

Statement by
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on
"Crosscutting Issues, including Means of Implementation"
before
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In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

Madam Chairperson;

At the outset, I would like to thank the panelists for their presentations. I also would like to associate myself with the statement made by the distinguished representative of Antigua and Barbuda on behalf of G-77 and China this morning. It goes without saying that in addition to addressing the themes per se, adequate attention should be paid to crosscutting issues including means of implementation aimed at ensuring the achievement of sustainable development and its three inter-related pillars.

1. Provision of **financial resources** remains crucial in achieving socio-economic development and environmental protection. Lack of adequate investment in agriculture, rural development, and water as well as unsustainable land management will lead to high cost of living condition in rural areas, further shortages in production of foodstuffs, migration from rural areas to major cities, poverty, and hunger. On many occasions, farmers and handicraft makers depend on financial contribution of the governments and financial institutions to do their jobs. For example, the livelihoods of many people in rural areas in my country rely on income generation from sophisticated handicrafts such as carpet weaving. Farmers need assistance to provide fertilizers, seeds and plants, agricultural equipments, and water. Farmers, pastoralists and handicraft makers may need assistance in the form of grant or loan to meet their ordinary or unexpected challenges, such as drought and desertification.

At global level, lack of adequate financial resources, for example for combating desertification and land degradation, current decline in provision of ODA as well as lack of success in the Doha Round of trade negotiations have created an unfavorable environment and thus given rise to hard-living conditions of hundreds of millions of people in rural and remote areas of the developing countries.

2. Transfer and diffusion of new and appropriate **technologies** remain critical to implement the national, regional and international plans. IPR regimes continue to hinder the diffusion of advanced technologies. In addition, the high-costs and conditionalities prevent the developing countries from access to new technologies. Adaptation of new technologies with traditional knowledge and practices is another requirement for development which help people to overcome their difficulties.
3. Enhancement of **Capacity-Building**, particularly in rural and remote areas is of paramount importance. Lack of knowledge, appropriate legislations and infrastructures, and weakness in education systems and human resources continue to affect adversely the efforts for combating desertification and land degradation, development of rural areas, and promoting agricultural productivity. In this context, women and children, particularly in rural areas, have the highest rate of illiteracy, poverty and deprivation from socio-economic privileges and, therefore, they deserve further attention of the governments and the international community.
4. Engagement of **stakeholders**, including government, civil society and academia are required in the process of decision making and implementation in order to ensure successful results at all stages.

I thank you, Madam Chairperson.

5. importance is the need of in my country rug designers and rug weavers

ODA(April 2008) letter from Mission of Luxembourg

Top donor countries including many EU member states, the US, Canada, and Japan are failing to stick to their cash commitments to ensure that the world's poorest people can have a better future.

The annual development aid figures for 2007 are way off target. Last year, European official development assistance (ODA) fell from 0.41% to 0.38% of GNI. In real terms this means that the world's poor were more than 1.7 billion euros worse-off than in 2006. The target figure for 2015, set within the framework of the MDGs, is 0.7%. Last year was a serious failure.

1.7 billion euros could have helped change peoples' lives, for the better.

1. Lack of investment and access to new and appropriate technologies lead partly to great amount of agricultural wastes and losses which jeopardizes the plans for food security and reduces the earnings of the small-and medium – scale farmers in developing countries at the time of harvest and transport to market places.
2. subsidies allocated to the agricultural products in developed countries continue to impose hard conditions on the farmers in developing countries, which do not enjoy a favorable international environment and nor direct financial support for their agricultural activities. Given the significant role of international trade in development, such policies coupled with lack of success in the Doha Round of trade negotiations has given rise to hardship in living conditions of hundreds of millions of people in rural and remote areas of the developing countries.

1. Means of implementation including allocation of adequate and predictable financial resources, technology transfer, capacity building, education, public awareness raising, training of farmers, and training the trainers are crucial in agricultural sector.

2. Lack of investment and access to new and appropriate technologies lead partly to great amount of agricultural wastes and losses which jeopardizes the plans for food security and reduces the earnings of the small-and medium – scale farmers in developing countries at the time of harvest and transport to market places.

The livelihoods of many people in rural areas depend on the revenues from weaving rugs which enjoy local designs in various patterns. Copying the designs in the other areas without the consent of the original designers continue to impose hard conditions on the designers as well as the weavers who have worked hard for designing and weaving. Setting up and recognizing intellectual rights for the patterns used in local rug industries are required to minimize the hardship such people, mostly poor and living in rural areas, are facing.