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**Intergovernmental
Preparatory Meeting of
Commission on Sustainable
Development - 17
9th meeting**

**Intervention by
Indonesia Delegation**

**At the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting of the
Commission for Sustainable Development -17
On Inter-linkages, Cross Cutting Issues and Means of
Implementations**

New York, 27 February 2009

Madam Chair,

My delegation should like to associate ourselves with the statement by Sudan on behalf of G-77 and China. My delegation also wishes to thank the Secretary General for the report on inter-linkages, cross cutting issues and the means of implementation.

This cluster issue is the means whereby the policy options of CSD 17 can be translated into realities. The commitment to implement proposals resulting from our discussions can be secured by placing agriculture and rural development high on our national and international development agendas. I would like to highlight 4 areas in which I feel fundamental change is required.

First, a process of change must be initiated by all countries, in particular developing countries, by designing incentive-based national policy frameworks for agricultural and rural development. The action taken by some African countries to commit at least 10% of their budgetary expenditure to agricultural development is a concrete example.

Second, to support current national efforts, it is crucial to establish regional mechanisms for agricultural and rural development. There should be collaboration within regions to formulate food security frameworks that ensure the right policies to boost regional food stocks and production. An integral part of each regional framework should be a regional food reserve for rapid response to humanitarian crises and to prevent shortages of staple food commodities in times of disaster or other emergencies, as well as buffer stocks and food price stabilizers. Also important is a food security information system which should be developed to monitor and report on the status of regional food supplies, demand, and prices.

Third, the international community must facilitate the adoption of appropriate policies and strategies by developing countries. Policies must be revised to deal with unfair trade, the debt burden, and decreasing ODA. A mechanism to monitor ODA flows and to determine whether developing countries are implementing agreed framework policies may be useful.

To assist countries experiencing severe debt distress, there should be a better sovereign debt arbitration mechanism in operation and an efficient institutional mechanism for better debt management. Taking urgent action to eliminate agricultural subsidies provided by developed countries is also crucial.

There is a need as well to strengthen national and international policy support for the transfer of technology and knowledge as well as for capacity building.