

Statement by

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- At the outset, Indonesia would like to fully associate itself with the statement made by Antigua and Barbuda on behalf of the G77 and China. We also appreciate this opportunity under the ECOSOC coordination segment to discuss the UN system's approach and progress on the implementation of the commitments reach at major UN conferences and summits.
- 2. Mr. Chairman, the world is facing one of the more challenging times in recent history. Rising oil prices going beyond \$140/barrel and the financial turbulence experienced by some developed countries is having a toll on the world economy. Rising food prices has made the issue food security a global crisis. Climate change continues to be a threat, which if we choose to remain ignorant it would ensure disasters and catastrophe for future generations.
- 3. For many developing countries the present situation places additional hurdles that need to be overcome in order to meet our development ambitions. While we recognized that the primary responsibility of development falls within national boundaries. Unless there is an urgent global efforts to address these challenges head on, remaining on track to achieving internationally agreed development targets and commitments including the MDGs, would be difficult if not impossible.
- 4. In this context Indonesia welcomes the various initiatives taken at the global level during the last few months to help address the current challenges we face, in particular in relation to the global food crisis. The global efforts to addressing the food crisis have been tremendous. Meetings and conferences such as the at Commission for Sustainable Development in May, the ECOSOC Special Meeting on Global Food Crisis on 20-21 May 2008, the FAO High Level Conference on food security and the challenge of Climate Change and Bioenergy, on 3-5 June 2008, and ECOSOC Substantive Session High Level Segment last week, have all contributed in identifying the causes and providing policies options to addressing the current global food crisis and current the challenges we face.
- 5. Indonesia also appreciates the initiative taken by the Secretary General in establishing the High Level Task Force on the Global Food Crisis. We view the approach by the Secretary General as a useful step to enhance coordination within the UN system to respond to the current global food crisis.
- 6. We also welcome the draft of Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA) that was issued by the task force. In our view the CFA provides concrete

- actions that could greatly contribute to addressing the food crisis and easing the burden of the poor in many developing countries.
- 7. Mr. Chairman, from the various meeting and discussion that have been held on the issue of the global food crisis, it is safe to say that there is a general acceptance the global food and energy crisis is caused by complex and multilink factors. Solutions have also been stated, has to be equally multidimensional in nature. Addressing the crisis, has had been mentioned in various meetings require comprehensive, concerted, and sustained efforts in the short and long term, both at national and international level.
- 8. For this reason it has been recognized that there must be concrete efforts to strengthen and better mainstream the agriculture sector into the overall national development strategy. Strategy to revitalize the agriculture sector that must not just aim at strengthening and increasing capacity and productivity at farm level, but also included policies to develop rural infrastructure, as well as agro-industry and agri-business in rural areas. National distribution and trade policies must also be conducive to enable local farmers' particularly small farmers have access to domestic markets.
- 9. While discussions and policy options to addressing the global food crisis has been in abundance, there is however little focus on discussion of the follow up mechanisms and how we are to monitor the effectiveness of these policies options. There have also not been time frames discussed on how long it will take us to emerge from the global crisis. Our question is thus who should Sheppard the effectiveness of the policies options being suggested from various meetings and by UN agencies. We view that the ECOSOC could contribute to this role.
- 10. As away to avoid future crisis, it is important that when addressing the current food crisis that we achieve a sustained level of food security. In this context, it is also important that the international community has capacity to an integrated early warning system that can monitor the status of the global food security. We are of the view that an integrated monitoring and reporting mechanism on the status of global food supply or food security as part of an integrated UN early warning system would be valuable.
- 11. Finally Mr. Chairman, Indonesia appreciates the Secretary General for the report on the role of the UN System in implementing the 2007 Ministerial Declaration. We welcome the recommendations of the report on strengthening national capacity to analyze the social impact of rural and agricultural development on employment; promotion of the integration of

sustainable development and science and technology in the policies, programmes and operations of the UN system to eradicate poverty and hunger; and promotion of a system-wide programme of work on science and technology for poverty eradication. These are important areas in which capacities needs to improve and develop which would be useful in addressing the current challenges that we face.

12. Indonesia also recognizes that the UN system has been working on coordination through various mechanisms, in particular the Chief Executives Board (CEB). Coordination work of the CEB can better enhance with greater inter-governmental accountability. Member States, must be kept informed on a regular basis of the activities of the CEB. This can be done through enhance interaction with the ECOSOC in the Coordination Segment.

Thank you.