular Cooperation and Network for Global Governance
UGM	: Universitas Gadjra Mada (Gadja Mada University)
UNCTAD	: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	: United Nations Children's Fund
UNOSSC	: United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation
USAID	: United State Agency for International Development
WHO	: World Health Organization
WIEF	: World Islamic Economic Forum

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National Coordination Team of
South-South Cooperation



Kementerian
Luar Negeri



Kementerian PPN/
Bappenas



Kementerian
Sekretariat Negara



Kementerian
Keuangan

**Address & Contact of Secretariat of National
Coordination Team of SSC:**

Wisma Rafflesia II - Pusdiklat Kementerian Luar
Negeri. Jalan Sisingamangaraja No.73, RT 2/RW 6,
Gunung, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan 12120

(+62 21) 3441508 ext 8773