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**LAMPIRAN A**

***Declaration On The New Asian-African Strategic Partnership***

## DECLARATION ON THE NEW ASIAN-AFRICAN STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP



*We, the Leaders of Asian and African countries, have gathered in Jakarta, Indonesia on 22-23 April 2005 for the Asian-African Summit to reinvigorate the Spirit of Bandung as enshrined in the Final Communiqué of the 1955 Asian-African Conference and to chart the future cooperation between our two continents towards a New Asian-African Strategic Partnership (NAASP).*

*We reiterate our conviction that the Spirit of Bandung—the core principles of which are solidarity, friendship and cooperation—continues to be a solid, relevant and effective foundation for fostering better relations among Asian and African countries and resolving global issues of common concern. The 1955 Bandung Conference remains as a beacon in guiding the future progress of Asia and Africa.*

*We note with satisfaction that since the 1955 Conference, Asian and African countries have attained significant political advances. We have successfully combatted the scourge of colonialism and consistently fought racism. In particular, the abolishment of apartheid represents a milestone in Asian-African cooperation and we reaffirm our continued determination to eradicate racism and all forms of discrimination. As a result of our efforts over the last fifty years, we are all independent, sovereign and equal nations striving for the promotion of human rights, democracy, and the rule of law. However, having made these political gains, we are concerned that we have not yet attained commensurate progress in the social and economic spheres. We recognise the need to continuously strengthen the process of nation and state-building, as well as social integration.*

*We remain committed to the principle of self-determination as set forth in the Final Communiqué of the 1955 Bandung Conference and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. In particular, we express our abhorrence that, fifty years since the 1955 Bandung Conference, the Palestinian people remain deprived of their right to independence. We remain steadfast in our support for the Palestinian people and the creation of a viable and sovereign Palestinian state, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions.*

*We emphasise the importance of multilateral approaches to international relations and the need for countries to strictly abide by the principles of international law, in particular the Charter of the United Nations. As Asia and Africa represent the majority in the community of nations, we reaffirm the need to support and strengthen multilateralism in order to address global issues, including reforming multilateral institutions.*

*We recognise that the current global situation and the prevailing conditions in Asia and Africa necessitate the need to actively pursue a common view and collective action to ensure the equitable sharing of the benefits of globalisation. We are determined to meet the internationally agreed targets and goals aimed at poverty eradication, development and growth, and underline the necessity for all parties to honour their commitments in this regard. We emphasise the importance of enhancing cooperation with all regions.*

*We underline the importance of dialogue among civilisations to promote a culture of peace, tolerance and respect for religious, cultural, language and racial diversities, as well as gender equality.*

*We acknowledge the positive development of intra-regional/sub-regional integration in both continents. Nevertheless, continent-wide inter-regional cooperation among the two continents needs to be developed. We are convinced that cooperation between sub-regional organisations, through sharing experiences and best practices, can propel growth and sustainable development.*

*We underline the importance of bringing the regions closer together by utilising the advantages derived from the commonalities and diversity of, as well as the new and encouraging developments in, both regions. We emphasise both the collective responsibilities and the important role of all stakeholders in exploring innovative and concrete ways and means to strengthen cooperation between Asia and Africa.*

*In this regard, we acknowledge the importance of complementing and building upon existing initiatives that link the two continents, inter alia Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), China-Africa Cooperation Forum (CACF), India-Africa Cooperation, Indonesia-Brunei Darussalam sponsored Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation, Vietnam-Africa Business Forum, and the Smart Partnership Initiative and the Langkawi International Dialogue. We stress the importance of streamlining and aligning existing initiatives for coherence and maximum benefit and to avoid duplication.*

*We acknowledge the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) as the African Union's programme for poverty eradication, socio-economic development and growth and accept it as the framework for engagement with Africa. We express our support for the implementation of NEPAD.*

**We** underscore the urgency of promoting economic development in the Asian and African regions, as stipulated in the 1955 Bandung Conference. We stress that poverty and under-development, gender mainstreaming, communicable diseases, environmental degradation, natural disasters, drought and desertification, digital divide, inequitable market access, and foreign debt, remain as issues of common concern that call for our closer cooperation and collective action.

**We** envision an Asian-African region at peace with itself and with the world at large working together as a concert of nations in harmony, non-exclusive, bonded in dynamic partnership and conscious of our historical ties and cultural heritage. We visualise an affluent Asian-African region characterised by equitable growth, sustainable development, as well as a common determination to enhance the quality of life and well-being of our people. We further envisage a caring Asian-African society where people live in stability, prosperity, dignity and free from the fear of violence, oppression and injustice.

To this end, we hereby declare, as an expression of our new political will, the establishment of a New Asian-African Strategic Partnership (NAASP) as a framework to build a bridge between Asia and Africa covering three broad areas of partnership, namely political solidarity, economic cooperation, and socio-cultural relations. The strategic partnership provides a momentum for achieving peace, prosperity and progress, and will be based on the following principles and ideals:

1. The Ten Principles of Bandung of the 1955 Asian-African Conference;
2. Recognition of diversity between and within the regions, including different social and economic systems and levels of development;
3. Commitment to open dialogue, based on mutual respect and benefit;
4. Promotion of non-exclusive cooperation by involving all stakeholders;
5. Attainment of practical and sustainable cooperation based on comparative advantage, equal partnership, common ownership and vision, as well as a firm and shared conviction to address common challenges;
6. Promotion of sustainable partnership by complementing and building upon existing regional/sub-regional initiatives in Asia and Africa;

7. Promotion of a just, democratic, transparent, accountable and harmonious society;
8. Promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development; and
9. Promotion of collective and unified efforts in multilateral fora.

The NAASP will emphasise the need to promote practical cooperation between the two continents in areas such as trade, industry, investment, finance, tourism, information and communication technology, energy, health, transportation, agriculture, water resources and fisheries.

The NAASP will also address issues of common concern such as, armed conflict, weapons of mass destruction, transnational organised crimes and terrorism, which are fundamental to ensuring peace, stability, and security.

**We** are determined to prevent conflict and resolve disputes by peaceful means and endeavour to explore innovative mechanisms for confidence building and dispute resolution, as well as for post-conflict peace-building.

The NAASP will promote human-resource development, enhanced capacity building and technical cooperation in order to create an enabling environment for the betterment of the regions.

**We** resolve that the sustainability of the NAASP will be conducted through three tiers of interaction: an intergovernmental forum; sub-regional organisations; and people-to-people interaction, particularly business, academia and civil society.

**We** are determined to develop an institutionalised process of the NAASP through convening: a Summit of Heads of State/Government every four years; a Ministerial Meeting of Foreign Ministers every two years; and Sectoral Ministerial and other Technical Meetings when deemed necessary. A Business Summit in conjunction with the Summit of Heads of State/Government will be held every four years.

**We** pledge to our peoples our joint determination and commitment to bringing the NAASP into reality by implementing concrete actions for the benefit and prosperity of our peoples.

Concluded in Bandung, Indonesia, on 24 April 2005, in conjunction with the Commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of the Asian-African Conference of 1955.



Sumber : *Asia Africa: Towards the First Century*

**LAMPIRAN B**  
*Joint Ministerial Statement*  
*On The New Asian African Strategic Partnership,*  
*Plan of Action*

**JOINT MINISTERIAL STATEMENT ON THE NEW  
 ASIAN-AFRICAN STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP  
 PLAN OF ACTION**

**We**, the Ministers of the Asian-African countries, assembled in Jakarta on 20 April 2005 for the Asian-African Ministerial Meeting;

Reaffirming our commitment to the Spirit and Principles of Bandung as enshrined in the Final Communiqué of the 1955 Asian-African Conference and the Charter of the United Nations;

Acknowledging the need to build a bridge between Asia and Africa based on a shared vision and conviction, solidarity, equal partnership, common ownership, mutual respect, interest and strength;

Emphasising the importance of complementing and building upon existing initiatives, as well as internationally agreed development targets and goals emanating from various Conferences and Summits inter alia the Millennium Development Goals, Monterrey Consensus, Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and Doha Development Agenda;

Recognising the need to enhance technical cooperation and capacity building, as well as human-resource development, to address challenges of common concern;

Emphasising the prominent and leading role of all Asian and African regional and sub-regional organisations in the New Asian-African Strategic Partnership (NAASP) and the supportive role of regional development banks and United Nations regional economic commissions in promoting Asian-African partnership;

Desiring to realise mutually beneficial areas of cooperation that are pragmatic, structured and sustainable;

To these ends, we shall strive to implement the following concrete measures in three broad areas of partnership, to which we assign special significance:

**A. Political Solidarity**

1. Promoting conditions essential for greater political cooperation and confidence building, conducive to the attainment of peace and stability in both regions;
2. Striving to prevent conflict and resolve disputes by peaceful means, including through enhanced dialogue, preventive diplomacy, conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction;
3. Encouraging regional, sub-regional and national mechanisms for preventing conflict and promoting political stability and supporting efforts in peace keeping and post-conflict peace-building;
4. Supporting the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine and a lasting peace in the Middle East, and calling upon the Quartet and the international community to ensure the implementation of the Roadmap;
5. Strengthening democratic institutions and popular participation by, among others, sharing of best practices and experiences;
6. Promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms through dialogue and capacity building;

7. Strengthening international and inter-regional cooperation to fight terrorism in all its forms and manifestations in full conformity with international law, as well as to address its underlying causes;
8. Combatting transnational crimes in all its dimensions inter alia money laundering, illicit trafficking of drugs, small arms and light weapons, as well as trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, through capacity building among law enforcement agencies in the two regions;
9. Preventing and combatting corruption through promoting good governance and a culture of integrity based on the rule of law; and
10. Promoting the reform of the United Nations with the aims of strengthening multilateralism, and reinforcing the role of the United Nations in maintaining and promoting international peace, security and sustainable development, as well as ensuring greater participation for and share among Asian and African countries in its decision-making processes.

**B. Economic Cooperation**

1. Supporting efforts to create an enabling international economic environment, which is critical for Asian and African countries to acquire the requisite capacities to compete successfully and benefit fully from globalisation;
2. Resolving the issue of poverty in a collective and comprehensive fashion through mobilising resources for sustained economic growth, resolving debt issues, developing internationally agreed innovative financial mechanisms and capital market cooperation, ensuring flows of international development assistance, improving market access and addressing unfair and trade-distorting subsidies, addressing weak and unstable commodity prices, and enhancing flows of investment;
3. Promoting and facilitating direct trade and investment between Asia and Africa;
4. Maximising the benefits of trade liberalisation through improved market access for products of export interest to Asian and African countries, including by striving to provide voluntary non-reciprocal market access for Asian-African Least Developed Countries (LDCs);
5. Building effective and targeted technical assistance and capacity building programmes to allow Asian and African countries to integrate into the world economy and enhance competitiveness;
6. Striving for sustainable development, food security and rural development through enhanced cooperation in the areas of agriculture, water resources, fishery and forestry;
7. Maximising the benefits arising from the protection of intellectual property rights by inter alia advancing the protection of genetic resources, traditional

- knowledge and folklore, as well as from flexibilities provided by trade-related intellectual property rights agreements;
8. Strengthening cooperation among Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Asian and African Countries by means of education and skill enhancement, as well as sharing best practices and experiences;
  9. Strengthening cooperation in narrowing the digital divide, creating digital opportunities and supporting initiatives such as the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) aimed at harnessing the potential of information and communication technologies for development;
  10. Fostering research and development and the sharing of relevant technologies, including nanotechnology, biotechnology and vaccine research;
  11. Promoting the development of sustainable energy resources and technologies, including geothermal, biogas, solar, hydro-electric power and nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;
  12. Undertaking joint exploration of the Indian Ocean, including marine resources, marine scientific research, safety of navigation and communication at sea, and search and rescue operations, to further bridge the divide between the two regions; and
  13. Encouraging the establishment of an Asia-Africa Business Forum to enable greater contact among private sectors in contributing to increased flows of trade and investment among Asian and African countries.

### ***C. Socio-Cultural Relations***

1. Fostering greater people-to-people contacts so as to enrich civil society and good governance, as well as ensure that cooperation development reaches the different levels of society in countries in Asia and Africa;
2. Enhancing dialogue among civilisations, including interfaith dialogues, with a view to promoting peace and development through mutual understanding and tolerance among societies;
3. Promoting mutual understanding of diverse cultures and societies through inter alia cultural exchanges, preserving and restoring the cultural heritage of our peoples and the establishment of a Cultural Dialogue Forum;
4. Advancing youth, gender equality, education, science and technology, with a view to enhancing the capacity of human resources, overcoming illiteracy and improving the quality of life;
5. Fighting against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and various other epidemics and communicable diseases through prevention, treatment and care that are based on the advancement of public community health and a coordinated and sustained global

response, as well as greater availability of medicines at an affordable price;

6. Enhancing the role of the media in promoting the sharing of information and greater knowledge of the ways of life in Asian and African countries;
7. Developing a network among universities, libraries, research institutions and centres of excellence in Asia and Africa, including linkages with existing regional, inter-regional and international agencies, with a view to sharing and expanding the pool of resources, skills and knowledge, as well as developing mechanisms for scholarships and exchanges;
8. Building cooperation to improve environment protection, through inter alia responsible use of non-renewable natural resources and the transfer of environmentally sound technology;
9. Striving for improved management and conservation of biodiversity, while respecting and protecting the rights and socio-cultural practices of local communities; and
10. Advancing efforts to create an emergency preparedness mechanism and early warning system concomitant with on-going efforts to better deal with and mitigate natural disasters.

**We** appreciate the efforts of several countries and organisations that conducted studies, as mandated by the Asian-African Sub-Regional Organisations (AASROC) Ministerial Working Group Meeting and AASROC II. We express our satisfaction with the deliberations of the Sub-Regional Organisations in also providing concrete recommendations to further our cooperation.

**We** welcome the efforts of the business community to promote closer economic and trade cooperation through the convening of the First Asian-African Business Summit. We look forward to continued progress and interaction between our business communities.

**We** acknowledge with appreciation the outcomes emanating from the Workshop on the Role of Women and Youth in Furthering Asia-Africa Cooperation, as well as the Asian-African Symposium on Renewable Energy.

**We** welcome the generosity of the Provincial Government of West Java in providing a venue in Bandung, Indonesia, for the establishment of an Asian-African Village in celebration of the mutual bond of friendship between Africa and Asia.

**We** note with appreciation the Co-Chairmanship of Indonesia and South Africa, and the warm hospitality and excellent arrangements made for the Meeting by the Government and People of the Republic of Indonesia.

Sumber : *Asia Africa: Towards the First Century*

**LAMPIRAN C**  
***Jakarta Joint Declaration on Enhancing Cooperation for Progress Amongst  
 The Asian – African Business Community***

**JAKARTA JOINT DECLARATION  
 ON ENHANCING COOPERATION FOR  
 PROGRESS AMONGST THE ASIAN-AFRICAN  
 BUSINESS COMMUNITY**

We, the Representatives of Business Delegations of countries in Asia and Africa, gathered on 21-21 April 2005 in Jakarta, Indonesia, for the Asian-African Business Summit, held in conjunction with the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the 1955 Asian-African Conference in Bandung:

- Recognising that increased globalisation and rapid advances in information and communication technology have dramatically changed the world, posing challenges as well as presenting opportunities for developing countries in Asia and Africa;
- Acknowledging that in order to advance development goals in Asia and Africa, there should be an enabling domestic and international environment based on such principles as good governance, transparency, the honouring of commitments and pledges made by States, as well as reinforced public-private partnership;
- Understanding that the expansion of trade within a fair, rules-based international trading system remains one of the most effective means for achieving sustainable economic development;
- Taking into account the economic, social and political diversity and different levels of development, as well as the respective comparative advantages of the countries of Asia and Africa;
- Noting the importance of promoting economic and technical cooperation and business networking amongst the participants on the basis of mutual benefit and respect;
- Sharing the belief that increased trade and investment cooperation for capacity-building will help the least developed countries keep pace with global development and assist them in eradicating poverty;
- Noting that the changes taking place globally have brought forth a new role for the business community in the promotion of economic development based on sustainable South-South cooperation;
- Convinced by the great potential of economic and business cooperation, particularly in sectors such as tourism, education, transportation, agriculture, forestry, finance, energy, science, technology and telecommunications; and
- Consistent with the need to move beyond rhetoric and focus on actions, the Delegates of the Asian-African Business Summit recommend the following common strategies and commit to work in cooperation with their governments on implementation of these strategies:
  1. Strengthen the commitment to promote South-South cooperation amongst countries in Asia and Africa on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.
  2. Take real measures to increase direct trade between Asia and Africa by scrutinising the prospects and challenges of an Asian-African Business Partnership and Networking, including taking initiatives necessary to address these challenges.
  3. Exchange information and share experiences on best practices, competitiveness, development issues, and business and investment potential, such as through establishing Asian-African Business Centres.
  4. Set up a working group to identify viable areas of economic cooperation and to harmonise policies to support closer collaboration of our respective regions.
  5. Focus cooperation on investment promotion, product quality, marketing and skills development in important sectors, such as tourism, agriculture, fisheries and forestry and information technology.
  6. Strengthen the commitment to multilateralism and cooperate in international forums, such as the World Trade Organisation, to ensure greater benefits of globalisation that are equitably distributed and serve to improve the quality of life of all peoples.
  7. Give high priority to facilitating increased public and private sector investment in regional infrastructure and to developing efficient road, rail, sea and air transportation and telecommunications systems to facilitate greater movement of goods and people.
  8. Promote cooperation in human resource development through training and capacity building programmes, strengthening of institutions and entrepreneurship development, especially for small and medium enterprises.
  9. Promote constructive dialogue and interaction with our development partners, such as the G-8, the World Bank, the European Union, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank etc., to ensure that the urgent concerns of Asian and African countries on matters such as poverty eradication, debt relief, financing for development and disaster support continue to be properly addressed and supported.
  10. Foster collaboration between government and business to improve governance, transparency and bring about a fair and competitive environment.
  11. Organise, every two years, an Asian-African Business Conference that will include the public, academic and business sectors to intensify future cooperation and to enhance greater trade and investment opportunities in Asia-Africa. The next meeting is proposed to take place in Cairo in 2007.

Signed in Jakarta, Indonesia, this twenty-second day of April in the year two thousand and five, in conjunction with the Asian-African Business Summit, organised as part of the Commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of the Asian-African Conference of 1955.

Sumber : *Asia Africa: Towards the First Century*

**LAMPIRAN D**  
**Jakarta Joint Declaration on the**  
**Establishment of Community of Renewable Energy of Asia – Africa**

**JAKARTA JOINT DECLARATION**  
**ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY OF**  
**RENEWABLE ENERGY OF ASIA-AFRICA**

1. *The Asian-African Symposium on Renewable Energy: Promoting Renewable Energy for Sustainable Development was held in Jakarta on 18 April 2005, in conjunction with the Asian-African Summit 2005 and the Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference. The Symposium was attended by eleven countries from Asia and Africa and two sub-regional organisations, namely the Secretariat of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The event was held to support and implement the spirit of the New Asian-African Strategic Partnership (NAASP), as an expression of the new political will of Africa and Asia to achieve a better future, as adopted at the Second Asian-African Sub-Regional Organisations' Conference (AASROC) in Durban, South Africa, on 20 August 2004.*
2. *The Second AASROC in Durban in 2004 also concluded that the establishment of a strategic partnership amongst countries of Asia and Africa was imperative in the context of the achievement of peace, prosperity and progress in the African and Asian regions. The nations of both continents have to begin looking for ways to complement each other's strengths, to mitigate each other's weaknesses and to develop workable political and economic programmes and initiatives that can be introduced and implemented in both regions.*
3. *We, the participants of the Symposium, recognise that the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (2002) is very clear in stressing the importance of, amongst others, the use of renewable energy in industrialised, as well as in developing, countries as a legitimate means of sustainable economic development that would eradicate poverty, protect the environment and enhance gender equity. It underlines, with a sense of urgency, that the global share of renewable energy technologies needs to be substantially increased.*
4. *We also recognise that many Asian and African countries need to establish networks and partnerships to execute their efforts to overcome the energy scarcities in these regions through the application and dissemination of green-energy initiatives that implement the maximum utilisation of renewable energy, the efficient utilisation of energy and public awareness for sustainable development.*
5. *We reaffirm that everyone can benefit from the opportunities that renewable energy technologies can offer. It calls for governments, as well as the private sector, civil society and the United Nations and other international organisations, as well as sub-regional organisations, to ensure the availability of efficient, reliable, affordable energy services that will assist in the attainment of economic efficiency and the eradication of poverty, whilst ensuring the environmentally sustainable use of energy resources. In addition, they should work together to: improve access to basic energy needs, thermal and non-thermal for household, transportation and industrial uses; increase collaborative activities; create an enabling environment at all levels; recognise the role of all stakeholders; and to develop and widen renewable energy applications.*
6. *Furthermore, renewable energy technologies have made it possible for a vastly larger population than at any time in the past to pursue further growth and application to education, health and science. Renewable energy has enormous potential to provide access for basic energy needs, particularly to the rural poor, to boost economic growth and to facilitate gradual substitution of the rapidly depleting fossil fuels, and thus lay the groundwork to achieve sustainable development.*
7. *We hereby undertake further commitments to share past and present experiences and lessons learnt in promoting renewable energy utilisation in our respective countries, as well as the mobilisation of human and funding resources.*
8. *We affirm the desire and commitment to build a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Community of Renewable Energy of Asia-Africa, based on the purposes and principles of the Bandung Principles and the Charter of the United Nations, so that our peoples can have access to adequate, affordable, reliable, safe and environmentally benign energy, to achieve their full potential and to promote sustainable development, to improve quality of life, and to eradicate poverty.*
9. *We are convinced that our goals of a truly Renewable Energy Community that benefits all our peoples can be accomplished through the involvement, cooperation and partnership of governments and all stakeholders, and that international cooperation and solidarity at all levels are indispensable. To that end, the Symposium has agreed to formulate a Plan of Action for the basic future works of the Community.*

Jakarta, 18 April 2005

Sumber : *Asia Africa: Towards the First Century*

## LAMPIRAN E

### *Co-Chairs Statement New Asia Africa Strategic Partnership (NAASP) Ministerial Conference on Capacity Building for Palestine*

#### **Co-Chairs Statement New Asian-African Strategic Partnership (NAASP) Ministerial Conference On Capacity Building for Palestine Jakarta, Indonesia 14 July 2008**

We, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia and the Minister of Social Development of the Republic of South Africa had the honor to co-chair the NAASP Ministerial Conference on Capacity Building for Palestine, convened on the 14<sup>th</sup> of July 2008 in Jakarta.

The Ministers of Asian and African Countries enjoined themselves in this historical assembly to reaffirm our commitment to the spirit of solidarity as avowed in our Leaders' Declaration during the Asian-African Summit of 2005 in Jakarta, in supporting the Palestinian people in their struggle to establish a viable and sovereign Palestinian state, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions.

Inspired by this spirit, we have cast our commitment to accelerate the development of the Palestinian people through the projects of capacity building. We believe the projects will constructively empower the Palestinian people, in preparing for and anticipating the eventuality of the establishment of an independent and sovereign Palestinian state in the near future.

Acknowledging the dynamics of events which created a positive climate for the attainment of peace in the Middle-East region, we share the common view that the NAASP initiative to assist the Palestinian people would yield positive outcomes, particularly in complementing the ongoing peace process.

It is, however, disappointing to note that the conditions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory have not improved since the Annapolis Conference as represented by continuing expansion of Israeli settlement, restrictions-, and building of the wall.

Driven by a spirit of solidarity, we are truly pleased to note the attendance at this Conference by 56 Asian and African countries, and countries of the Latin American region, and several international organizations. This high level of attendance is a reflection of the NAASP Partnering countries' commitment, among developing countries, and collective conviction both in supporting the Palestinian cause, as well as in creating an Asian-African region at peace with itself, and with the world at large.

We share the common view that the establishment of a viable and prosperous Palestinian state can be facilitated through coordinated and well targeted capacity building.

Driven by the strong sense of determination to achieve the aforementioned goal, we the Ministers of Asian and African Countries have therefore committed ourselves to the provision of capacity building programs in the areas of economic development, including governance, women empowerment, and public works as appear in Annex 1: List of Commitments of Capacity Building for Palestine. This commitment could entail the training of as many as 10,000 Palestinian people.

The provision of the programs is aimed to provide the prerequisite factors in enabling the Palestinian people to achieve the necessary capability in ensuring the smooth running of government and public services to promote economic development. In pursuing the goal, the said programs are designed to develop professionalism and efficiency within the Palestinian state apparatus and beyond, through human-centric capacity building,

In terms of the beneficiaries, the scope of the projects includes not only Palestinian citizens residing within Occupied Palestinian Territories, but also Palestinian people living in clusters of refugee camps in surrounding areas.



**We underscore the distinct character of this NAASP project in assisting the Palestinian people as sincerely initiated by the Asian-African nations based on a common historical background of colonization and underdevelopment. This project is further strengthened by the accumulated knowledge and experience of the Asian African countries in sustaining a statehood following fierce struggle for independence.**

**Furthermore, we are of the view that this NAASP project is uniquely tailored to respond to the actual needs of the Palestinian people, of their own choosing. In implementing the project, we also envisage the programs to be consistent and in line with the Palestinian Government's reform and development plan, which lays out a vision of how to build an independent and sovereign Palestinian state.**

**We are mindful that this undertaking is definitely of great value to the advancement of NAASP's intention to assist in establishing peace, justice, prosperity, and equality in the Asia-Africa region.**

**Resolved to ensure the success of the effective implementation of the Asian-African countries' commitment, we emphasize the need for a follow up mechanism supervised by the NAASP Palestine Capacity Building Coordinating Unit as further elaborated in Annex 2.**

**We wish to extend our appreciation to the Asian and African countries for their valuable contribution to the success of the Conference and concrete capacity building commitments. We would also like to extend our gratitude to the representatives from the Latin Americas and International Organizations for their valuable attendance and contribution to the Conference.**

**This Conference is not the end, but instead, the beginning of our endeavor to lend our support in helping our Palestinian brothers. We therefore encourage every Asian and African country to vigorously implement the commitments that have been made during this Conference, to harness our endeavor under the spirit of Asian-African solidarity.**

**The Conference acknowledged that the participating countries vary in terms of size, population, and level of development, yet our differences should not hamper us from extending our concrete support to Palestine. We therefore call upon the Asian-African and partnering countries including international organizations to continue lending their support to our Palestinian brothers and sisters.**

**Jakarta, 14 July 2008**

Sumber : *NAASP Ministerial Conference on Capacity Building for Palestine*