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SPEAKER
INDONESIAN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**FIRST GLOBAL PARLIAMENTARY MEETING ON
ACHIEVING THE SDGS**

***“Turning the Challenges of the COVID-19
Pandemic into Opportunities for Parliaments to
Achieve the SDGs”***

JAKARTA, 28-30 SEPTEMBER 2021

Your Excellency,

- *President of IPU, Mr. Duarte Pacheco,*
- *Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,*

The parliamentary meeting to discuss about the attainment of SDGs is convened... when the COVID-19 pandemic has not shown any sign to end.

The pandemic has caused a humanitarian crisis...

- More than 124 million of world population fell into poverty; and 131 million people are under the threat of hunger.

The pandemic has changed the course of SDGs attainment by 2030.

SDGs that was agreed upon in 2015 **guidelines for countries** to achieve a common goal by 2030...

Under the SDGs guideline, we can see

- Which countries are on track in their progress, countries that are lagging behind and countries that need international assistance.

In promoting the achievement of SDGs there are several actions that we need to take:

First, we need to **promote the acceleration of recovery from pandemic.**

According to WHO, currently there are 5.7 billion doses of vaccines administered globally, but 73% were administered only in 10 countries while in Africa the vaccination rate is less than 2%.

Actually if those 5.7 billion vaccines were administered equitably to 7.8 billion world population ...

- then 36% of the world population have received 2 doses of vaccines.

The world need a **Global Plan to End the Pandemic**, including **a global vaccination road map.**

This road map is useful for fair and equitable distribution of , which includes measures for:

- Dose-sharing;
- Increasing the global vaccine production, including diversification of vaccines production centers;

- Technology transfer and waiver for intellectual property rights;
- Elimination of vaccines discrimination.

Second, the international community need **coordinate the economic** for global economic recovery.

IMF projected 6% world economic growth for 2021.

However the growth rate and pace of economic recovery are not equal among countries.

Countries with higher vaccination rate enjoy higher economic growth rate.

The post pandemic economic recovery should be accompanied with **high quality, inclusive and green economic growth transformation**

Third, the international community need **coordinate to assist developing countries in addressing the social impact of the pandemic** such as inequality, hunger, education, and gender equality.

Despite the pandemic, developed countries still have the ability to assist poor countries in achieving SDGs

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- Developed countries can afford to provide pandemic recovery package as much as 28% of their.
- While the *emerging countries* can only afford to provide 6% of their GDP and poor countries 2% of their GDP.

Fourth, we need to maintain the **commitment to address climate change**.

Crisis due to climate change will have negative impacts to SDGs achievement.

The world is currently at a tipping in terms of **climate change crisis**.

The UNFCCC report stated that based on countries commitments,

- There will be 16% increase in emission which will cause 2.7 degree celcius increase in global temperature by the end of this century.

We need ***political will*** and **leadership** including from the Parliaments

- to increase the ambition of emission reduction and to take the adaptation measures.

Distinguished audience,

To address the aforementioned problems,... We **a unified world.**

A common problem ... can not be addressed only by one country.

The world has the knowledge, technology, and various other resources... but lack of commitment to cooperate and help each other.

In this regard, **domestic politics** may also **influence the international stances** of a country and their committment in international cooperation

Parliaments therefore play important roles...

- to **encourage their respective governments and society** to continue to strengthen **international cooperation**, global solidarity, mutual respect.

Moreover, the attainment of SDGs also requires political support from Parliaments, to ensure that

- SDGs are translated into national actions.
- Resources are directed appropriately and availability of adequate budget and modalities.

Amidst the pandemic, **Indonesia remains committed to the achievement of** and focuses on:

- Social protection system
- National health
- Green economy investment, tourism and industry
- Disaster resilience system.

In conclusion, I would like to extend my highest appreciation to the IPU for co-hosting this meeting

together with the Indonesian House of Representatives.

Let us together demonstrate that **Parliaments are part of the solution...** in **resolving different common issues** ,... including in achieving the SDGs.

Thank you.

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