**COMMENTS ON THE UNDP DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT FOR INDONESIA (2021-2025)**

*Second regular session 2020*

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| **Comments by the U.S.A.** | **Response by the UNDP Country Office** |
| The CPD describes lessons learned from the independent evaluation on the successes. However, there are no lessons learned (especially on what doesn't work) related with the four outcomes that UNDP intends to do. Describing the lesson learned will help and justify why the current approaches are a better tool to address the development challenges. | Para 7 discusses three key recommendations of the evaluation:   1. Ensuring financial sustainability of the country programme 2. Making UNDP support to government more strategic and demand driven 3. Improving monitoring and evaluation function, especially with regard to investments on gender   Accordingly, the CPD stresses strengthening existing and new partnerships at the national andat the regional level (para36).  With a view to enhancing the financial portfolio of the country office as well as support for achieving the SDGs in Indonesia, a twin strategy is proposed in para 31 and 32. One, UNDP will support the Government in developing an integrated national financing framework as elaborated in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Two, considerable emphasis is placed on innovative financing models in partnership with the government, private sector and non-traditional partners.  Regarding making UNDP support strategic and demand driven, UNDP has elaborated three key methods across outcome areas: 1) by maximising the integrator role across the Goals, 2) by finding opportunities to influence change through system-wide interventions and 3) by leveraging innovation for new development approaches and solutions . These pathways are elaborated across all four outcomes.  Regarding improving monitoring and evaluation function, especially with regard to investments on gender, para 39-42 elaborate on the technical and financial investments towards enhanced monitoring and evaluation function, with a special emphasis on gender. |
| Each outcome contains a theory of change / hypothesis (#11, #18, #24, #29). However there are no problem analyses that will be addressed by the theory of change. A problem analysis (maybe summary of what the problems are) will help the audience to understand better the theory of change. | The CPD is directly derived from the [UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF)](https://www.un.or.id/component/bdthemes_shortcodes/?view=download&id=9d9321b1e57ab0c5255390a41b15be) which contains a detailed problem analysis for each outcome area. Please kindly refer to the UNSDCF. |
| The theory of change is only at the outcome level. Will a theory of change summarizing all four outcomes to reflect a higher development goal be helpful? | Please refer to para 4 - The CPD is directly derived from the UNSDCF which contains the detailed description of the higher overall development goal towards which all UN agencies contribute.  Please also refer to para 6 which describes the six implementation principles to be applied for the entire country programme. This summarises the change pathways to be followed across outcomes. |
| **Comments by the Permanent Mission of Indonesia** | **Response by the UNDP Country Office** |
| In general, it is important that UNDP forges strong coordination with the UNRC so that interventions and support by other UN agencies in Indonesia are harmonious, effective, and efficient. | UNDP has forged a very strong relationship with the Resident Coordinator as part of the implementation of the UN Development System in Indonesia, as recognized by the RC at the CPD consultations held in Jakarta. UNDP is working with United Nations organizations in response to the 2016 quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 71/243), including in line with the common chapter of the strategic plans, 2018-2021, of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNDP, UNFPA and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).  This includes working jointly on social protection, data, gender-based violence, advancing the rights of people with disabilities, disaster preparedness and response, and the COVID-19 response.  This will be pursued under this CPD. As an integrator across the Goals, UNDP will use its expertise and tools to evaluate the benefits of alternative policies and investment decisions, and quantify economic, social and environmental benefits from investments in human development.  The Results and Resources Framework (Annex A) lists all the UN agencies whom UNDP will partner with in close coordination with the RC’s office.  In addition, you may wish to refer to CPD para 4, 5, 10, 17, 19, 40 |
| Enhanced South-South and Triangular collaboration between the Government of Indonesia and UNDP on technical assistance programmes for LDCs and SIDS to support the objective of economic transformation and promote Indonesia’s expertise and best practices. | Accepted.  Please see changes in para 33:  *In partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNDP will support South-South and triangular cooperation and global and regional development exchanges. UNDP will assist the Indonesian Aid Agency to provide technical assistance, expertise and best practices, especially to least developed countries and small island developing states. UNDP will support Indonesia as a champion of innovative finance on the international development stage through global and regional events.* |
| With regards to SDGs acceleration, further cooperation to enhance knowledge and best practices sharing from UNDP’s expertise on grants management, planning, implementation and proposal evaluation would also be useful. | UNDP will apply six implementation principles that focus on: (a) developing innovative solutions with multiplier effects across the 2030 Agenda; (b) promoting a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach; (c) maximizing synergies through vertical and horizontal linkages across sectors and issues; (d) prioritizing the leave no one behind agenda; (e) investing in enhancing gender equality; (f) acting as a global and a local partner to facilitate Indonesia’s aspirations at the global and regional levels  In addition, please refer to para 5 and 13. |