



**INTERVENTION BY
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**AT COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
Eighteenth Session
Small Island Developing States' Day**

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Mr. Co-chairs,

I align our statement with the statement of the Group of 77 and China.

As an archipelagic nation, Indonesia understands and shares the special concerns of the Small Island developing States (SIDS), particularly with respect to the achievement of sustainable development and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Despite their vulnerabilities, the SIDS have steadfastly advanced sustainable development and MDGs. However, their hard work and progress, as well as existence, is being threatened by the negative impacts of climate change.

It is against this background that Indonesia welcomes the convening of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation + 5 (MSI+5) review next September 2010. It will be a momentous occasion to evaluate our commitment to small island developing states and the progress and the challenges that lies for their sustainable development.

It is important that the MSI+5 enable the SIDS to strengthen their capacities in face of the dangers of climate change and other external factors. It is also equally important that MSI+5 place emphasis on scaling up long-proven strategies and policies to meet the

immediate needs and concerns of populations in SIDS, as well as explore new viable solutions.

Mr. Co-Chairs,

I would like to briefly turn to some general views in regard to the cluster of themes for this session and their relevance to the upcoming MSI+5 review in September.

First, it is important that effective management be emphasized. Reaching a sustainable path for the thematic clusters, and enabling them to have a positive contribution to the three pillars of sustainable development requires that there be a solid management system in place. However, this also requires countries to have the management capacity. The MSI+5 should therefore highlight the capacity challenges of SIDS in regards to the thematic clusters.

This brings me to the second point, which is while there is no one size fits all solution, there are still plenty of good practices that could be adapted to local needs. The sharing of good practices could hopefully be a constructive way of building the SIDS capacity in the thematic areas of CSD-18.

Third, in light of climate change, the old paradigm of “grow first, clean up later” can no longer be acceptable. It is timely that we rethink our approach to consumption and production. The green-growth approach recently adopted by Pacific Small Island Developing States appears to be the most promising approach to reinforce both economic growth and sustainability in SIDS.

Fourth, we cannot overlook the importance of financing to advance sustainable development. We recommend the developed partners to commit to their ODA commitment while at the same time innovative sources of financing should be continuously explored.

In closing, let me reiterate Indonesia’s full support for the SIDS. We see the need for action on many fronts. Their efforts to continue to exist and survive must be supported and guided by a clear vision, in order that positive long-lasting change can occur.

I thank you.