

THE JOURNEY OF A *DECADE* OF INDONESIA'S SSC:

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT





THE JOURNEY OF A *DECADE* OF INDONESIA'S SSC:

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



**THE JOURNEY OF A DECADE OF INDONESIA'S SSC:
CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Ed 1 - Vol. 1 - Jakarta - UI Publishing 2024

54 pages + viii 21 X 29.7 cm

Bibliography:

ISBN 978-623-333-686-4

E-ISBN 978-623-333-687-1 (PDF)

Copyright 2022 by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia
Foreign Policy Strategy Agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of
Indonesia

Executive Director

Dr. Yayan G. H. Mulyana | Head of Foreign Policy Strategy Agency (FPSA)

Editor

Rio Budi Rahmanto Ph.D. | Head of Center for Multilateral Policy Strategy, FPSA

Authors

Universitas Indonesia Team

Asra Virgianita, Ph.D. | Universitas Indonesia

Agung Nurwijoyo, M.Sc. | Universitas Indonesia

Kirana Virajati, S.Hub.Int. | Universitas Indonesia

Fraka Dawa Putra Agswenko | Universitas Indonesia

Siti Zahra Aqilahanif | Universitas Indonesia

Center for Multilateral Policy Strategy Team

Leonard Felix Hutabarat | Center for Multilateral Policy Strategy

Lucky Nugraha | Center for Multilateral Policy Strategy

Andri Haekal Karnadibrata | Center for Multilateral Policy Strategy

Gede Resnadiasa | Center for Multilateral Policy Strategy

Naldo Helmys | Center for Multilateral Policy Strategy

Publication Supported by

Universitas Indonesia Publishing

Jl Salemba Raya No 4, Jakarta Pusat 10430

Komplek ILRC Gedung B Lt 1&2

Perpustakaan Lama Universitas Indonesia

Kampus UI Depok, Jawa Barat - 16424

Content Layout and Cover Design

Jason Kusuma

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Dilarang mengutip, memperbanyak dan menerjemahkan sebagian atau
seluruh isi buku ini tanpa ijin tertulis dari penulis dan penerbit.

Januari 2024

Diterbitkan pertama kali oleh UI Publishing

Anggota IKAPI & APPTI, Jakarta

Website: www.uipublishing.ui.ac.id

email: uipublishing@ui.ac.id



FOREWORD BY THE HEAD OF FOREIGN POLICY STRATEGY AGENCY

This book summarizes achievements of Indonesia's South-South Cooperation (ISSC) in a decade under the National Coordination Team of SSC (NCT) which was officially established through the Minister of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) Regulation No. 67 of 2011. Ten years of NCT's performance are the right momentum to measure benchmarks of what has been achieved. The Indonesian Government needs to study this progress and provides complete success stories and lessons learned for the better future development of ISSC.

For this reason, the book *"The Journey of a Decade of Indonesia's SSC: Contribution to the Achievement of Sustainable Development"* is presented as the fruit of thought from the partnership that has been forged by the Center for Multilateral Policy Strategy (PSKM) - Foreign Policy Strategy Agency (BSKLN) with the Center for International Relations Studies, Social and Political Research and Development Institute (CIReS LPPSP) - FISIP, Universitas Indonesia.

SSC is not a new concept for Indonesia. It has a long historical root since the Asian-African Conference (AAC) conducted in 1955 derived from the spirit of decolonization. It represents the embodiment of developing countries' solidarity through the economic and technical cooperation actualization. Moreover, SSC serves as an alternative to the dominance of the Global North in the realm of international development cooperation. SSC has implemented various projects based on experience-sharing activities, such as technical and technological expertise exchange. Acknowledging the SSC's potential, the United Nations adopted this development cooperation concept in 1978 through the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries.

Indonesia has been consistently implementing the SSC program regularly since the 1980s. The development of Indonesia's SSC over the past decade has seen significant growth in the number and types of programs implemented. Despite its existence for decades, serious efforts are still needed to increase public awareness of this cooperation scheme. This book aims to promote and highlight the value of ISSC development to both the national and global public. It not only provides an overview of ISSC, but also examines its contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This book elaborates the achievements of ISSC based on 5 (five) pillars of SDGs: people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership. Here, we can see how ISSC has



contributed to eradicate poverty and hunger and create prosperity through various economic, social, and technological endeavors. This cooperation scheme also aims to protect the earth from degradation while create peace, justice, and an inclusive society. Moreover, ISSC reflects the spirit of partnership in implementing SDGs.

Based on these achievements, it is argued that SSC increasingly important and strategic. SSC has become a development priority as stipulated by Law No. 17 of 2007 concerning the National Long Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025. Meanwhile, in Indonesia's foreign policy, SSC is critical to achieve national interests and global development agenda.

SSC can increase Indonesia's branding at the international level by enhancing its soft power while supporting the implementation and attainability of the global development agenda, such as the SDG 2030, by both its quantity and quality.

Indonesia has also advanced its role in the SSC as a new emerging donor that can carry out a dual role as a recipient and, simultaneously, as a donor. Indonesia's SSC in the future truly reflects 'hands-on diplomacy'.

I hope this book can also transmit the spirit of development itself. In the meantime, Indonesia's SSC covers health, agriculture, and other assistance programs spread across regions, such as Africa, the Middle East, South Asia, and the Pacific.

At least 1,000 programs have been implemented and joined by 13,000 participants from various countries, including training, sending experts, workshops, and apprenticeships. After a decade, Indonesia's SSC has consistently shown its active role in encouraging collaborative progress toward a prosperous, inclusive, and just global society.

Jakarta, 31st December 2022

Yayan Ganda Hayat Mulyana
Head of the Foreign Policy Strategy Agency
Ministry of Foreign Affairs



PREFACE BY CIReS LPPSP FISIP, UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA

South-South Cooperation (SSC) is a form of cooperation between developing countries based on principles of solidarity, equity, mutually beneficial, and capacity-building through knowledge, expertise, and technology-sharing activities. During its development, the SSC has become an essential part of Indonesia's foreign policy since the Asian-African Conference (AAC) was held in Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955. AAC implementation manifests the spirit of solidarity between developing countries, which has been maintained until present. Various international or multilateral forums have acknowledged the SSC's contribution, initially from the First Non-Aligned Movement Conference (NAM) in 1961 to the latest recognition of the SSC as a medium and tool for achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for developing countries.

The existence of the global development agenda, which begins with the 2000-2015 Millennium Development Goals and then continues with the 2015-2030 Sustainable Development Goals, demonstrates the awareness of the global community regarding the importance of a shared commitment to realizing equitable, just, and inclusive development with the principle "no one left behind." This principle aligns with the spirit of SSC, which aims to achieve equality between developed and developing countries with a spirit of togetherness, experiences-sharing, and modalities in creating development programs. Moreover, SSC also adapts to the growing global environmental awareness as SSC programs attempt to target and coordinate efforts towards sustainability and inclusiveness by executing the blue economy, climate change, and gender equality activities.

Indonesia has shown its critical role in encouraging the implementation of the SSC and the global development agenda, not only as an effort to show a spirit of solidarity among developing countries. This role also reflects the realization of the constitutional mandate of the Republic of Indonesia, which emphasizes Indonesia's roles in realizing world peace, including development and shared prosperity. From the academic point of view, Indonesia's global role and leadership, particularly in the SSC, is an important phenomenon to study, especially concerning middle-power country diplomacy or, more broadly, regarding the strengthening of southern countries' position in the global political constellation. Therefore, records and documentation of Indonesia's global leadership roles are necessary, not only for practitioners but also academia, especially to construct multiple thoughts on Indonesia's global position and leadership. In terms of practical impact, this profile is essential in increasing Indonesia's bilateral, regional, and global bargaining power.



This book exhibits a documentation of a decade of Indonesia's participation through SSC in achieving SDGs 2030 based on the Five Pillars (5P) framework, namely People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership. This framework serves as a guideline for authors in identifying Indonesia's role in achieving SDGs 2030 based on the aforementioned five categories, which must be understood as interrelated frameworks. The 5P framework emphasizes the importance of harmony and balance between one pillar and another; in other words, the progress of one pillar must balance and support the progress of other pillars.

The authors believe this book can contribute academically and practically to the domestic and international community, as well as supporting and strengthening Indonesia's global role and leadership.

We appreciate the Foreign Policy Strategy Agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia for entrusting us with compiling this book. We also appreciate ministries/institutions and various parties that we cannot mention individually for their contributions and support to the production and publication of this book.

Happy reading!

Depok, 31st December 2022

Asra Virginita, Ph.D.
Project Team Leader

Center for International Relations Studies (CIReS)
Institute for Socio-Political Research and Development
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
Universitas Indonesia



TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| FOREWORD BY THE HEAD OF FOREIGN POLICY STRATEGY AGENCY | ii |
| PREFACE BY CIReS LPPSP FISIP, UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA | iii |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS | iv |
| LIST OF TABLES | vi |
| LIST OF FIGURES | vi |
| LIST OF CHARTS | vi |
| | |
| CH 1 | |
| INDONESIA'S SSC OVERVIEW: FROM POLITICAL SOLIDARITY TO SHARED PROSPERITY | 1 |
| 1.1. The History of Indonesia's South-South Cooperation (SSC) Practices | 2 |
| 1.2. Flagship Programs | 5 |
| 1.3. Indonesia's SSC and Global Development Agenda | 7 |
| | |
| CH 2 | |
| HUMAN AS THE DEVELOPMENT ACTOR | 11 |
| 2.1. End Poverty and All Its Form Everywhere | 12 |
| 2.2. End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture | 13 |
| 2.3. Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for All at All Ages | 15 |
| 2.4. Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All | 17 |
| 2.5. Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls | 20 |
| | |
| CH 3 | |
| PROSPERITY FOR ALL HUMANKIND | 23 |
| 3.1. Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All | 24 |
| 3.2. Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All | 25 |
| 3.3. Build Resilient Infrastructures, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation | 27 |
| 3.4. Reduce Inequality within and Among Countries | 28 |
| 3.5. Make Cities and Human-Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable | 29 |

| | | |
|-------------|---|-----------|
| CH 4 | INDONESIA'S SSC: SAFEGUARDING THE EARTH | 31 |
| | 4.1. Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All | 32 |
| | 4.2. Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns | 33 |
| | 4.3. Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and Its Impacts | 34 |
| | 4.4. Conserve and Sustainably use the Oceans, Seas, and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development | 35 |
| | 4.5. Protect, Restore and Promote Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Sustainably Manage Forests, Combat Desertification, and Halt and Reverse Land Degradation and Halt Biodiversity Loss | 36 |
| CH 5 | ENHANCING PEACE, JUSTICE, AND GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP | 39 |
| | 5.1. Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development; Provide Access to Justice for All; and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institution at All Levels | 40 |
| | 5.2. Strengthen the Means of Implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development | 42 |
| CH 6 | BUILD A BETTER WORLD: THE INDONESIA'S COMMITMENT IN DEVELOPING OUR FUTURE | 45 |
| | BIBLIOGRAPHY | 50 |

LIST OF TABLES

Table 6.1 The SSC Indonesia Focuses to the SDGs

46

LIST OF FIGURES

| | | |
|------------|---|----|
| Figure 1.1 | Indonesia's SSC Main Principles | 3 |
| Figure 1.2 | The Timeline of Indonesia's SSC | 5 |
| Figure 1.3 | Flagship Programs and Activity Type of Indonesia's SSC | 6 |
| Figure 1.4 | MDGs Transformation to SDGs | 7 |
| Figure 1.5 | The Pillars of SDGs | 8 |
| Figure 2.1 | Disaster Trainings for Firefighters in Timor Leste | 16 |
| Figure 2.2 | Signing Ceremony of COVID-19 Mitigation Cooperation between Indonesia, Fiji, Solomon Island, and Timor-Leste | 16 |
| Figure 2.3 | Handover of 200 Oxygen Concentrator Units to India on 8 May 2021 | 17 |
| Figure 2.4 | Renovation of the Queen Victoria School in Fiji from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in 2020 | 18 |
| Figure 2.5 | A Multifunctional Stadium to the Solomon Islands in 2019 as a Grant from the Indonesian Government | 18 |
| Figure 2.6 | Map of Distribution Indonesian Arts and Culture Scholarship Participants, 2011 - 2021 | 19 |
| Figure 2.7 | Gender Equality Training for Afghan Delegations (2018) | 20 |
| Figure 3.1 | Fisheries Management Trainings for Middle Eastern and African Countries | 26 |
| Figure 3.2 | Artificial Insemination Trainings to Palestine | 27 |
| Figure 3.3 | Sharing Best Practices on Prevention of Violence Against Women and Assistance for Women and Child Protection activities for Afghanistan in 2015 | 29 |
| Figure 4.1 | SDGs Goal 6, 12, 13, 14, 5 in Safeguarding the Earth | 32 |
| Figure 4.2 | Grant Agreement to Mozambique and Zimbabwe for Mitigation of the Impact of the Typhoon Idai Natural Disaster on 13 April 2021 | 34 |
| Figure 5.1 | SDGs Goal 16 & 17 in Strengthening Peace, Governance and Global Partnerships | 40 |
| Figure 5.2 | Anti-Corruption Training from the KPK to the Afghan Delegations | 42 |
| Figure 6.1 | Indonesia Award for Active Role in SSC from UNESCAP and UNOSSC in 2018 | 46 |

LIST OF CHARTS

| | | |
|-----------|--|----|
| Chart 2.1 | SSC Indonesia Programs for the SDGs Goal 1, 2010 - 2021 | 13 |
| Chart 2.2 | SSC Indonesia Programs for the SDGs Goal 2, 2010 - 2021 | 14 |
| Chart 2.3 | SSC Indonesia Programs for the SDGs Goal 3, 2010 - 2021 | 16 |
| Chart 2.4 | SSC Indonesia Programs for the SDGs Goal 4, 2010 - 2021 | 19 |
| Chart 2.5 | SSC Indonesia Programs for the SDGs Goal 5, 2010 - 2021 | 21 |
| Chart 3.1 | SSC Indonesia Programs for the SDGs Goal 7, 2010 - 2021 | 24 |
| Chart 3.2 | SSC Indonesia Programs for the SDGs Goal 8, 2010 - 2021 | 26 |
| Chart 3.3 | SSC Indonesia Programs for the SDGs Goal 9, 2010 - 2021 | 28 |
| Chart 3.4 | SSC Indonesia Programs for the SDGs Goal 10, 2010 - 2021 | 29 |
| Chart 3.5 | SSC Indonesia Programs for the SDGs Goal 11, 2010 - 2021 | 30 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Chart 4.1 SSC Indonesia Programs for the SDGs Goal 6, 2010 – 2021 | 33 |
| Chart 4.2 SSC Indonesia Programs for the SDGs Goal 12, 2010 – 2021 | 34 |
| Chart 4.3 SSC Indonesia Programs for the SDGs Goal 13, 2010 – 2021 | 35 |
| Chart 4.4 SSC Indonesia Programs for the SDGs Goal 14, 2010 – 2021 | 36 |
| Chart 4.5 SSC Indonesia Programs for the SDGs Goal 15, 2010 – 2021 | 37 |
| Chart 5.1 SSC Indonesia Programs for the SDGs Goal 16, 2010 – 2021 | 41 |
| Chart 5.2 SSC Indonesia Programs for the SDGs Goal 17, 2010 – 2021 | 43 |
| Chart 6.1 Indonesia's SSC Program Trends in 2017 – 2020 | 47 |

CHAPTER 1

Indonesia's SSC Overview: From Political Solidarity to Shared Prosperity

The South-South Cooperation is a concrete platform in manifesting a solidarity and strengthening collective action between developing countries under the principles of togetherness, equality, and justice which surfaced after the KAA 1955, and keeps developing until these days. The South-South Cooperation aims to create an equal and fair global economic development, which aligns to the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Recorded that about 1.000 programs have been deployed with a total of participants reaching to 13.000 from various countries. These programs are sending experts, trainings, workshops, and traineeship under various sectors, such as agriculture, marine, energy, democracy, and good governance, SMEs, entrepreneurship, infrastructure, disaster risk management, and women empowerment.





THE HISTORY OF INDONESIA'S SOUTH- SOUTH COOPERATION (SSC) PRACTICES

Historically, Indonesia's SSC development cannot be detached from the critical event of the Global SSC establishment through the 1955 Asian-African Conference (Bandung Conference) in Bandung, Indonesia, during April 18-24. It has become a notable starting point for a shared-collective awareness between Global South nations (most of them were

the technical collaboration scheme as a primary form of the SSC program.

SSC program continues to develop as Global South Countries' position in global politics and development has strengthened, such as demonstrated by the formation of Non-Aligned Movement (1961), Group of 15 (1989), Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA),² Accra Agenda for Action (AAA), High-Level Meeting on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, South Korea, and South Summit in Cuba (2000). Furthermore, the initiation of UN Resolution No. 58/220 regarding the formation of High-Level Committee on South-South Cooperation and Bogota Statement Towards Effective and Inclusive



... initiated, organized, and managed by the developing countries themselves, usually carried out by the Government with the active participation of public and private sector institutions, non-governmental organizations, and individuals. Cooperation is carried out in different forms and continues to develop, namely for example knowledge and experience sharing, training, technology transfer, financial and monetary cooperation as well as in-kind contributions. South-South Cooperation can cover different sectors, and be bilateral, multilateral, sub-regional or inter-regional. **(Definition of South-South Cooperation, United Nations)**

... and to participate in the execution of world order which is by virtue of freedom, perpetual peace and social justice, ... (Preamble of the Constitution of the State of the Republic of Indonesia of the Year 1945)

newly independent states) to strengthen the South-South Cooperation.¹ Indonesia sponsored the implementation of Bandung Conference as a part of the national constitution's mandate to maintain the world order based on freedom, perpetual peace, and social justice. The well-known *Dasasila Bandung* (Bandung's Ten Principles) produced during the Bandung Conference has demonstrated that spirit and has become the first steppingstone for the development of SSC as an embodiment of solidarity virtue to "advance common interest and cooperation" as stipulated in the 9th principle. These commitments are concretely manifested through various cooperation schemes between countries, especially in

Development Partnership (2010) has become another resemblance of ever-developing SSC spirit. Based on those circumstances, SSC has developed as a concrete platform in bringing solidarity and strengthening collective action among developing countries based on the principles of togetherness, equality, and justice.

Since its commencement, Indonesia has always been present as a country who actively engages in SSC practices. In 1981, Indonesia established the Indonesia Technical Cooperation Program (ITCP) as a platform for conducting technical cooperation between developing countries. This cooperation aims to enhance experiences and knowledge sharing



Figure 1.1 Indonesia's SSC Main Principles

related to development through various training and exchanges of expertise. Moreover, it aligns with one of SSC's principles which is to pursue capacity development and southern knowledge.

In the development of SSC, Indonesia has conducted SSC practices in accordance with Law No.17 Year 2007 regarding the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025. In addition, the practices have also followed the Jakarta's Commitment on Aid Development Effectiveness in 2009 to enhance the quality of international aid governance.³

Moreover, the formation of the National Coordination Team (NCT) of Indonesia's South-South Cooperation in 2010, consisting of four ministries/state institutions: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Development Planning, the Ministry of State Secretariat, and the Ministry of Finance, also amplified Indonesia's SSC expansion. From 2017 until present, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has become the coordinator of NCT. With the establishment of

NCT, many institutional improvements have been made by the Government of Indonesia regarding the conduct of various SSC programs. The government has also played a key role to ensure the programs' effectiveness and impacts on other developing or least developed countries.

In 2019, the Indonesian government took a significant step towards evolving Indonesia's SSC, that is to institutionalize SSC through the establishment of the Indonesian Agency for International Development (Indonesia AID) or known as *Lembaga Dana Kerja Sama Pembangunan Internasional* (LDKPI). This institution takes the form of a Public Service Agency (Badan Layanan Umum/BLU) based on a Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 927/KMK.05/2019, which was designed as the agency that manages Indonesian development cooperation programs, including SSC programs. This institution was inaugurated by the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia, Jusuf Kalla on October 18th, 2019, as a part of "diplomasi tangan di atas" or foreign aid diplomacy.



The International
Development
Cooperation Fund
Institution will
strengthen Indonesia's
role in carrying out
world order through
strengthening
International
Development
Cooperation.

Minister of Foreign
Affairs of the Republic
of Indonesia, Retno
Marsudi



The Timeline of Indonesia's SSC

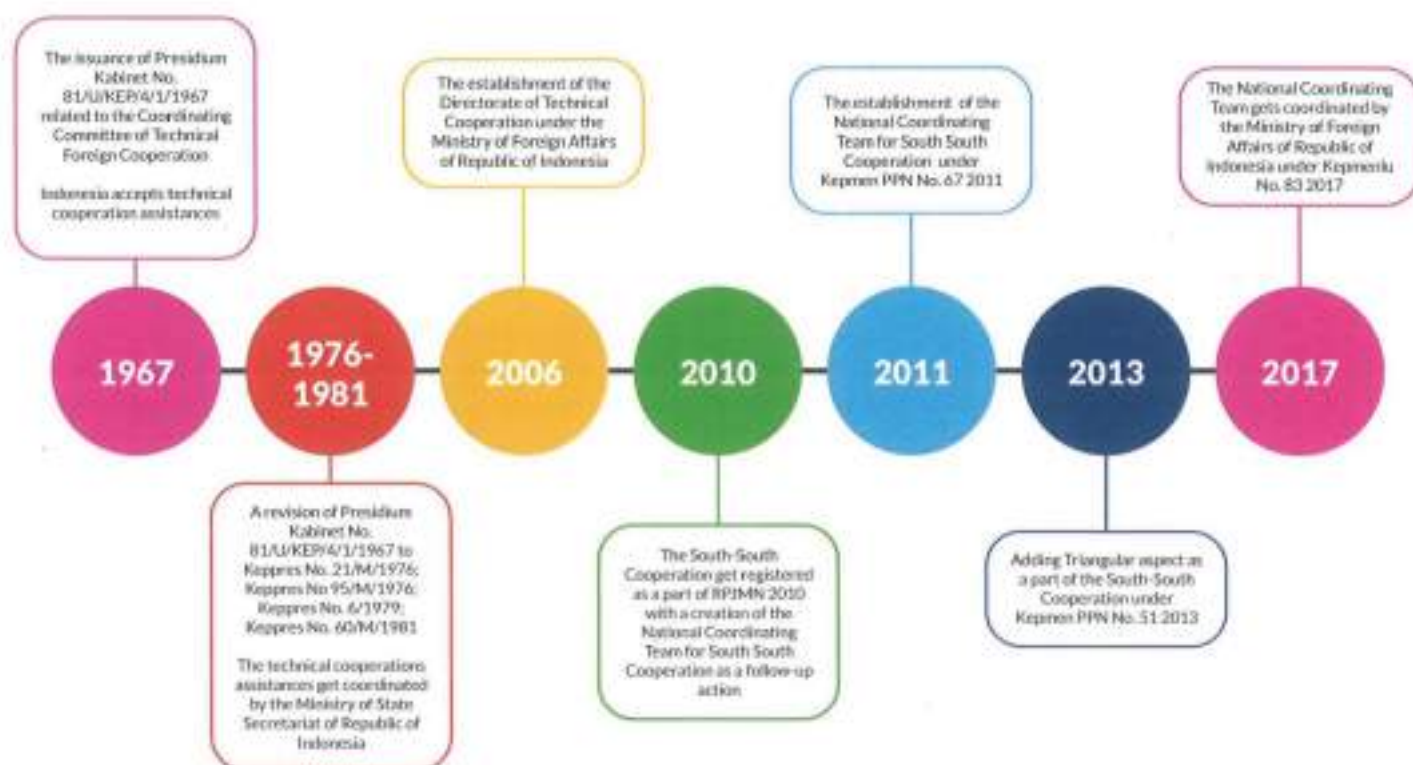


Figure 1.2. The Timeline of Indonesia's SSC

FLAGSHIP PROGRAMS

Up to this day, Indonesia has been providing multiple SSC programs in diverse sectors, such as health, agriculture, and other assistance programs spread across regions, such as Africa, the Middle East, South Asia, and the Pacific. Approximately, over one thousand programs have been conducted with more than 13,000 participants involved from a few countries, with a variety of activities, such as training, exchanges of expertise, workshops, and apprenticeships.

Indonesia's SSC has several flagship programs: developmental issues, economic issues, and good governance. All these issues-based programs are demand-driven from beneficiary countries. Besides, flagship programs also consider Indonesia's capacity and resource availability to support other countries.

As a part of Indonesia's foreign policy and vision for international development, Indonesia's SSC has played a role in fulfilling many international

development agendas, including the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDGs). It reiterates global and Indonesian commitment to uphold the importance of multi-stakeholders' contribution in realizing an environmentally friendly, socially inclusive, and economically practical global development for the most needed society. In other words, SDGs align with SSC's vision to create an equitable and just global economic development.



Figure 1.5 The Pillars of SDGs

emphasis on four sectors: social, economy, living environment, and pushing peace and partnership.⁴ The five pillars and their interconnectedness can be explained by the following:

- **People** focuses on countries' efforts in putting an end to poverty and famine. It is translated into SDGs Goal 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
- **Prosperity** focuses on various attempts in providing welfare related to economy, social, and technology. It is manifested on SDGs Goal 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.
- **Planet** focuses on efforts in protecting the earth from degradation. This pillar is well-translated into SDGs Goal 5, 12, 13, 14, 15.
- **Peace** emphasizes on efforts in creating peace, justice, and inclusive society who are freed from fear and violence. This point is translated into SDGs Goal 16.
- **Partnership** covers all efforts related to the process of implementing global development agenda through various channels that involve all stakeholders. It is translated into SDGs Goal 17.

Aligned with SSC vision and principles, it is important to portray all of Indonesia SSC's contributions under the SDGs framework. This portray will show Indonesia's active participation in supporting SDGs in developing

countries. It is also important mentioning that this portray could work as an evaluation for Indonesia's SCC programs.

Based on the spirit of solidarity and responsibility as a global citizen, mandated by the Republic of Indonesia's Constitution, Indonesia's SSC is believed to consistently show its active role in pursuing common goals to a prosperous, inclusive, and just global society.



END NOTES

1. A number of literature confirms Bandung Conference as the forerunner of SSC, including Chris Alden, Sally Morphet, and Marco Antonio Vieira, *The South in World Politics*, (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010), Kevin Gray and Barry Gills, 'South-South Cooperation and the Rise of the Global South,' *Third World Quarterly* Vol. 34, No. 4 (2016), 557; Sandra H. Bry, "The Evolution of South-South Development Cooperation: Guiding Principles and Approaches," *European Journal of Development Research* (2016).
2. The existence of BAPA is important in the history of SSC because BAPA is a milestone in the history of Technical Cooperation in Developing Countries. Formally, through the UN General Assembly forum, the KTNB was officially passed into a resolution with the principle of cooperation aimed at accelerating independent development in developing countries.
3. The inclusion of development partners is an important spirit of the Jakarta Commitment, which is commonly referred to as the Triangular Cooperation, namely cooperation between 3 parties: Indonesia, Development Partner Agencies, and Beneficiary Countries.
4. In addition to the classification created by the UN, BAPPENAS RI has also created a grouping of SDGs based on four pillars which include: (1) Social Development Pillars, goals 1,2,3,4 and 5; (2) Economic Development Pillars, goals 7,8,9,10 and 17; (3) Environmental Development Pillars, goals 6,11,12,13,14, and 15; and (4) Law and Governance Development Pillar, goal 16.

CHAPTER 2

Human as the Development Actor

From 2010 to 2021, Indonesia has already implemented a total of 324 SSC programs focusing in empowering people as the development actor, with the following details:

19

SSC Programs for
SDGs Goal 1

161

SSC Programs for
SDGs Goal 4

76

SSC Programs for
SDGs Goal 2

17

SSC Programs for
SDGs Goal 5

51

SSC Programs for
SDGs Goal 3

Discussion regarding global and national development cannot be separated from the economy and human development. Those two keywords always exist within the discussion of sustainable development and South-South Cooperation. Referring to Amartya Sen (2001), development is a process to expand freedom scope that can be accessed by people in the society. It highlights the critical value of human development to achieve greater economic development by ensuring people capability to live an adequate standard of living. Moreover, Amartya Sen explains that there are five kinds of freedom to enhance human capability: 1) political freedom, 2) economic facilities, 3) social opportunities, 4) guarantee of transparency, and 5) protective security. All of those are strongly correlated with SDGs and SSC.

Economic facilities and social opportunities are two kinds of freedoms that are related to parts of SDGs. It is worth noting that humans act as actors who formulate and carry out development programs. At the same time, they also act as beneficiaries (based on people centered development's principle). Because of that, sustainable economic development must be rewarding for all people in society without exceptions.

Nevertheless, based on a survey conducted by Gallup, a research agency in the United States, 750 million people in this world lived in a very vulnerable condition where they have limited access to living spaces or healthy food and do not have relatives who can help them during their hard times (Esipova, Ray, & Han, 2020). Gallup also categorized nine countries where most of their people lived under high "very vulnerable" conditions: Afghanistan, Benin, Malawi, Togo, Sierra Leone, Zambia, Congo Republic, Morocco, and India (Esipova, Ray, & Han, 2020). These circumstances become a hurdle in manifesting SDGs attainment.

Indonesia is one of the countries who expressed a deep concern regarding the SDGs attainment. The spirit of solidarity and sense of responsibility to contribute to achieving the global development agenda make the government of the Republic of Indonesia play an active role in supporting SDGs. This role sets humans as the main focus in putting an end to poverty and famine, health insurance, improving education quality, and gender equality.

END POVERTY AND ALL ITS FORM EVERYWHERE

Poverty is a condition where someone experiences not only income inadequacy but also incapability to live a sustainable life. Living in poverty means having limited access to necessary nourishment, a decent education, and other basic needs, such as water and electricity. Other than that, people under this condition are also vulnerable to being socially discriminated against in various aspects of social life, such as vertical mobility.

In 2015, the World Bank recorded that over 736 million people, or an estimate of 10% of the global population, lived below the international poverty threshold, in which the daily income was less than USD 1,90. It is better than the 1990 and 2010 poverty rate data that reached the percentage of 36% and 16% respectively. Nevertheless, this declining trend seems to slow down. Even if we use the poverty threshold of USD 2,15 for each person per day, according to what we did in 2017, the number of people in poverty is increasing. The percentage in 2020 reached 9,3%, indicating an increase from 8,4% in 2019. Thus, approximately 574 million people, or 7% of the global population, will still live below USD 2,15 in 2030 (The World Bank, 2022). Thus, the SDG's vision of ending extreme poverty still seems difficult to achieve.

Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has deteriorated the past achievement as this crisis hampered the long-term improvement in public health at the global level, continuing gender disparities, and education infrastructure gap (United Nations, 2022). Thus, the efforts to reduce poverty still need to be enhanced, include the increasing access to clean water and other primary needs.

Poverty eradication still becomes the primary goal of SDGs. It focuses on two regions that still experience significant underdevelopment where a large portion of the society still lives under the extreme poverty, such as South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. These regions have become the target regions for Indonesia's SSC programs related to the poverty eradication program.

By delivering its SSC programs, Indonesia has been involved in assisting the international society in tackling poverty through capacity building or technical assistance that enable society to alleviate their life

standards. From 2010 until 2021, several programs have directly been associated to the first SDGs goal, as demonstrated in Chart 2.1. For example, Indonesia conducted Capacity Building for Poverty Reduction

This program allows the government of the Republic of Indonesia, together with JICA, to provide training for bureaucrats, practitioners, and other related domestic actors in targeted countries. It is hoped that

South-South Cooperation Programs Categorized in SDGs Goal 1

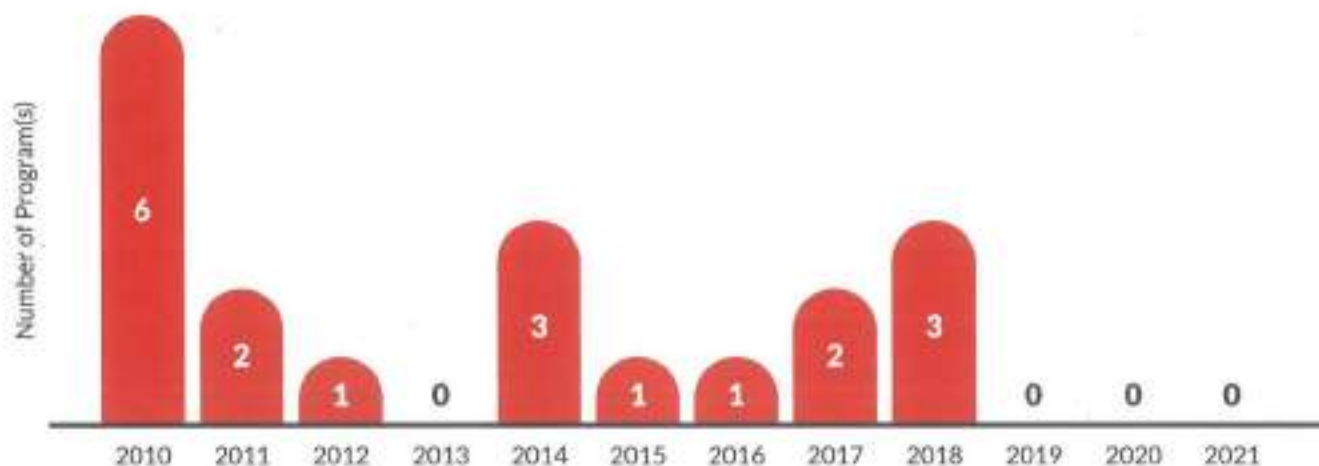


Chart 2.1 Indonesia's SSC Programs for the SDGs Goal 1, 2010-2021
 Source: Organized by the author from Indonesia SSC Year Report Data for 2010-2021/various sources

and Third Country Training Program which was held in 2011. This was proposed by the Ministry of State Secretariat to train representatives from Palestine, Laos, and Timor Leste. For the program targeting Palestine, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) was also involved as a partner under the SSC Triangular mechanism.

Another program that directly addresses poverty alleviation was conducted in 2017 and was named the Sustainable Energy Poverty Reduction: Community Participatory Development of Sustainable Energy and Poverty Reduction for the Improvement of Basic Service Provision. This program invited JICA back as a development partner, with Business and People-centred Economy Initiatives/*Inisiatif Bisnis dan Ekonomi Kerakyatan* (IBEKA) as the implementing agency.

Moreover, there was a program called the Third Country Training Program (TCTP) as one of the SSC programs that can positively impact poverty alleviation advancements. This program has various foci related to global issues: poverty reduction, capacity building, counseling on maternal and child health, agriculture, training of students, and others.

this training could enhance participants' capabilities to manage poverty alleviation programs. The Global South countries that receive assistance from Indonesia were expected to significantly reduce the number of poor residents from 1998 to 2010.

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

In 2020, Action Against Hunger (AAH) reported that 720-811 million people experiencing famine; even our earth itself can't produce enough food for the entire population. It became even worse when food producers such as small farmers and fishermen also experienced hunger and were vulnerable to food insecurity, even though they have contributed around 70% to the global food supply (AAH, 2022).

Efforts to fight famine have reduced famine rate from 15% in 2000 to 8.9% in 2019. Nevertheless, these efforts faced several setbacks due to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. The number itself has gained its momentum and jumped back to 9.9% in 2020 (United Nations, n.d.). The global famine rate is quite concerning related to the limited access or not having access to food. Limited access to food is interrelated to economic conditions or conflicts. The UN recorded that 1 in 10 people in the world experience hunger, while 1 in 3 people in the world do not have access to adequate food.

Famine is interrelated to other conditions, such as food vulnerability, malnutrition, stunting, and development-related disorders. Therefore, Zero Hunger has become one of the goals that need to be achieved through SDGs. SDGs Goal 2 includes the eradication of hunger and malnutrition, and improvement of food production systems which include improving agriculture and increasing livestock production.

programs, such as training, exchanges of expertise, provision of knowledge regarding nutrition and food management, delivery of seeds and artificial insemination.

There were 16 Indonesia's SSC activities that focused on artificial insemination from 2010 to 2021. Activities that specifically involved insemination for dairy cows were carried out in 2010 in the Artificial Insemination on Dairy Cattle for Developing Countries program, in 2011 in the Third Country Training Program of Artificial Insemination on Dairy Cattle, and in 2021 in the Management of Dairy and Beef program and the Cattle Breeds for Intensive Production for Palestine.

There was also a particularly crafted program to discuss the artificial insemination for fish farming in the Sustainable Fish Farming through the Adoption of Artificial Insemination for Palestine program which was held on 5–25 February 2019 and involved participants from Palestine.

South-South Cooperation Programs Categorized in SDGs Goal 2

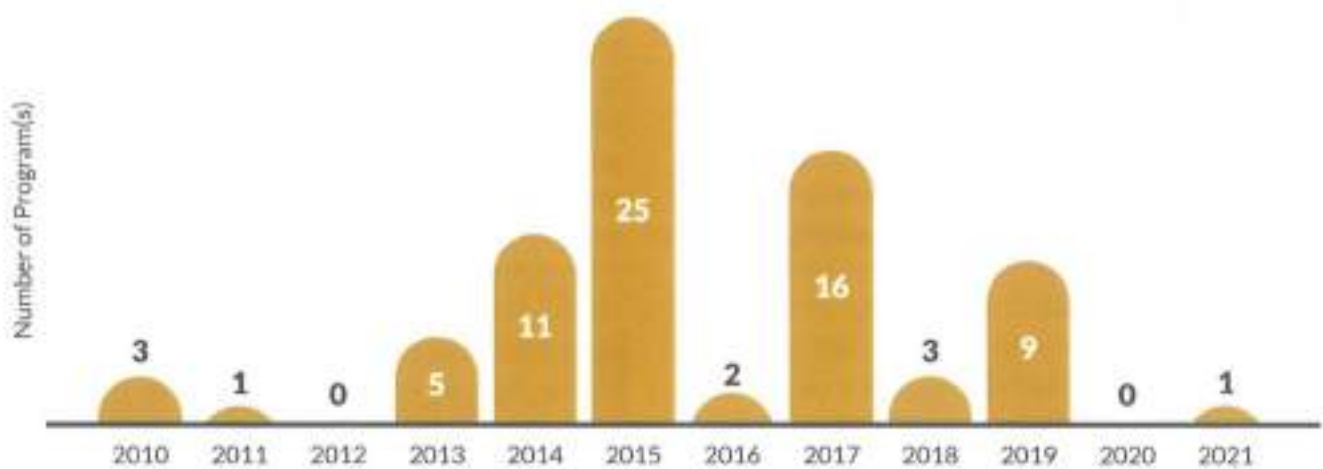


Chart 2.2 Indonesia's SSC Programs for the SDGs Goal 2, 2010-2021
Source: Organized by the author from Indonesia SSC Year Report 2010-2021/various sources

There are several activities that need to be achieved through SDGs Goal 2: increasing the variety of food plant seeds, improving irrigation systems, building good and strong agricultural systems, and ensuring the availability of preparations from livestock such as chickens, cows, and goats.

In general, Indonesia's SSC efforts to combat famine are manifested in technical assistance in various

Moreover, artificial insemination-related programs have pushed forward the food security agenda through the International Training on Strengthening of the Artificial Insemination to Achieve Food Security in the Republic of Timor-Leste program which was held in Malang from 26 October to 8 November 2014. Programs related to artificial insemination are programs that are often carried out by Indonesia in supporting the achievement of SDGs Goal 2.

Since 2010-2021, Indonesia has conducted more than 50 programs related to SDGs Goal 2 in collaboration with development partners, such as JICA, Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM-CSSTC), Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), Association of Southeast Nations (ASEAN) and Japanese Government. Beneficiaries of these programs are variative, scattered from Asian countries, South Pacific, to African countries.

ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

Humans are vulnerable living organisms. Many risks could attack human welfare, from diseases, accident, natural disasters, and other unpredictable or unforeseen circumstances. When human welfare is disturbed, productivity can also be hampered. SDGs Goal 3 is formulated to reduce risks that could emerge when human welfare is disturbed, especially fatal risks that can lead to death. SDGs Goal 3 has its own tagline which is Good Health and Well-being and has a specific goal in ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all age groups.

Today, the world is having several issues related to global health: decreasing life expectancy rate and vaccination scopes, the rapid spread of mental health disorder and anxiety, and increasing mortality due to tuberculosis and malaria (United Nations, n.d.).

Contagious diseases still threaten human welfare; for instance, the COVID-19 pandemic has rapidly infected people around the world and claimed millions of lives. Recorded on November 29th, 2022, there are 6.618.579 deaths caused by COVID-19 worldwide (World Health Organization, n.d.). Even though countries have collaboratively mitigated the pandemic by distributing vaccines, this virus still haunts its victims until today. COVID-19 is an example of an attack on human welfare that knows no national borders.

During the pandemic, Indonesia has conducted eight online programs related to health and well-being. In 2020, there were several successfully held programs, such as the South-South and Triangular Cooperation

(SSTC) Webinar on Strategic Partnership with Muslim Religious Leaders in Family Planning, Reproductive Health, and in Prevention and Response to Violence Against Women and Child Marriage; South-South and Triangular Cooperation Online Training on Reproductive Health, Family Planning, Adolescent Reproductive Health and Prevention of Gender-based Violence and Child Marriage for Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao Youth Muslim Leaders (BARM); International Webinar on Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Program and Its Contribution to Indonesia's International Development Cooperation Program; Indonesia's SSC: Cooperation of Drug Regulatory Agencies for Palestine; SSTC Online Training on Strategic Partnership with Muslim Religious Leaders in Family Planning, Reproductive Health, and in Prevention and Response to Violence Against Women and Child Marriage; and Knowledge Sharing Program on Maternal and Child Health Handbook: Sharing the Experiences and Lessons Learned on MCH Handbook Implementation in the Era of COVID-19 Pandemic. The following year, Indonesia conducted a program called the Knowledge Program on Maternal and Child Health Handbook.

In reducing probable fatal risks because of disasters or unpredictable circumstances, Indonesia held three other programs that only targeted to Timor Leste. Those established programs were the Timor Leste Multi-Hazard Early Warning System in May 2016 and 2017, International Training on Fire Fighting for Timor Leste in August 2017, dan Workshop on Enhancing Capacity and Awareness of Timor Leste towards Earthquake and Tsunami Hazards in October and November 2017. In total, 40 participants from Timor Leste have engaged in these three programs.

Indonesia has also contributed to many health-related activities, such as the administration of vaccination. Indonesia has distributed its assistance through The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). In 2016, a Vaccine Manufacturer Group meeting and seminar regarding vaccine management was held. In this meeting, the discussion focused on strengthening the National Regulation Authority and forming vaccine databases between OIC countries. Bio Farma, Indonesia's most prominent vaccine producer, also participated in this opportunity and shared many experiences and knowledge regarding vaccine production, the research process, and its development. OIC countries participating in this event included

Pakistan, Turkey, Tunisia, Malaysia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Senegal, Egypt, and Bangladesh. Several international institutions also joined this activity: World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), IsDB, The Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Center for Islamic Countries (SESRI), and the Global Alliance for Vaccine and Immunization (GAVI). During this event, trainings and field studies were conducted by visiting vaccine production sites. Bio Farma served as a non-government actor that actively participated in this program.



Figure 2.1 Disaster Trainings for Firefighters in Timor Leste

Indonesia's SSC contribution can also be observed during the COVID-19 pandemic, such as by delivering aid in a form of a grant to Fiji Government, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste in December 2022. Indonesia wired IDR 2.88 billion to these countries for providing medical equipment in handling COVID-19 (LDKPI, 2016).



Figure 2.2 Signing Ceremony of COVID-19 Mitigation Cooperation between Indonesia, Fiji, Solomon Island, and Timor-Leste

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic management, Indonesia's SSC efforts are not only limited to countries in the Pacific region. Indonesia also assisted India through providing humanitarian grants in the form of 200 oxygen concentrator units. Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno L. P. Marsudi symbolically provided the assistance to the Indian Ambassador to Indonesia H.E. Manoj Khumar Bharti, as can be seen in Figure 2.3 (Rokom, 2021).

South-South Cooperation Programs Categorized in SDGs Goal 3

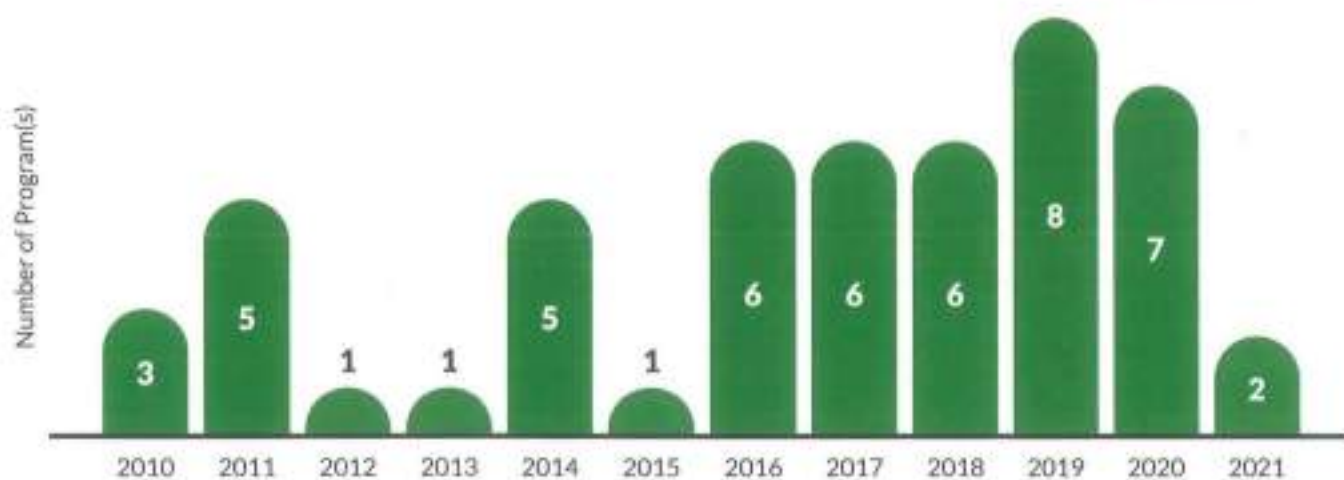


Chart 2.3 Indonesia's SSC Programs for the SDGs Goal 3, 2010-2021
Source: Organized by the author from Indonesia SSC Year Report 2010-2021/various sources



Figure 2.3 Handover of 200 Oxygen Concentrator Units to India on 8 May 2021



ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Discussion regarding the economic development and humans cannot be separated from education as one of the ways to develop people's capabilities. It articulates the increasing wealth and income as a part of developing capabilities, such as critical thinking, creativity, time management, and other beneficial capabilities in sustaining lives. Therefore, education has always been one of the development goals, including SDGs.

Even though education always becomes a part of the development agenda, the world still faces various education-related problems. Education in some countries remains exclusive and expensive, and difficult to access by people who need more educational resources. Crises can also hinder educational activities from being carried out due to the lack of facilities and educators when a crisis occurs.

The education issue discussed in sustainable development is not only regarding the formal education followed by early childhood education and schooling, but also education that supports individual talents and abilities to earn an income, such as vocational schools, high schools, and universities. The ability to read and count is also one of the focuses of the SDG Goal 4 on education, because there are still many people in various countries who experience difficulties in acquiring these two basic skills. In

addition, everyone should have access to affordable education regardless of age, social status, and gender. Not only young children, but the elderly also need to receive education that can support their lives at an old age.

Indonesia has demonstrated its contribution in achieving this goal through several SSC programs such as the scholarship program provided by the Indonesian government for participants from developing countries. Scholarships specifically administered for developing countries were facilitated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology and were held from 1 August 2018 to 2021. Under the title of Developing Countries Partnership Scholarship (BKNB), this activity involved 149 participants from developing countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, America and Australia regions. Scholarships that were also administered during this period were the "AUN/SEED-Net-JICA Scholarships" which involved more Southeast Asian countries, such as Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos, Timor Leste, Malaysia, and Vietnam.

In this scholarship scheme, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology served as implementing agencies. In addition, Indonesia also has delivered other scholarship programs, such as Darmasiswa and Excellence Scholarships which are organized by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology and involve participants from various developing countries, such as Timor Leste, Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Ethiopia.

Besides providing scholarships, Indonesia also contributes to the educational development by providing grants of IDR 20.77 billion for Fiji. Grant funds were intended for the construction of the Queen Victoria School phase II. This is Indonesia's continued commitment after previously helping for the renovation of the school (phase I) in 2019. In phase I, the grant was used to renovate student dormitories and classrooms which needed repairs due to the Winston storm that hit Fiji.

Indonesia's attention is not limited to Fiji. Prior to that, in 2019, Indonesia provided a grant to Solomon Islands Government for building their first multifunctional stadium, intended for the 2023 Pacific Games activities. This grant agreement was set forth

in the Grant Agreement for the Development of a Multifunctional Futsal Field for the 2023 Pacific Games in the Solomon Island between the Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi and Solomon Islands' Trade Minister Jeremiah Manele on the sidelines of the 12th Bali Democracy Forum meeting on 5 December 2019 (Editor of AsiaToday, 2019).

The construction of this stadium was ceremonially inaugurated in September 2022 by the Prime Minister of Solomon Islands H.E. Manesseh D Sogarave together with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia H.E. Retno Marsudi. The construction of the stadium was carried out by PT Wijaya Karya from Indonesia which shows that SSC provides space for Indonesian SOEs to go global (LDKPI, 2022).

Indonesia's commitment to the educational aspect, apart from grants, can also be seen in the provision of several scholarship schemes such as the Indonesian Arts and Culture Scholarship (BSBI), Developing Countries Cooperation Scholarship (KNC) and Darmasiswa Scholarship. Unlike the BSBI which is run by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the KNC and Darmasiswa Scholarships are run by the Ministry of Education and Culture Research Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia.



Figure 2.4 Renovation of the Queen Victoria School in Fiji from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in 2020

The Indonesian Arts and Culture Scholarship (BSBI) has been awarded since 2003. This activity is intended to introduce a variety of Indonesian cultures. From this program, Friends of Indonesia will be born which is important to increase the understanding and cooperation between countries through people-to-people connections. Since its inception until 2022, the BSBI program has had 926 alumni from 77 beneficiary countries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022).



Figure 2.5 A Multifunctional Stadium to the Solomon Islands in 2019 as a Grant from the Indonesian Government

From the map of BSBI program participants in Figure 2.6, it can be observed that the participants were still dominated by Asian countries (41.9%), followed by Europe (25.9%), Australia and the Pacific (17.7%), America (4.9%), and Africa (2.6%). The wide range of participating countries on this program indicates the attraction of the international public to Indonesia's artistic and cultural heritage.

However, due to the pandemic, the BSBI program was not held in 2020. Indonesia replaced several activities with virtual events, such as the "Indonesian BSBI Alumni Talk" (July 2020) and a collaborative video for the BSBI theme song entitled "Indonesia... Hatiku.. Rumahku.. Bangsa..ku.." or "Indonesia, My Heart, My Home, and My Nation." (Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Indonesia, 2021).

Interestingly, during 2021 BSBI activities were held in a hybrid manner. Forty-seven participants from 21 countries attended the 2021 virtual BSBI program. The program also involved various art galleries as training instructors, including Sofyani Dance and Music Studio (Padang), Gubang Art Community (Tenggarong, Kutai Kartanegara), Kazaki Art School (Makassar), Semarangana Art Studio (Bali), Art Studio Langlang Buana (Banyuwangi), and Kinanti Sekar Studio (Yogyakarta).

Numbers of the Indonesia Art and Culture Scholarship Participants 2011-2021



Figure 2.6 Map of Distribution Indonesian Arts and Culture Scholarship Participants, 2011-2021
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, GeoNames, Microsoft, Navinfo, OpenStreetMap, Tomtom

South-South Cooperation Programs Categorized in SDGs Goal 4

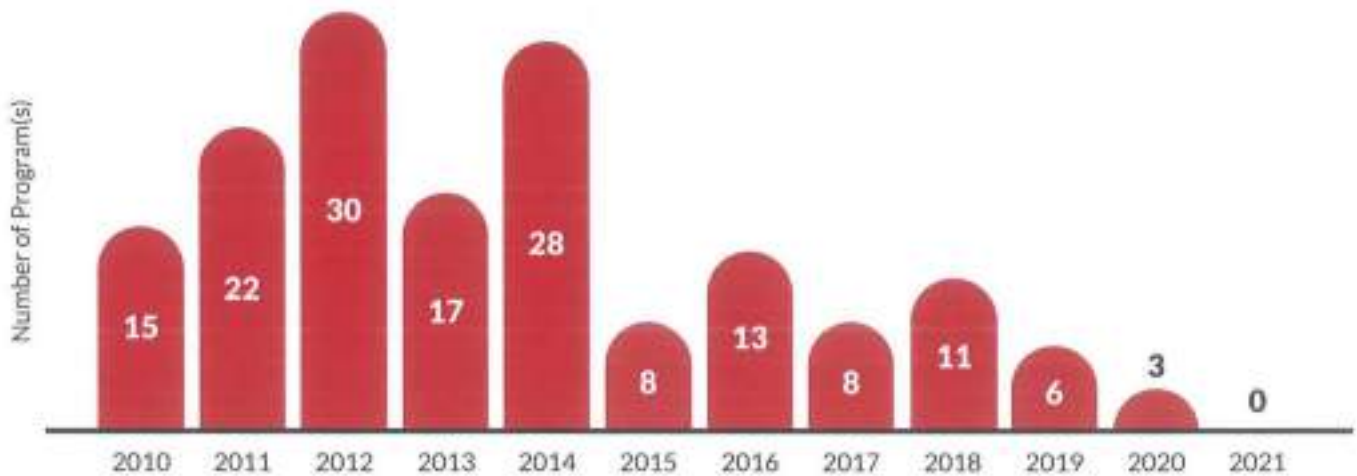


Chart 2.4 Indonesia's SSC Programs for the SDGs Goal 4, 2010-2021
Source: Organized by the author from Indonesia SSC Year Report 2010-2021/various sources

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

Gender equality still exists as a global issue. In various countries, discrimination, violence in the public spheres (trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation), dangerous marriage practices (child, early, and forced marriage), and little space for women to participate in the decision-making process in the high position of politics, economy, and society persist (Bappenas, 2020). This issue poses way more challenges in the Global South, as countries tend to have a low education level and literacy, one of vital factors for gender equality to occur.

Through the SDGs Goal 5, countries work together to design a legal framework that eliminates discrimination, oversees marriage practices, manages household chores, encourages women's access in an institution, encourages guarantees for women and men for equal access to education and health, promoting equal property rights, and increasing gender equality and empowering women (Bappenas, 2020).

Indonesia, on the issue of gender equality, has launched various collaborative programs to help Global South countries. Collaboration with various international partners, such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), aims to improve gender equality in the Global South society, such as Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Papua New Guinea, and Fiji (Figure 2.7). The implementation of the program was carried out by various ministries, such as the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA), the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of State Secretariat, as the responsible agency for the program's continuity and quality.

From 2010 to 2021, Indonesia has launched 17 collaborative programs (see Chart 2.5) specifically designed to increase the degree of gender equality, ranging from joint training, exchanges of experts, apprenticeships, to a series of sharing sessions with fellow Indonesian women. Each cooperation program had various themes which were directly related to gender issues.

For example, the last collaboration that Indonesia carried out was the "Sharing Best Practices on Prevention of Violence against Women and Assistance for Women and Child Protection", held from 5 October to 9 October 2015. This collaboration was carried out under the supervision of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) and was attended by 18 participants from Afghanistan.

The active role of the Ministry of PPPA in collaboration with the Ministry of State Secretariat was also demonstrated by holding the Training of Trainers of Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting for Fiji Development Officials in 2017. This activity was held with support from USAID (Ministry of State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 2017). The implementation of this activity was manifested in a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of PPPA Indonesia and the Ministry of Women, Children, and Poverty Alleviation of the Republic of Fiji, regarding the capacity-building in the field of gender mainstreaming agenda.



Figure 2.7 Gender Equality Training for Afghan Delegations (2018)

South-South Cooperation Programs Categorized in SDGs Goal 5

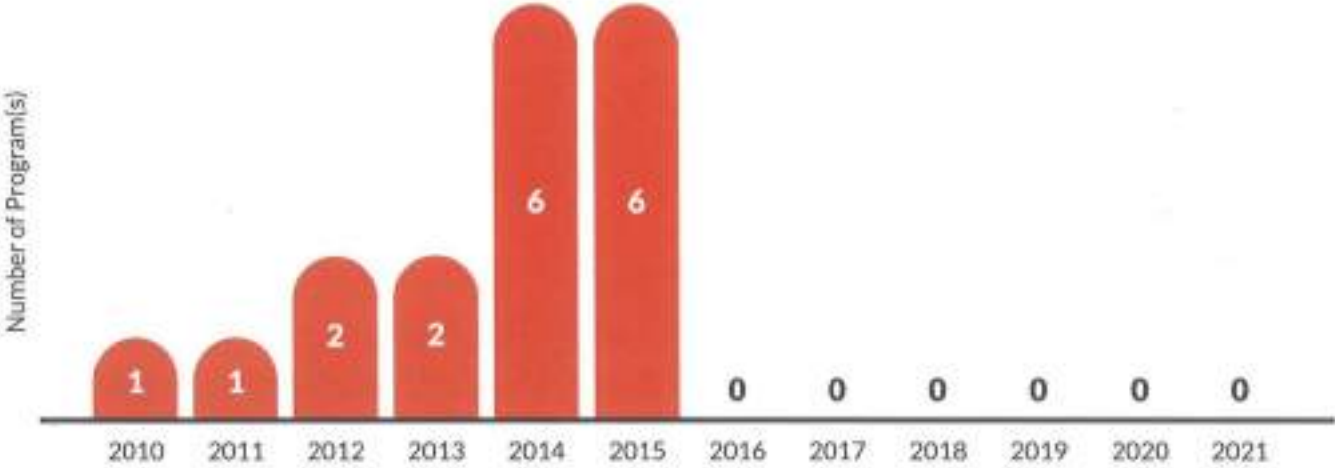


Chart 2.5 Indonesia's SSC Programs for the SDGs Goal 5, 2010-2021
Source: Organized by the author from Indonesia SSC Year Report 2010-2021/various sources

CHAPTER 3

Prosperity for All Humankind

From 2010-2021, Indonesia has already implemented a total of 164 programs in pursuing prosperity for all humankind, with details as follows:

9

SSC Programs for
SDGs Goal 7

15

SSC Programs for
SDGs Goal 10

55

SSC Programs for
SDGs Goal 8

18

SSC Programs for
SDGs Goal 11

67

SSC Programs for
SDGs Goal 9

The Sustainable Development Goals are presented to discuss "human" issues and pay attention to aspects of "prosperity." By considering economic, social, and technological developments aligning with nature, prosperity is endeavored to exist so that humanity can live and fulfill its potential well. It also includes addressing the phenomenon of inequality that can hinder the process toward global prosperity.

Through the SSC program, Indonesia has carried out various activities such as technical training, apprenticeships, scholarships, and others. This chapter elaborates on Indonesia's SSC contribution to achieve SDGs for the "prosperity" pillar, which includes the issue of energy, decent jobs and economy, technological innovation to inequality, and sustainable cities and communities.

ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

Upon the increase in world energy demand, the global development agenda encourages the use of alternative renewable energy. Today, most industries and communities still use non-renewable energy resources with a greater amount of gas emissions

compared to the energy produced. Thus, global cooperation in pursuing clean and affordable energy turns out to be inevitable.

Indonesia, through SSC, has implemented various programs aimed at meeting energy needs, especially in providing access to electricity in Global South countries. Since 2010 to 2021, Indonesia has executed nine cooperation programs focused on achieving SDGs Goal 7. These programs have involved a range of activities including workshops, training sessions, study visits, and international symposiums (see Chart 3.1). The objective of these activities is to assist Global South countries in achieving access to electricity for the communities, in the spirit of solidarity.

These programs were carried out under the coordination of various national agencies and ministerial institutions, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the IBEKA Foundation. JICA, as a partner, has been heavily involved in these programs.

The implemented programs have received great support and participation from destination countries. From 2010-2021, there have been 17 countries that received Indonesia's SSC programs, such as Egypt, Kuwait, Mozambique, Sudan, Namibia, Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar. These countries sent delegations and participants of approximately 40 participants with diverse demographic distribution.

South-South Cooperation Programs Categorized in **SDGs Goal 7**

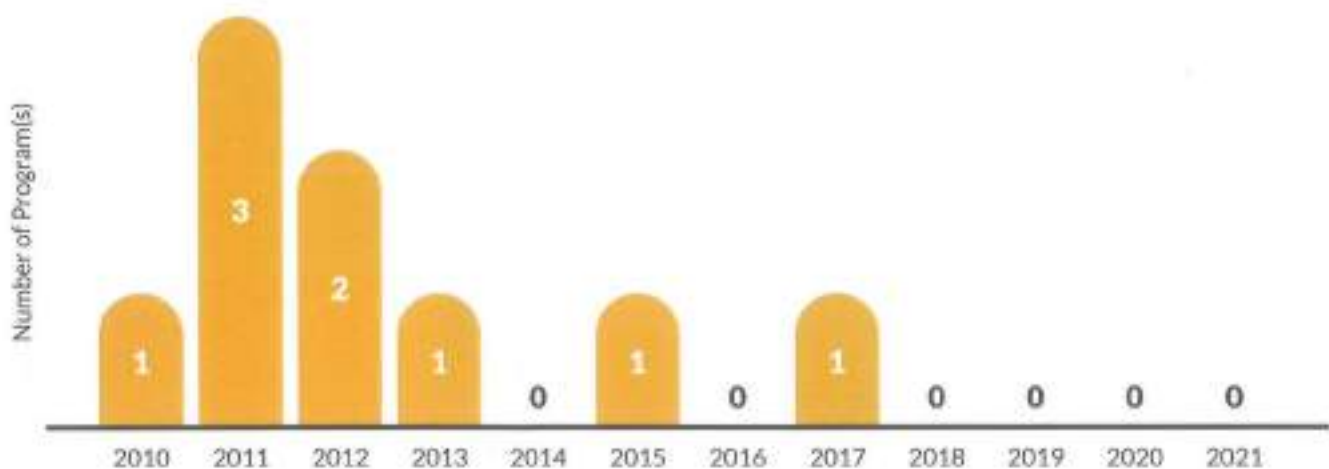


Chart 3.1 Indonesia's SSC Programs for the SDGs Goal 7, 2010-2021
Source: Organized by the author from Indonesia SSC Year Report 2010-2021/ various sources



PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

The virtue of increasing economic growth and realizing decent work is based on the slowing growth of global per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Based on the UN data, global GDP per capita growth has slowed down since 2010 due to declining GDP per worker. The decline in global per capita GDP is marked by a high difference between the GDP of workers in developing countries and the GDP of workers in developed countries and an increase in the number of unemployment starting in 2009, especially due to child labor practices in Africa (United Nations, 2022).

Moreover, from 2011 to 2014, based on UN data, there was an imbalance in access to finance between low-income and upper-middle income groups with a difference of 14% (United Nations, 2022). Whereas access to financial services is an important component of inclusive growth, the ability of all parties to obtain capital to start business activities must be ensured. Therefore, according to the United Nations, increasing labor productivity (worker's GDP), reducing unemployment rates at a young age, and increasing access to financial services are crucial components for realizing a sustainable and inclusive economic growth (United Nations, 2022).

All countries face the lack of adequate employment for the workforce, but Southern countries tend to have higher unemployment rates. Based on data from the International Labor Organization (ILO), the world unemployment rate reached 5.8% with an increase of 700 thousand people who became unemployed in 2015 (ILO, 2016, p.12). Indonesia also had 7.3 million unemployed people that year (ILO, 2016, p.13). As one of the countries with the high unemployment rates problem, Indonesia has participated in various forms of cooperation with other countries, to jointly increase the number of decent jobs and increase economic growth.

Indonesia takes the advantage of various SSC schemes to play a role in overcoming these problems. Indonesia has conducted several programs or activities that focus on boosting economic growth, creating productive employment opportunities with decent work for all people.

There have been at least 55 Indonesia's SSC programs that have been implemented to encourage the achievement of this goal. The implementation of these programs was overseen by several government agencies (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of KUKM, Ministry of Industry, Indonesian Farmers Community Charity Foundation (YAMPI), Ministry of Trade, Indonesian National Police, Ministry of Industry, Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). KPK), the Ministry of Agriculture of the Gambia, the Office of Border Management and Foreign Cooperation of the Provincial Government of Papua, the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, and the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology) and Indonesian non-governmental organizations (Technology Incubator Center, Agency for Assessment and Application of Technology (BIT-BPPT), Ministry of Planning and Strategic Investment Timor Leste, Entrepreneurship Research and Development Center, *Institut Pertanian Bogor* (IPB), Main Credit Cooperative (INKOPDIT), Center for Economic Social Study (CESS), Agricultural Training Center (BBPP), Bank Mandiri, Bank BRI, Multi Media Training Center (MMTC), The National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI), Singosari National Artificial Insemination Center (SNAIC), Universitas Ciputra Entrepreneurship Center, River Basin Water Resources Utilization Project (RBWRU) Cambodia, and Air Navigation Administration Timor Leste (ANATL).

Various countries have actively participated in the activities of Indonesia's SSC programs related to the SDGs Goal 8. The following figure (Chart 3.2) shows that there is regional equity, namely from the Pacific, Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America. This can be seen by the diversity of activity participants originated from the Pacific region, such as Fiji, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Palau Islands, and Vanuatu. Participants from the African region came from Burkina Faso, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Sudan, Tanzania, Ivory Coast, Uganda, and Zambia. Meanwhile, from the Latin American region, Colombia

was the only country participating in the Indonesia's SSC program related to the SDGs Goal 8.

One of the programs that was carried out was the exchange of agricultural experts and farmers (Dispatch of Expert on Agriculture to Africa) from Indonesia to the Gambia, during 10 September 2011 to 23 November 2011. Indonesia initiated this program to help revitalize agriculture by developing the Rural Farmers Training Center (ARF-TC) in The Gambia. The ARF-TC in Jenoi, Gambia, is one of two ARFTCs built and developed by Indonesia since 1996 (Setiawanto, 2014).

In 2014, Indonesia assisted Gambia to increase its agricultural sector capacity by sending five tractor units which were part of the assistance of 50 Indonesian hand tractors provided to 7 African countries, including Senegal, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Kenya, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique.

In 2017, Indonesia also sent experts to increase the capacity of African countries' human resources in the agricultural sector under the program titled International Training on Agriculture for African Countries through practical training and experience

South-South Cooperation Programs Categorized in SDGs Goal 8

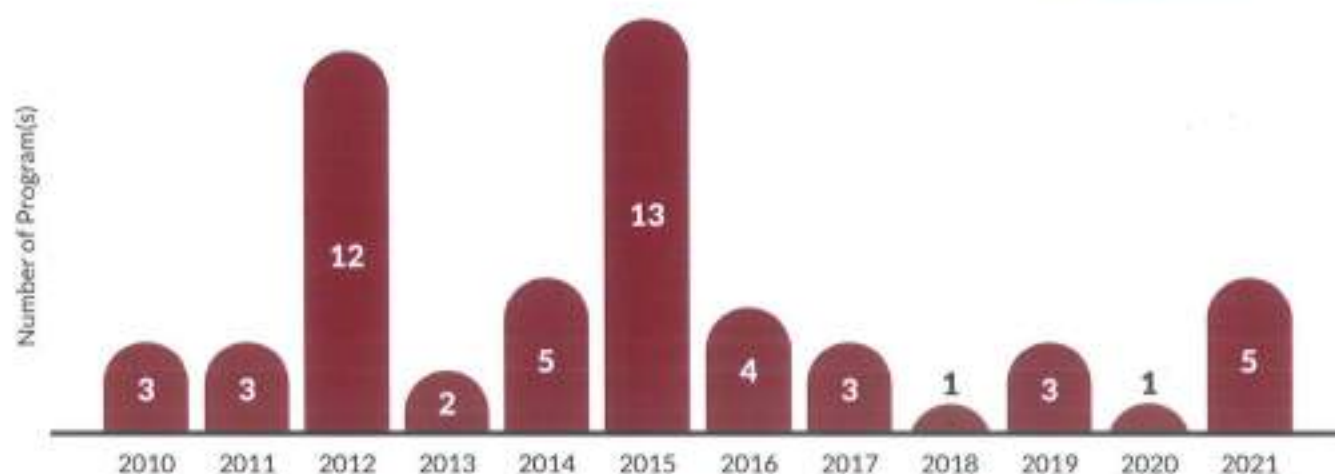


Chart 3.2 Indonesia's SSC Programs for the SDGs Goal 8, 2010-2021
Source: Organized by the author from Indonesia SSC Year Report 2010-2021/various sources



Figure 3.1 Fisheries Management Trainings for Middle Eastern and African Countries
Source: Directorate of Technical Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

exchange activities held in Lembang, West Java. In this activity, 12 participants from 11 African countries have participated, namely Angola, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, Namibia, Tanzania, Sudan and Zimbabwe. The training materials were provided by the Self-help Rural Agriculture Training Center (P4S) for the Kuningan Farming Method and the Lembang Agricultural Extension Training Center (BP3) (Tabloid Diplomasi, 2017).

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia held a training in the field of fisheries, which was attended by 12 African and Middle Eastern countries and took place at the Ambon Fisheries Education and Training Center (BPPP) in 2017. Several participating countries of these activities were Djibouti, Kenya, Madagascar,

Mozambique, Mauritania, Egypt, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Zimbabwe, and Algeria. This training practiced the use of environmentally friendly fishing equipments, such as traps and floating net cages (KJA), developed marine product processing techniques and ornamental fish cultivation (Tabloid Diplomasi, 2017).

BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURES, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

It has been widely known that infrastructure development, industry, and innovation are problems experienced by many Southern countries. The problem of infrastructure development in Southern countries is mainly caused by the insufficient economic capacity of Southern countries to achieve the target of infrastructure development. As a result, people in Southern countries often face social problems due to the struggle to get the adequate infrastructure. For example, Lebanon is facing a major problem related to infrastructure development, because of the potential for divisions between refugees and indigenous people if the government only makes one-way decisions in infrastructure development (The British Academy, 2019).

Meanwhile, weak economic capacity has an impact on the difficulty of the transition to industrialization in the South. Traditional manufacturing is unlikely to be able to drive economic growth in the future of the South, therefore it must slowly encourage industrialization (Canuto, 2018). In addition, the low level of technological innovation in the South has also hampered economic growth.

Thus, SDG Goal 9 is critical for developing infrastructure, realizing inclusive and sustainable industrialization, developing industrial sector technological capabilities, supporting the development of research and innovation in developing countries, and increasing access to information and communication technology (Bappenas, 2020, 48-52).

Indonesia, which has understood the importance of

innovation for the progress of the nation, continues to carry out various infrastructure developments throughout Indonesia. Not wanting to act alone, Indonesia has also implemented various international cooperation programs with Southern countries. For a decade, from 2010 to 2021, Indonesia has carried out 67 international cooperation programs with various activities, such as capacity building, training, workshops, dispatch of experts, and study visits.

With a considerable number of activities, these programs were carried out and headed by various national agencies and ministerial institutions in Indonesia. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Communication and Informatics, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, and IBEKA have participated in implementing these programs. Several well-known international institutions, such as JICA, ASEAN, and UNDP, assisted these institutions and agencies. Programs that have been implemented have received great support and participation from multiple destination countries. Approximately, there were 50 countries, from 2010 to 2021, from Egypt, Kuwait, Mozambique, Sudan, Namibia, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, to Timor Leste participating in the programs. These countries sent delegations and participants of approximately 100 participants with diverse demographic distribution.

For example, in 2012, Indonesia implemented an international cooperation program entitled "International Training Workshop on Infrastructure in Afghanistan" in Afghanistan. Attended by fifty participants, Indonesia shared experiences and methods that have been used in building infrastructure, starting from policies, development management, as well as funding and business mechanisms (Farizan & Heryadi, 2021).



Figure 3.2 Artificial Insemination Trainings to Palestine
Source: Directorate of Technical Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

South-South Cooperation Programs Categorized in SDGs Goal 9

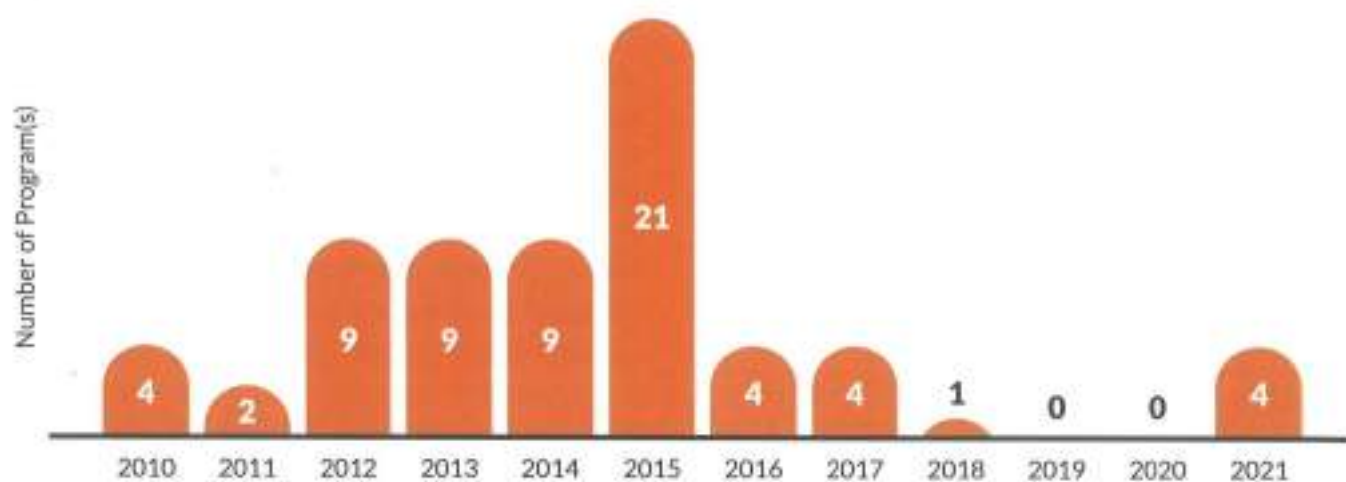


Chart 3.3 Indonesia's SSC Programs for the SDGs Goal 9, 2010-2021
Source: Organized by the author from Indonesia SSC Year Report 2010-2021/various sources

REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

Sustainable Development Goal 10, reducing disparities within and between countries, has basically two distinct meanings. First, it means to reduce disparities within countries including disparities in income based on age, gender, disability, ethnicity, race, ethnicity, religion, or economic status within a country (United Nations, 2021). Second, it means reducing disparities between countries which includes unequal representation, treatment of immigrants, and development assistance (United Nations, 2021).

Inequality is a problem that always exists in various countries from time to time, but high inequality mainly occurs in Southern countries. Southern countries often face the problem of achieving prosperity because millions of citizens have difficulties in obtaining access to education and health services, resulting in low life quality and expectancy among them (Taaffe, 2015). High inequality has consequences in various fields, including political consequences (not having access to participate in political activities), social consequences (recurring civil conflicts), and economic consequences (inhibiting citizens from participating in economic activities) (Taaffe, 2015).

Indonesia is one of the countries that is actively working to overcome this gap. It was recorded that from 2010-2021, there were around 15 cooperation programs held between Indonesia and several Southern countries that focused on reducing inequality. Southern countries cooperating with Indonesia in the SSC program were Laos, Timor Leste, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Bhutan, Iran, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Afghanistan, and Thailand. The implementation of the activity was assisted by several government agencies including the Ministry of State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, the National Population and Family Planning Agency (Bappenas), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Marine and Fisheries Human Resources Development Agency (BPSDMKP), the Ministry of PPPA, the Indonesian National Police (POLRI), and the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration.

One of the programs to achieve Indonesia's SDG Goal 10 is "Sharing Best Practices on Prevention of Violence Against Women and Assistance for Women and Child Protection". This program is a collaboration between the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection and the Ministry of State Secretariat as the Colombo Plan's National Gender Focal Point in Indonesia with the support of the Ministry of Industry. The program, which was held in Yogyakarta in 2015,

was designed for Afghanistan with facilitation and support from the Colombo Plan. In this program, several 'best practices' were discussed, which were related to: 1) implementation of gender mainstreaming, 2) implementation of the provision of "safe houses", 3) implementation of the provision of legal assistance, mediation, and reconciliation, 4) implementation of public and community group involvement, and 5) implementing women's empowerment and reducing violence against women through home industries and small and medium industries (Yogyakarta Municipal Government, 2015).

MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN-SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

Most people today prefer living in urban areas due to the more developed economy, technology, and transportation, thus promising a decent life (United Nations, 2021). This trend has contributed to the population explosion in urban areas, which has resulted in an uncontrolled expansion of residential areas, both suitable for living or not. In Southern countries, the percentage of unsuitable settlements for living is quite large due to the low purchasing power of people's housing with limited government support (United Nations, 2021).

Inadequate and overcrowded residential areas have many negative impacts on society, such as air pollution, high waste disposal, little open space, easy spread of disease, and obstruction of access to proper transportation (United Nations, 2021). These unsuitable residential areas have become increasingly widespread in the South during the pandemic due to the collapse of the community's economy, which has prompted them to seek cheaper housing to reduce spending.

To overcome this problem, Indonesia through the SSC



Figure 3.3 Sharing Best Practices on Prevention of Violence Against Women and Assistance for Women and Child Protection activities for Afghanistan in 2015
Source: DI Yogyakarta Official Portal

South-South Cooperation Programs Categorized in SDGs Goal 10

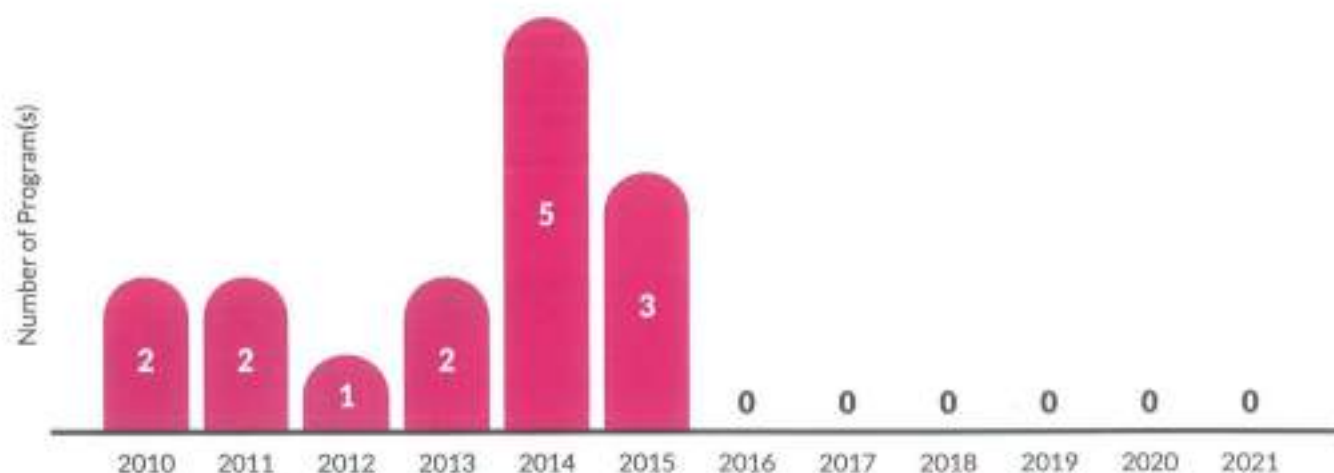


Chart 3.4 Indonesia's SSC Programs for the SDGs Goal 10; 2010-2021
Source: Organized by the author from Indonesia SSC Year Report 2010-2021/various sources

scheme has been involved in 18 programs during 2010-2018 (see Chart 3.5). Overall, these programs are supported by several Indonesian Government agencies, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Development, the Ministry of Transportation, the National Population and Family Planning Agency, as well as non-governmental organizations, namely the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA), Timor Leste National Police (PNTL), Ministry of Planning and Strategic Investment Timor Leste, Ministry of Public Works, Transport, and Communications Timor Leste. There was a total of 28 countries participating in the program, including Timor Leste, Bangladesh, Laos, Cook Island, Fiji, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Philippines, Chad, India, Maldives, Kenya, Madagascar, Solomon Islands, and Tanzania.

There were several activities that Indonesia has carried out through SSC to support the development of cities as safe and sturdy places to live for humans. In 2011 and 2012, involving participants from Timor-Leste, Indonesia conducted road-related training: Infrastructure in Road Sectors program with TCP in 2011 and the Workshop on Road System in Timor Leste program in 2012.

Another TCTP program carried out by Indonesia related to urban development was the TCTP in Human Resources for Land Transportation (Vehicle Inspection Course and Transport Safety) in June 2014, which involved participants from Laos. Another training was held in Denpasar from 28 October to 5 November 2014 under the title Workshop on Spatial Plan Technical Cooperation and Infrastructure in the field of Urban Development and Housing with 9 participants from Fiji.

South-South Cooperation Programs Categorized in **SDGs Goal 11**

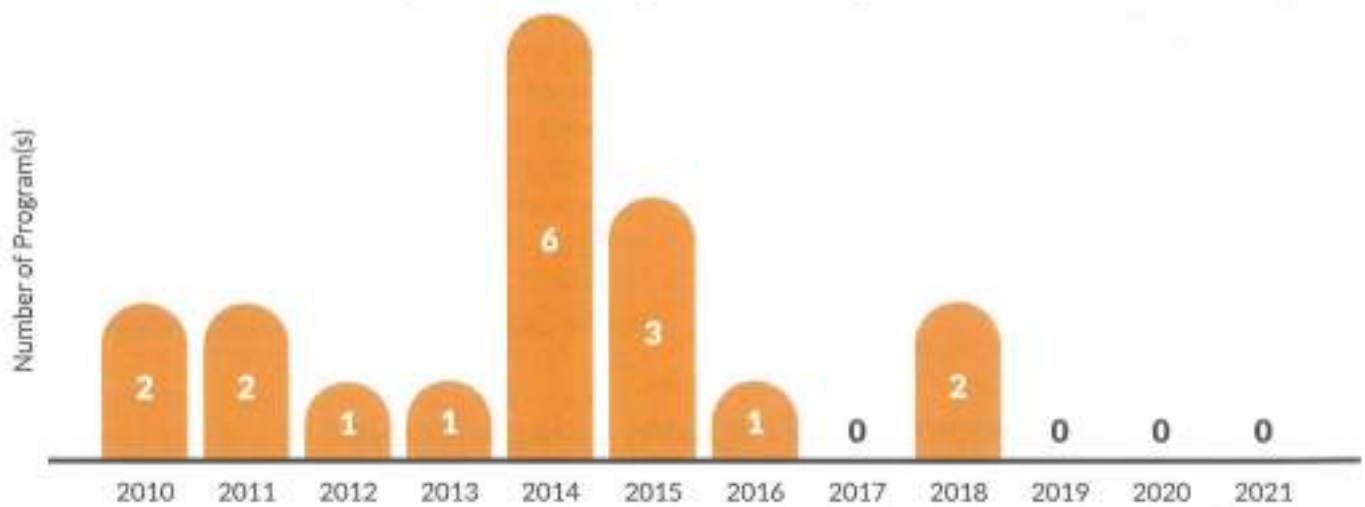


Chart 3.5 Indonesia's SSC Programs for the SDGs Goal 11, 2010-2021
 Source: Organized by the author from Indonesia SSC Year Report 2010-2021/various sources

CHAPTER 4

Indonesia's SSC: Safeguarding the Earth

From 2010-2021, Indonesia has already implemented a total of 160 programs in safeguarding the earth, with details as follows:

8

SSC Programs for
SDGs Goal 6

32

SSC Programs for
SDGs Goal 14

73

SSC Programs for
SDGs Goal 12

22

SSC Programs for
SDGs Goal 15

25

SSC Programs for
SDGs Goal 13



Figure 4.1 SDGs Goal 6, 12, 13, 14, and 15 in Safeguarding the Earth

The living environment has become one of the most critical issues in the development agenda, as agreed in several international conferences, such as the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 and the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002. Many international agreements have been produced in response to environmental issues, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which was adopted in the Kyoto Protocol in 1997 and has become an international law on February 16th, 2005. In 2015, responses to environmental issues were continued in the Paris Climate Agreement.

Alongside those initiatives, environmental protection has also become one of the pillars in manifesting the global development agenda. Under the MDGs scheme, environmental issues are discussed under MDGs Goal 7. Meanwhile, under the SDGs scheme, environmental issues are addressed in SDGs Goal 6, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

Responding to the importance of aligning the environment and the sustainable development agenda, Indonesia has actively conducted several programs under the SSC framework, a globally acknowledged mechanism by diverse development agencies to achieve SDG 2030. Indonesia's active role can be seen in several SSC programs as will be discussed in the next part.

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

One of the basic needs for human beings related to the environment is clean water and sanitation. Based on the World Health Organization (WHO) report in 2022, 829,000 people have been declared dead in Low-Middle Income Countries due to limited access to clean water and sanitation. Approximately 60% death cases were also reported because of diarrhea, which is linked to bad sanitation. In addition, the bad sanitation will also affect human wellbeing, social development, and economic aspects (World Health Organization, 2022).

WHO also states that approximately 2 billion people live in a limited water access-region, which is exacerbated by increasing population and climate change (World Health Organization, 2022). In response to this problem, SDG UN also highlights that to fulfill the 2030 target regarding sanitary problems, clean water availability and cleanliness require four times more improvement rates than before (United Nations, n.d.)

Many developing countries in the Global South experience clean water and sanitary problems. Therefore, Indonesia has made efforts to contribute to addressing those issues, manifesting the SDGs Goal

South-South Cooperation Programs Categorized in **SDGs Goal 6**

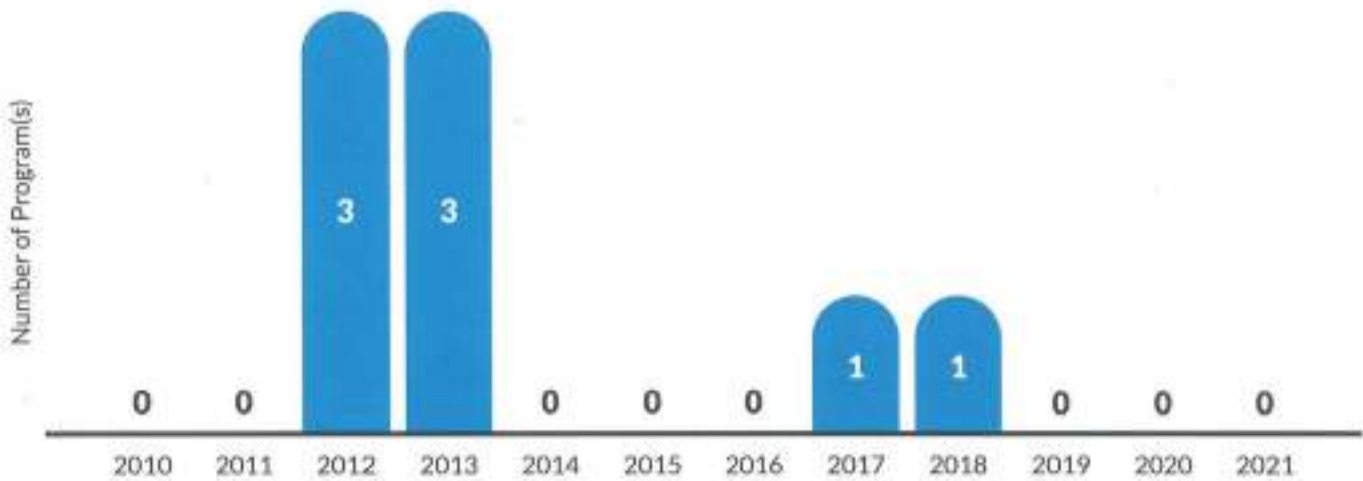


Chart 4.1 Indonesia's SSC Programs for the SDGs Goal 6, 2010-2021
 Source: Organized by the author from Indonesia SSC Year Report 2010-2021/various sources

6, not only for the domestic target but also for SSC goals. At least eight programs related to SDGs Goal 6 have been conducted by Indonesia from 2012 to 2013 and from 2017 to 2018, as demonstrated in Chart 4.1. Eight programs were executed by eight implementing institutions. The programs included water management training, freshwater aquaculture training, small scale dam and irrigation network training, marine protected area management planning training, technical exchange training, and water supply training.

In 2012, Indonesia's SSC conducted the International Program on Water Management for Agriculture with several participants from Sudan, Madagascar, Zimbabwe, and Indonesia. Indonesia also conducted the International Training Program for Freshwater Aquaculture for Asia, Africa, and Pacific Countries inviting 19 participants from Cambodia, Laos, Sri Lanka, Timor Leste, Sudan, Tanzania, Namibia, and Indonesia. In 2018, Indonesia conducted the Water Supply Training program, targeting Timor Leste as a beneficiary.



ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

The SDGs Goal 12 is directed to answer several questions related to efficient, hygienic, and sustainable food management and consumption. This goal presents as a response to the unsustainable food consumption pattern that will significantly affect biodiversity, cause pollution, and exacerbate climate change. Other than that, the global dependence on natural resources has increased to 65% during 2000 until 2019 (United Nations, n.d.)

Since 2010, Indonesia has conducted several activities in supporting the SDGs Goal 12 (see Chart 4.2). Activities conducted by Indonesia were quite diverse, starting from Training for Trainers for Participatory Training Program on Agricultural Extension Methodology in 2010, Indonesia Agriculture Support Program in 2012, and Training Course on Functional Foods Diversification, Added Value, and Competitiveness on Agricultural Products through Zero Waste Processing System for Melanesian Spearhead Group/Pacific Countries in 2015. Those activities were held in different developing countries, such as Timor Leste, Palestine, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands.

The implementation of the programs involved various

South-South Cooperation Programs Categorized in **SDGs Goal 12**

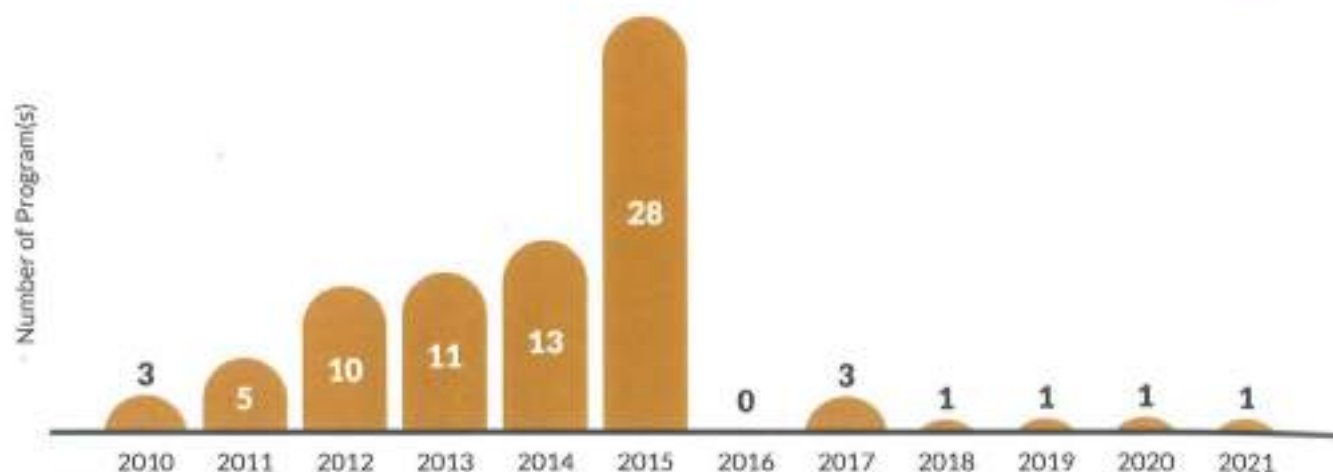


Chart 4.2 Indonesia's SSC Programs for the SDGs Goal 12, 2010-2021

Source: Organized by the author from Indonesia SSC Year Report 2010-2021/various sources

institutions, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. JICA was also involved in this program as a development partner to support the realization of SDGs Goal 12.

TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

Climate change has become a hot topic in SDGs because of its impacts. Developing countries, especially, are the most vulnerable parties affected by climate change. Climate change phenomena, such as global warming, is predicted to increase drastically in a few decades. Thus, several joint efforts to mitigate and anticipate impacts of climate change are strongly needed since it will be very costly to develop knowledge and technology for mitigating this issue.

Related to those efforts, Indonesia through the SSC program since 2010 has conducted 25 activities intended as a form of Indonesia's contribution in achieving SDGs Goal 13, as demonstrated in Chart 4.3. Activities undertaken included the International Training Program on Forest Rehabilitation in 2010, Capacity Development on Environment Impact

Assessment among Indonesia, Timor-Leste, and Japan in 2013, International Training on Disaster Risk Management for Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) Member Countries, Southern American Countries, and Caribbean Countries in 2015, and Training of Trainers on Climate Field School for Colombo Plan Member Countries in 2019.



Figure 4.2 Grant Agreement to Mozambique and Zimbabwe for Mitigation of the Impact of the Typhoon Idai Natural Disaster on 13 April 2021

South-South Cooperation Programs Categorized in **SDGs Goal 13**

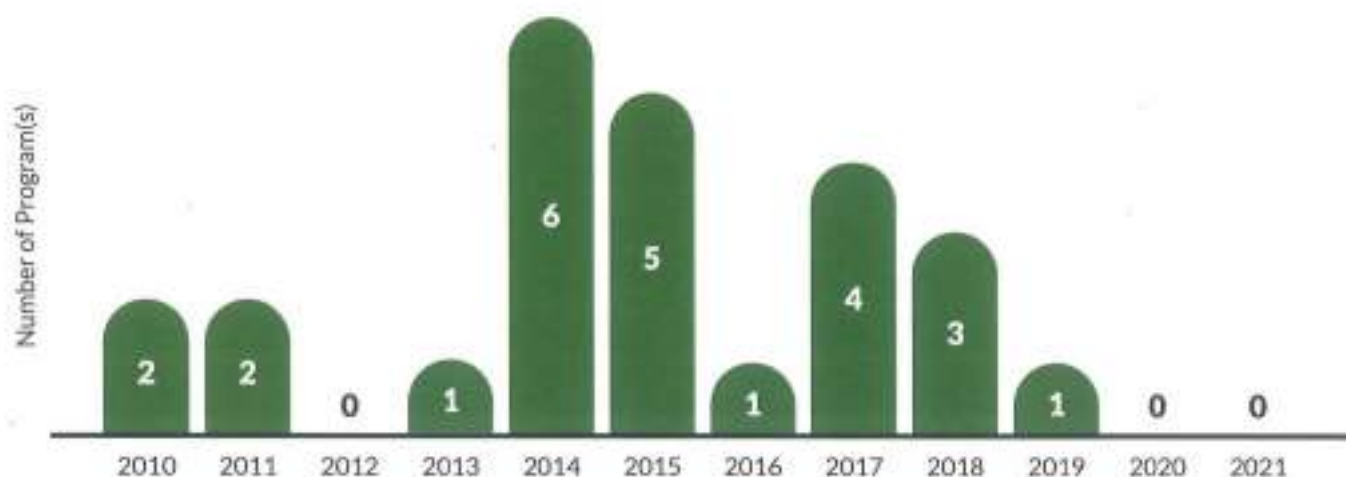


Chart 4.3 Indonesia's SSC Programs for the SDGs Goal 13, 2010-2021
Source: Organized by the author from Indonesia SSC Year Report 2010-2021/various sources

CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS, AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Protecting the marine ecosystem is one of the goals in the global development agenda, including SDGs. It indicates that there is an increase in public awareness regarding the importance of marine ecosystems as the foundation of life in the future. Various efforts have been made not only by the government, but also community actors to address the issue of marine ecosystem. The government and community actors have collaboratively discussed and agreed on several solutions to this issue by mobilizing concrete actions for conservation, protection and sustainable use of the sea. Various programs have been formulated to protect marine ecosystems, starting from reducing pollution at sea both from plastic waste and chemical substances, budget allocations for conducting research on marine technology development, to protect small fishermen, both for access to marine resources and their markets.

Related to the goal of protecting this marine ecosystem, Indonesia's SSC has consistently held various programs since 2010 to preserve the sea. In 2010, two activities were carried out, namely the International Training

Program on Handling Pests and Fish Diseases for Asian and Pacific Countries and the Third Country Training Program on Geo-Information for Spatial Decision Support Systems on Natural Hazard Management. Various programs were also carried out by targeting countries in areas directly adjacent to the sea, such as in the South Pacific region.

In 2020, despite the pandemic, Indonesia still actively implemented SSC programs by holding virtual seminars, such as the Webinar on Aquaculture Development for Shrimps, Sea Cucumbers, and Seaweeds. In total, 32 programs have been carried out by Indonesia related to protecting marine ecosystems by 2020 (see Chart 4.4) involving various institutions, including the Directorate of Technical Cooperation-Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and NAM-CSSTC.

South-South Cooperation Programs Categorized in **SDGs Goal 14**

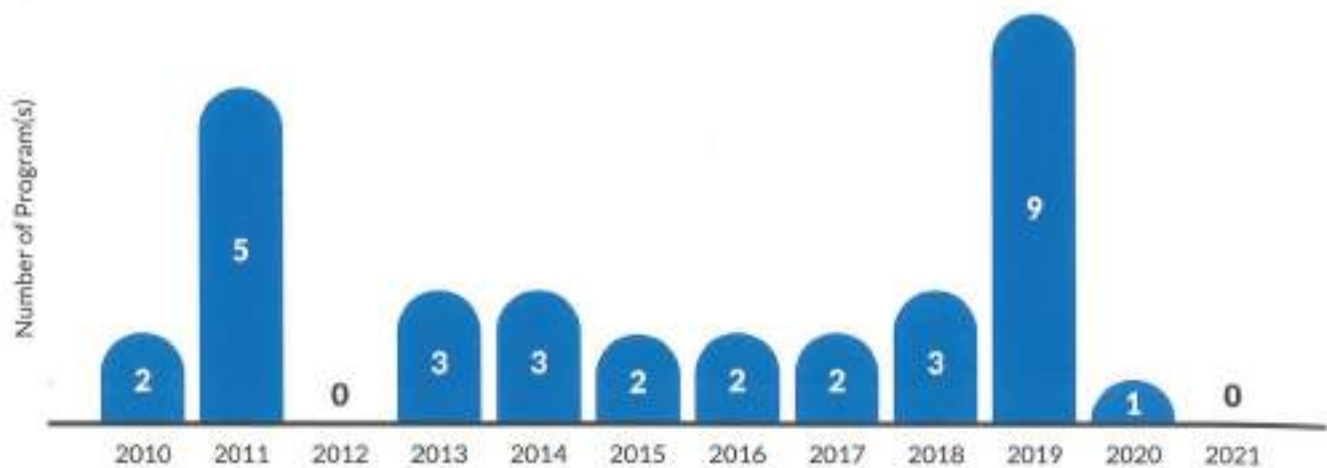


Chart 4.4 Indonesia's SSC Programs for the SDGs Goal 14, 2010-2021

Source: Organized by the author from Indonesia SSC Year Report 2010-2021/various sources



PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

In line with the previous goal, protecting terrestrial ecosystems on SDG Goal 15 has become one goal that reflects efforts to protect Planet Earth. SDGs Goal 15 focuses on stakeholders' efforts to protect, restore and support the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification (desertification), inhibit and reverse soil degradation, and prevent reduction in biodiversity (United Nations, n.d.). Forest sustainability and preserving biodiversity are the primary targets of SDGs Goal 15.

Forest sustainability is an essential issue on the global development agenda, considering that FAO stated that since 1990 there has been an increase in forest loss (Food and Agriculture Organization, 2020). The majority of areas experiencing forest loss are the African region (3.9 million hectares of forest loss)

and South America (2.6 million hectares). Moreover, it is worth noting that forest loss will lead to climate change and vice versa, because a warmer climate will cause drought, which can eliminate forest areas.

Indonesia has also played an active role in achieving this goal. As one of the countries with the largest forest area and biodiversity, Indonesia has put a significant attention towards preserving terrestrial ecosystems. Indonesia's active role is demonstrated through 22 programs implemented since 2010, with the majority of programs carried out in 2019 (see Chart 4.5). These included the International Training Program on Ecotourism for Pacific Countries in 2011, Forest Inventory Training in 2011, Indonesia - India High-Level Expert Exchange Fiscal Mechanism for Forest Conservation in 2016, and Internship Rose Floriculture and Soil Development Expert Dispatch in 2019. These programs were supported by ten implementing institutions, five of which were the Center for Artificial Insemination (BBIB) Malang, the National Survey and Mapping Coordinating Agency (BPKSPN), Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) Yogyakarta, the Forestry Training Center (BDK) Makassar, and the Universitas Indonesia's Research Center for Climate Change. Indonesia has also collaborated with other development partners, such as JICA, USAID, GIZ, and IsDB.

South-South Cooperation Programs Categorized in **SDGs Goal 15**

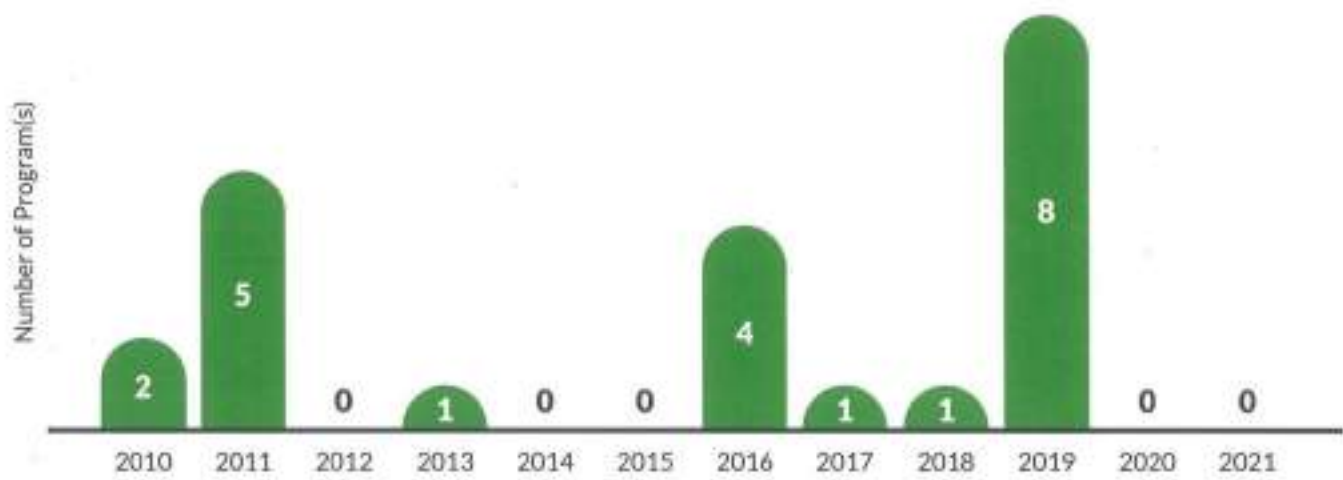


Chart 4.5 Indonesia's SSC Programs for the SDGs Goal 15, 2010-2021
Source: Organized by the author from Indonesia SSC Year Report 2010-2021/various sources

CHAPTER 5

Enhancing Peace, Justice, and Global Partnership

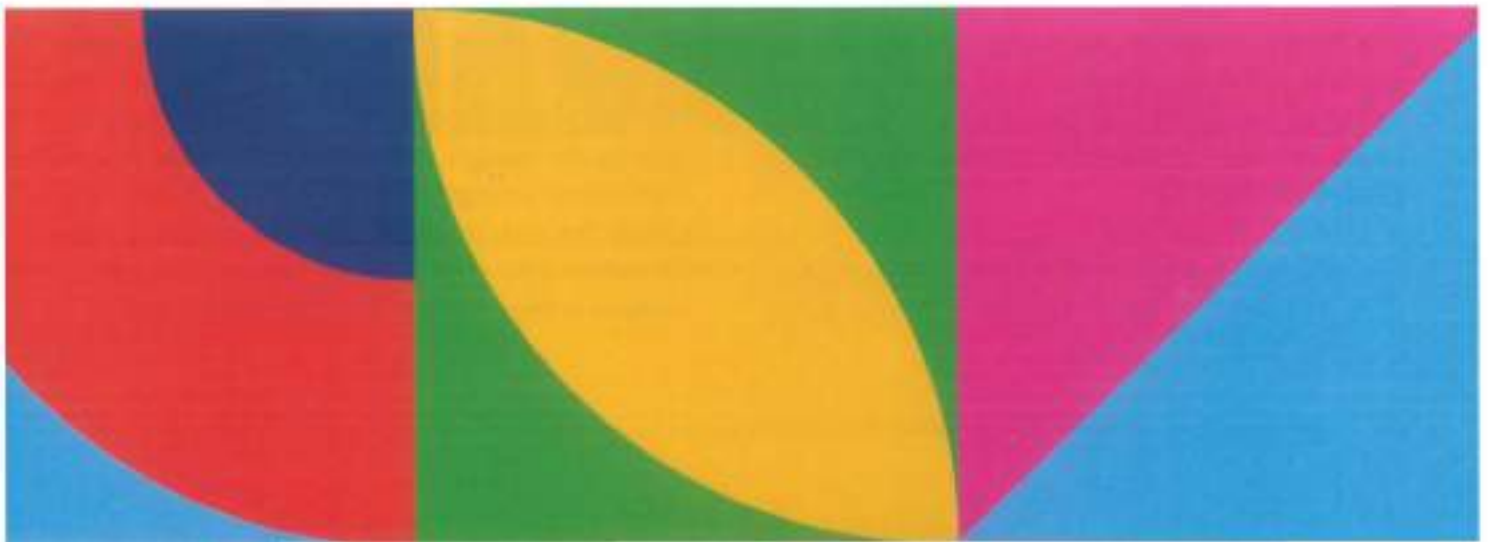
From 2010-2021, Indonesia has already implemented a total of 190 programs in enhancing peace, justice, and global partnership, with details as follows:

71

**SSC Programs for
SDGs Goal 16**

119

**SSC Programs for
SDGs Goal 17**



The previous chapter has discussed the relevance and contribution of Indonesia's SSC to the attainability of the Sustainable Development Agenda based on the existence of 15 Goals of SDGs that cover a wide range of sectors for cooperation, from poverty to environmental protection. However, the implementation of SDGs could only be completed with the realization of Goal 16 and 17, regarding partnership and justice. SDGs Goal 16 relates to efforts to strengthen peace, justice, and institutional strengthening, meanwhile the SDGs Goal 17 aims to enhance global partnerships. Strengthening peace, justice, and institutions is vital in supporting the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. It is similar to enhancing global partnerships as an essential factor in responding to today's global challenges. Addressing these challenges requires constructive and sustainable collaboration between various parties.

 **PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT; PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL; AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTION AT ALL LEVELS**

Peace, justice, and strong institutions are themes included in SDGs Goal 16. The aspect of peace is an important substance in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Global history records that the existence of wars and prolonged conflicts has had a significant impact on various aspects of human life. Fulfillment of basic human needs for a decent living, access to good education, access to health, and a sense of security and comfort cannot be fulfilled if one lives in a life-threatening environment, such as wars and conflicts. This means that conflicts, insecurities, weak institutions coupled with limited access to justice are among the main threats to sustainable development (United Nations, n.d.).

The absence of peace and justice has caused large-scale problems. The UN noted that until May 2022,



Figure 5.1 SDGs Goal 16 & 17 in Strengthening Peace, Governance and Global Partnerships

at least 100 million people must experience forced displacement (forcibly displaced). This is mainly caused by the conflict and war that occurred in various countries. This data shows an increase by 30 million people from 2018 data released by UNHCR in 2018 (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2019). Apart from this issue, the problem of human rights violations against human rights defenders and journalists has also still occurred in 47 countries according to UN data. Another issue that is important to note, for example, is corruption. UN data shows that corruption is a widely found problem across the globe. The UN records that 1 in 6 businesses receive requests for bribes from the state (United Nations, n.d.). This aspect of peace is intertwined with other fundamental aspects to human life, namely sovereignty and institutional strength, as characterized by efforts to uphold the rule of law. Stagnation in fulfilling these fundamental human aspects will become a significant obstacle in development efforts (Seadstem, 2019).

To achieve the SDGs Goal 17, the United Nations has set 12 achievement targets to promote peace, justice, and the rule of law. The first target is to reduce violence everywhere. Second, to protect children from exploitation, trafficking, and violence. Third, to promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice. Fourth, to combat organized crimes and illicit financial and arms flows. Fifth, to reduce the level of corruption and bribery. Sixth, to develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions. Seventh, to ensure responsive, inclusive, and representative decision making. Eighth, to strengthen participation in global governance. Ninth, to provide universal legal identity. Tenth, to ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms. Eleventh, to strengthen national institutions to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime. Twelfth, to promote non-discriminatory laws and policies (The Global Goals, 2022).

The existence of SDGs Goal 16 is not a stand-alone goal but is closely associated with other objectives. The SDGs Goal 1 (no poverty), SDGs Goal 3 (good health and well-being), SDGs Goal 4 (quality education), SDGs Goal 5 (gender equality), SDGs Goal 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDGs Goal 10 (reduced inequalities), SDGs Goal 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDGs Goal 13 (climate action), and SDGs Goal 17 (partnerships for the goals) are related

to SDGs Goal 16. It indicates interconnection between the SDGs Goal 16 with other SDGs as it requires a variety of solutions and cooperation. Furthermore, as UN highlights, the achievement of one goal is also an achievement for other goals (United Nations Indonesia, n.d.).

Indonesia has demonstrated a consistent effort in actively supporting the achievement of SDG Goal 16. Since 2010, Indonesia has conducted over 71 activities involving various implementing institutions, partners, and participants from developing countries. Institutions implementing the programs included not only the Indonesian central government, but also non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Indonesian regional institutions, and institutions from developing countries. Several partners have been actively assisting Indonesia in implementing the program, including JICA, USAID, GOI, UNFPA, and UNDP. This participation illustrates Indonesia's commitment to supporting SDGs Goal 16 in the last decade. However, the number of programs fluctuated yearly, and the majority of the programs were related to efforts to achieve peace and justice and strengthen institutions.

For example, the Indonesian Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) held anti-corruption training at the Anti-Corruption Education Center in 2019. This activity included participants from Afghanistan.

South-South Cooperation Programs Categorized in SDGs Goal 16

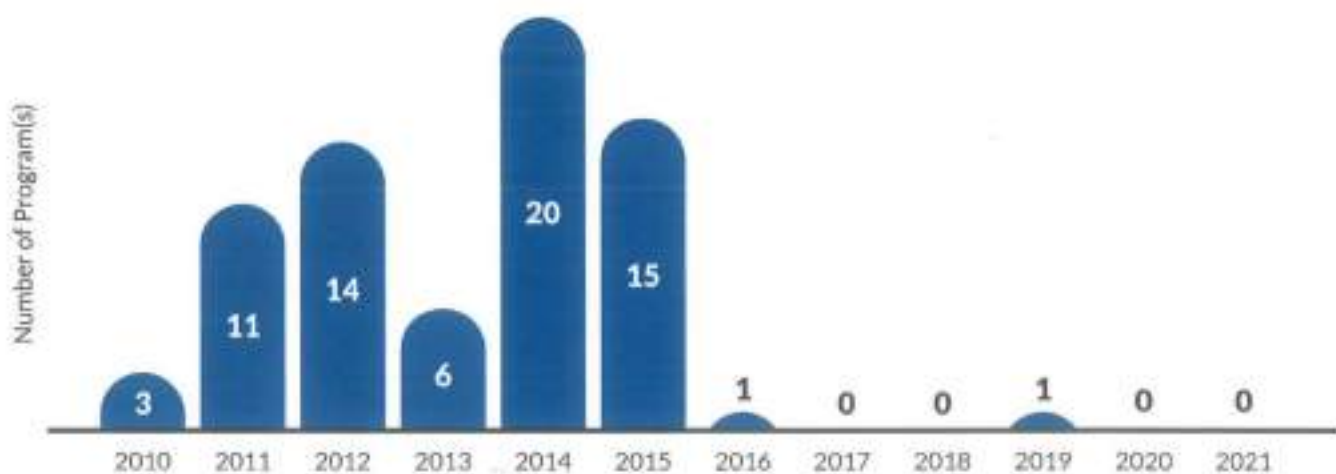


Chart 5.1 Indonesia's SSC Programs for the SDGs Goal 16, 2010-2021
Source: Organized by the author from Indonesia SSC Year Report 2010-2021/various sources

The Afghanistan Anti-Corruption Institute, The Independent Joint Anti-Corruption Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (MEC), collaborated with KPK in this activity (Rachman, 2019). This training was provided to strengthen the existing anti-corruption institutions in Afghanistan. In Afghanistan, an Anti-Corruption Learning Center has been established, consisting of three institutions, namely the police, prosecutors, and courts (Fadhil, 2019).



Figure 5.2 Anti-Corruption Training from the KPK to the Afghan Delegations

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Until today, the sustainable development cannot be achieved by a single or only a couple of countries. Cooperation is believed to be critical in solving global issues. Development aids have been pushed by cooperation between countries, which shows an increase of 66% in a time span from 2000 until 2014. Nevertheless, conflicts and natural disasters which heavily impact on humanitarian crises have stressed the need for aid and additional access to financial resources among affected countries.

These aforementioned realities have driven the awareness of the necessities of strengthening cooperation, both in North-South and South-South contexts. Related to this, the presence of the SDGs Goal 17 is significantly related to efforts in

strengthening global solidarity to achieve the SDGs 2030 (Bappenas, n.d)

Efforts to achieve SDGs Goal 17 involve not only government and non-government institutions but also development partners. The involvement of center of excellences has become a unique aspect in the organizing of Indonesia's SSC, for example the establishment of Tsunami Disaster Mitigation Research Center (TDMRC) Universitas Syiah Kuala in the disaster field and *Balai Besar Inseminasi Buatan* (BBIB) Singosari under the Ministry of Agriculture in the field of artificial insemination. Other than that, state enterprises also play key roles in supporting the success of Indonesia's SSC, such as PT Wijaya Karya which became one of the business representatives in the construction field during Indonesia's SSC program in Africa.

The presence of development partners is essential in supporting Indonesia's SSC programs. It must be acknowledged that the effectivity of SSC cannot be detached from the role of the Global North. The triangular cooperation scheme is a partnership model between Northern and Southern countries under the Development Assistant Committee (DAC) as the development partner to facilitate and support countries in implementing cooperation in beneficiary countries. This framework tries to bridge paradigm gaps between the Global North and South, thus, an alternative model of cooperation can be implemented.

In practice, this triangular cooperation scheme involves development partners, which can be a cooperation institution in both the Global North and South, regional organization, or multilateral organization. Indonesia's SSC programs have actively involved various development partners, such as USAID, UNDP, *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH* or GIZ, IsDB, JICA, Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), Colombo Plan, and other development partners who have been involved in the SSC triangular mechanism with Indonesia.

South-South Cooperation Programs Categorized in **SDGs Goal 17**

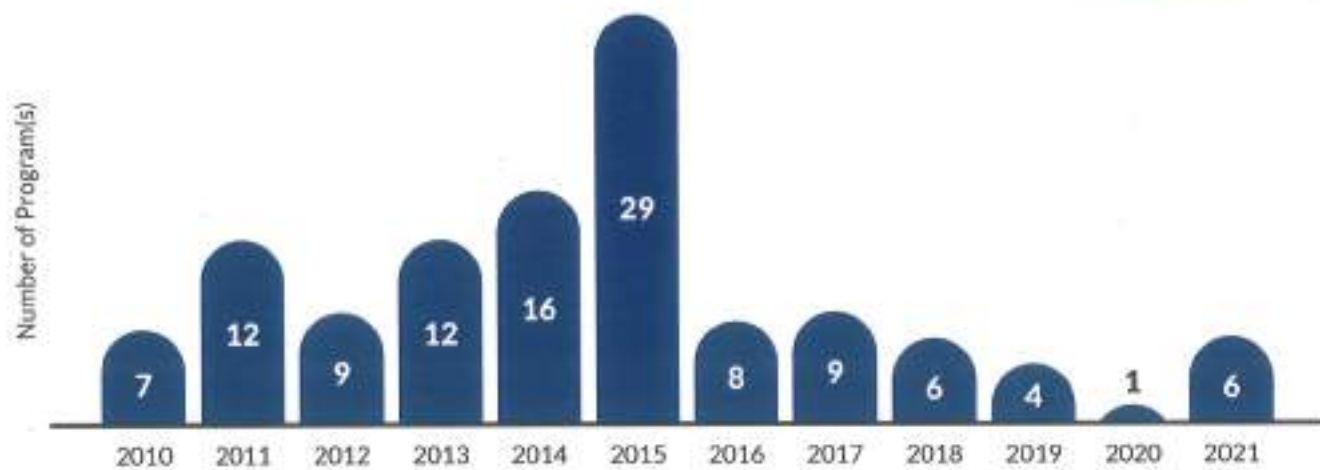


Chart 5.2 Indonesia's SSC Programs for the SDGs Goal 17, 2010-2021
Source: Organized by the author from Indonesia SSC Year Report 2010-2021/various sources

CHAPTER 6

Build A Better World: The Indonesia's Commitment in Developing Our Future

As a part of a development cooperation between developing countries, the South-South Cooperation is also being highlighted as an instrument to achieve reach the SDGs. Indonesia has played numerous active roles under the SSC and got rewarded by UNESCAP and UNOSSC. Nevertheless, the impact of COVID-19 presents great challenges in manifesting the SDGs agenda. These conditions pushed Indonesia to make several adjustments through a multidimensional and multilevel system. Several recommendations for Indonesia are presented through the following passages. First, SSC must be utilized as an important and strategic instrument to manifest the SDGs agenda. Next, SSC Indonesia must keep strengthening the institution, human resource, budgeting, and programs, recalling reminiscing SSC's role that is more strategic than before. Third, the improvement of non-government and private roles must be pushed to strengthen SSC programs. Fourth, Indonesia must reinforce and expand their partnership for triangular cooperation. Lastly, the deployment of Indonesia's SSC programs must present direct political and economic benefits, especially more over during the recovery period post-COVID-19.



The SDGs agenda has become the standard for many international and national cooperation programs, with 17 goals and 169 development targets under the principle of "no one left behind," representing five pillars of development: People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace, and Partnership. Based on that, the SDGs has become a shared platform for making more comprehensive, measurable, and defined development policies, not just a mere beyond economic growth effort.

To live up SDGs' promises, all involved stakeholders (government and community groups), both locally and globally, have responsibilities to play their roles in implementing SDGs as an integral part of their development agendas. Development cooperation through partnerships also becomes one of the instruments in achieving the SDGs, SSC included.

SSC is appointed as an instrument for achieving the SDGs. As a platform for developing countries to collaborate, SSC is a complementary mechanism for the already existing North-South cooperation which mainly dominates the global development architecture.

SSC is also recognized as a relevant mechanism in the context of cooperation between developing countries considering their similar level of development and a model of cooperation that is target-oriented, cost-effective, and inclusive. It is in line with the sustainable development agenda, which lays down the basic principle of "leaving no one behind." The involvement of the third partners, in this case the development partners, through the triangular mechanism, complements the modality of the SSC scheme.

Indonesia's SSC, as has been described, has shown its active role through the involvement in various programs that directly contribute to efforts to achieve SDGs. Indonesia's active and strategic role has received an award from the United Nations given by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) on 12 September 2018 in Bangkok during the commemoration of "Regional Commemoration of the United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation.



Figure 6.1 Indonesia Award for Active Role in SSC from UNESCAP and UNOSSC in 2018

Since the first inception of the Indonesia's SSC program until 2020, programs related to poverty alleviation, improving health and education, and economic growth has become the main areas (flagship programs) of SSC Indonesia (see Table 6.1).

Table 6.1 The Indonesia's SSC Focuses to the SDGs

| Year | The Indonesia's SSC Focuses to the SDGs |
|------|---|
| 2010 | 4 |
| 2011 | 4,12,16 |
| 2012 | 4,9,10 |
| 2013 | 4,9 |
| 2014 | 2,4,12 |
| 2015 | 2,4,8,9,12,16 |
| 2016 | 4,9,16 |
| 2017 | 2,4,9 |
| 2018 | 4,8,9,12 |
| 2019 | 8,9 |
| 2020 | 3,4,5 |

The data shows that Indonesia's SSC contributes to almost all goals by focusing its programs on achieving the SDGs Goal 4, namely quality education. Indeed, this is understandable, considering that development will only take place if the capacity and capability of qualified and professional human resources support it.

Data on Implementation of the 2017-2020 SSC Program

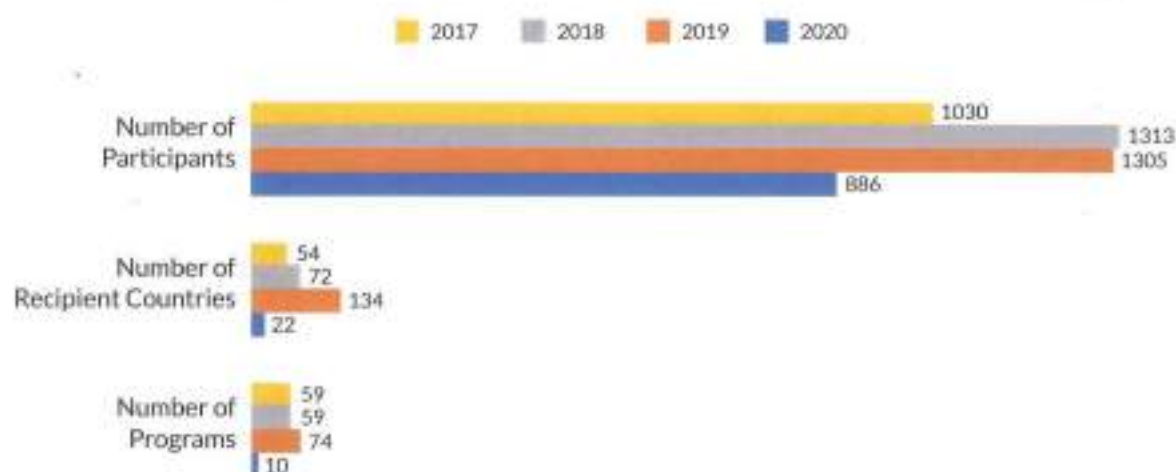


Chart 6.1 Indonesia's SSC Program Trends in 2017 - 2020

Source: Organized by the author from Indonesia SSC Year Report 2010-2021/ various sources

From the data represented in the Chart 6.1, there was an increase in the number of recipient countries and the SSC program before lockdown travel restriction policies due to the COVID-19 pandemic took place, which has resulted in a significant reduction in the program in 2020. It depicts an increase in confidence in Indonesia's capacity as a donor country in implementing the SSC program. With the pandemic already waning, the Government of Indonesia can restore the level of outreach built by bringing more effective and sustainable programs.

The outbreak of COVID-19 at the end of 2019, which caused all countries in the world to experience economic contraction, has presented a major challenge for many countries to achieve the SDGs. One of the impacts was the significant financial gap in many countries which weakened the country's capacity to implement various SDG programs. Simultaneously, global challenges in terms of food and energy security have also emerged. Realizing this, Indonesia's SSC should directly address these challenges through a multidimensional and multilevel approach to realize SDGs towards a better world by applying the principles of inclusiveness, sustainability, and justice.

For years, Indonesia has successfully executed hundreds of collaborative SSC programs with various implementing institutions and partners. However, there is an opportunity to boost the program's

effectiveness so that all objectives can be achieved. For future enhancement, this book recommends some suggestions that Indonesia's SSC could consider in implementing future programs.

First, the SSC must be utilized as a strategic instrument in achieving the SDGs.

With the decreasing trend of COVID-19 cases, Indonesia can implement all SSC training programs based on the initial plan through conventional approaches, that is by having direct interaction with participants. Other than that, during the implementation, there should be a comprehensive analysis by Indonesian representatives to list and examine beneficiaries' needs. Therefore, the SSC programs must be designed and implemented to be able to answer these needs to have effective and well-targeted impacts on beneficiaries.

According to the program implementation data, the program to achieve the SDGs Goal 1 needs serious attention because of the difficulty in achieving this goal, that is to eliminate extreme poverty by 2030. Meanwhile, SDGs Goal 4, which has been a priority so far, still needs to be continued by considering the level of education and the needs of industries so that the training program can have an immediate economic impact. Moreover, Indonesia should pay more attention to the SDGs programs which have not been implemented in recent years, especially SDGs

Goal 5 and SDGs Goal 10 (no activities since 2016) and SDG 7 (no activities since 2017). Meanwhile, routinely carried-out programs, such as SDGs Goal 17, must be continuously maintained and can even be considered as Indonesia's flagship programs.

The implementation of Indonesia's SSC must be carried out by considering the priority mapping for countries/regions, as well as the thematic mapping. In this case, mapping recipient country Priorities and preparing strategic partnership documents, such as country partnership strategies (CPS) and regional partnership strategies (RPS), are becoming increasingly important as part of mapping Indonesia's SSC needs. Viewed from the strategic interests in the region, Indonesia's SSC includes contributing to 1) strengthening Indonesia's role and leadership in the Indo-Pacific region, and 2) fulfilling commitments and efforts to expand non-traditional markets in the African, Latin American, and Caribbean regions. Meanwhile, the thematic mapping is exemplified by the design and implementation of SSC programs within the framework of peacebuilding themes due to the Indonesia's role as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council.

Second, the SSC must keep strengthening the institution, human resources, budget, and program related to the strategic role of SSC.

Up until present, technical assistance programs are still being funded by technical/line ministries, grants from LDKPI, and fundings from Triangular Partners. Because of these circumstances, if there is a budget cut in one of the funding elements, the existing program may not be able to continue. This condition must be minimized because the program sustainability is critical for capacity building for beneficiaries. Capacity building can take time to fully have impacts: it must be carried out in a lengthy process and a tiered program from beginner to advanced. Therefore, the data collection on grant plans should be made and programs that are more stringent should be provided with funding options to continue the program on a small scale for program sustainability. In this case, LDKPI can play a more significant role in funding so that programs that are considered essential can continue to be implemented every year.

Third, the increasing role of the non-government and private sector needs to be continuously encouraged to support SSC programs.

During a decade of Indonesia's SSC, products from non-governmental and private actors have played an increasingly important role. In the future, the collaboration of these actors needs to be further strengthened. In this case, the involvement of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) must also be enhanced to help market development and outbound investment opportunities in the recipient countries. In addition, improving the quality of training can also be encouraged by utilizing experienced program managers to carry out development projects in Indonesia. The availability of these resources is expected to provide added values in each project that will be implemented. To support the creation of a supportive environment for the involvement of non-government actors, the Indonesian Government has prepared 2 (two) policy documents, namely the Multi-Stakeholders Partnership (MSP) Guidelines and the Study on Non-State Actors Engagement. Through these two documents, the Indonesian Government seeks to map the capacities, contributions, and needs of each non-government actor to participate in the implementation of the SSC.

Fourth, the SSC must strengthen and expand partnership for triangular cooperation.

The government of the Republic of Indonesia must enhance cooperation with developed countries and international organizations through a triangular scheme. Several development partners have actively engaged with Indonesia, such as UNDP, JICA, GIZ, USAID, IsDB, ADB, Colombo Plan, and NAM CSSTC. Triangular partners can help in expediting experts to provide training and joint funding. It must be continued and strengthened by expanding funding partners from philanthropic agencies with various funding packages aligned with the SDGs. In addition, in providing adequate training, program implementations must involve UN Resident Coordinators in strategic areas, such as Africa and the Pacific, to complement their programs, which can later increase the impact of the SSTC program from Indonesia. The participation of the UN Resident Coordinator in program implementation in the African and Pacific region has the potentials to increase the impacts of Indonesia's SSTC program.

And fifth, the implementation of the SSC program should deliver political, and economy impacts directly, especially during the period of post-pandemic economic recovery.

The Government of Indonesia has sent aid worth USD 150,000 each to Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Madagascar. For Zimbabwe and Mozambique, medical aid has been sent for the pandemic relief and victims of Cyclone Idai, then for Madagascar, Indonesia has provided financial grants for famine relief. In the Pacific region, the Government of Indonesia has provided grants for handling the COVID-19 pandemic, which were given to Fiji, Solomon Islands and Timor Leste in the amount of IDR 2.88 billion per country. Furthermore, this assistance will be used to procure medical devices produced by Indonesian manufacturers. Specifically for Fiji, apart from receiving grants for handling the COVID-19 pandemic, this country has also received grants of IDR 20.77 billion to construct Phase II of the Queen Victoria School. Previously, the Government of Indonesia had also aided the QVS phase I renovation in 2019 which was used to reconstruct classrooms and student dormitories damaged by Hurricane Winston. These best practices conducted by Indonesia, therefore, must later be developed into capacity building programs since the pandemic has subsided significantly.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bapennas, Biro Humas dan Tata Usaha Pimpinan [National Development Agency, Bureau for Public Relations, Archives, and Executive Affairs]. (2017, July 26). *Indonesia dan UNDP Bekerjasama Mendukung Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan: Mengatasi Ketimpangan dan Keberlanjutan* [Indonesia and UNDP Collaborate to Support Sustainable Development Goals: Addressing Inequality and Sustainability] [Press release]. Retrieved November 18, 2022, from <https://bapennas.go.id/berita/indonesia-dan-undp-bekerjasama-mendukung-tujuan-pembangunan-berkelanjutan-mengatasi-ketimpangan-dan-keberlanjutan-PQCoc>
- Bapennas [National Development Agency]. (2020). Metadata Indikator Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Indonesia: Pilar Pembangunan Ekonomi [Metadata for Sustainable Development Goals Indicators in Indonesia: Pillar of Economic Development]. Retrieved December 7, 2022, from <https://sdgs.bapennas.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Metadata-Pilar-Ekonomi-Edisi-II.pdf>
- Bapennas [National Development Agency]. (2020). Metadata Indikator Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan: Pilar Pembangunan Sosial [Metadata for Sustainable Development Goals Indicators: Pillar of Social Development]. Retrieved December 7, 2022, from <https://sdgs.bapennas.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Metadata-Pilar-Sosial-Edisi-II.pdf>
- Canuto, O., & Kurowski, P. (2018, June 19). The future of manufacturing in the Global South: By Otaviano Canuto. Retrieved December 7, 2022, from <https://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/manufacturing-transition-in-developing-economies-by-otaviano-canuto-2018-04>
- Cities and urban infrastructure of Global South to be stretched beyond breaking point. (2019, August 6). Retrieved December 7, 2022, from <https://www.thebritishacademy.ac.uk/news/cities-and-urban-infrastructure-global-south-be-stretched-beyond-breaking-point/>
- Dag Hammarskjöld Library. (n.d.). Introduction - UN Documentation: Development. Retrieved November 18, 2022, from <https://research.un.org/en/docs/dev>
- Drinking-water. (2022, March 21). Retrieved November 27, 2022, from <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/drinking-water>
- Esipova, N., Ray, J., & Han, Y. (2020, June 16). 750 million struggling to meet basic needs with no safety net. Retrieved November 18, 2022, from <https://news.gallup.com/poll/312401/750-million-struggling-meet-basic-needs-no-safety-net.aspx>
- Fadhil, H. (2019, February 11). Belajar Berantas Rasuah, Komite Antikorupsi Afghanistan Sambangi KPK [Learning to Combat Corruption, Afghanistan Anti-Corruption Committee Visits the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)]. Retrieved November 19, 2022, from <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-4462462/belajar-berantas-rasuah-komite-antikorupsi-afghanistan-sambangi-kpk>
- Farizan, F. N., & Heryadi, D. (2021). Indonesia's involvement in the Afghanistan peacebuilding process. *Global: Jurnal Politik Internasional*, 22(2), 244. doi:10.7454/global.v22i2.475
- Global Forest Resource Assessment 2020. (2020). Retrieved November 27, 2022, from <https://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/2020/en/>
- Global Goal 5: Gender Equality (Ages 11: 17) [Video file]. (2018). Retrieved November 18, 2022, from <https://video.alexanderstreet.com/watch/global-goal-5-gender-equality-ages-11-17>
- Global Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (Ages 11: 17) [Video file]. (2018). Retrieved November 18, 2022, from <https://video.alexanderstreet.com/watch/global-goal-9-industry-innovation-and-infrastructure-ages-11-17>

- Goal 10 | Reduce inequality within and among countries. (n.d.). Retrieved November 18, 2022, from <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal10>
- Goal 11 | Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. (n.d.). Retrieved November 18, 2022, from <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal11>
- Goal 12 | Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. (n.d.). Retrieved December 8, 2022, from <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal12>
- Goal 15 | Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. (n.d.). Retrieved November 27, 2022, from <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal15>
- Goal 16 | Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. (n.d.). Retrieved November 19, 2022, from <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal16>
- Goal 16: Peace, Justice and strong institutions. (2022, April 20). Retrieved November 19, 2022, from <https://www.globalgoals.org/goals/16-peace-justice-and-strong-institutions/>
- Goal 2 | End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. (n.d.). Retrieved December 3, 2022, from <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal2>
- Goal 3 | Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. (n.d.). Retrieved December 3, 2022, from <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal3>
- Goal 6 | Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. (n.d.). Retrieved November 27, 2022, from <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal6>
- Goal 7 | Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. (n.d.). Retrieved November 18, 2022, from <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal7>
- Goal 8 | Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. (n.d.). Retrieved November 18, 2022, from <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal8>
- International Labour Organization. (2016). World Employment Social Outlook. Retrieved November 18, 2022, from https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/@publ/documents/publication/wcms_443480.pdf
- International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development. (n.d.). Apa ITU sdgs. Retrieved November 18, 2022, from <https://www.sdg2030indonesia.org/page/8-apa-itu>
- Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia [Ministry of Foreign Affairs]. (2021, September 24). Pembukaan Beasiswa Seni Dan Budaya Indonesia virtual Tahun 2021: Portal Kementerian Luar negeri Republik Indonesia [Opening of the Indonesian Arts and Culture Scholarship 2021: Portal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia]. Retrieved November 18, 2022, from <https://kemlu.go.id/portal/id/read/2964/berita/pembukaan-beasiswa-seni-dan-budaya-indonesia-virtual-tahun-2021>
- Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia [Ministry of Foreign Affairs]. (2022, April 15). Kedutaan Besar republik Indonesia di Suva, Merangkap Kiribati, Nauru dan Tuvalu Republik Fiji [The Embassy of Republic of Indonesia in Suva, Accredited to Kiribati, Nauru, Tuvalu, and the Republic of Fiji]. Retrieved November 18, 2022, from <https://kemlu.go.id/suva/id/news/18549/beasiswa-seni-dan-budaya-indonesia-bsbi-kembali-dibuka>
- Kementerian Sekretariat Negara [Ministry of the State Secretariat]. (2010, May 18). Indonesia Jadi Contoh Keberhasilan Pemberdayaan Perempuan [Indonesia Becomes an Example of Successful Women Empowerment]. Retrieved December 7, 2022, from https://www.setneg.go.id/baca/index/indonesia_jadi_contoh_keberhasilan_pemberdayaan_perempuan
- Kementerian Sekretariat Negara [Ministry of the State Secretariat]. (2017, November 14). Training of trainer of Gender Responsive Planning and budgeting for Fiji Development Officials 2. Retrieved November 18, 2022, from <https://www.setneg.go.id/baca/index/>

training_of_trainer_of_gender_responsive_planning_and_budgeting_for_fiji_development_officials_2

- Langendorf, J., & Leftwich, A. (2012). *Triangular cooperation: A guideline for working in practice*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.
- Lembaga Dana Kerja Sama Pembangunan Internasional (LDKPI) [Indonesian Agency for International Development]. (2021, April 30). Pemberian Hibah kepada Fiji, Solomon Island dan Timor Leste untuk Perkokoh Solidaritas dan Kemitraan di Pasifik [Granting Aid to Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste to Strengthen Solidarity and Partnership in the Pacific]. Retrieved November 18, 2022, from <https://ldkpi.kemenkeu.go.id/post/pemberian-hibah-kepada-fiji-solomon-island-dan-timor-leste-untuk-perkokoh-solidaritas-dan-kemitraan-di-pasifik>
- Lembaga Dana Kerja Sama Pembangunan Internasional (LDKPI) [Indonesian Agency for International Development]. (n.d.). Sejarah [History]. Retrieved November 18, 2022, from <https://ldkpi.kemenkeu.go.id/page/sejarah-ldkpi>
- Mulakala, A., & Waglé, S. (2016). The Rise of the South and a New Age of South-South Cooperation. In 2187450474 1503929499 A. Mulakala (Ed.), *Contemporary Asian Perspectives on South-South Cooperation* (pp. 7-35). Sejong, South Korea: Korea Development Institute.
- Negara Afrika dan timur tengah selesaikan Pelatihan Perikanan di Ambon [African and Middle Eastern Countries Complete Fisheries Training in Ambon]. (2017, October 11). Retrieved December 8, 2022, from <https://www.tabloiddiplomasi.org/negara-afrika-dan-timur-tengah-selesaikan-pelatihan-perikanan-di-ambon/>
- Peace, justice and strong institutions. (n.d.). Retrieved November 18, 2022, from <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/peace-justice/>
- Pelatihan Petani Afrika oleh Indonesia [Training for African Farmers by Indonesia]. (2017, July 07). Retrieved November 18, 2022, from <http://www.tabloiddiplomasi.org/pelatihan-petani-afrika-oleh-indonesia/>
- Perdamaian, Keadilan, Dan Kelembagaan Yang Kuat [Peace, Justice, and Strong Institution]. (2019, October 07). Retrieved November 19, 2022, from <https://www.seadstem.org/id/sdg/peace-justice-and-strong-institutions/>
- Rachman, D. A. (2019, March 11). Datangi KPK, Lembaga Antikorupsi Afghanistan Bahas kerja Sama Pemberantasan Korupsi [Visit to the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), Afghanistan's Anti-Corruption Institution Discusses Collaboration in Combating Corruption]. Retrieved November 19, 2022, from <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2019/03/11/18493321/datangi-kpk-lembaga-antikorupsi-afghanistan-bahas-kerja-sama-pemberantasan>
- Redaksi AsiaToday. (2019, December 06). Perkuat Kerja Sama, Indonesia Bantu Kepulauan Solomon Bangun Stadion [Strengthening Cooperation, Indonesia Assists the Solomon Islands in Building a Stadium]. Retrieved November 18, 2022, from <https://asiatoday.id/read/perkuat-kerja-sama-indonesia-bantu-kepulauan-solomon-bangun-stadion>
- Rokom. (2021, May 17). Indonesia kirim 200 oxygen concentrators Ke India [Indonesia Sends 200 Oxygen Concentrators to India]. Retrieved November 18, 2022, from <https://sehatnegeriku.kemkes.go.id/baca/rilis-media/20210512/4937761/indonesia-kirim-200-oxygen-concentrators-ke-india/>
- Sanitation. (2022, March 21). Retrieved November 27, 2022, from <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/sanitation>
- Sen, A. K. (2001). *Development as freedom*. Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press.
- Setiawanto, B. (2014, March 08). Indonesia bantu gambia di bidang pertanian [Indonesia Assists Gambia in the Field of Agriculture]. Retrieved November 18, 2022, from <https://www.antaranews.com/berita/422866/indonesia-bantu-gambia-di-bidang-pertanian>

- Sustainable development goal 16: Peace, Justice and strong institutions in Indonesia. (n.d.). Retrieved November 19, 2022, from <https://indonesia.un.org/en/sdgs/16/key-activities>
- Tujuan 17 [Goals 17]. (n.d.). Retrieved November 19, 2022, from <https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/tujuan-17/>
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (2019, June 19). Worldwide displacement tops 70 million, un refugee chief urges Greater Solidarity in response. Retrieved November 19, 2022, from <https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/news/press/2019/6/5d03b22b4/worldwide-displacement-tops-70-million-un-refugee-chief-urges-greater-solidarity.html>
- United Nations. (n.d.). Peace, justice and strong institutions. Retrieved November 19, 2022, from <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/peace-justice/>
- _____. (2022). *Global Humanitarian Overview 2023*.
- Who coronavirus (COVID-19) dashboard. (n.d.). Retrieved December 3, 2022, from <https://covid19.who.int/>
- The World Bank. (2022, September 14). Poverty. Retrieved November 18, 2022, from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/overview>
- World hunger: Key facts and statistics on hunger 2022. (2022, May 27). Retrieved December 3, 2022, from <https://actionagainsthunger.ca/world-hunger-day/>

UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA PUBLISHING



Jl Salemba Raya No 4, Jakarta Pusat 10430
☎ 0818 436500
E-mail: uipublishing@ui.ac.id
website: www.uipublishing.ui.ac.id

Komplek ILRC Gedung B Lt 1&2
Perpustakaan Lama Universitas Indonesia
Kampus UI Depok, Jawa Barat - 16424
Tel. + 62 21 7888 8199, ☎ 0812 9476 1054

ISBN 978-623-333-686-4

