

builds on past Canadian experience, and also because the continuing commitment of the regional leaders in Sulawesi. But it is still useful to think beyond Sulawesi, in the sense that we can use Sulawesi as a role model for development assistance programs, or make Sulawesi a training ground for other provinces in eastern Indonesia.

It is important for us to consider the challenges and constraints of carrying out development programs in Indonesia. Of course there are the dynamics of politics and legislation, as Greg Elms has already discussed. In consideration of administrative jurisdictions, there is the question of whether we should categorize projects into certain provinces or whether it would be better to undertake an integrated activity that will cover all the provinces. There is also the question about new provinces being created, and also the issue about conflicts or gaps between provinces, with different provinces competing with one another to attract new projects. There is also the issue of donor competition. By donor competition I mean that there are many donors that could be involved in several projects in one area; for example in my field of environmental management, there are donors from American institutions, multilateral institutions, local institutions, and so forth, that are competing for resources, competing for the favouritism of the regional government officials, and also competing for partnerships with local NGOs.

As for further challenges and constraints, we have to think about the executing agency or agencies. Who is CIDA going to work with in Indonesia? Is it going to be Bappenas, the development planning agency, or the Ministry of Environment, or the Department of Trade and Industry? And there is also the issue of thematic integration: how are we going to integrate small businesses, the environment, decentralization, and so forth? We should be careful not to develop a program piece by piece, but to instead have an integrated program.

Challenges and constraints also refer to the issue of crisis response, and by this I am referring to the current crisis that is happening in Indonesia and how this can be addressed in CIDA's programming. This is different from risk management. Risk management mostly is concerned with people who are involved with a project, but crisis response must engage with issues more broadly, that is the factors that affect the majority in Indonesia. And we should remind ourselves that public involvement is not the same as civil society involvement. As you have heard from previous presentations, the Indonesian public already knows their rights, though we cannot say that the public is