

Mapping Indonesia's South-South Triangular Cooperation

Initiatives & potential: Climate Adaptation and Mitigation

Wulan Kencana Adjani

10.22146/globalsouth.91042

Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency
(KOTRA), Indonesia
wulanka30@gmail.com

Indonesia has committed to the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP), and one of the commitments includes its efforts to enhance South-South Cooperation (SSC). Within those SSC sectors, one of the most promising sectors is the Climate change aspects such as Agriculture, disaster risk reduction, renewable energy and energy efficiency, forestry, transport, water resources, and waste management. Notably, countries are increasingly recognizing the utility of SSC as a strategic tool for addressing climate change and achieving their National Determined Contributions (NDCs). This paper employs qualitative research methods, drawing insights from existing literature and data, to analyse Indonesia's SSC efforts as part of its AOIP commitment. The study sheds light on Indonesia's endeavours to provide SSC within the Indo-Pacific region, considering the political, economic, and strategic benefits of assisting countries in this area. Additionally, it underscores the significance of technological exchange, particularly with countries sharing similar geo-climatic, cultural, and socio-economic conditions, in fostering effective cooperation, particularly within the Climate Change agenda. The study proposes a potential framework for cooperation by aligning each host countries specific needs with an analysis of their NDCs, complemented by the expertise of contributing nations.

Keywords: *South-south cooperation; ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific; climate change; NDC implementation*

Introduction

South-South Cooperation (SSC) is a collaborative learning model for sharing innovative and cost-effective solutions in addressing diverse development challenges, such as poverty, education, climate change, and post-conflict reconstruction. It signifies a partnership among Southern countries, moving beyond traditional aid recipient roles. This collaboration also involves traditional donors participating in Triangular Cooper-

ation (TrC), commonly called South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) for increased efficiency (UN Secretary, 2012). With the global focus on climate change, many developing countries, disproportionately impacted by its effects, are joining in to implement this agenda. However, these countries need help in implementation due to limited capacities in finance, knowledge, skills, technology, and institutional structures. By joining forces, those Countries with similar backgrounds

could combine resources and expertise to adapt to climate change consequences and explore sustainable energy alternatives more effectively. With the growing global emphasis on climate change, South-South Cooperation has emerged as a crucial tool in addressing these challenges. Targeting promising sectors in agriculture, disaster risk reduction, renewable energy and energy efficiency, forestry, transport, water resources, and waste management (UNOSSC, 2023).

Climate change mitigation involves deliberate efforts to curtail the emission of greenhouse gases, aiming to prevent a drastic rise in global temperatures. This includes adopting cleaner energy sources and sustainable practices. Climate change adaptation focuses on adjusting behaviors and systems to shield communities and ecosystems from the unavoidable impacts of climate change. It involves building resilience through strategies like climate-resilient infrastructure and improved agricultural practices. The synergy between mitigation and adaptation is crucial. By actively reducing emissions, we enhance our ability to adapt to ongoing changes, fostering a more sustainable and resilient future (WWF, n.d.).

The Indo-Pacific, spanning two-thirds of the world's oceans, faces significant climate change impacts. South Asia deals with glacier melting, and the Pacific Islands cope with rising sea levels. Despite economic growth, development challenges persist. These challenges intertwine and intensify security concerns, biodiversity loss, and climate issues. Indonesia is dedicated to advancing the Sustainable Development

Goals (SDGs) through collaboration with partners across the Indo-Pacific region, exemplified by its commitment to the ASEAN Outlook in the Indo-Pacific (AOIP). Some Indo-Pacific region countries are among the most susceptible to climate change risks due to their reliance on natural resources, agriculture, densely populated coastal areas, and weak institutions. Among those vulnerable countries within the Indo-Pacific, a large amount is located within the many island nations of the Pacific Ocean (Bower Group Asia, 2023). Underlining Indonesia's commitment to AOIP, one of the commitments includes its efforts to enhance SSC and, in this case, a highly sought sector within the climate change agenda (AOIP, 2019).

A recent performance report by the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs suggests that the implementation of SSC by the Indonesian government needs to be evaluated to ensure complementarity with Indonesia's grants to foreign governments or institutions. Recognizing this issue, the paper aims to examine the country's current strategies, partnerships, and potential in addressing the pressing challenges posed by climate change within the context of SSC. This paper exclusively focuses on the analysis of SSC administered by Indonesia from 2017 to 2022. The chosen timeframe aligns with the period following Indonesia's submission of its first Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in 2016, which is within the timeline of Indonesia's President Joko Widodo's term in office. By doing so, the study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the nation's role and contributions in the global

effort towards climate resilience, especially in this context towards the Indo-Pacific Region. This paper also provides an overview of the historical development and current state of Indonesia's South-South cooperation on mitigating and adapting to climate change, which is commonly referred to as and, from this point on, will be called Climate Change South-South Cooperation (CCSSC).

Theoretical Framework

As presented by Joseph S. Nye, soft power diplomacy is a theoretical framework that emphasizes the ability to shape and influence others through attraction and cooperation rather than coercion. Soft power diplomacy offers an alternative approach to achieving goals, often called "the second face of power." This concept involves diplomatic abilities to guide national interests toward other countries through non-coercive cooperation indirectly. SSC is integral to fortifying Indonesia's soft power in every conflict resolution. Currently, international relations actors recognize that using hard power as a form of unilateralism only sometimes resolves issues. In practical terms, the SSC exemplifies Indonesia's commitment to employing soft power strategies in its foreign policy, highlighting the importance of collaboration and shared goals in international relations (Nye, 2004).

This paper embraces institutional liberalism theory, a perspective rooted in the broader framework of liberalism in international relations. Institutional liberalism emphasizes the vital role of cooperative arrangements among nations, positing that enduring

peace and cooperation can be achieved by establishing and strengthening international institutions. One of the key proponents of this theory is Immanuel Kant, an influential Enlightenment-era philosopher. Kant's ideas, notably articulated in "Perpetual Peace," lay the groundwork for understanding how international institutions, by fostering shared norms and regimes, can contribute to a more harmonious world order. In the context of this paper, institutional liberalism theory serves as a guiding framework to underscore the significance of international organizations and coalitions in collaboratively addressing shared global challenges (Johnson et al., 2018). Recognizing the cooperative potential embedded in institutions and alliances, the paper seeks to amplify the importance of multilateral efforts in tackling issues that transcend national boundaries. This approach aligns with the core principles of institutional liberalism, emphasizing the role of shared norms, rules, and organizations in shaping a more cooperative and stable international system. Ultimately, by drawing on the insights of institutional liberalism, the paper aims to contribute to a nuanced understanding of the cooperative mechanisms essential for addressing contemporary global issues, in this case, climate change.

Indonesia and the Indo-Pacific

The Indo-Pacific region is a geopolitical concept that refers to the vast area encompassing the Indian Ocean, and the western and central Pacific Ocean. This region has gained significant attention in global geopolitics due to its economic, strategic, and po-

litical significance. The term emphasizes the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, recognizing the mutual interests and interactions of the countries within this expansive area. The countries within the Indo-Pacific region vary, and the list may differ slightly based on different perspectives.

Table 1: List of the Indo-Pacific comprises 40 countries and economies

The Indo-Pacific Member Countries			
1	Australia	14	Myanmar
2	Bangladesh	15	Nepal
3	Bhutan	16	New Zealand
4	Brunei	17	The Pacific Island Countries (14 member countries)*
5	Cambodia	18	Pakistan
6	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)	19	People's Republic of China (PRC)
7	India	20	The Philippines
8	Indonesia	21	Republic of Korea ROK
9	Japan	22	Singapore
10	Laos	23	Sri Lanka
11	Malaysia	24	Taiwan
12	Maldives	25	Thailand
13	Mongolia	26	Timor Leste

**Pacific Island member countries include Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Cook Islands, Niue*

Source: Government of Canada (2022)

Active participation by Indo-Pacific nations is vital for effectively addressing global challenges. Progress in addressing climate change and safeguarding biodiversity necessitates the involvement of Indo-Pacific countries, which are recognized for having some of the highest and rapidly escalating greenhouse gas emissions worldwide, responsible for over 50% of the world's carbon dioxide emissions. While Indonesia is also investing in reducing its emissions, the international community argues that the Indo-Pacific must collaborate to go up against this Climate Change issue (International Military Council on Climate and Security, 2020).

The Pacific region remains relatively uncharted territory for Indonesia. Historically, Indonesia's involvement in the area in the mid-1980s primarily revolved around strategic interests aimed at minimizing regional support for independence movements in East Timor (before 2002) and Papua. There has also been tension between Indonesia and other Indo-Pacific countries, which has presented itself as an obstacle to Indonesia and several Pacific Island bilateral relations (Wangge, H, 2023).

At an annual press conference, Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs Retno Marsudi emphasized Indonesia's perspective on the Indo-Pacific. She articulated Indonesia's commitment to fostering substantive cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region through the recently adopted ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP). The minister underscored that the Indo-Pacific should be viewed from a security standpoint and recognized for its significant economic potential.

Due to shared challenges with Pacific nations, especially climate change, sea level rise has become an existential threat for coastal countries such as Indonesia and most Pacific Island countries. Knowledge sharing and practical cooperation on projects to tackle these threats should become key priorities alongside economic and infrastructure cooperation (Darmawan, A, 2022).

However, Indonesia has acknowledged the crucial role Pacific Islands Countries have as a partner, and in recent years, there has been a shift in Indonesia's focus toward the Pacific, with efforts to enhance its presence through channels like development aid, financial grants, technical assistance, high-level visits, and other significant efforts. Although these efforts are seen as a positive development, their effectiveness and contributions still need to catch up in comparison to other newcomers in the region, like India and South Korea, who exhibit a strong commitment to actively engage with the region. Indonesia's high-level diplomatic engagement is currently limited to ministerial meetings (Wangge, H, 2023).

Table 2: Indonesia's grant provision to Countries within the Indo-Pacific Region 2014 to 2022

Year	Types of Assistance	Country	Project Name
2017	Financial Assistance	Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG)*	Grant to support MSG operations
2017	Financial Assistance	Fiji	Grant to the Government of Fiji
2018	humanitarian assistance	Papua New Guinea	Grant to the Government of Papua New Guinea (Emergency Response to Earthquake Disaster)
2018	Development Assistance	Fiji	Grant to the Government of Fiji (Hand Tractors)
2019	Infrastructure Development	Tuvalu	Financing for the Development of a Conference Hall
2019	Infrastructure Development	Solomon Islands	Development of Futsal Field and Sports Stadium for the South Pacific Games 2023

2019	Humanitarian assistance / Education Assistance	Fiji	Rehabilitation of Queen Victoria School Phase 1
2020	humanitarian assistance	Fiji	Medical Supplies Assistance in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic
2020	Humanitarian assistance / Education Assistance	Fiji	Rehabilitation of Queen Victoria School in Phase 2
2020	humanitarian assistance	Solomon Islands	Medical Supplies Assistance in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic
2021	humanitarian assistance	Papua New Guinea	Medical Supplies Assistance in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic
2022	capacity building	Multi beneficiary country** (Papua New Guinea, dan Fiji)	Passenger Assessment Workshop for Asia/Pacific Customs Administrative Officers
2022	humanitarian assistance	Melanesian Spearhead Group (Vanuatu)	The renovation of the VIP building at Port Vila Airport, which was damaged due to Cyclones Judy and Kevin

*The Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) is an intergovernmental organization comprising inter alia Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu. Indonesia was recognized as an associate member in June 2015.

** Multi-beneficiary country, comprised of several countries, including Pacific island countries such as Papua New Guinea and Fiji.

Source: Lembaga Dana Kerja Sama Pembangunan Internasional (Indonesian AID) grant provision report 2014-2022, compiled by Author

From President Joko Widodo's time in office between 2014 to 2022, Indonesia has contributed to 13 assistance projects beginning since 2017, administered through the Indonesian aid programs focused on the Pacific island countries. Mostly within the humanitarian assistance and financial assistance. With a Melanesian population of approximately 13 million, Indonesia was accepted as an Associate Member (AM) during the 20th MSG Leaders' Summit held in Honiara, Solomon Islands, in June 2015 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022).

Compelling national interests in security also drove this obvious focus on the Pacific Island countries. The imperative underscores this priority to address and mitigate regional instability, notably concerning the longstanding issue of Papuan separatism. These SSC activities act as a soft diplomacy approach towards the Pacific island countries with the same Melanesian identities. Through providing foreign aid, the Indonesian government aims to use soft power diplomacy to gradually improve Indonesia's image (Rahmadani, 2022).

1. The History and Concept of South-South Policy

Table 3: Timeline and Milestone of SSC

<p>1955: Origin of South-South Cooperation (SSC):</p>	<p>1955-1974: Initial Objectives and Establishing Foundations:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bandung Conference where Asian and African nations sought independence and mutual cooperation. Focus on economic-cultural collaboration without colonial powers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective: Economic development and political independence. Emphasis on technical assistance, knowledge exchange, and institutes establishment. Formation of key international organizations (UN, World Bank, IMF).
<p>2000: Shift Towards Poverty Reduction:</p>	<p>Post-2008: Emergence of New Actors and Donors:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aligned with the UN Millennium Declaration. Gradual shift towards poverty reduction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response to the global economic crisis. Middle-income countries sharing technology and knowledge.

<p>1974: Formal Recognition by the UN:</p>	<p>1978: Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA):</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a special unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopted during the first UN Conference on TCDC. Emphasis on economic cooperation through technology transfer and knowledge-sharing.
<p>New Development Institutions (Post-2008):</p>	<p>2015: Adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the New Development Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. Alternative avenues for development funding and cooperation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition of South-South Cooperation alongside official development assistance (ODA). Crucial for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Key approach in international development cooperation.

Source: *Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) (2021)*

In short, as per the operational guidelines outlined in the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) regarding support for South-South and Triangular Cooperation, South-South Cooperation is defined as a collaborative process where two or more developing countries pursue their respective or joint national capacity development goals through the exchange of knowledge, skills, resources, and technical expertise. This involves regional and interregional collective actions, including partnerships encompassing governments, regional organizations, civil society, academia, and the private sector. The aim is to derive individual and mutual benefits within and across regions. It is essential to note that South-South Cooperation is intended to complement, rather than substitute, North-South cooperation. Alongside that, in the realm of development cooperation, South-South Cooperation is anticipated

to serve as a valuable approach, functioning as one of the tools to restore conditions and contribute to accomplishing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030, emphasizing the principle of building back better (UN/SSC/19/3, 2016).

Unfortunately, the implementation of SSC still faces challenges, such as:

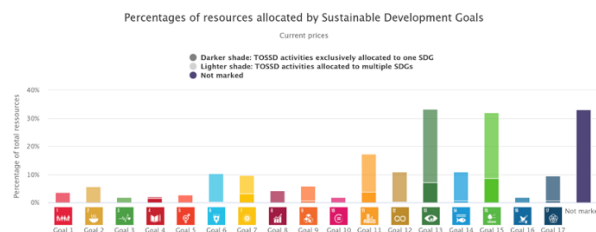
- a. **Outside influences.** SSC risks mirroring the issues of traditional cooperation; the current geopolitical landscape raises concerns about SSC being influenced by powerful nations, jeopardizing its uniqueness and potential benefits for developing countries (The Reality of Aid Network, 2023).
- b. **Transparency and accountability in SSC spaces.** Ensuring transparency and accountability in SSC projects is challenging due to scattered activities and a need for an overarching institutional structure. Efforts like Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD), an initiative by OECD, aim to track and collect data on the project flow, but challenges persist within these spaces (TOSSD Secretariat, 2022).
- c. **Civil society engagement in SSC is limited,** with insufficient consultation on ground-level project implementation. Challenges include a lack of trust, inadequate information systems, and SSC's state-centric ap-

proach (Moilwa, 2015).

- d. **Lack of clear analysis and measurement.** Creating comprehensive implementation reports for SSC is challenging due to the need for robust information management systems among many Southern providers. Making a targeted program that truly addresses development needs in the Global South (CPDE Working Group on South-South Cooperation, 2019).

To enhance the efficacy of SSC projects, transparency should be ensured throughout the entire process, and a thorough project review should be made feasible. This review enables the administering countries to refine their projects with a more targeted approach, ultimately improving outcomes. Additionally, transparency facilitates assessing potential opportunities for broader collaborations among participating countries.

Figure 1: Percentages of South-South Cooperation Resources Allocated by Sustainable Development Goals 2019 to 2021



Source: Total Official Support for Sustainable Development Data Visualization Tool (2021)

This report draws insights from over 4,500 SSC activities. The highest project allocation is aligned with SDG goal number 13, focusing on combating climate change and its impacts, followed by goal number 15, which emphasizes ecosystem protection, restoration, and enhancement. Conversely, the lowest allocations are observed in SDGs goal number 3 for good health and well-being and goal number 16 for peace, justice, and stronger institutions. It is worth noting that many projects could not be specifically categorized under a particular SDG goal due to report inconsistencies.

2. Indonesia South-to-South Policy

To bolster its standing and impact in global alliances, Indonesia strategically positions itself as a significant participant in SSTC (South-South and Triangular Cooperation). This stance is underpinned by three primary factors: historical, political, and economic contexts. For over forty years, Indonesia has been actively engaging in SSTC to support the development of other nations, aiming to establish a global order based on freedom, lasting peace, and social justice. Since the 1955 Asian-African Conference, Indonesia has actively participated in international cooperation, notably contributing to the Bandung Communiqué. This Communiqué categorized the South as developing and the North as developed, fostering collaboration among Southern nations. Positioned as a middle-income nation and an emerging economy alongside Brazil, Mexico, and Thailand, Indonesia plays a dual role as a re-

ipient of aid from traditional donors and a provider of foreign assistance to other developing nations. (National Coordination Team of South-South Cooperation, 2014) In alignment with global initiatives such as the Paris Declaration for Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action, and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, Indonesia strives to enhance the quality and effectiveness of its foreign aid policies.

The increasing demand for Indonesia's foreign assistance has prompted ongoing improvements in its operations and development efforts. Over the past two decades, Indonesia has made substantial contributions through over 1,000 programs involving over 13,000 participants. (Foreign Policy Strategy Agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022).

The Indonesian government's target areas encompass Asia, the Pacific, Africa, the Middle East, South America, the Caribbean, Eastern Europe, and Central Europe. The SSC projects encompass a wide range of activities; according to the Center for Policy Analysis and Development for Multilateral Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, these include training programs, knowledge transfer initiatives, internships, expert exchanges, infrastructure development, agriculture, maritime fisheries, energy, democracy promotion, good governance, disaster risk management, and the empowerment of women (Rahmanto, 2021). To support those activities, the Indonesian government so far has established several efforts to strengthen SSC Implementation in Indonesia according to the Directorate of

International Development Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia (Faizasyah, T, 2021), those efforts include :

1. Strengthening cornerstone institutions for international development cooperation.
2. The role of multi-stakeholders.
3. Increase promotion and profiling of South-South Policy in Indonesia.
4. Improving the mechanism for implementing aid programs.
5. Expansion of the public-private partnership network.
6. Utilization of IT and database improvement.

Through the efforts undertaken by the Indonesian government to strengthen the South-South Cooperation (SSC) agenda, several crucial elements have been identified as instrumental for the smooth progression of SSC projects. Profiling Indonesia on international and domestic fronts is highly important, showcasing the nation's commitment to fostering well-being. Technological advancements and IT progress are also considered pivotal for the Indonesian government, recognizing that disparities in technological capabilities can impact all sectors. Indonesia aims to bridge the gap and maximize its technological proficiency, understanding that a country's technological lag could significantly affect opportunities to eradicate poverty.

The Indonesian government actively pursues the expansion of public-private partnerships, acknowledging potential limitations in governmental capacity. In this context,

the involvement of private sector companies becomes paramount for implementing and developing the SSC agenda. For instance, companies allocating Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds can collaborate to uplift other developing nations, contributing to the realization of shared goals (Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik – Universitas Indonesia, 2021).

According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which had a pivotal role in implementing these agendas, the implementation of SSC was also faced with obstacles. Prioritization of infrastructure development in Indonesia was briefly diverted several years ago due to the urgent demands posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Consequently, the country momentarily shifted its focus within the SSC, particularly emphasizing the health and disaster management pillar, and it had to allocate its attention to domestic demands.

Another significant challenge during this period was the need for more awareness among individuals, institutions, and key stakeholders. Many questioned the necessity of extending assistance to other developing nations, given Indonesia's ongoing development challenges and its pressing issues. However, it is crucial to recognize that aiding other developing countries aligns with Indonesia's constitutional mandate and is a cause worth championing. This commitment is ingrained in the essence of SSC, with Indonesia playing a pivotal role in its establishment. As a key contributor to the creation of the SSC, Indonesia should be the forerunner in putting the SSC agenda forward.

To facilitate and oversee the design, execution, and assessment of SSTC initiatives, the Indonesian government formed the National Coordination Team of SSTC (NCT of SSTC) in 2010. This entity comprises four key Ministries: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Development Planning, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of State Secretariat. Up to this point, Indonesia's SSTC endeavors have primarily involved extending aid in various forms, such as project assistance, provision of equipment, internship programs, hosting seminars and workshops, facilitating study visits, offering training sessions, and deploying experts to assist and foster growth in developing nations (National Coordination Team of South-South Cooperation, 2016).

Indonesia is actively fulfilling its commitment to bolster hands-on diplomacy and address growing requests for aid from developing countries. This led to the establishment of the International Development Cooperation Fund Institute (LDKPI). In the beginning, Indonesia played a prominent role in global development partnerships, as seen in initiatives like the Asian-African Conference (AAC) and involvement in the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), actively supporting the advancement of developing nations. Additionally, in line with its constitution, Indonesia is dedicated to maintaining an engaged and equitable foreign policy to contribute to a global order grounded in principles of freedom, enduring peace, and social justice.

Table 4: SSC Mechanism in Indonesia

Actor (Who)	Issues (What)	Location (Where)	Time (When)	Commitment (Why)	Implementation (How)	Funding
1. Recipient Country 2. Implementing Agency 3. Development Partners	1. Leading Sectors 2. Form of Assistance /Cooperation Program	1. Centers of Excellence 2. Strategic Location/ Center of Community Activities	1. Duration 2. Period/Single/Multi years)	1. Bilateral 2. Regional 3. Multilateral	1. Experts 2. Activity Materials 3. Translator and Consultation	1.LDKPI* 2.DIPA/KL** 3.Development Partners and Other Funding Sources

**LDKPI: Lembaga Dana Kerja Sama Pembangunan Internasional / International Development Cooperation Fund (IDCF), commonly called the Agency for International Development Cooperation Fund.*

***DIPA: Daftar Isian Pelaksana Anggaran / Budget Implementation List*

Source: Center for the Study of Multilateral Policy Implementation, Agency for Foreign Affairs Research and Development (BPPK) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia (2021)

The planning phase of the South-South Cooperation (SSC) program begins with prioritizing and mapping the recipient countries and formulating program documents such as the Country Partnership Strategy and Regional Partnership Strategy. Indonesia identifies the key stakeholders, recipient countries, implementing agencies, and potential partners in this stage. The determination of themes is guided by the concept of being demand-driven, focusing on requests for assistance from the recipients. However, these demands undergo re-evaluation and analysis to prioritize programs based on Indonesia's capacities and strategic sector mapping.

SSC is also viewed as a diplomatic tool, with programs often initiated by the Indonesian government based on its role and interests of Indonesia in the international

arena. This influence affects the choice of bilateral, regional, or multilateral cooperation. Funding for SSC programs is sourced from LDKPI and DIPA of ministries and institutions, often leveraging support from development partners invested in Indonesia's development. Indonesia frequently receives collaboration from organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and other strategic partners.

Table 5: Indonesia's Significant Increase in their RPJMN Funding

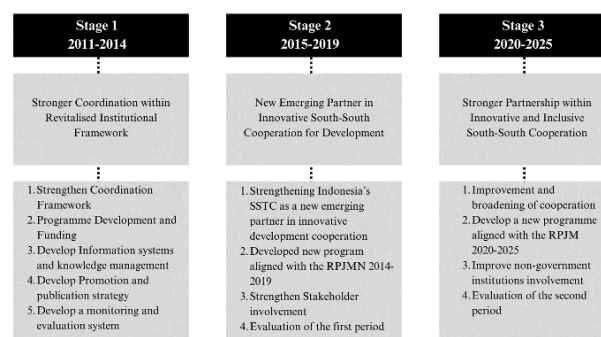
*RPJMN Period	international development cooperation activities focusing on SSTC	Total funding for international development cooperation activities, including SSTC (Rp billion)
2010~2014	Strengthen coordination within the institutional framework	N/A
2015~2019	Increased Indonesian Leadership and contribution to South-South Cooperation	112
2020~2024	Optimizing international development cooperation to encourage quality economic growth	190

*RPJMN (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional*), or Indonesia's periodical National Medium Development Plan, details national development strategies, policies, and key projects, including a macroeconomic framework and covers intra- and inter-ministerial programs, regional initiatives, and funding structures for 5 (five) years

Source: Indonesia's periodical National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024, compiled by Author

Indonesia's commitment to SSC is depicted within the Asia-Africa Conference, G20, and SDGs commitment and further implemented in Indonesia's periodical National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). Under RPJMN, Indonesia is committed to optimizing foreign policy with four important aspects in mind, and within the second clause, it was stated that the Indonesian government realized that their effort in handling non-traditional markets in most South-South countries has yet to be optimal. For this reason, they deemed that Indonesia must strengthen their international development cooperation by optimizing South-South and Triangular Cooperation to support trade and investment.

Figure 2: Indonesia's SSC Roadmap



Source: UNDP Indonesia-Brief South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Indonesia (2015)

Indonesia has established a comprehensive framework that outlines the trajectory of its work and implementation goals up to the year 2050 within the context of South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation. This framework reflects Indonesia's commitment to fostering collaboration with other developing nations and leveraging partner-

ships with more experienced countries or intermediary organizations. The long-term goals set for South-South and Triangular Cooperation underscore Indonesia's dedication to building enduring partnerships, sharing expertise, and collectively addressing global challenges. This forward-looking approach positions Indonesia as a proactive contributor to international development and cooperation initiatives.

3. South-to-South Cooperation and Climate Change

Another pressing domain where the potential of South-South Cooperation needs to be harnessed is in the pursuit of climate action. Developing nations are disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change. Through South-South Cooperations, countries are collaboratively leveraging resources and expertise to enhance their collective ability to adapt to the challenges (UN, 2023). Technologies originating in developing nations are often better suited and cost-effective for other developing countries due to their alignment with similar climatic, cultural, or socio-economic conditions. Therefore, South-South Cooperation is becoming an increasingly important international dimension in addressing climate change (IISD, 2018).

The United Nations has been instrumental in advancing South-South Cooperation in addressing climate change's mitigation and adaptation aspects. With the continuation of the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, countries have been trying to find ways to contribute towards the Net

Zero or simply a greener state of the earth. The Paris Agreement is a global treaty addressing climate change by limiting the rise in global temperature. Each participating country must create a National Determined Contributions (NDC); according to the UN's explanation, NDC is a country's plan to reduce emissions and deal with climate change effects. Parties to the Paris Agreement must create and update their NDCs every five years.

A case study from UNFCCC showcased diverse South-South Cooperation (SSC) approaches for climate action. These included sharing best practices through field trips and workshops and implementing low-emission infrastructure projects, varying in scale from small to large. This study highlighted that in developing countries NDCs, NDCs outlined their goals, strategies, and actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, with some also including adaptation and economic diversification plans. Many of these countries prioritize adaptation actions due to the adverse impacts of climate change. Notably, despite unique national circumstances, these countries often share similar development priorities related to climate action, which align with the SDGs. Several Parties emphasized the use of South-South, Triangular, or Regional Cooperation as a means of support for NDC implementation. This includes addressing specific needs such as financial assistance, capacity-building, and technology development and transfer.

The NDCs highlight the need for financial, technical, and capacity-building support in implementing climate action for develop-

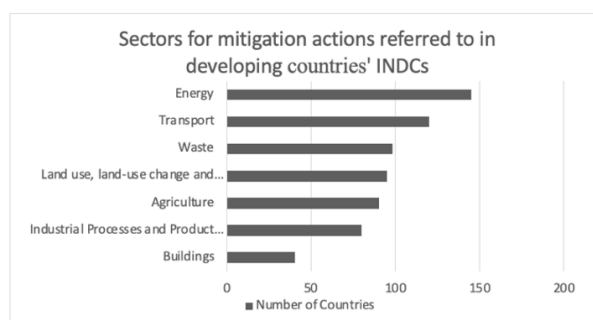
ing countries. Many of these countries, including South-South Cooperation countries, are increasingly interested in collaboration to align with their NDCs. This cooperation may focus on various areas such as sustainable energy, low-carbon agriculture, biofuels, forest monitoring, restoration activities, and sustainable transport. They refer to past projects within these fields, such as projects aiming to increase climate resilience in agriculture due to developing countries being predominantly economically agricultural, water security, and transition to future mobilities commonly seen within emerging projects. Strengthened cooperation and alliances between nations provide a valuable pathway for enhancing the capacity to devise and execute collective development strategies. Such strategies are increasingly crucial in the current era of implementing international treaties.

A good starting point for such cooperation could be the priority areas outlined in the NDCs of these countries. Countries could adjust the target of projects by the intended enhancement of NDCs in each target donor country. Based on the United Nations Climate Change Secretariat (UNCCS) analysis, only some situations are spatial. Nevertheless, an examination of NDCs reveals that numerous developing nations face comparable requirements and limitations regarding finance, capacity-building, and technology for climate adaptation and mitigation. Therefore, these two parts of mitigation and adaptation are deemed crucial; those sides include:

a. Mitigation

In many developing countries, NDCs cover a range of greenhouse gases and align with the main emission categories, including energy, industrial processes, agriculture, forestry, and waste. The most prioritized sectors with mitigation actions in these NDCs are energy, transport, waste, land-use change, forestry (LULUCF), agriculture, industries, and buildings, as illustrated in Figure 1. Subsequent sections will focus on the top five prioritized sectors.

Figure 3: Sectors in which developing countries intend to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as presented in NDCs



Source: United Nations Executive Office of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2017)

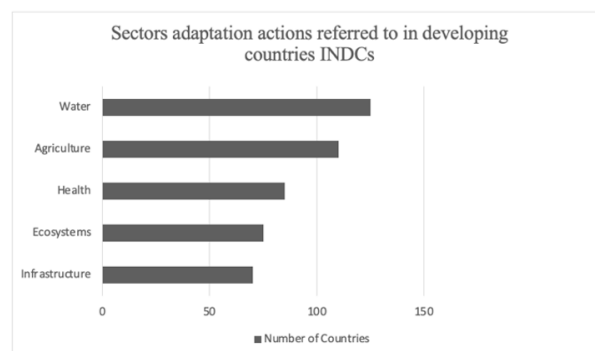
In response to growing energy needs, developing countries, as noted by UNFCCC research, emphasize the economic viability and increasing demand for renewable energy technologies. Governments aim to diversify their renewable energy portfolios, including solar, wind, biomass, hydro, geothermal, and ocean energy, to ensure stability in the supply chain and avoid energy crises. Con-

currently, efforts focus on enhancing energy efficiency across power generation, transmission, and distribution. Within their NDCs, many countries prioritize land use, forestry, and waste sector emissions reduction strategies, promoting sustainable practices and mitigating climate change impacts. Specific actions, such as REDD-plus initiatives and waste-to-energy projects, are outlined. Agriculture, vital yet vulnerable, sees a dual approach in NDCs, emphasizing adaptation measures and improved farming practices for efficiency and emissions reduction (IMF, 2022).

b. Adaptation

According to the UNFCCC, most countries have integrated adaptation components into NDCs. Some nations highlighted adaptation as their primary focus, emphasizing its integral connection to national development, sustainability, and security. Considering their national circumstances, developing countries primarily identified concerns of flooding, drought, higher temperatures, sea level rise, and storms in their NDCs. These challenges impact various sectors, with water, agriculture, health, ecosystems, and infrastructure consistently recognized as priority areas for action. Most adaptation measures align closely with overarching development objectives, including poverty eradication, economic development, improved living standards, environmental sustainability, security, and human rights.

Figure 4: Sectors adaptation actions referred to in developing their countries INDCs



Source: United Nations Executive Office of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2017)

Adaptation strategies in agriculture, as outlined by 108 developing countries in their NDCs, vary based on agricultural systems, locations, and climate change scenarios. These nations emphasize the importance of adapting agriculture to ensure food security, improve farmers' livelihoods, and enhance environmental services. Planned actions include sustainable agriculture, improved land management, enhanced irrigation systems, and adopting climate-resilient crops and livestock breeds. Integrated pest management, access to medicine and veterinary services, and incorporating traditional knowledge are also highlighted. Additionally, these countries prioritize infrastructure resilience as a key adaptation measure, acknowledging the vulnerability of infrastructure to climate impacts. Strategies include risk assessments, hazard maps, building codes, infrastructure protection measures, and contingency plans, with some NDCs featuring insurance

schemes to incentivize climate-proof construction.

c. Previous SSC related to Climate Change Efforts

Beyond direct South-South Cooperation (SSC), various countries have collaborated with multilateral organizations to advance efforts in addressing climate change. China, for instance, partnered with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to successfully implement a Climate Change South-South Cooperation (CCSSC) initiative in Mongolia. This project focused on enhancing farmers' resilience to climate change by introducing innovative technologies, including solar-powered greenhouse cultivation. Additionally, China has undertaken climate change adaptation benefits projects in Ethiopia, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sierra Leone (UNDP in China, n.d.).

4. Indonesia's SSC related to Climate Action Agenda

With a history of active participation in various global initiatives focused on South-South Cooperation (SSC) and currently holding an upper-middle-income country status, Indonesia aims to advance global collaboration among southern nations. Simultaneously, the country seeks to strengthen cooperation with Northern countries, propelling both forms of collaboration to a higher level. As part of the commitment made during the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties 21 (COP 21) held

in 2019, on a global scale, Indonesia is dedicated to persistently encouraging developed nations to play a more active role in addressing climate change. This commitment goes beyond merely reducing emissions; it focuses on providing funding for predictable and escalating initiatives in mitigation and adaptation to climate change in developing countries. Indonesia aims to foster the exchange of best practices and encourage South-South cooperation in climate change mitigation (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, 2019).

As an illustration, Southern cooperation on climate technologies has occurred, involving partnerships such as Cuba and the Caribbean Islands, Samoa and China, and India collaborating with Indonesia and South Africa (UNFCCC and UNOSSC, 2018). Another example is that Indonesia has actively pursued SSC, focusing on the Pacific Islands countries, providing technical assistance to address challenges related to extreme weather and climate threats. Under this framework, various programs, particularly in disaster risk reduction, have been executed. Notably, between 2014 and 2017, Indonesia conducted 41 training sessions for Fiji as part of the technical cooperation framework. From July to August 2017, a training program on the National Multi-Hazards Early Warning System, emphasizing Geospatial Applications for Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Development, involved participants from six Pacific countries.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Directorate of Technical Cooperation was crucial in disaster risk reduction programs.

Indonesia facilitated an International Workshop on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on Disaster Risk Management, which included representatives from Fiji and Papua New Guinea. The workshop aimed to exchange ideas and promote collaboration by sharing Indonesia's expertise in disaster risk management and climate change adaptation. Additionally, the International Workshop on Disaster Risk Management focused on Strategic Planning for South-South Cooperation, formulating the SSC for Disaster Risk Reduction Strategic Plan for 2009-2011. These efforts highlight Indonesia's commitment to fostering regional cooperation and building disaster resilience capacity in the Pacific region.

5. Possible Framework for Indonesia's CCSSC within the Indo-Pacific

a. Possible Key Areas of Expertise for Indonesia to Prioritize as the Focus for CCSSC Target

Indonesia's initial NDC, submitted in 2016, targets an emission reduction of 29% conditional and 41% unconditional with international assistance. With international assistance, Indonesia submitted another NDC and raised its target to 31.89% and 43,20%. This adjustment was based on the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference COP-26 in 2022. The Enhanced NDC document includes revisions to diverse national policies addressing climate change, aligning with the directive from the COP-26 decision last year. This decision urged each country to elevate their NDC targets, aiming to curb the global temperature increase to no more than

1.5 degrees Celsius (Triferina, P, 2022).

Climate change presents significant risks for Indonesia's natural resources that will, in turn, impact food, water, and energy production and distribution. Therefore, the Indonesian government considers climate adaptation and mitigation efforts an integrated concept essential for building resilience in safeguarding food, water, and energy resources. The Indonesian government has made significant efforts towards developing and implementing a National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation, which provides a framework for adaptation initiatives that have been mainstreamed into the National Development Plan.

These core missions are consistent with the national commitment towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient development path, in which climate change adaptation and mitigation constitute an integrated and cross-cutting priority of the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). Indonesia's newest NDC focused on the mitigation target for forest and land use and energy sectors, which account for about 97% of the total commitment. Based on the 2020 newly submitted NDCs, Indonesia's mitigation focus is to reduce risks, enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience, and reduce vulnerability to climate change in all development sectors, such as:

Table 6: Indonesia's NDC Mitigation Commitment

Sector	Key Program
Forestry	Ambitious targets for peat land restoration (2 million ha) and degraded land (12 million ha) rehabilitation by 2030.
	Implementation of REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) National Strategy to achieve NDC targets and FOLU (Forestry and Other Land Use) Net-Sink 2030.
	Submission of Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) to UNFCCC, with improvements in the 2nd FREL currently under assessment.
Energy	Development of clean energy sources as a national policy directive.
	Government Regulation (No. 79/2014) on National Energy Policy sets targets for the primary energy supply mix by 2025 and 2050, including promoting new and renewable energy.
	Presidential Regulation (No. 22/2017) on National Energy Grand Plan with a target of 23% New Renewable Energy (NRE) in the national energy mix by 2025
	Fossil fuel subsidy reform policy to create fiscal space for renewable energy projects.
	National mandatory biodiesel policy, starting with B20 (20% biodiesel) in 2015 and enhanced to B30 (30% biodiesel) in 2020
	Targeting 100% utilization of biodiesel B-40 in 2030.
Sustainable Mobility	Implementation of the Battery Electric Vehicle Program for Road Transportation (Presidential Decree No 55/2019).
	Mandate for the development and standards of Battery Electric Vehicles (BEV), aiming for 750,000 units of 4-wheel BEV and 2,450,000 units of 2-wheel BEV by 2030.

Waste Management	A comprehensive waste management strategy includes policy and institutional capacity improvement, landfill waste reduction, and waste utilization for energy production.
	Commitment to reduce emissions from the waste management sector through policy development, institutional strengthening, financial mechanisms, technology innovation, and socio-cultural approaches.
	Presidential Decree (No. 97/2017) on National Policy and Strategy on Solid Waste Management and Presidential Regulation (No. 35/2018) on Acceleration of Construction of Thermal Generation Facilities for Converting Waste into Electricity Energy with Environmental Sound Technology.
	Mitigation actions in industrial solid waste handling include composting, reusing raw materials, and using energy.
	implementation of wastewater treatment in various industries, such as palm oil, pulp and paper, fruits/vegetables, and juices processing, with a focus on methane capture and utilization (biogas)

Source: Indonesia Enhanced NDC (2020)

Climate change substantially risks Indonesia's natural resources, impacting food, water, and energy production and distribution. With a growing population, the strain on already limited resources intensifies. Vulnerable populations, especially those below the poverty line, bear the brunt of climate change-induced natural disasters, hindering

asset accumulation and driving them deeper into poverty. The resulting socio-economic disparity may contribute to political instability in regions most affected by climate change. Recognizing the importance of environmental services, Indonesia emphasizes its adaptation efforts, focusing on economic resilience, social and livelihood resilience, and ecosystems and landscape resilience while focusing on priority fields such as food, water, energy, health, and ecosystems through programs such as:

Table 7: Indonesia's NDC Adaptation Commitment

Focus	Key program	Sector
Economic Resilience	Sustainable agriculture and plantation	food & Ecosystem
	Integrated watershed management	water & Ecosystem
	Reduction of deforestation and forest degradation	Ecosystem
	Land Conservation	Water & Ecosystem
	Utilization of degraded land for renewable energy	Energy & Ecosystem
	improved energy efficiency and consumption pattern	Energy
Social and livelihood resilience	Enhancement of adaptive capacity	Disaster
	Development of community capacity and participation in local planning processes to secure access to key natural resources;	Ecosystem & Disaster
	Ramping up disaster preparedness programs for natural disaster risk reduction	Disaster
	Identification of highly vulnerable areas in local spatial and land use planning efforts	Ecosystem & Disaster
Ecosystem and Landscape Resilience	Improvement of human settlement, provision of basic services, and climate-resilient infrastructure development	Health, Ecosystems, Disaster, Water
	Conflict prevention and resolution	Disaster
	Social Forestry	Ecosystem
	Coastal zone protection	Ecosystem, Disaster

Ecosystem conservation and restoration	Ecosystem, Water
Integrated watershed management	Water, Ecosystem, Disaster
Climate resilient cities	Ecosystem, disaster, energy

Source: Indonesia enhanced NDC (2020)

Table 8: Indonesia's NDC achievement rank

Category	Score	Rank	Overall Rating
GHG Emissions (40% weighting)	20.97	38	Low
Renewable Energy (20% weighting)	11.09	12	High
Energy Use (20% weighting)	13.16	29	Medium
Climate Policy (20% weighting)	9.37	27	Medium
Overall Rating	54.59		

Source: Climate Change Performance Index (2023)

Indonesia earns a high score in the Renewable Energy category, medium in Energy Use and Climate Policy, and low in GHG Emissions. Indonesia aims to diversify its electricity demand by enhancing its renewable energy presence. It stipulates that by 2025, Renewable energy shall make up 23% of the primary energy mix, up from 8% today. The policy focuses on hydro and geothermal resources, with solar and wind power already taking their course. With the growing investment from countries such as China, South Korea, Japan, Indonesia is slowly building its capacity within the renewables

sector. Moreover, a new forestry and other land use target aims to achieve net carbon sequestration through the forestry and land use sector by 2030.

Indonesia has also been advancing within the electric vehicle transition agenda. Indonesia is positioning itself as a crucial player in the electric vehicle (EV) sector, aiming to become a central hub within the EV supply chain. As the largest automotive market in Southeast Asia and the second-largest production center in the region, surpassed only by Thailand, the country recognizes the strategic importance of capitalizing on its automotive industry prowess. With a strong focus on becoming an influential player in the EV market, Indonesia is likely to leverage its existing automotive infrastructure and manufacturing capabilities. This strategic move aligns with the global trend toward sustainable transportation and underscores Indonesia's aspiration to play a significant role in shaping the future of the EV industry. As Indonesia strives to enhance its position within the EV supply chain, this commitment is anticipated to stimulate both domestic and international interest and investment in Indonesia's evolving electric vehicle sector (ASEAN Briefing, 2023).

b. Possible Key Areas to focus on CCSSC based on target countries NDC targets

Table 9: Pacific Ocean's NDC Target Summary

No	Countries	Source of Funding	Mitigation	Adaptation
1	Papua New Guinea	100% dependent on external funding.	- Reduce emissions from electricity generation - 100% renewable energy by 2030, contingent on funding made available - By 2030, reduction in annual emissions from deforestation of 10,000 gigatons CO2 equivalent compared to 2015	- Agriculture - Health - Transport - Infrastructure
2	Republic of Fiji	1/3 Internal 2/3 external	- Reduce emissions from electricity generation (30 percent) and transport (40 percent) by 2030	- Agriculture - Infrastructure - Health - Land and marine ecosystems
3	Solomon Island	International assistance is needed to accelerate the transition	-Reduce emissions by 14 percent (by 2025) and 33 percent (by 2030). With appropriate international assistance, emissions can be reduced by more than 50% by 2050	-Disaster Management -Information Management -Land and Mariner Ecosystems - Waste Management -Infrastructure -Tourism
4	Republic of Vanuatu	The proposed interventions would need substantial external funding of around US\$180 million to proceed when needed. In addition, substantial technology transfer would be required, including institutional support and training.	- Transition to nearly 100 percent renewable energy in the electricity sector by 2030 - By 2030, improvement of efficiency (10 percent) in the transport sector (land and marine)	- Agriculture - Water resources - Disaster management (L&D)
5	Kiribati	Heavily dependent on external funding	- Reduce emissions by 13.7 percent by 2025 from energy generation - Planting mangroves to act as carbon sinks	- Agriculture - Governance - Infrastructure - Health - Land and marine ecosystems - Education - Disaster management
6	Republic of Marshall Islands	N/A	- 45 Percent reduction in emissions from transport by 2030 - 40 percent reduction in emissions from shipping by 2030	National Adaptation Plan (NAP) to be published

7	Samoa	The target is conditional on Samoa receiving external assistance to maintain the contribution of renewable sources at 100% through 2025. Assistance required to reach this target includes human, technological, and financial resources.	- Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the energy sector by 30 percent in 2030 - Reduce GHG emissions in the waste sector by 4 percent in 2030 - Reduce GHG emissions in agriculture, forestry, and other land use by 26 percent in 2030	-Land and Marine Ecosystems
8	Tonga	Highly Dependent on International assistance	- Reduce emissions from the energy sector by 13 percent by 2030	- Agriculture - Land and marine ecosystems - Coastal habitats and fisheries

Source: USAID Climate Risk Analysis for Pacific Island Countries (2022) & Regional Pacific NDC Hub (2023), compiled by Author

Many countries depend heavily on international assistance as they strive to achieve their NDC targets in the global effort to combat climate change. This dependence is especially pronounced in their mitigation endeavors, where a significant emphasis is placed on addressing urgent challenges within the energy sector, specifically electricity, and transportation. These nations recognize the critical role that international support plays in helping them transition to sustainable and low-carbon energy systems, which is essential for meeting their NDC goals. Many of these countries concentrate their efforts on the agriculture and forestry sectors within the adaptation domain. Acknowledging these sectors' vulnerability to climate change impacts, there is a shared recognition of the need for international assistance to implement adaptive strategies.

The anticipated assistance goes beyond financial support and extends to crucial aspects such as technical assistance, technology transfer, institutional support, and training. The interconnected nature of these dependencies underscores the collaborative approach required to comprehensively address climate change challenges and successfully meet the ambitious targets outlined in their NDCs. Acknowledging their reliance on external support reflects a shared commitment to a collective and cooperative approach in the face of a global environmental crisis. Indonesia and the Pacific Islands share many similarities, such as archipelagic geography, rich marine biodiversity, and reliance on agriculture, all considered vulnerable to climate change; joining hands could create more.

Drawing upon Indonesia's NDCs and its commendable achievements to date, and aligning them with the NDC targets of Pacific Island countries, Indonesia stands as a guiding beacon for the future development of climate change efforts in areas such as:

Mitigation Focus

- **Energy Transition**

The Pacific Islands need more domestic fossil fuel supplies, resulting in approximately 80% of the region's energy being imported in 2017, mainly diesel (Pacific Community, 2021). Establishing new renewable energy alternatives is crucial to address this dependency and diversify energy sources. Indonesia is a model for advocating for energy transition and

enhancing related policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions successfully. The transition towards cleaner energy sources is evident in various initiatives, including the mainstreaming of co-firing for coal plants, the widespread adoption of solar panels and New and Renewable Energies (NREs), the dieselization of PLTD (Power Plant with Diesel Fuel), and the implementation of smart grids. These efforts collectively signify a strategic move towards more environmentally friendly and efficient power generation methods (International Energy Agency, 2022). Reinforcing this commitment are established regulations, such as Presidential Regulation No. 112/2022 on Acceleration of the Development of Renewable Energy for the Supply of Electrical Power underscores the government's determination to accelerate the development of renewable energy for electricity provision, marking a significant step in the ongoing energy transition. This transition aligns with environmental goals and opens avenues for potential investments, stimulates new businesses, and increases revenue through reduced reliance on imported fuels within the energy sector (PWC Indonesia, 2023).

- **Future Mobility**

Indonesia is actively pursuing its green mobility and energy transition goals, focusing on the shift to electric

vehicles (EVs). The government offers incentives, allocates funds for EV support, and sets ambitious EV infrastructure and down-streaming targets. Highlighting how this transition is an evolving market that presents lucrative opportunities, fostering innovation and economic growth through generating revenue for startups and attracting investments (Cyrill, 2023). Considering that Indonesia and Pacific Island countries share similar archipelagic layouts, focusing on spreading EV infrastructures and public transportation could be a valuable guide.

Adaptation Focus

- **Climate Resilient Infrastructure**

Pacific Island countries include some countries that are highly prone to natural disasters; due to the exacerbation of climate change, the effects of that natural disaster are bound to worsen. Rising sea levels and strong wave action contribute to significant coastal erosion, one situation exacerbated by climate change. Coastal areas are exposed to permanent inundation, high tides, and land subsidence, affecting settlements, rice fields, ponds, and harbors/airports. Water resources are also put at risk through the potential salinization of coastal surface and groundwater resources. Sea-level rise is also a major threat to other forms of natural disasters, particularly cyclones, as it exacerbates impacts.

Indonesia's assistance to several Pacific islands ranging from 2017-2022 was diversified, but a large portion of it was focused on humanitarian assistance in rehabilitating infrastructure. Indonesia could navigate projects toward technological exchange by creating more resilient infrastructure that could withstand the impacts of natural disasters to some degree.

- **Agriculture and Food Security**

Indonesia has recognized the importance of the agriculture industries to countries in the Pacific island and has previously given a grant in the form of a hand tractor to Fiji. Indonesia should further emphasize this importance by focusing on climate-smart agriculture.

Summary

1. **Regarding frameworks, and national strategies that Indonesia has implemented towards the Indo-Pacific to address climate action within the context of South-South Cooperation**

Country Priority & National Interest: The strategic focus on Asia, particularly the South Pacific region, remains a top priority for Indonesia, driven by compelling national interests. From the security side, this priority is underscored by the imperative to address and mitigate instability within the region, notably concerning the longstanding issue of Papuan

separatism. The South Pacific holds significance in this context as it is recognized as a supporter of the Papuan separatist movement, making diplomatic engagement and influence in the region crucial for Indonesia's national stability. Demographically, the South Pacific region holds added importance due to the presence of several ethnicities from Eastern Indonesia, creating cultural and historical ties that further underscore the interconnectedness between Indonesia and the South Pacific.

This demographic connection enhances Indonesia's interest in fostering diplomatic, economic, and social ties within the region, recognizing the potential for shared perspectives and collaborative initiatives. Utilizing soft diplomacy through their grant activities, the Indonesian government aims to create a better image of Indonesia.

Climate Action: Additionally, Climate change threatens national security, economy, and well-being, impacting agriculture, water resources, and infrastructure which is also another National Interest for both countries. Indonesia has made Climate Change one of its priorities, cementing it within its National Development plans and realizing it through its development strategy, general policies, and strategic priority projects. Indonesia is committed to achieving its NDCs.

It is seen in their recent advancement in transitioning to renewable energy, exemplified by its rapid electric vehicle and infrastructure improvement. Pacific island countries with similar geographical ties showcased how Indonesia could assist with its climate adaptation efforts. This consideration presents a promising avenue for future collaboration through CCSSC.

However, on a larger scale, CCSSC usually stays within the technological exchange; this kind of project would significantly need more funding than other projects.

This obstacle led the Indonesian government to opt for utilizing SSTC instead of seeking funding and additional expertise from the North. Therefore, to diversify future projects, funding schemes should be explored to support each project's enhancement and scale, whether it be from domestic private sectors, other countries' development agencies, multilateral development financing institutions, or any other International organizations.

2. Regarding opportunities that exist for Indonesia to further enhance its role and impact in the field of South-South Cooperation for climate adaptation and mitigation

Indonesia should prioritize regional priorities and multi-year projects based on each targeted country's

NDCs and enhance multi-stakeholder roles. Indonesia has made Climate Change one of its priorities, cementing it within its National Development plans and realizing it through its development strategy, general policies, and priority projects. Indonesia is committed to achieving its NDCs. It is seen in their recent advancement in transitioning to renewable energy, exemplified by its rapid electric vehicle and climate-resilient infrastructure improvement.

Indonesia's development of several technologies crucial for climate change mitigation has been off the charts, namely in renewable energy transition and future mobility, such as EVs and infrastructure. Pacific island countries with similar geographical ties showcased how Indonesia could assist with its climate adaptation efforts. This consideration presents a promising avenue for future collaboration through South-South Cooperation. By leveraging previous experiences and expertise, Indonesia has become a valuable source of knowledge for other nations seeking to embark on similar paths.

Through CCSSC, Indonesia has the potential to share valuable insights, best practices, and technological innovations, fostering a collaborative environment where countries in the Global South can collectively work towards achieving their climate change goals. Indonesia could match

this expertise with other countries' ongoing NDCs to, develop more lucrative and beneficial projects in the future

References

Books

Joseph Nye. (2004). *Soft Power – The Means to Success in The World Politics*. New York: Public Affairs.

Book Chapters

Tana Johnson & Andrew Heiss. (2018). Liberal Institutionalism. In Thomas G. Weiss & Rorden Wilkinson (Eds.), *International Organization and Global Governance* (2nd ed., pp. 132). London: Routledge.

Journal Article (retrieved online, without DOI or page numbers)

Rahmadani, S. (2022). Diplomasi Indonesia di Kawasan Pasifik Selatan pada masa pemerintahan Joko Widodo 2015-2019. *Jom FISIP*, 9(5), 15. Retrieved from: <https://jom.unri.ac.id/index.php/JOMFSIP/article/view/32577>

Audiovisual media (videos, music recordings, podcasts, etc.)

Faizasyah, T. (2021, July 6). Webinar Nasional: Penguatan Peran Indonesia dalam Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan: Kerja sama Indonesia-selatan sebagai piranti diplomasi indonesia. Director General of Information and Public Diplomacy, Departemen Hubungan Internasional FISIP UI. YouTube. Retrieved from: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Um_Whpweh3o

- Nugraha, L. (2021, July 6) Webinar Nasional: Penguatan Peran Indonesia dalam Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan: Indonesia dalam kerjasama selatan-selatan. Center for the Study of Multilateral Policy Implementation, Agency for Foreign Affairs Research and Development (BPPK). Departemen Hubungan Internasional FISIP UI. YouTube. Retrieved from: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Um_Whpwelh3o
- Rahmanto, R. B. (2021, July 6). Webinar Nasional: Penguatan Peran Indonesia dalam Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan: opening remarks. Head of Center for Policy Analysis and Development for Multilateral Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia. Departemen Hubungan Internasional FISIP UI. YouTube. Retrieved from: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Um_Whpwelh3o
- Electronic source**
- ASEAN. (2019). ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific. Retrieved from https://asean.org/asean2020/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/ASEAN-Outlook-on-the-Indo-Pacific_FINAL_22062019.pdf
- ASEAN Briefing. (2023, October 19). Indonesia Market for Electric Vehicles: Sales and Production Investments. ASEAN Business News. Retrieved from <https://www.aseanbriefing.com/news/indonesia-market-prospects-for-electric-vehicles-sales-manufacturing-investments/>
- BAPPENAS. (2020) Lampiran Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia No.18: Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional 2020-2024 https://perpustakaan.bappenas.go.id/elibrary/file_upload/koleksi/migrasi-data-publikasi/file/RP_RKP/Dokumen%20RPJMN%202020-2024/Lampiran%201.%20Narasi%20RPJMN%202020-2024.pdf
- Bower Group Asia. (2023, November 28). State of Indo-Pacific Nations Ahead of Climate Summit – BowerGroupAsia. BowerGroupAsia. Retrieved from <https://bowergroupasia.com/state-of-indo-pacific-nations-ahead-of-climate-summit/#:~:text=The%20Pacific%20Islands%20have%20seen,five%20are%20in%20the%20Pacific.&text=Rising%20sea%20levels%20threaten%20the,in%20low%20lying%20coastal%20areas>
- CPDE Working Group on South-South Cooperation c/o Reality of Aid (2019). A Human Rights-Based Approach to South-South Development Cooperation: Proposed Framework. Retrieved from <https://www.realityofaid.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Towards-Measuring-South-South-Development-Cooperation-Nov2019-final-copy-for-web-upload.pdf>
- Cyrill, M. (2023). Indonesia Market Prospects for Sales and Manufacturing. ASEAN Briefing. Retrieved from <https://www.aseanbriefing.com/news/indonesia-market-prospects-for-electric-vehicles-sales-manufacturing-investments/>

- Darmawan, A. (2022). Why Indonesia's engagement with Pacific countries matters. Lowy Institute. Retrieved from <https://www.loyyinstitute.org/the-interpreter/why-indonesia-s-engagement-pacific-countries-matters>
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) (2021). Evaluating South-South cooperation in six Latin American and Caribbean countries: shared challenges for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (LC/TS.2021/121). Santiago: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/373771119_Evaluating_South-South_cooperation_in_six_Latin_American_and_Caribbean_countries_shared_challenges_for_implementation_of_the_2030_Agenda_for_Sustainable_Development
- Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik. Universitas Indonesia. (2021). Kerjasama Selatan-Selatan Merupakan Skema Kerjasama Antar Negara Berkembang. (2021). Retrieved from <https://fisip.ui.ac.id/penguatan-peran-indonesia-dalam-kerja-sama-selatan-selatan/>
- Foreign Policy Strategy Agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. (2022). Perjalanan satu dekade KSS Indonesia: Kontribusi bagi tercapainya Pembangunan berkelanjutan. Retrieved from <https://kemlu.go.id/download/L3NpdGVzL3B1c2F0L0RvY3VtZW50cy9LYWppYW41MjBCUF-BLL1AzSyUyME9JLU1VTFR-JTEFURVJBTC8zNS41MjBQZX-JqYWxhbmfuJTIwU2F0d-SUyMER1a2FkZSUyMEt-TUyUyME1uZG9uZXNpY-S5wZGY=>
- Government of Canada. (2022). Canada's Indo-Pacific Strategy. Retrieved from <https://www.international.gc.ca/transparency-transparence/assets/pdfs/indo-pacific-indo-pacifique/indo-pacific-indo-pacifique-en.pdf>
- Indonesia Green Growth Program. (2021). Indonesia's Updated NDC for a Climate Resilient Future. Retrieved from <http://greengrowth.bappenas.go.id/en/indonesias-updated-ndc-for-a-climate-resilient-future/>
- Indonesia – Climate Change Performance Ranking 2023. (2022, November 16). Climate Change Performance Index. Retrieved from <https://ccpi.org/country/idn/>

- International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) (2018). UNFCCC, UNOSSC Report Highlights Potential of South-South, Triangular Cooperation for Climate Technologies. News. SDG Knowledge Hub. IISD. Retrieved from <https://sdg.iisd.org/news/unfccc-unOSSC-report-highlights-potential-of-south-south-triangular-cooperation-for-climate-technologies/>
- International Energy Agency. (2022). Enhancing Indonesia's Power System: Pathways to meet the renewables targets in 2025 and beyond. Retrieved from <https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/247b5328-2cd7-4fbb-a800-dd1c71f6e562/EnhancingIndonesiasPowerSystem.pdf>
- International Military Council on Climate and Security, (2020). Climate and Security in The Indo-Asia Pacific: part of the "World Climate and Security Report 2020" briefer series. Retrieved from <https://imccs.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Climate-Security-Indo-Asia-Pacific-2020-7.pdf>
- International Monetary Fund. (2022, March 23). Poor and Vulnerable Countries Need Support to Adapt to Climate Change. Retrieved from <https://www.imf.org/en/Blogs/Articles/2022/03/23/blog032322-poor-and-vulnerable-countris-need-support-to-adapt-to-climate-change>
- Lembaga Dana Kerja Sama Pembangunan International. (n.d.). Data Hibah Pemerintah Indonesia 2000-2019. Retrieved from <https://ldkpi.kemenkeu.go.id/page/hibah-sebelum-era-ldkpi>
- Lembaga Dana Kerja Sama Pembangunan International. (n.d.). Penerima Hibah 2020-2022. Retrieved from <https://ldkpi.kemenkeu.go.id/page/penerima-hibah>
- Maghfur, A. A. (2022, Oktober 8). Perkuat Kerja Sama di Kawasan Asia/Pasifik, BPPK & LDKPI Selenggarakan Lokakarya Passenger Assessment untuk Pegawai Administrasi Pabean Asia/Pasifik. Lembaga Dana Kerja Sama Pembangunan International. Retrieved from <https://ldkpi.kemenkeu.go.id/post/perkuat-kerja-sama-di-kawasan-asiapasifik>
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. (2019, April 7). Perubahan Iklim. Retrieved from https://kemlu.go.id/portal/id/read/96/halaman_list_lainnya/perubahan-iklim
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. (2022). Melanesian Spearhead Group. Retrieved from https://kemlu.go.id/portal/id/read/128/halaman_list_lainnya/melanesian-spearhead-group-msg
- Moilwa, T. (2015). Realizing the Potential of Civil Society-led South-South Development Cooperation. IDS Policy Briefing 84. Brighton: IDS.

- National Coordination Team of South-South Cooperation. (2014). Annual Report of Indonesia South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC). Retrieved from <https://openjicareport.jica.go.jp/pdf/12315693.pdf>
- National Coordination Team of South-South Cooperation. (2016). Annual Report of Indonesia South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC). Retrieved from <https://openjicareport.jica.go.jp/pdf/12315719.pdf>
- Pacific Community. (2021). Framework for Energy Security and Resilience in the Pacific (FESRIP) 2021-2030: Volume 1: The Framework. Retrieved from <https://www.spc.int/resource-centre/publications/framework-for-energy-security-and-resilience-in-the-pacific-fesrip>
- PWC Indonesia. (2023). Boosting Indonesia's Renewables Through Presidential
- Regulation No. 112 of 2022. PWC Indonesia Legal Alert. Retrieved from <https://www.pwc.com/id/en/publications/legal/legal-alert-2023-13.pdf>
- Regional Pacific NDC Hub. (2023). Pacific NDCs. Retrieved from <https://pacificndc.org/pacific-ndcs>
- Sofjan, D. (2022). Terminal Evaluation Report Partnership Initiative for Institutional Development of Indonesia's South-South Triangular Cooperation (PIID-SSTC) (2021-2022). Retrieved from <https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/20137>
- South-South Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific – A brief overview. (2018). United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Retrieved from https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/SSC_Paper_v04_20180621_FINAL_formatted.pdf
- The Reality of Aid. (2023, October 27). On South-South Cooperation: Assessing its political relevance and envisioning a future beyond technical cooperation. The reality of Aid. <https://realityofaid.org/reality-check-ssc/>
- Triferina, P. (2022, October 24). Indonesia raises greenhouse gas emission reduction targets. Antara News. Retrieved from <https://en.antaranews.com/news/256497/indonesia-raises-greenhouse-gas-emission-reduction-target>
- Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (2021). Pilot Studies and Data Stories - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Retrieved from <https://www.tossd.org/pilot-studies-data-stories/tossd-south-south-cooperation.html>
- United Nations. (2023) South-South Cooperation Is Essential to Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/en/un-chronicle/south-south-cooperation-is-essential-achieving-sustainable-development-goals#:~:text=Through%20cooperative%20efforts%2C%20we%20can,and%20pursue%20sustainable%20energy%20alternatives.&text=The%20United%20Nations%20has%20played,climate%20change%20mitigation%20and%20adaptation>

- UN Secretary-General (2012) Framework of operational guidelines on United Nations support to South-South and triangular cooperation SSC/17/3. Note by the Secretary-General, High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation Seventeenth session. New York, May 2012. Retrieved from <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/726784?ln=en>
- UNDP. (n.d.). China-Ghana South-South Cooperation on Renewable Energy Technology Transfer. Retrieved from <https://www.undp.org/china/projects/china-ghana-south-south-cooperation-renewable-energy-technology-transfer>
- UNDP in China. (n.d.). UNDP Research Paper: More Money, More Impact? China's Climate Change South-South Cooperation to Date and Future Trends. Retrieved from https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/cn/UNDP-China_Research-Paper_CCSSC_revised_Final.pdf
- UNDP Indonesia. (2015). UNDP Indonesia – Brief South-south and triangular cooperation in Indonesia. Retrieved from <https://www.undp.org/indonesia/publications/south-south-and-triangular-cooperation-indonesia>
- UNFCCC. (2016). The first nationally determined contribution republic of Indonesia. Retrieved from <https://unfccc.int/ndcreg>
- UNFCCC. (2022). Republic of Indonesia Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution. Retrieved from https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-09/23.09.2022_Enhanced%20NDC%20Indonesia.pdf
- UNFCCC and UNOSSC (2018). The potential of South-South and triangular cooperation on climate technologies for advancing implementation of nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans. Retrieved from https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/brief9/7a74a2f17f204b6ba17f1ec965da70d7/f4e361cd56d4463a8daa4ab29a1254db.pdf
- United Nation. (2016, March 14). High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation: Framework of operational guidelines on United Nations support to South-South and triangular cooperation SSC/19/3 (March 14, 2016).
- United Nations Executive Office of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. (2017) Catalyzing the Implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions in the Context of the 2030 Agenda through South-South Cooperation. Retrieved from https://unfccc.int/files/resource_materials/application/pdf/ssc_ndc_report.pdf
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. (2018). The potential of South-South and Triangular Cooperation on climate technologies for advancing implementation of nationally determined and national adaptation plan.
- UNOSSC. (2023). South-South Cooperation Is Essential to Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/en/un-chronicle/south-south-cooperation-is-essential-achieving-sustainable-development-goals#:~:text=Through%20cooperative%20efforts%2C%20we%20can,and%20pursue%20sustainable%20energy%20alternatives.&text=The%20United%20Nations%20has%20played,climate%20change%20mitigation%20and%20adaptation>

- USAID climate risk analysis for Pacific Island countries: Assessment report. (2023, July 12). Prevention-Web. Retrieved from <https://www.preventionweb.net/publication/us-aid-climate-risk-analysis-pacific-island-countries-assessment-report>
- Wangge, H. (2023, August 31). Indonesia's Commitment to the Pacific Needs to Go Beyond Rhetoric. *The Diplomat*. Retrieved from <https://thediplodarmawamat.com/2023/08/indonesias-commitment-to-the-pacific-needs-to-go-beyond-rhetoric/>
- Weigel, M. (2016). *China's Climate Change South-South Cooperation: Track Record and Future Direction*. United Nations Development Programme in China, Beijing, China.
- World Bank & Asian Development Bank. (2021). *Climate risk country profile: Indonesia*. Retrieved from <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/700411/climate-risk-country-profile-indonesia.pdf>
- World Wildlife Fund (WWF). (n.d). *Climate adaptation and climate mitigation*. Retrieved from <https://www.world-wildlife.org/stories/what-s-the-difference-between-climate-change-mitigation-and-adaptation#:~:text=Climate%20change%20adaptation%20means%20altering,we%20can%20no%20longer%20avoid.>