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**STATEMENT BY
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TO THE UNITED NATIONS
AT THE GENERAL DEBATE OF ECOSOC OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES SEGMENT
New York, 17 July 2012,**

Mr. President,

Allow me to begin by extending my delegation's appreciation to the Bureau and Secretariat for the excellent preparation of the operational activities segment of this year's ECOSOC Substantive Session.

With the dynamic of the changing development architecture and ongoing preparation for the General Assembly's review of UN system operational activities for development, matters that have been brought to our deliberation in these last three days are fundamental to our effort in strategically reposition the UN system in the new global landscape.

In delivering this statement, Indonesian delegation aligns itself with the statement made by the distinguished representative of Algeria on behalf of G-77 and China.

Mr. President,

Indonesia welcomes the Report of the Secretary-General dealing with the 2012 quadrennial comprehensive policy review. In order to facilitate the QCPR process, the Report directs our attention to three areas of importance: funding, development activities and the functioning of the UN development system. Improvements in these areas will allow the UN system to have maximum impact in the field.

Indonesia wishes to emphasize at the outset that the UN system's effectiveness must be grounded in two key principles. All development activities undertaken by the UN system must result from country-driven, not donor-driven, based on national development priorities. And at all times, national ownership of the development process must be acknowledged and respected.

Indonesia recognizes the QCPR process as essential to comprehensive UN reform, and in particular to make development activities more effective and efficient as well as to provide benefit to the beneficiary governments.

Following from that, there are really two major concerns connected to the 2012 QCPR. The first is for full and effective implementation of development programmes by the UN system. And the other is that the UN system should not suffer an erosion of effectiveness in a field that is becoming increasingly dynamic and competitive.

Development activities in the field is being transformed by the forces that are changing the dynamics of international development cooperation. Dramatic changes are occurring at the global level as a result of the lingering effects of the recent financial, energy and food crises. Their impact is being intensified by climate change which is causing the recovery of the global economy to be slowed down.

Mr. President,

New centres of economic power are emerging in the global economy. Several developing countries have graduated from low-income to middle-income status. They are no longer recipients but providers of development assistance and technical cooperation.

However, the international community must not lose sight of the fact that some new MICs continue to wrestle with old problems that made them LICs. They are still adversely affected by poverty, hunger, huge populations, insufficient educational opportunities, the unmet needs of vulnerable groups, including women and children, and limited institutional building. This means they still require assistance from UN system funds and programmes, especially if they are to have any realistic hope of attaining the MDGs by 2015.

At this point of time, South-South cooperation is demonstrating and contributing positive impact on international development cooperation. It is beyond doubt that South-South cooperation serves as a channel and mechanism for capacity building, sharing of knowledge, transfer of technology and regional integration.

The growing of Global South does not mean that developing countries no longer need international assistance. In fact, the 2009 Nairobi Conference reaffirmed the role of the UN in strengthening South-South cooperation as a practical step towards increased development partnership.

Mr. President,

Against that background, Indonesia believes that the QCPR process must not be viewed in a very narrow way. It must be considered within a broader context, one that is not tied solely to operational activities for development.

Indonesia is of the view that the UN system's support for the implementation of nationally determined development goals is critical for the continued economic progress of developing countries.

In light of that fact, the imbalance of funding resources contributes significantly to incoherence within the UN system and its effectiveness in implementing the development priorities of developing countries.

The sooner these difficulties are resolved, the greater the likelihood developing countries will attain the MDGs, and other international agreed development goals, in the near future.

In conclusion, Indonesia fully supports all the endeavors taken within the UN system to make the Organization relevant, particularly those efforts to make the UN system's operational activities for development work coherently, effectively and efficiently, both at the headquarter and national levels.

Thank you.