

Keywords: Bilateral cooperation, capacity building, peace and prosperity, south south cooperation, triangular cooperation

Chapter I

A. Background

Relations between Afghanistan and Indonesia dates back to about half a century ago. Afghanistan Indonesia relations refers to the bilateral relations of Afghanistan and Indonesia. The relationship between two nations is mostly founded on common religious solidarity, as Indonesia is the world's most populous Muslim majority country, and Afghanistan is also a Muslim majority country. Afghanistan was one of the first countries that recognized Indonesia in 1949, after the end of the Indonesian revolution. The diplomatic relations between the two countries officially started in 1954. In this year, the Afghan Embassy in Jakarta was opened and one year later a Friendship Agreement was signed between the two countries on 24 April 1955. Sukarno was the first Indonesian President to visit Afghanistan (1961). During the Cold War, the two countries continued to have good relations, the main reason behind which was the beginning of the Non-Alignment movement, in which both Afghanistan and Indonesia were members. When Afghanistan was occupied by the Soviet Union (1979-1989), as a reaction, Indonesia did not participate in 1980 Olympic Games, held in Russia. In addition, the Indonesian Muslims provided many contributions to the Afghan Mujahedin. Nonetheless, After the Afghan Jihad and during the civil war in the country, relations between Kabul and Jakarta began to deteriorate

but after the collapse of the Taliban regime, the ties between the two countries improved once again, Indonesia has expressed its commitment to support and assist the rebuilding of Post-Taliban Afghanistan through capacity building cooperations in various sectors, including technical training, infrastructure, women's empowerment, higher education and diplomat training. And this country supported the Afghan government and people in various areas. During his second term as the Afghan President, Hamid Karzai traveled to Indonesia in November 2012. In this trip, in addition to participating in the fifth Bali Democracy Forum (BDF), the Afghan President also signed two agreements with the Indonesian officials, one of which paved the way for the political, trade, and cultural cooperation between the two countries and the other approved visa free travels for those who had political passports as well as bilateral services and consultations.¹

A new treaty of friendship also was signed to promote cooperation in political, economic and trade, academic, education and cultural sectors. To assist Afghanistan in education sector and capacity building Indonesia agreed to recruit more Afghan students to study in Indonesian universities, training Afghan teachers and lecturers, and training Afghan national police in public order, traffic management and criminal investigation.²

¹ <http://csrskabul.com/en/blog/a-review-of-the-bilateral-ties-between-afghanistan-and-indonesia/>

<http://jakartaglobe.id/news/indonesia-afghanistan-cooperation-focus-reconciliation-capacity-building-trade/>

² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan%E2%80%93Indonesia_relations

Since 2001 the domestic conditions of Afghanistan have been unstable both from the political, security / military, economic, social and other fields. This is because the fall of the Taliban government that is ruling Afghanistan and the invasion by the United States in 2001. Under such conditions, Afghanistan needed help to fix the domestic conditions of the country. Therefore, Indonesia is committed to assisting in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Afghanistan's domestic conditions.

Indonesia is making capacity building efforts to Afghanistan under the South-South Cooperation mechanism and the trilateral scheme in which Indonesia provides venues, experts and technical assistance, with funding from third country. Indonesia's commitment to respond to Afghanistan's problems is evidenced in the form of active participation at some important international conferences on Afghanistan. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marty M. Natalegawa attended to represent Indonesia at the London Conference on Afghanistan in London, January 28, 2010. The conference was held to enhance the efforts of the international community in supporting the efforts of the Afghan government to achieve peace and stability in the country. In particular, the conference focuses on the efforts that the international community needs to take to assist the Afghan government in security, governance, development and regional cooperation.

This conference has produced a joint communiqué that explicitly underlines the importance of national unity, the role and sense of ownership of Afghan society in this development process. At the conference, Indonesia expressed support for the peace and rehabilitation process in Afghanistan, among

others with the support of institutional strengthening through programs in various fields. The Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed Indonesia's view on helping to solve the Afghan problem, and Indonesia's readiness in contributing to promote peace, national reconciliation and rehabilitation processes in Afghanistan. Indonesia's participation in this conference is one of the manifestations in the pursuit of world peace.³

In his speech, the Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed his appreciation of Indonesia's initiative to organize this conference. Indonesia is optimistic about the international community's commitment and welcomes the many achievements in Afghanistan's development process amidst challenges, especially in the areas of security, national reconciliation and rehabilitation. Indonesia believes that Afghanistan's national peace, security and stability are crucial aspects of global peace and stability. Therefore, the Minister of Foreign Affairs affirmed that the national reconciliation process in Afghanistan is important and needs the full support of the international community. The Indonesian Foreign Minister also expressed the hope and confidence of Indonesia that the Afghan people, in cooperation with the international community, will be able to face the challenges Indonesia is continuing to support the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to bring peace to Afghanistan.

³ http://www.theglobal-review.com/content_detail.php?lang=id&id=1274&type=15#.WH8YGdR95kh

Indonesia has committed itself to helping Afghanistan become a safe, democratic and prosperous country.⁴ One concrete effort as a manifestation of the commitment is to provide technical cooperation assistance to Afghanistan through trainings and scholarships for government employees and members of Afghan society. In 2010 (January-November 2010 period), the Government of Indonesia, both bilaterally and in cooperation with third parties, provided technical assistance to 138 participants from Afghanistan in approximately 27 training / workshops in various fields, such as health, education, agriculture, Development of SMEs, democracy and others. Indonesia also participated in the Kabul Conference on Afghanistan in July 2010. The Indonesian Ambassador to Afghanistan was assigned to attend the Kabul Conference. In this conference also he expressed the commitment of Indonesia willing to assist Afghanistan in capacity building in various fields. The International Conference on Afghanistan (Kabul Conference) was held on July 20, 2010.

The Conference of Indonesia continues to help Afghanistan, especially in the Capacity building framework in the form of training programs that can be utilized by Afghanistan within the framework of the Developing Countries Program (KTNB) and other technical training programs.⁵ The International Conference on Afghanistan (Kabul Conference) was held on July 20, 2010. Afghanistan is one of the prior countries for technical assistance in Indonesia. In the period 2006-2015, the Government of Indonesia has provided 44 capacity

⁴ http://www.theglobal-review.com/content_detail.php?lang=id&id=1274&type=15#.WH8YGdR95kh

⁵ http://www.setneg.go.id/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=10942&Itemid=55

building programs to 353 Afghan participants in various fields including agriculture, fisheries, health, disaster risk management, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), diplomatic training, Police training, including female police, good governance, and scholarships.

In the field of defense strategy cooperation, Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi mentioned there were 253 participants from Afghanistan who underwent police training in Indonesia. And also During 2011, various capacity building assistance programs have been given by Indonesia to Afghanistan, including, Comparative study of elections, Training programs on public administrative reform for good governance, Third country training program on public health, Third country training program on empowering women through social economic and culture and etc. On September 19, 2012, the MoU on Cooperation between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of Afghanistan in the field of Capacity Enhancement for Law Enforcement was signed by the Director-General of Asia-Pacific and Africa Ambassador Yuri O. Thamrin and Afghan Ambassador to Indonesia Ghulam Sakhi Ghairat in Jakarta. The training is to strengthen various technical training and scholarships for Afghan nationals given by Indonesia since 2006. These training programs and scholarships are Indonesia's commitment to aid efforts for Afghanistan so that the country can achieve stability, peace and prosperity, so that's why the writer is interested to do research regarding the cooperation of Afghanistan with Indonesia in capacity building.

President Jokowi Widodo and President Mohammad Ashraf Ghani agreed to strengthen bilateral relations between Indonesia and Afghanistan during a state

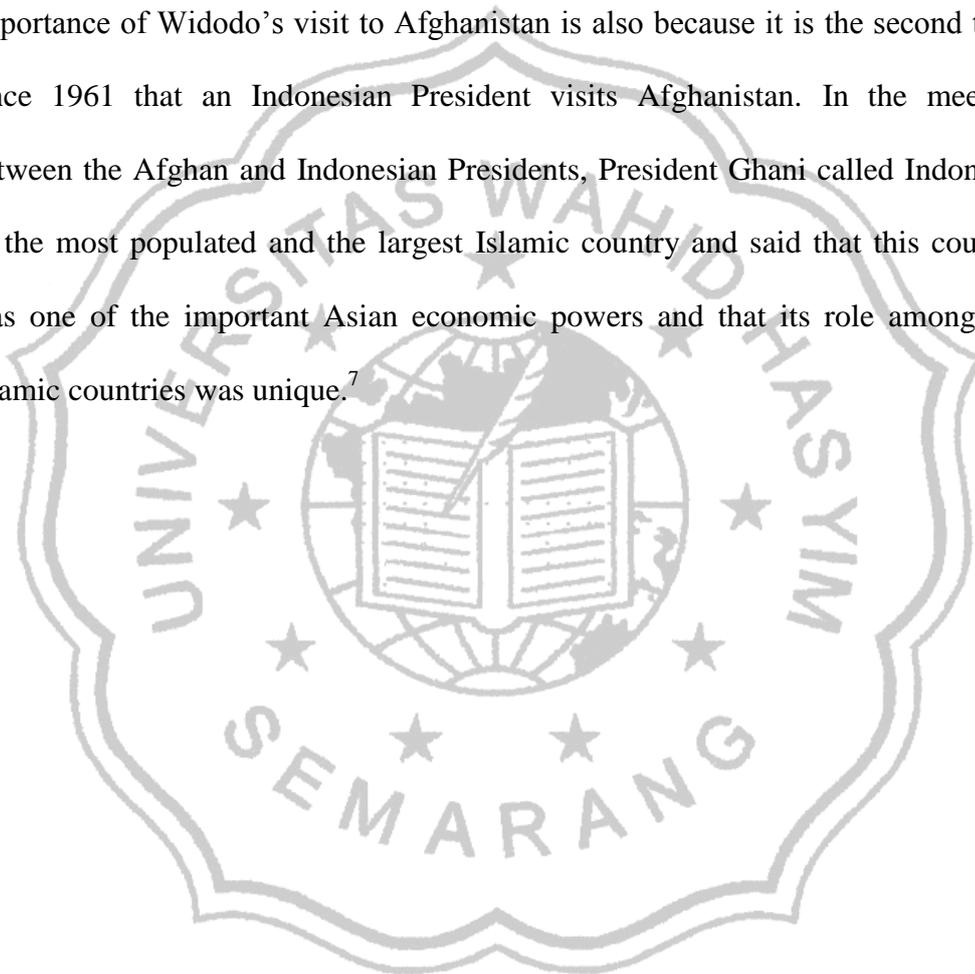
meeting in Jakarta on Wednesday (06/04/2017). Indonesia and Afghanistan will focus on increasing bilateral cooperation in peace-building, capacity-building, as well as trade and investment. "Indonesia welcomes Afghan government's efforts to create stability and peace, and is ready to share its experience in peace-building and reconciliation," Jokowi said at a press conference with Ghani. "Indonesia is a symbol of hope. Indonesia is a symbol of success, and has a history of good leadership in politics and culture," Ghani said. Indonesia has already contributed to the reconciliation process in Afghanistan through dozens of capacity-building training programs.⁶ The main purpose of his visit to Indonesia was to gain a better understanding of the de-radicalization process through the spread of moderate Islam to support the peace-building efforts in the conflict-torn country. Afghan President Mohammad Ashraf Ghani on Wednesday afternoon (4/5) paid a state visit to Indonesia. It is a historical visit since it is the first time that a head of state of Afghanistan comes to Indonesia. President Jokowi told a joint press conference at the State Palace, Jakarta. Through his statement, the president indicated that Afghanistan is considered a country with special affinity to Indonesia. The two countries also have a good relation for the past 62 years.

Indonesia welcomes the efforts made by the Afghan government in creating stability and peace. Indonesia is ready to share experiences on reconciliation for peace," said the president. Meanwhile, in the capacity building, Indonesia and Afghanistan have agreed to expand cooperation in law, housing and public works, fiscal policy, as well as higher education. "So far, Indonesia has

⁶ <http://www.thepresidentpost.com/2017/04/06/indonesia-afghanistan-agree-enhance-cooperation/>

provided training to 358 Afghan people in 47 programs, including agriculture, police, women's empowerment, and administration," he said. President Ghani expressed his gratitude to Indonesia as the largest Muslim country in the world which helped achieve the peace in Afghanistan. "Indonesia as the country with the largest Muslim population has played an important role in efforts to achieve the peace in our country and we welcome the support of Indonesia to maintain it," he said further. To improve the education sector between the two countries, President Ghani proposed to exchange scholars between Indonesia and after the formation of the National Unity Government (NUG), these relations improved even more. On 5 April 2017, when the Afghan President Ashraf Ghani visited Jakarta, where he was warmly welcomed by his Indonesian counterpart. In this trip, six agreements of cooperation in areas of education, agriculture, statistics, reforms and civil services, science, and technology was signed. During his meeting with the Afghan President, the Indonesian President showed preparedness for any kind of cooperation in the Afghan peace process and announced 100 educational scholarships for Afghan students. After this trip of President Ghani, the Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs came to Kabul and met the Afghan officials after that Widodo visits Kabul and Islamabad at a time that on the one hand, tensions between Pakistan and Afghanistan have escalated and, on the other hand, the Afghan peace process is in a deadlock, due to these tenuous relations. One week ago (26 January 2018), President Widodo visited Pakistan and in his meeting with the Pakistani officials discussed the regional issues, the situation in Afghanistan, and ending the war in Afghanistan. During this trip, the

Pakistani officials accepted Indonesia's proposal about establishing a joint committee of the Ulema of the three countries. However, while the Afghan High Peace Council (HPC) welcomed this proposal, the Afghan government is yet to comment about it. During his visit to Kabul, the Indonesian President reiterated on the cooperation of his respective country in the Afghan peace process. Another importance of Widodo's visit to Afghanistan is also because it is the second time since 1961 that an Indonesian President visits Afghanistan. In the meeting between the Afghan and Indonesian Presidents, President Ghani called Indonesia as the most populated and the largest Islamic country and said that this country was one of the important Asian economic powers and that its role among the Islamic countries was unique.⁷



⁷ <http://csrskabul.com/en/blog/a-review-of-the-bilateral-ties-between-afghanistan-and-indonesia/>

B. Research Question

Why does Afghanistan choose to have cooperation with Indonesia Regarding capacity building?

C. Aim and Objectives

This study aims,

- a. to know and explain The interest of Afghanistan in cooperation with Indonesia regarding to capacity building.
- b. to show and proof the importance of cooperation between the Afghan government and Indonesian government in the field of capacity building.
- c. to know the various forms of cooperation between the government of Afghanistan and the government of Indonesia regarding to capacity building.

D. THEORY

Theory is the element of research that is able to explain phenomenon or a symptom in research. Theory provides a conceptual vocabulary for representation and calculation of the most important features of social life, politics and their interconnectedness.

In reviewing the cooperation of Afghanistan and Indonesia regarding capacity building it certainly needs concepts and theories to analyze. One theory that used to analyze this cooperation is the theory of national interest,⁸ The national interest is described as the fundamental goal and the final determinant that directs the decision-makers of a country in formulating its foreign policy. The interests of a country in particular are elements that forms the vital needs of the state, like defense, security, military and economic welfare.⁹ simply the national interest is defined as the goals and expectations to be achieved by a country. In the international system the pattern of interaction that occurs between the state of the country in general is the existence of certain interests to be achieved by every country. Each country in the international system is obliged to respond responses to the international situation in the desired national goals accordance with the national interests of each needs and objectives from various aspects of life that are interconnected with each other each country is formulated in the form of national interest.

The national interest is the most popular concept in the analysis of international relations, either to describe, to explain, to predict, and to encourage international behavior. The concept of national interest is the basis for explaining the behavior of a country.¹⁰ The central position of national interest in foreign

⁸ pedoman dan petunjuk penulisan Skripsi, FISIP UNWAHAS 2011.

⁹ Perwita, Anak Agung B. & Yani, yanyan M., 2006. Pengantar Ilmu Hubungan Internasional Edisi Kedua. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya. Diakses pada tanggal 16 may 2016 pukul 14:34 WIB

¹⁰ Mochtar Masoed, Ilmu Hubungan Internasional : Disiplin dan Metodology, PT.Pustaka Sinar harapan, Jakarta, 1994, hal 139

policy analysis led to the concept being often regarded as a key concept or sometimes the starting point of foreign policy. As a concept national interest is widely disseminated. Authors such as spaniers prefer the concept of objectives to refer to what the country is looking for in international relations.

In the opinion of Spaniers, the real purpose of state include the following four points;

1. Seeking for nasional security. In the opinion of Spainers nasional security has three variants the physical survival, preserving states's territorial integrity and state's political independence
2. Prestige, Because it is so related to power, so the spanier defines it as a nations reputation for power
3. Economic wealth or prosperity
4. Protection and promotion of ideology

The national interest is defined as the goals and expectations that a country wishes to achieve. Relations between countries occur as a result of efforts to the interests to be achieved. This is a factor that encourages countries to maintain in good relations with other countries. In this case both Afghanistan and Indonesia have a national interest which is a national goal in the shorts-term. Of course can change depending on what is set to be achieved in the near future, but the national interest must also refer to the long-term national goals. The purpose of this interests can

be more specific assimilate to the security of both the regional and international scope.¹¹

E. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Good research should take into consideration the ways in which research begins with a clear flow of thinking, the kind of research relevant to the discipline, adequate and well-targeted data sources, appropriate data collection techniques and data analysis techniques leading to conclusions. Details of research methods to be conducted in this paper are as follows:

1. Type of research

The type of research used is descriptive method and is aimed to explain the cooperation of Afghanistan and Indonesia regarding capacity building, and this method will also help explain how far is the role of Indonesia by looking at various program and aid which is given by Indonesia to Afghanistan, As well as to illustrate the facts of Indonesia's role in its cooperation efforts in the field of capacity building with Afghanistan

2. Type of data

Types of data used in this study are primary data and secondary data that discusses the topic under study. Primary data is data that we collect by ourself, while secondary data is the data collected by other people or organizations.

3. Data collection technique

¹¹ Prakash Chandra, International politics (New Delhi: Vikas Publishing, 1982), h.32

The primary data which required in this study is the text of the results of various conferences organized in the framework of the Afghanistan-Indonesia cooperations in capacity building field, as well as documents from the Afghan side. Data collection methods that will be used for this type of data is literature review. The secondary data required for this study will be collected from pre-existing libraries that relate to the subject matter of this study. The source of this data is very diverse ranging from books, academic journals, mass media letters and even articles on internet sites that discuss about the cooperation and relationship between Afghanistan and Indonesia.

4. Data analysis technique

Data analysis technique used in this research is qualitative analysis. Where the data collected through field research is conducted by qualitative methods, because the nature of this research data is qualitative information as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from the observed actors.

F. SYSTEMATIC RESEARCH

An easy to understand and plausible logic should be written in a sequence that corresponds to a logical set of ideas. Therefore, the results of this study will be written with systematics as follows:

Bab I entitled Introduction, it's consist of introduction, research question, objectives and usefulness of research, conceptual framework, research methodology and systematic writing.

Bab II contains an overview of the start of capacity building program between Afghanistan and Indonesia.

Bab III contains the factors that pushed Indonesia become important to Afghanistan

Bab IV conclusion and suggestions

