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Intergovernmental
Preparatory Meeting of
Commission on Sustainable
Development - 17
8th meeting

## Intervention by Mr. Tri Tharyat Deputy Director of Sustainable Development Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia

At the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting of the Commission for Sustainable Development -17 On Africa

New York, 26 February 2009

## Madame Chair,

My delegation should like to associate ourselves with the statement made by the distinguished representative of Sudan on behalf of G-77 and China. We wish to also extend our appreciation to the Secretary General for his report, and the panelists for the presentations on this cluster issue.

## Madame Chair,

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) provided an important blueprint of policy options for sustainable growth and development in Africa. This was followed by pledges and commitments of support from the international community, including to double ODA by 2010.

Africa's development agenda was further strengthened last year at the High Level Meeting on Africa. The New Asia and Africa Strategic Partnership agreed to by Asia and Africa in 2005 also established to narrow the development gaps between our two regions.

A successful implementation of NEPAD will not only require the commitment of Africa, but also the realization of pledges and commitment from the international community. Concrete actions to ensure real changes on the ground are needed, particularly with the multidimensional global crises and the threat from climate change.

To this end we strengthen our partnership with Africa to realize their development objectives. Such partnership should entail the following:

<u>First</u>, conflict resolution in Africa must continue to be treated as a top priority. Indonesia views development and peace as mutually reinforcing. The international community must find a way to balance security with development.

<u>Second</u>, action must be taken by all stakeholders, including the donor community, to correct the structural imbalance in Africa's agriculture sector. This requires a comprehensive, coherent approach at the national, regional and international levels. Increasing agriculture investment, ODA and providing greater market access and terms of trade for Africa's agriculture products are essential.

<u>Third</u>, the development of basic infrastructure in agriculture and the rural sector should be treated as an issue of first importance. ODA should be specially allocated to build basic infrastructure in Africa, resulting in a conducive investment environment.

<u>Fourth</u>, the private sector should be mobilized to become more deeply involved in developing the African region. Creating conducive investment climate in Africa must be addressed promptly and effectively. This could be done through international cooperation and global partnership.

<u>Finally</u>, external resources are crucially important to finance the region's development. ODA should be aligned with the development priorities of recipient countries. Donor timetables should correspond with the country-level delivery schedules of African Countries.

In closing Madame Chair, for too long, Africa has lagged behind in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. To change Africa's fate, the international community must respond to the region's needs with the same passion that was triggered by Europe's devastation as a result of the Second World War. Such a response will not only reflect international political commitment but recognize the need for Africa to move along with the rest of the world as a dynamic developing region.

I thank you.