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Economic and Social Council
2005 Substantive Session
39th Meeting (PM)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ADOPTS 16 TEXTS ON COORDINATION, REGIONAL COOPERATION,

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS, HUMAN RIGHTS

(...)

In the area of economic and environmental questions as covered in the Secretary-General's report on ECOSOC's functional commissions (document E/2005/74), the Council has before it the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its thirteenth session (New York, 30 April, 2004 and 11-22 April, 2005)(document E/2005/29, suppl. 9). It contains a draft resolution on the United Nations Public-Private Alliance for Rural Development (document E/2005/L.35). By that draft, the Council would invite all Member States, funds, programmes and United Nations agencies, the Bretton Woods institutions, civil society, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders to support programmes and activities of the United Nations Alliance in its mission to promote sustainable rural development, consistent with General Assembly resolution 58/129 and other relevant Assembly and Council resolutions.

(...)

CHERRYL GORDON (Jamaica), speaking on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing countries and China, introduced the draft resolution on United Nations public-private alliance for rural development. The draft followed on a similar text adopted at last year's session. It gave background on the establishment of the alliance and outlined its rationale as a partnership to promote rural development. This year's draft highlighted the Dominican Republic as the second pilot country of the alliance. It requested the Secretary-General to report in 2007 on the work of the alliance.

The draft was then adopted without a vote, as orally amended.

After adoption, the representative of the Dominican Republic expressed gratitude to the Group of 77, the European Union and others for their support. The Dominican Republic was the second pilot country of the alliance. He thanked delegations for endorsing the text, which provided the legal basis for his Government to initiate the implementation of that important initiative. The Government was particularly eager to play its part, and

would do so once a presidential commission was created on the Millennium Declaration. The basic objective of the initiative was the reduction of poverty and hunger, which was among the priorities of his Government. Coordination between Government, the private sector and non-governmental organizations would strengthen rural development.