



Economic and Social Council

Provisional

22 September 2011

English

Original: French

Substantive session of 2011

Provisional summary record of the 49th meeting

Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on Thursday, 28 July 2011 at 3 p.m.

President: Mr. Rosocha (Acting Vice President) (Slovakia)
Later: Mr. Momen (Vice President) (Bangladesh)
Later: Mr. Rosocha (Acting Vice President) (Slovakia)

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In the absence of the President, Mr. Rosocha (Slovakia), Acting Vice President, took the chair.

The meeting was called to order at 3.10 p.m.

Coordination, programme and other questions
(agenda item 7) (*continued*)

(d) Long-term programme of support for Haiti
(E/2011/133)

1. **Mr. Morrill** (Canada), speaking on behalf of the member states of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti, presented the report of the Advisory Group requested by the Council in its resolution 2010/28. In that resolution, the Council made known its decision to extend the mandate of the Advisory Group until the substantive session of the Council in 2012, and requested the Group to monitor the situation closely and to provide advice on Haiti's long-term development strategy to promote socioeconomic recovery and stability, based on the interim framework of cooperation and the national poverty reduction strategy. The report was based on the Group's visit to Haiti in June 2011 to take stock of progress with the country's recovery. It described the difficulties encountered as a result, in particular, of the absence of clear authorities and found that, despite the presence of a newly elected President, the situation on the ground remained precarious. The Group nevertheless reported an improvement in the situation on the ground since its visit a year earlier, especially with respect to clearing and reconstruction work in and around the city of Port-au-Prince.

2. The report contained several recommendations, addressed to the United Nations and to the Haitian authorities and their development partners, intended to facilitate the coordination of aid and recovery efforts. The Group recommended that the United Nations should reinforce national capacity-building, systematize and coordinate joint programmes, pool resources in the field, and continue to promote the rule of law through the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). It recommended that the Haitian authorities should take all necessary steps to lead the coordination of aid contributed by donors and to take advantage of existing structures and programmes to avoid the "tabula rasa" effect. The Group was pleased that the President of Haiti, Mr. Martelly, had requested a 12-month extension of the mandate of the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission. It

also called for urgent appointment of an executive director to head the Commission and efforts to promote constructive dialogue between the legislative and executive branches. On the economic front, it recommended that all partners should strive to implement a national job creation policy as an important step for long-term development. To create a framework conducive to development of the Haitian private sector and foreign investment, Haiti needed a solid basis for the rule of law. As that matter included the underlying question of land registration, the government was urged to undertake land reform in the country, including in rural areas, in order to address the situation of displaced persons and lay the basis for sustainable economic and social recovery. Lastly, the Group emphasized that the international community must continue to assist Haiti, to adapt its support to the priorities of the new government, once in place, and to help strengthen the capacities of the Haitian ministries concerned.

3. **Mr. Fisher** (Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator and Coordinator of Humanitarian Operations in Haiti), describing developments in the situation in Haiti since the last visit of the Advisory Group, said he was concerned at the persistent impasse between Parliament and the President over approval of the new Prime Minister. That impasse was causing an important delay in implementation of the priorities established by the President, in particular initiatives for institutional reform and development. The President had however confirmed his commitment to take action in two priority areas: education, especially concerning primary school enrolment, and the launch of a construction plan in the amount of US\$97 million in 16 neighbourhoods of Port-au-Prince, which should allow the resettlement of displaced persons currently living in six camps.

4. At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission on 22 July 2011, the President of Haiti had asked for a 12-month extension of the Commission's mandate. Once approved by parliament, that extension would allow the government to make the Commission a permanent national institution in charge of the country's reconstruction. The process would be led by Haitians with the support of the United Nations country team. The President had asked the Commission to establish a working group to draw up a list of recommendations

for its future activities. The new Acting Executive Director of the Commission would direct the work.

5. The Commission had appealed to the international partners to give special attention to financing for sectors that were not yet receiving adequate resources, in particular housing, the return of displaced persons, the clearing of rubble, and education. The Commission had approved 87 projects since its creation, relating primarily to job creation, health care, housing and education. The country team would be helping with the reinforcement of government institutions and implementation of programmes. It had already fielded 525 local and international experts to the ministries concerned and it would be working with MINUSTAH in preparation of its new mandate for the period 2012-2016. The country team and MINUSTAH were already collaborating on programmes dealing with governance, the rule of law, gender equality, child protection and HIV/AIDS. They intended to reinforce their collaboration in the area of decentralization and strengthening national institutions. In conclusion, the international community must give priority to strengthening Haiti's domestic capacities in order to establish a political framework and strategies for reinforcing governance, security, the rule of law, access to education and the struggle against poverty as a means of guaranteeing the fundamental rights of all Haitians. Achievement of these priority objectives would require commitment and long-term financing.

Presentation of draft decision E/2011/L.49

6. **Mr. Morrill** (Canada) presented to the Council the draft decision E/2011/L.49, entitled Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti, co-sponsored by The Bahamas, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, El Salvador, France, Haiti, Israel, Peru, Senegal, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United States. That draft requested the Group to report to the ECOSOC at its substantive session of 2012 on its activities in support of the country's recovery, reconstruction and development, with recommendations as appropriate.

7. **The President** reported that Guatemala wished to be associated as co-sponsor of the decision.

General discussion

8. **Mr. Rojas** (Peru) stressed the democratic aspirations of the Haitian people, which they had demonstrated during the last elections despite the severe consequences of the 2010 earthquake for the

process of strengthening the state's institutional capacities. He indicated that the new Haitian government had announced its priorities: job creation, education, environment and the rule of law. To achieve its objectives in those fields, which were the pillars of sustainable development, the Haitian government was committed to the path of national independence and appropriation of objectives. It was essential to pursue cooperation to strengthen Haiti's domestic capacities, with particular emphasis on the role of women, education, and creating jobs for young people. Participation by the private sector and civil society was also important, and international financial cooperation needed to be channelled more effectively in accordance with the national priorities of Haiti. There must be better coordination among the various national and regional institutions and those of the United Nations system working in the field. At the same time, the country's local administrations must be coordinated so as to ensure effective use of resources. MINUSTAH could also play an important role in speeding the achievement of development activities by taking into account the links between security and development.

9. **Mrs. Nemroff** (United States of America) shared the view that Haiti's long-term recovery must be regarded as an imperative. The \$10 billion in assistance promised by the international community in 2010 should contribute to the country's sustainable development over the course of the coming 3 to 5 years, but there was still a need for profound changes to the Haitian economy, including efforts to combat monopolies and to make the private sector more dynamic. The Haitian government had taken steps to implement the recommendations of the Advisory Group with respect to coordination, and had recently appointed an executive director. The United States was pleased that the Interim Recovery Commission had established a list of priority measures in various sectors rather than submitting new projects for approval. It also welcomed the emphasis in the report on the need for Haiti to prepare economic development plans. The Advisory Group had urged all parties to agree swiftly on the appointment of a new government, regardless of the important problems that remained, including land title, energy policy and the designation of new debris clearing sites. The United States had already provided \$1.2 billion in humanitarian assistance to Haiti since the earthquake, and an additional \$66 million in humanitarian aid to combat cholera. It was providing its support to the Interim Recovery Commission, as a

way of building the capacities of Haitians and their leaders and strengthening state institutions. The United States had promised financing of \$1,150,000,000 for Haitian development, focused on the four strategic pillars of energy infrastructure, food security, health and other essential services, and governance and the rule of law. It was also financing the new reconstruction fund for Haiti established by the World Bank, one priority of which was the removal of debris, an essential precondition for the country's reconstruction.

10. **Mr. Jordan** (Argentina) recalled that Argentina had provided ongoing support to the Haitian government since the January 2010 earthquake, participating in humanitarian assistance and peacekeeping operations initiated by the UN Security Council. His country had contributed to MINUSTAH since its creation in 2004 with more than 700 military and police officers as well as an aviation unit and a military hospital. With regard to cooperation with Haiti, Argentina considered it essential to respect the priorities established by the Haitian government and to work in accordance with those priorities. On the occasion of the donors conference in New York in March 2010, Argentina had promised an important financial contribution to reconstruction efforts, and it had followed through on that commitment. Moreover, Argentina was an active participant in the work of the Union of South American Nations, which had constituted a US\$100 million fund for the reconstruction of Haiti, and it had given concrete commitments to the Haitian authorities for humanitarian aid, with particular focus on education and food security.

11. **Mrs. Castillo** (Observer for El Salvador) congratulated the Haitian authorities for working constructively with international organizations and the "Group of Friends" in an effort to resolve Haiti's recent political uncertainties. She noted that the situation in Haiti had improved, particularly with respect to clearance and reconstruction work in the city of Port-au-Prince and neighbouring communities. She encouraged the international community, however, to continue to cooperate in the country's development activities, particularly in the fields of education, employment, environment and the preparation of laws. It was still necessary to contribute to the country's long-term reconstruction and to guarantee the sustainable development of its economy.

12. **Mr. Medina Jimenez** (Observer for the Dominican Republic) recommended that the Haitian authorities and their development partners should do everything possible to guarantee the effective functioning of the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission and the Haiti Reconstruction Fund, so as to ensure that the funds were used to produce concrete results. The Dominican government was determined to invest in the education of the Haitian people, and to assist in building a University which would provide the means for future professionals to cope with the problems involved in implementing development programmes. Given the many nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) active in the country, coordination of measures and the establishment of priorities by the Haitian people themselves were essential in order to produce concrete results. The Dominican Republic considered that the United Nations should maintain a presence in the country and should help to carry out its recovery operations both at the technical level and by monitoring projects designed to restore economic and social structures. It was ready to pursue its cooperation with NGOs and governmental organizations, within its means, recognizing that it was also a developing country. Since the very first days after the disaster, the Dominican Republic had demonstrated its solidarity by caring for many of the injured in its hospitals and providing emergency assistance to the country. As bordering countries, Haiti and the Dominican Republic shared a common destiny and must work to improve living conditions on the island they shared.

13. **Mr. Leme** (Observer for Brazil) said that his country subscribed to the recommendations in the report, which stressed that it was important for Haiti to assert ownership of efforts for its reconstruction and to examine how to improve the partnership between Haiti and the international community. The formation of a new government should serve to strengthen democracy and guide the country towards achievement of its concrete objectives in education, environment, job creation and the rule of law. Despite the improved situation of recent months and the progress with reconstruction work, the emphasis should be placed on creating jobs, building capacities, and improving infrastructure, the idea being to allow persons living in temporary shelters to be resettled. Brazil also considered that efforts should be devoted to strengthening productive capacities for the future and it welcomed the initiative to construct the Artibonite 4C hydroelectric plant, which had been approved by the

Interim Haiti Recovery Commission and was to be financed by the Haiti Reconstruction Fund. Brazil urged all interested parties to pool their efforts to complete that project, which would be a source of employment and clean energy for the population. It called on donors to fulfil their pledges and to forge partnerships to speed the completion of projects and it invited the Interim Commission to adopt a long-term approach. The Haiti Reconstruction Fund had a decisive role to play in mobilizing new donors and distributing resources equitably in light of national priorities. In April 2011 the Security Council had recalled the fundamental role of MINUSTAH in the country's stability and economic recovery. Strengthening the rule of law and government institutions was also essential: the Brazilian NGO "Viva Rio" had been working with MINUSTAH and the Haitian people to create legal aid offices in poor neighbourhoods of the capital, with encouraging results. Brazil had no doubt that the work of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti would make it possible to coordinate and monitor the activities of the various players participating in the country's reconstruction and development.

14. **Mr. Pellet** (France) recalled that France had joined the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti some months earlier and he hailed the work accomplished by the Resident Coordinator in Haiti. Despite the dynamic efforts of the population and the aid of the international community, Haiti was still facing many challenges. It was important to complete the process of political renewal and to establish a constructive dialogue between the executive and Parliament, as the report recommended. France, which had been engaged in Haiti for many years, considered that the country's recovery required strengthening the rule of law, to which it intended to continue contributing. During the current period of transition it was essential for the international community to maintain its commitment and for the Haitian people and the country's elites to come together in the interest of the country.

15. **Mr. Diop** (Senegal) commended Canada for its work at the head of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti and welcomed the efforts made to assist the country's recovery, efforts in which Senegal had participated. At the international conference in March 2010 in New York his country had agreed to contribute nearly US\$1.2 million. It had also collected other funds from universities, artists and private sector partners.

Moreover, Senegal had, at its own cost, hosted 160 Haitian students in its universities and, in an extension of that initiative, had proposed a resolution that had won the backing of the African Union to receive and integrate Haitians in Africa. A minister for humanitarian affairs had been specially appointed to follow this matter. Lastly, Mr. Diop drew attention to the presence of Senegalese personnel within MINUSTAH.

16. **Mr. Francis** (Observer for Trinidad And Tobago), speaking on behalf of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), said that the goal of making Haiti a stable and economically viable state was a priority for the Caribbean Community. The recent conference of heads of government of CARICOM had recalled the intention to help Haiti strengthen its institutional capacities and mobilize technical and professional know-how to that end. As part of the measures to aid Haiti's economic recovery, CARICOM had decided to grant duty-free admission for merchandise from Haiti for three years, on a non-reciprocal basis, as a way of encouraging the country's full integration into the CARICOM single market and economy. As well, its technical skills in the areas of agriculture, marine resource management and community development could be of benefit to Haiti. A triangular cooperation programme could facilitate such exchanges, in the context of South-South and North-South cooperation. The Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti had two members from CARICOM, demonstrating the Community's determination to participate in Haiti's recovery efforts, side-by-side with other members of the international community. As mentioned in the Advisory Group's report, it was essential to put in place swiftly a fully operational government and to review the working methods of the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission, so as to ensure that the Haitian government's priorities were taken into account. This presupposed the appointment of a director to head the Commission, a plan for the future direction of its work, and a decision to make it a full governmental institution.

17. CARICOM considered that, apart from stepped-up financial contributions to the Haiti Reconstruction Fund, bilateral activities should be synchronized and coordinated with the priorities of the government, and the international community should fulfil its financing pledges given in the wake of the 2010 earthquake.

18. MINUSTAH, which was playing an essential role in maintaining peace and security in the country, was also engaged in a number of activities that would contribute to Haiti's recovery and prosperity and deserved support and commitment from the international community. As the Advisory Group had noted, it was essential that the UN, through MINUSTAH and the UN country team, should remain in place. This could not be done without the backing and cooperation of the United Nations system, which must provide its support to MINUSTAH in favour of coordinated action by regional players and the international donor community.

19. **Mr. Oyarce** (Chile), noting that his country had been part of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti since 2004, said that continued support for the country's socioeconomic development was essential in order to consolidate social peace. The design, monitoring and implementation of development projects in Haiti must be based on national participation in order to ensure that beneficiaries felt themselves involved in the efforts undertaken by the international community. It was important to engage in dialogue with the Haitian authorities and to favour projects that involved government institutions. Given the issues at stake in terms of domestic security, the protection of human rights and democratic stability, cooperation must rely on establishing links with the political authorities in order to coordinate initiatives. The priorities defined by the new President – education, employment, environment and the rule of law – must therefore guide the efforts of all players present in Haiti, who must take care to avoid duplication and to encourage national ownership. In this context, Chile was contributing to Haiti's socioeconomic development, particularly in education, early childhood, rural development and health.

20. **Mr. Pierre** (Observer for Haiti) said that the June 2011 mission of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti had confirmed the scope of the humanitarian tragedy caused by the earthquake. It was regrettable to report that, 18 months after the disaster, the streets were still strewn with rubble, entire neighbourhoods were still in ruins, and some 500,000 displaced persons were still living in makeshift camps.

21. Out of the roughly US\$2 billion promised at the donors conference in New York in March 2010, around \$1,028,000,000 had actually been disbursed. Pursuit of the long-term aid programme for Haiti and respect for

the commitments given by donors would allow the Haitian authorities to help victims relocate, to reconstruct schools, to create jobs, and to arrange and equip shelters for displaced persons and endow the country with democratic institutions. Those national priorities had been prepared by the Haitian authorities in partnership with the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission, the mandate of which had just been extended by one year. The Haitian delegation thanked the ad Hoc Advisory Group for its pertinent recommendations and invited the "Group of Friends" and the international community to reinforce cooperation and coordination between their representatives in the field and national players, at all stages from the preparation phase to the intervention phase and the transition to development.

22. **Mr. Arrieta** (Mexico) noted that his country was a member of the "Group of Friends of Haiti" and intended to continue its assistance. Even before the earthquake, Mexico had hosted a regional conference to coordinate financial contributions in order to avoid duplication of efforts and ensure their effectiveness. Mexico was in favour of lasting institutional solutions and had itself participated in the construction of hospitals, health facilities and public canteens during the emergency phase, with the assistance of private-sector partners. Haiti's structural fragility had been aggravated by the climatic conditions characteristic of the region, and all development partners needed therefore to pursue and coordinate their efforts to move beyond the emergency phase and undertake the long-term recovery and reconstruction phase.

23. **Mrs. Unterman** (Observer for Israel) said that her country, a co-sponsor of draft resolution E/2011/L.49, supported the work of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group, and commended the quality of the report, which underlined the importance of strengthening capacities to ensure the country's sustainable progress. Having provided emergency aid to Haiti, Israel was currently focusing on long-term recovery. It had recently opened a trauma unit at the Justinien hospital, in partnership with the office of the President of Haiti and the Ministry of Health, to offer high-quality healthcare and respond to needs in case of a new emergency. Israel had also supplied medical equipment and provided specialized training for healthcare personnel. This joint initiative, involving training for physicians, nurses and technical staff, was laying the basis for capacity building in the health

sector. There were also plans for a similar capacity building initiative in the agriculture sector. Israel was determined to pursue its efforts in this direction.

24. **Mrs. Macleod** (World Vision) said that, 18 months after the earthquake, Haiti was still in dire need of support, as all its development partners were aware. It was important to establish a clearly defined structure of assistance in order to continue to mobilize support from donors, while respecting the imperatives of transparency in the coordination, planning and financing of aid, as called for in the National Plan of Action for Reconstruction and Development. The report of the Ad Hoc Group offered valuable guidance on how to build that unified structure in the context of the Interim Commission's work and the sectoral tables, in order to avoid a parallel process in planning, coordination and control. With this integration initiative, the Haitian government could more effectively manage the country's development and its coordination with partners, including donors, multilateral institutions and NGOs, and local players such as civil society and the private sector. World Vision considered that establishment of the multi-donor sectoral tables would strengthen the work of the Interim Commission, which would be better placed to identify challenges and priorities. The organization also believed that the country would benefit from decentralizing resources and services. Finally, it called upon the Haitian government to examine the recommendations from the report and to consider implementing them, and it invited the donor community to continue its support for Haiti.

25. **Mr. Fisher** (Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator in Haiti) remarked that much had been said about the need for the international community to strengthen the coordination of its activities. He confirmed that need, while emphasizing the question of national ownership. The international community must consider ways of helping the institutions of government and civil society in Haiti to strengthen themselves, recognizing that this would require trust, risk-taking, and long-term commitment. In that context, it was to be hoped that the government would take the necessary decisions. Relations with the presidential team were encouraging. On some issues, however, decisions had been pending for several months. This was the case with debris clearance and rubble management, the growing number of evictions

from camps, and the establishment of conditions conducive to investment. At the present time, efforts were under way to reduce longer-term disaster risks through close and open collaboration with the President's office. In that area, a real strengthening of domestic capacities could be seen.

26. **The President** declared closed the general debate on agenda item 7 (d).

Decision on draft decision E/2011/L.49

27. **Mr. Gustafik** (Secretariat) read out a statement concerning draft decision E/2011/L.49, pursuant to Rule 31 of the Council's Rules of Procedure. If the Council were to adopt the draft, it must be noted that the funds required for the advisory missions in Haiti and Washington scheduled for 2012 were estimated at \$21,900 and that there was no corresponding amount in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013. It was recalled that the funds needed for 2011 had been estimated at \$34,100 and that as of June 2011 the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti had committed expenditures totalling \$7,872. Given that situation and the outlook for advisory missions in 2012, the amount required would likely be charged to the programme budget for 2012-2013. Thus, no additional appropriation would be required for the current year.

28. Mr. Gustafik noted that when the draft decision was presented its co-sponsors were The Bahamas, Benin, Cameroon, Chile, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Israel, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Peru, Senegal, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United States.

29. **The President** invited the Council to take action on draft decision E/2011/L.49. In the absence of comments and objections, he took it that the Council wished to adopt it.

Draft decision E/2011/L.49 was adopted.

30. **The President** announced that the Council had completed its examination of agenda item 7 (d).

Social and human rights questions: Crime prevention and criminal justice (agenda item 14 (c)) *(continued)*

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2011/30)

31. **The President** invited the Council to take action on draft resolution III, "Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking", presented in section A of chapter I of the Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2011/30). In the absence of comments and objections, he took it that the Council wished to approve the draft resolution and to recommend it to the General Assembly for adoption.

Draft resolution III was approved.

Coordination questions (continued)

Mr. Momen (Bangladesh), Vice President, took the chair.

Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits: follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development (agenda item 6 (a)) (continued)

Draft resolution E/2011/L.21/Rev.1

32. **Mrs. Handrujovicz** (Argentina), presenting draft resolution E/2011/L.21/Rev.1 entitled "Recovering from the world financial and economic crisis: a Global Jobs Pact", on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, said that in the resolution the Council would be taking note that unemployment and underemployment remained high in many countries, particularly among the young, and considered it necessary to promote sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth that would create jobs, eliminate poverty, promote sustainable development and reinforce social cohesion. The resolution encouraged member states to continue to promote and take full advantage of the Global Jobs Pact and to adopt the policy guidelines set forth therein. It declared the Council's awareness of the need to respect, to promote, and to apply universally the fundamental principles and rights at work, and to promote and guarantee at least a basic degree of social protection so that decent work could become a reality, as well as social protection floors defined nationally in all countries in accordance with their priorities and circumstances.

33. **The President** noted that two other countries, the Republic of Korea and Serbia, were co-sponsors of the draft resolution.

34. **Mr. Gustafik** (Secretariat) read out a statement concerning draft resolution E/2011/L.21/Rev.1,

pursuant to Rule 31 of the Council's Rules of Procedure. In that draft, the Council would request the Secretary-General, in coordination with the International Labour Organization, to assess and review job-intensive investment and strategies and to report to the Council at its substantive session of 2012, with a view to supporting job creation and promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth. That report would add to the workload of the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, requiring additional resources in the amount of \$52,300 in 2012 for translation and publication in the six official languages of the UN. In accordance with established procedures, if the Council were to adopt the draft it would be indicated to the General Assembly whether the necessary funds could be charged to the draft programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013.

35. **Mr. Hunt** (International Labour Organization – ILO) thanked the Group of 77 and China for presenting the important draft resolution and for facilitating its negotiation. The ILO also thanked the European Union for co-sponsoring the draft, as well as the other delegations that had joined it in doing so. The ILO was ready to assist member states in carrying out the mandate entrusted to them.

36. **The President** invited the Council to take action on draft resolution E/2011/L.21/Rev.1. In the absence of comments and objections, he took it that the Council wished to adopt it.

37. Draft resolution E/2011/L.21/rev.1 was adopted.

38. **Mrs. Escorel de Moraes** (Observer for Brazil) associated her delegation with the statements made by Argentina on behalf of the Group of 77 and China. According to the ILO, the unemployment figure in 2010, at 215 million, had been the highest in history. In such a context, the Global Jobs Pact remained an essential element for addressing common challenges. The social impact of economic and financial policies had for too long been neglected, except by the ILO. To the extent that it placed employment, adjustment policies and social protection at the centre of recovery plans, the Pact was helping to lay the basis for a fairer and more prosperous future. It thus constituted an important reference point for the funds, programmes and specialized institutions of the United Nations.

39. **Mrs. Handrujovicz** (Argentina), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, was pleased to

see the draft resolution adopted by consensus. In the text of the resolution, the Global Jobs Pact was presented as an important instrument for promoting job-creating growth and a framework for economic development and growth. It was incumbent on the Council to keep on the agenda of its 2012 session the question of post-crisis economic recovery and to take stock of implementation of the Global Pact. It was well known that employment was often a lagging indicator of economic growth.

40. **Mr. Henczel** (Observer for Poland), speaking on behalf of the European Union (EU) and its member states, welcomed adoption of the draft resolution, which followed on the heels of those adopted in 2009 and 2010. The support given unanimously by members of the EU to that text demonstrated the great interest of European countries in the Global Jobs Pact. The EU also noted with satisfaction the reference in the resolution to social protection floors and policy coherence.

41. Addressing himself to the Secretariat, Mr. Henczel asked that Ireland be added to the list of co-sponsors of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution E/2/11/L.40

42. **The President** invited the Council to take action on draft resolution E/2/11/L.40, entitled "Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development", which he had submitted following informal consultations. He had been informed, he said, that the draft had no programme budget implications. In the absence of comments and objections, he took it that the Council wished to adopt the draft.

43. *Draft resolution E/2/11/L.40 was adopted.*

44. **Mr. Suarez Salvia** (Argentina), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, said that the United Nations was the central and legitimate entity for reviewing development questions and related issues and that it was the appropriate place to debate economic and financial questions and to decide the best options for responding to the needs and challenges of the 21st century. The Group called for strengthening the role of the United Nations in international economic and financial questions and deemed it important to promote greater cooperation between the Organization and the international financial institutions. It also considered that the Economic and Social Council should continue to reinforce its role in

promoting coherence, coordination and cooperation in implementing the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration, and as a forum for the various stakeholders. The resolution requested the President of the Council to conduct more interactive, dynamic and in-depth debates on the main questions concerning finance for development. It also stressed the need to strengthen cooperation between the United Nations, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization in implementing the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on the basis of a solid understanding of and respect for their respective governance structures and mandates. In order for the United Nations to take a full part in global economic governance, member states must demonstrate the political will to abide by the Organization's processes as well as a commitment to multilateralism and its underlying values. The economic and financial crisis had highlighted the contribution of innovative financing mechanisms. The Group of 77 and China wished to stress that those mechanisms must be employed in light of the priorities of developing countries and that they must not be seen as a substitute for official development assistance.

Draft resolution E/2/11/L.41

45. **The President** invited the Council to take action on draft resolution E/2/11/L.41, entitled "Follow-Up to the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development: consideration of the possible establishment of an ad hoc panel of experts". He informed the Council that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

46. *Draft resolution E/2/11/L.41 was adopted.*

47. **Mr. Schuldt** (Ecuador) welcomed the adoption of the draft by consensus.

48. **The President** declared that the debate on coordination questions was closed.

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (agenda item 9) (*continued*).

Mr. Rosocha (Acting Vice President) returned to the chair.

Draft resolution E/2011/L.45

49. **The President** invited the Council to take action on draft resolution E/2011/L.45, entitled "Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with United Nations". He informed the Council that this draft had no programme budget implications and he recalled that China had joined the sponsors of the draft.

50. **Mrs. Tambunan** (Observer for Indonesia) said that the Indonesian delegation wished to join the co-sponsors of the draft resolution.

51. **Mr. Selepec** (Slovakia), regretting that the content of draft resolution E/2011/L.45 was not consistent with the objectives of the resolutions adopted hitherto by the Council to promote development assistance in non-self-governing territories, declared that the points addressed in the present draft were not within the competence of the Economic and Social Council. The European Union would therefore abstain in the vote on the matter.

52. **Mrs. Nemroff** (United States of America) regretted that the sponsors of the draft resolution had, as in the past, presented their proposal at the last moment without prior consultation, and had ignored the request made during the 2009 session by several members of the Council to establish a consultative process that would result in a negotiated text. Consequently, the United States delegation would abstain during the vote on the draft, although it agreed with the sponsors on the principle whereby the funds, programmes and specialized institutions of the United Nations should offer their support to territories that were not members of the United Nations system. It was up to the administrative powers to decide the nature of the participation of their territory in the United Nations system. The constitution of her country provided that the foreign affairs of the United States of America, including those of its overseas territories, where the sole responsibility of the federal government. The present draft resolution infringed on that provision, and consequently the United States delegation could not support it.

53. *A recorded vote was taken.*

54. *Mongolia, having been drawn by lot by the President, was the first to vote.*

In favour:

Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt,

Ghana, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Venezuela, and Zambia

Abstaining:

Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Malta, Norway, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, and United States.

55. *Draft resolution E2011/L.45 was adopted by 27 votes with 22 abstentions.*

56. **Mr. Am** (Argentina) said that the draft resolution adopted must be implemented in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations and the decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee on Decolonization in the specific territories.

57. **The President** announced that the Council had completed its consideration of agenda item 9.

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (agenda item 11)

(continued)

Draft resolution E/2011/L.47

58. **The President** invited the Council to take action on draft resolution E/2011/L.47, entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan". He informed the Council that the draft had no programme budget implications and recalled that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Senegal had joined as co-sponsors of the resolution.

59. **Mr. Sammies** (United States), regretting that the sponsors had once again presented their proposal without prior consultation, said that the United States delegation would vote against the draft resolution, which it considered biased. The United States government was working tirelessly to find a fair and lasting solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, by encouraging the resumption of negotiations between

the two peoples with a view to an overall peace settlement based on the creation of two states. The United States firmly supported improving the socioeconomic conditions of the Palestinian people and was committed to a dual-track strategy that involved instituting a solid political dialogue while strengthening institutional capacities. It was financing programmes in the West Bank and Gaza and was the largest donor to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). Since the last debate on the issue, Israel had taken significant steps to loosen the restrictions in the West Bank and to improve economic possibilities, resulting in a GDP increase of around 8% in the West Bank. In addition, since 2010 Israel had loosened restrictions concerning access points to Gaza and had approved more than 130 projects for building clinics, schools and housing. Member states of the United Nations should take all possible measures to promote cooperation instead of undermining the considerable progress that had been made. The United States would continue to oppose action targeted against Israel within the United Nations or any other international body. A serious and responsible dialogue was the only way to achieve the objective desired by all, which was the creation of two states.

60. *A recorded vote was taken.*

61. *India, having been drawn by lot by the President, was the first to vote.*

In favour:

Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Chile, China, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Venezuela and Zambia.

Against:

Australia, Canada, and United States.

Abstaining:

Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Rwanda.

62. *Draft resolution E/2011/L.47 was adopted by 43 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.*

63. **Mrs. Lin** (Australia), recalling that Australia had always strongly supported the peace process, said that since 2007 her country had contributed some \$170 million to institutional capacity building and humanitarian aid for the Palestinian people, and that it was finalizing a five-year development partnership with the Palestinian authorities. The Australian delegation welcomed the improved security conditions and the economic progress achieved in the Palestinian territories and it urged the two parties to cooperate in order to continue in that direction. In that context, Australia had voted against a draft resolution that needlessly introduced political issues into the debate without contributing to a negotiated solution or improving the situation on the ground. Firmly in favour of a lasting peace based on a two-state solution, Australia urged the two parties to resume the peace negotiations.

64. **Mr. Zuhairi** (Observer for Palestine) reaffirmed Palestine's commitment to continue its collaboration with member states that had not voted in favour of draft resolution E/2011/L.47. He said the time had come for the international community to translate recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination into concrete measures, by recognizing the 1967 borders, so that Palestine could become a full member of the United Nations.

65. **Mr. Adam** (Observer for Israel) echoed the statement of Mr. Zuhairi but said that the debates within the Economic and Social Council were taking a political turn and were thus deviating from their true objective. The draft resolution adopted was intended to serve underlying interests to the detriment of other serious economic situations. Citing a document published by the World Bank in January 2011, he noted that economic growth in the West Bank was estimated at 9% in the first half of 2010, compared to the first half of 2009, and that the real growth rate in Gaza was up by at least 16% over the first half of 2009. Mr. Adam indicated that the economic growth recorded in the West Bank and Gaza was much greater than that in developed countries and in 90% of developing countries and LDCs.

66. **The President** declared closed the Council's consideration of agenda item 11.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.