



PAKISTAN

PERMANENT MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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Statement by Pakistan

At the General Debate:
Implementation of GA Resolution 62/208 and relevant
follow-up resolutions of the GA and ECOSOC
Operational Activities Segment

Geneva, 18 July 2011

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I thank you.

We align with the statement delivered on behalf of the Group of 77 & China.

Mr. President

Developing countries today are facing challenges that are more daunting and complex. We are practically in the midst of a development emergency. The global economic and financial crisis coupled with the food and energy price hikes have taken a high toll. Sovereign debt crisis in the Euro region is decelerating the fragile recovery. Speculative trade and hot money across the globe are aggravating the prevailing insecurity. The continued deterioration of the environmental situation has also compounded development challenges. Efforts to bury Kyoto Protocol are on the rise and so are the signs of disintegrating climate change regime.

The collapse of international trade talks in Doha Development Round is imminent. Financing for development is only trickling. The development partners increasingly cite domestic constraints in fulfilling their multilateral obligations and inability to support developing countries in their development efforts. The obvious consequence is resource dearth at a time when developing countries needed more resources to address the intimidating development needs.

Mr. President

In view of the present difficult environment, improving the effectiveness of the United Nations development system has become more urgent. It is imperative that coherence as well as coordination of the United Nations operational activities for development is strengthened. We welcome any progress made in this regard as well as steps taken to strengthen harmonisation and simplification of processes within the UN agencies.

The United Nations operational activities must avoid duplications while synergies and complementarities must be strengthened. Our efforts aimed at enhancing coherence at the national and international level should also involve the Bretton Woods Institutions. They should be a part of any integrated approach to development cooperation and so must be bilateral development partners in order to comprehensively address the issue of aid fragmentation.

Furthermore, at the country level, different agencies' deeper engagement with resident coordinators shall enhance mutual cooperation and collaboration as well as improve their synchronicities to development priorities of states. Resident coordinators must not only report to national governments on result achievements but also enhance consultative process with national authorities to strengthen national ownership. It is also important that efficiency savings are channelled to development efforts in the same countries.

The core development activity of the UN remains capacity development. There still is much to be done for improving the impact of activities geared to capacity development. The increased use of nationally available expertise and resources for support services in the implementation of UN operational activities for development, while at the same time enhancing south-south cooperation and benefiting from technical assistance and policy advice

available with regional mechanisms, will create sustainable capacities. It is essential that the wealth of experience of the United Nations system is efficiently deployed to better serve the development needs. In this regard, the UN system should also ensure the promotion and transfer of new and emerging technologies to developing countries and the sharing of information on the best practices in its operational activities at the country level.

Mr. President

Despite many discussions, the continuing imbalance between “core” and “non-core” resources remains a concern. Contributions to the core resources have not increased. An analysis of 2009 and even 2010 estimates of the UN operational activities funding data attests to this problem. In our efforts to increase funding for the UN, we shall keep in view that the UN, important though it is, however, remains just one of the players in the global development efforts. It is competing for resources with national development agencies, international and regional development institutions as well as private development actors, NGOs, foundations and philanthropists. It is by identifying core competencies of the UN development system, by highlighting its comparative advantages and through building trust in its efficiency; the United Nations would be able to attract the necessary resource.

We hope that matters identified in our debate and this session’s operational activities resolution’s guidance will help us in a more thorough and productive discussions during the 2012 QCPR. We will like to stress that the primary thrust of QCPR process should be driven by a vision of a stronger role for the United Nations on development issues, and by the need to fully implement all agreed commitments from all the major United Nations Summits and Conferences in the economic, social and related fields including IADGs and MDGs.

I thank you